# Agri Worker Household Census Cycle 2
Western Cape Department of Agriculture
WCDoA
Provincial Report
March 2021

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WCDoA) conducted an Agri Worker Households Census (AWHHC) throughout the Western Cape Province that is the metropole and the 5 districts, of which the first cycle was completed 31 March 2017. Through the first cycle (baseline) the WCDoA develop a rich understanding of the status of agri workers and their households in the Western Cape and shared this insights with other key departments and municipalities to assist and influence the rural content of their Annual Performance Plans.

Since 2018, the WCDoA began to update the existing baseline data on agri workers in the Western Cape through the second cycle of the AWHHC, with the field work concluded in December 2020. The second cycle assisted to monitor emerging changes in this very complex development landscape. The main purpose of the Census is twofold, i.e.:

1. To update the database of the agri workers in the Western Cape Province; and
2. To improve and deepen the household profiles of agri workers, their families and to identify and address particular critical needs in the rural space.

The benefits envisaged with the Census and the data obtained are as follows:

- Identify deeper social needs of agri workers and their family members in the different rural regions;
- Guide the Department in terms of services required, funding required, resource allocation required and the development and support of appropriate projects to address the real needs of agri workers to ensure a greater and positive impact;
- Address the different needs in partnership with other Programmes within the Department, other Departments across all three spheres of Government, NGOs and other relevant role-players; and
- Develop applicable policies and programmes for agri workers in the Western Cape.

This report provides an analysis of the data obtained provincially during the second cycle, inclusive of key findings. This report has been divided into 12 sections, the first sections deal with household particulars, education, healthcare services, employment, access to social services, access to vital documents and social participation. The final sections of the report deal with access to housing and basic services such as water and electricity as well as communication and the use of Department of Agriculture facilities.

## HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

This section of the report has outlined the general demographic trends of agri worker households in the Western Cape Province. The study covered a total of 24 682 individuals and 6 460 agri worker households; note that these households were both residing on and off the farm. The total number of farms that participated in the study (second cycle) includes 4 476, indicating an increase in farm participation of 49.65% from the first cycle.

**Table 1: Participation**

| | West Coast | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **No. of Farms Surveyed** | **No. Farming ERF's** | **No. HH Surveyed** | **No. People in the Survey** |
| **Total** | 463 | 1 158 | 1 193 | 4 219 |
| | **Cape Metro** | | | |
| | **No. of Farms Surveyed** | **No. Farming ERF's** | **No. HH Surveyed** | **No. People in the Survey** |
| **Total** | 69 | 138 | 700 | 2 359 |
| | **Cape Winelands** | | | |
| | **No. of Farms Surveyed** | **No. Farming ERF's** | **No. HH Surveyed** | **No. People in the Survey** |
| **Total** | 377 | 1 372 | 3 116 | 12 947 |
| | **Garden Route** | | | |
| | **No. of Farms Surveyed** | **No. Farming ERF's** | **No. HH Surveyed** | **No. People in the Survey** |
| **Total** | 310 | 775 | 606 | 2 267 |
| | **Central Karoo** | | | |
| | **No. of Farms Surveyed** | **No. Farming ERF's** | **No. HH Surveyed** | **No. People in the Survey** |
| **Total** | 174 | 435 | 203 | 580 |
| | **Overberg** | | | |
| | **No. of Farms Surveyed** | **No. Farming ERF's** | **No. HH Surveyed** | **No. People in the Survey** |
| **Total** | 239 | 598 | 642 | 2 310 |
| | **Provincial Total Cycle 2** | | | |
| | **No. of Farms Surveyed** | **No. Farming ERF's** | **No. HH Surveyed** | **No. People in the Survey** |
| **Total** | **1 632** | **4 476** | **6 460** | **24 682** |
| | **Provincial Total Cycle 1** | | | |
| | **No. of Farms Surveyed** | **No. Farming ERF's** | **No. HH Surveyed** | **No. People in the Survey** |
| **Total** | 1 196 | 2 991 | 11 028 | 42 982 |

Assessing gender, it was found that 27.80% of males and 28.15% of females are between the age of 19 and 34. Only 1.85% of males and 2.21% of females reported being over the age of 65. Assessing all youth below the age of 19, 35.3% were male and 35.18% were female. These results show that for both genders the population is young with a large number of individuals entering the job market over the next 15 years with less than half that number existing the job market.

In terms of education, the results are provided with a gender breakdown. From the data it can be seen that only 9.25% of respondents had completed Matric. Only 27.18% of the population have reached senior primary school and around 37.14% had some level of high school education. These results indicate that extensive skills training is required for those individuals that have already left school while further support needs to be given to those children that are in school to ensure that they complete school and go on to study in institutions of higher learning.

## ACCESS TO EDUCATION

The majority of the learners do not travel far or for long distances to reach their school each day. However, the data indicates that as learners get older and progress to high school they are more likely to have an increase in the travel time and distance to an education facility. 22.68% of learners in the Province attending crèche/pre-school travel 5 – 10km (or more) to get to their destination. This number increases to 36.22% of primary school leaners (traveling 5km – 10km or more to access education facilities), while 54.07% of high school learners across the Province travel more than 5km in order to reach their school.

In terms of assistance, a total of 4 566 requests were made. Assistance with “School Fees” (19.91%) and “Scholar Uniforms” (19.67%) were the greatest among all requests. Various other reasons were also made which included assistance with School Textbooks (15.66%) as well as assistance with School feeding programs (11.72%). It should be noted that there were also 448 requests for Scholar Transport.

## ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

The questions in this section relied on the self-reporting of participants this could be one of the reasons resulting in the response rate being low. The highest request across all categories was in terms of woman’s health with a total of a total 3 361 requests were made across all regions. 1 751 (52.10%) of these requests for assistance were for “Pap Smears”, with the second highest request being for “Family Planning” (616 or 18.33%).

In terms of critical health services there were 3 103 requests for assistance was received. The Majority of requests (46.76%) were for assistance with “Chronic illness”.

## EMPLOYMENT

This section of the report assessed the current state of employment in the agri worker household population. It was found that the large majority of the respondents and household members are employed as agri workers "permanent on the farm" (39.23%). In terms of household members working "Permanently off/ outside the farm" this is only 2.9% of household population. In terms of unemployment, a total of 16.81% of household members reported being unemployed (with no members reporting actively seeking jobs at present).

The skills that are desired, vary across the different regions. The three highest skills desired (acquire the skill or receive further training) were General worker (33.02%), Tractor Driver (10.75%) and Animal Supervisor Skills (14.15%). In terms of Management Skills, the proportionate demand was only 1.89%.

## ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Across all the regions 4 430 households receive some type of Grant, with 68.87% of the most received social grant being in the form of a Child Support grant. This is followed by Old Age Pension at 12.62% and "Grant in-aid" (10.56%) grants.

Similarly, it also appears the Child Support grant has the highest proportion of households that believe they are eligible but not receiving the grant. A total of 369 households indicted that they believed they are eligible but not receiving a grant; 283 (76.69%) households indicated that these were in terms of the Child Support Grant, while 13.01% were in terms of Old Age Pensions.

## ACCESS TO VITAL DOCUMENTS

This section assessed agri worker households' access to vital documents. Of the participants that indicated they require assistance with obtaining vital documents a total of 878 requests were received. The majority of requests for assistance were with ID documents (40.21%), followed by Birth Certificates (18.79%).

## SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

This section of the report assessed agri worker household participation in social groups and organisations. Across all regions, religious groups were the most popular form of social participation with 64.26% household participation across all regions. This is followed by participation in Political Parties & Trade Unions (16.76%).

## DWELLING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

This section of the report looked at the dwelling and infrastructure of agri worker households in Province. Across the Province 92.92% of participating households on farms reside in “brick houses”. This is followed by “Informal dwellings” (2.05%), “RDP houses” at 1.47%” and “mud houses” at 0.98%. Most of the houses in the region have electricity (95.11%). In line with these high rates of electricity availability, 94.21% of households reported using electricity from the mains for lighting and 95.11% use electricity from the main for cooking purposes.

In terms of water and sewerage the main source of water across all the areas is piped tap water, with most houses having piped water inside the house (83.42%), followed by those that have a piped tap on site (12.34%). The most common type of toilet used in the region is a flush toilet connected to a sewage system (86.60%), followed by those using a bucket toilet system (2.87%).

The findings for dwelling ownership status revealed that ownership status varies greatly across the Province. The findings at the Provincial level were that 38.62% of households reported owning their home, while 33.26% reported renting their home. A further 28.12% reported having some “other” type of agreement in terms of their home. Once again, assessing the Local Municipal results it was found that the results diverged from those at the District and Provincial Level, with no district pattern noticeable.

Lastly it was found that the majority of households in the province earn between R2500-R4999 (62.39%). The second largest category of agri worker household’s income is R5000 – R9999 (20.14%), with only 144 households reported an income of over R10 000. The local Municipal results are similar to those of the District and Provincial level, which is expected given that minimum wages are enforced.

## LAND TENURE

This section of the report assessed the number of household members older than 60 years that have worked on a farm from a period of 0-1 years until more than 10 years. Overall a total of 1 092 respondents indicated that they had household members that fit the criteria.

Households were asked to indicate the number of years spent working on their respective farms, a total of 3 628 households gave feedback in respect of this question. Of those that responded 1 736 households (47.85%) indicated that they had worked on the farm for more than 10 years. Only 421 (11.60%) households indicated that they had worked on the farm for

0 - 1 years. This shows that the majority of those working on the farm have done so for 5 or more years.

In respect of living on the farm 2 946 households gave responses. Similar to the data of respondents working on farm, most agri workers living on farm, have lived there for more than 10 years (61.37%). This was followed by 15.68% of households that indicated they had lived on the farm for 5 – 10 years while only 6.69% of households indicated they lived on the farm for 0 - 1 years.

## WCDOA SERVICES

This final section of the report assesses if agri workers are aware of the current services that are on offer by Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WCDoA) as well as ways in which households access information and which methods are preferred by households to communicate. A total of 6 322 households provided feedback, 43.99% indicated that they were aware of the offices run by WCDoA, however only 5.58% (248) indicated that they had used these offices. In terms of the knowledge of awards and competitions available for agri workers to participate in, a total of 21.39% of agri workers across all areas were aware of the Minister’s Prestige Agri Worker Awards/ Forum; while 12.79% of workers are aware of agri worker of the year competition. Most of the respondents that knew about the competition, heard about it through farm management (42.72%) and word of mouth (31.81%).

# INTRODUCTION

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

In South Africa the “Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing” (AFF) sector contributes 2.3% to GDP (Stats SA 2014 - unadjusted figures) and within the last year has shown strong economic growth with growth culminating at 8.9% year on year in the third quarter of 2014. The growth experienced in this sector was more than double that of any other sector in the economy and more than 6 times higher than the 2014 national average of 1.4% year on year third quarter growth.

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

“According to the Census of Commercial Agriculture 2017 report, released by Statistics South Africa, the total income for the commercial agriculture industry in 2017 was R332,8 billion, which was higher than the R85,9 billion recorded for 2007. In 2017, the major contributor to total income was livestock farming (R120,8 billion or 36,2%), followed by mixed farming (R95,0 billion or 28,6%) and horticulture (R65,7 billion or 19,8%). The province with the highest number of farms in 2017 was Free State (7 951 farms or 19,8% of the national total), followed by Western Cape (6 937 or 17,3%), North West (4 920 or 12,3%) and Northern Cape (4 829 or 12,0%). The provinces with the lowest number of farms in 2017 were Gauteng (2 291 or 5,7%), Mpumalanga (2 823 or 7,0%) and Limpopo (3 054 or 7,6%).” (Stats SA Media release 24 March 2020)

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

Until now, limited comprehensive data has existed that has allowed a clear understanding of the needs of agri workers. After the service delivery protest of agri workers in 2012/ 2013, which changed the agricultural landscape, the Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WCDoA) conducted an Agri Worker Household Census (AWHHC) throughout the Western Cape Province inclusive of the metropole and the 5 districts. The first cycle was completed 31 March 2017 and through the first cycle (baseline), the WCDoA develop a rich understanding of the status of agri workers and their households in the Western Cape and shared this insights with other key departments and municipalities to assist and influence the rural content of their Annual Performance Plans and applicable policies and programmes for agri workers in the Western Cape.

Since 2018, the WCDoA began to update the existing baseline data on agri workers in the Western Cape through the second cycle of the AWHHC, which assisted to monitor emerging changes in this very complex development landscape. The main purpose of the Census is twofold, i.e.:

3. To update the database of the agri workers in the Western Cape Province; and
4. To improve and deepen the household profiles of agri workers, their families and to identify and address particular critical needs in the rural space.

Through the available and current data provided in this report, comprehensive data on the current state of agri workers specifically in the Western Cape are provided. The report comprises several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of agri workers' lives and assist in creating a clearer picture of the current state of agri workers in the Western Cape so that effective policies can be developed not only to assist these workers but to grow the agricultural sector as a whole.

# SECTION 1: METHODOLOGY

The Second Cycle of the Agri Workers' Household Census (AWHHC) commenced in 2018; with the fieldwork component being concluded in December 2020. It is important to note that this study is not a random sample of households but a census of agri workers' and their households. This report encompasses data from all areas across the Province, i.e. the Cape Metropole and the five (5) districts – Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Garden Route, Overberg and West Coast districts. Farms, farmers/ producers and agri workers in each area were informed of the study through departmental and community representatives, farm related organisations and all relevant agricultural stakeholders.

Following this, fieldworkers canvassed each geographic area before going to each farm in the area. In the cases where access was gained, farmers were again informed of the study and asked to schedule interview sessions with agri workers at a convenient time. If this were not possible immediately, interview sessions were scheduled through the operational centre. The regional manager was responsible for coordinating fieldwork teams to conduct the surveys. In many cases, the fieldwork required multiple visits to the same farm, assessing the various regions indicated a response rate of between 60% -70%.

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

It should be noted that due to COVID-19 pandemic the canvassing in 4 areas had to be adjusted in order to adhere to COVID-19 protocols. In this regard permission were first sought telephonically, to make appointments prior to field work commencing. When the regulations and restrictions allowed for attending the farms, all protocols were strictly adhered to.

It should be noted that the regional manager had to be aware of the preferred spoken language on farms in order to schedule fieldworkers who could perform interviews in that language. The table below outlines the number of farms that were surveyed as well as the number of households per region and subsequently the number of people living in these households in each region. From the results, it can be seen that a total of 4 476 farms participated in the study, comprising of 6 460 households surveyed, which covered 24 682 individuals. Verification of participation was done by the head office of FEM Research as well as by the WCDoA, confirming the participation of farms and agri workers in the different districts and metropole.

Table 2: Number of Farms Canvassed & Participation

| | No. of Parent Farms/ Survey Points | No. of Farming ERF's | No. of HH Surveyed | No. of People in the Survey |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provincial Total** | 1632 | 4476 | 6460 | 24682 |

A census aims to capture all respondents of interest, though this is not always possible for a variety of reasons. In this study, there were cases where farmers refused to participate. In other cases, agri workers themselves refused to participate or did not answer all the questions in the questionnaire however it should be noted that this occurred in less than 5% of interviews conducted.

# SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

The following section outlines the general demographics with respect to the study. The section begins by outlining the number of households, farms and individuals that were covered by the study; this is then followed by Gender, Age and Education assessment. The section ends by looking at the current employment profile of respondents in the study.

## GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD ANALYSIS

The table below outlines the total number of individuals and households covered by the study in the Province. The study covered a total of 24 687 individuals and 6 460 agri worker households; note that these households were both residing on and off the farm.

**Table 3: Sample Population per Region**

| Area | No. of HH | No of People |
|---|---|---|
| West Coast | 1 193 | 4 219 |
| Cape Metro | 700 | 2 359 |
| Cape Winelands | 3 116 | 12 947 |
| Garden Route | 606 | 2 267 |
| Central Karoo | 203 | 580 |
| Overberg | 642 | 2 310 |
| **Provincial Total** | **6 460** | **24 682** |

The table below illustrates that the afore-mentioned households reside both on and off the farm. In this respect, the table above outlines the details of geographic spread of the households both on and off the farms. It was found that overall 72.55% of the households surveyed, resided on the farm while 27.45% were off the farm.

**Table 4: House On vs Off the Farm per Region**

| District/ Metropole | Local Municipality | Yes | % Yes | No | % No | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **West Coast** | **Matzikama** | 110 | 82.71% | 23 | 17.29% | 133 |
| | **Cederberg** | 158 | 92.94% | 12 | 7.06% | 170 |
| | **Berg River** | 418 | 84.10% | 79 | 15.90% | 497 |
| | **Saldanha Bay** | 9 | 47.37% | 10 | 52.63% | 19 |
| | **Swartland** | 257 | 83.71% | 50 | 16.29% | 307 |
| **Garden Route** | **Kannaland** | 49 | 62.03% | 30 | 37.97% | 79 |
| | **Hessequa** | 86 | 73.50% | 31 | 26.50% | 117 |
| | **Mossel Bay** | 29 | 82.86% | 6 | 17.14% | 35 |
| | **George** | 95 | 58.64% | 67 | 41.36% | 162 |
| | **Oudtshoorn** | 45 | 72.58% | 17 | 27.42% | 62 |

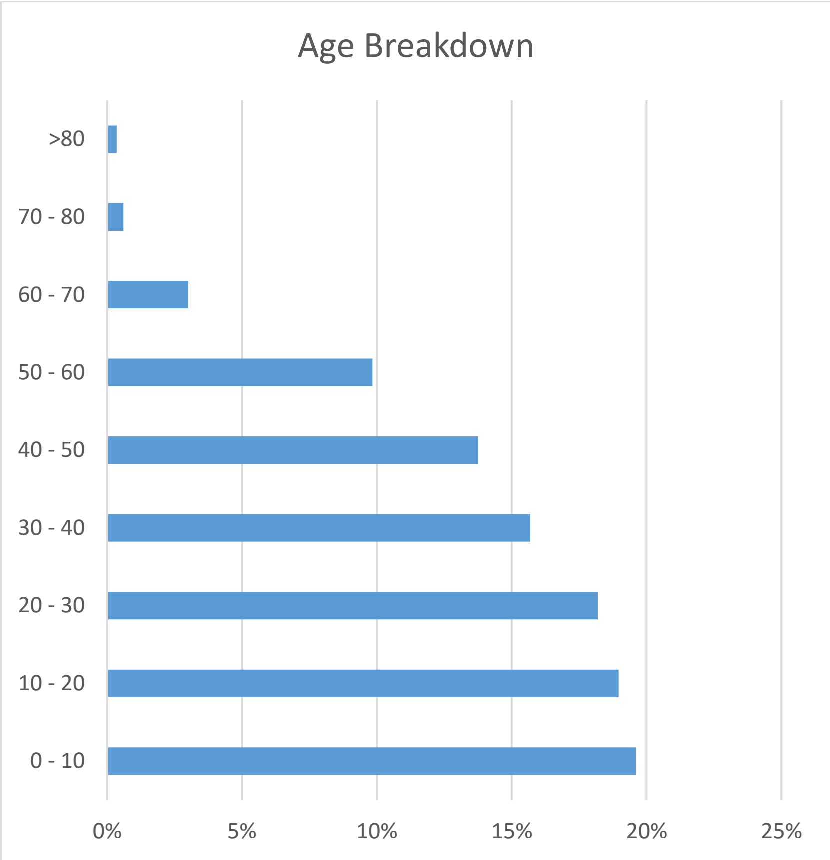
| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Bitou** | 15 | 25.42% | 44 | 74.58% | 59 |
| | **Knysna** | 34 | 51.52% | 32 | 48.48% | 66 |
| **Cape Metropole** | **Cape Metropole** | 291 | 42.67% | 391 | 57.33% | 682 |
| **Central Karoo** | **Beaufort West** | 121 | 88.32% | 16 | 11.68% | 137 |
| | **Laingsburg** | 23 | 95.83% | 1 | 4.17% | 24 |
| | **Prince Albert** | 11 | 47.83% | 12 | 52.17% | 23 |
| **Overberg** | **Swellendam** | 66 | 70.97% | 27 | 29.03% | 93 |
| | **Cape Agulhas** | 108 | 83.72% | 21 | 16.28% | 129 |
| | **Theewaterskloof** | 299 | 83.99% | 57 | 16.01% | 356 |
| | **Overstrand** | 35 | 74.47% | 12 | 25.53% | 47 |
| **Cape Winelands** | **Stellenbosch** | 233 | 40.81% | 338 | 59.19% | 571 |
| | **Drakenstein** | 458 | 85.61% | 77 | 14.39% | 535 |
| | **Witzenberg** | 530 | 73.10% | 195 | 26.90% | 725 |
| | **Langeberg** | 331 | 88.98% | 41 | 11.02% | 372 |
| | **Breede Valley** | 737 | 84.81% | 132 | 15.19% | 869 |
| **Province** | **Total** | **4 548** | **72.55%** | **1 721** | **27.45%** | **6 269** |

The gender breakdown was relatively equal between male adults (65.70%) and female adults (66.63%), while the breakdown between male children (34.30%) and female children was (33.37%) similar.

**Table 5: Demographic Breakdown**

| | **Male** | **%** | **Female** | **%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child | 4174 | 34.30% | 4177 | 33.37% |
| Adult | 7996 | 65.70% | 8340 | 66.63% |
| Total | 12170 | | 12517 | |

**Figure 1: Age Distribution**




In order to get more insight into the age distribution, an age band analysis was undertaken. The graph above as well as the table below outlines the age distribution; from this graph and table it can be seen that the bulk of the individuals are below the age of 40 years (72.45%), with only 3.96% of the population above the age of 60 years.

**Table 6: Age Band**

| Age | Count | Proportion |
|---|---|---|
| 0 - 10 | 4187 | 19.60% |
| 10 - 20 | 4052 | 18.97% |
| 20 - 30 | 3885 | 18.19% |
| 30 - 40 | 3352 | 15.69% |
| 40 - 50 | 2937 | 13.75% |
| 50 - 60 | 2102 | 9.84% |
| 60 - 70 | 641 | 3.00% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 70 - 80 | 129 | 0.60% |
| >80 | 76 | 0.36% |

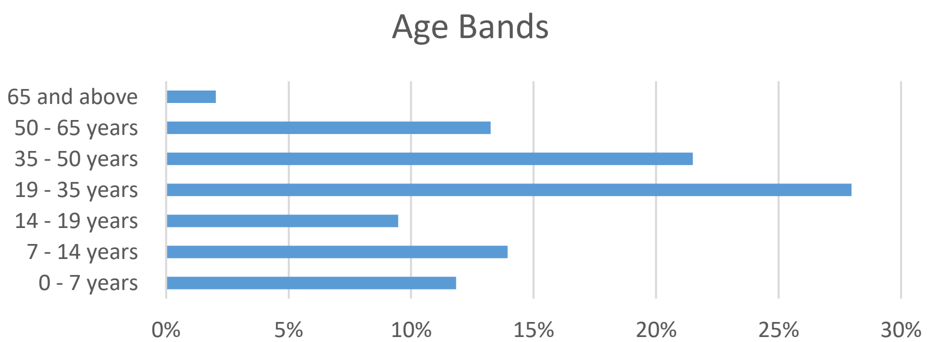
The table below breaks down the bands into age categories that are more useful. As it can be seen from the table the majority of the population is within the 19-35 years category (rural youth) making up 28.15% of the total population. Only 2.21% of the population were above the age of 65 (retired).

**Table 7: Age vs Gender**

| Age Bands | Male | % Male | Female | % Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 7 years | 1261 | 11.93% | 1265 | 11.75% |
| 7 - 14 years | 1467 | 13.87% | 1507 | 14.00% |
| 14 - 19 years | 1005 | 9.50% | 1015 | 9.43% |
| 19 - 35 years | 2940 | 27.80% | 3029 | 28.15% |
| 35 - 50 years | 2251 | 21.29% | 2337 | 21.72% |
| 50 - 65 years | 1454 | 13.75% | 1371 | 12.74% |
| 65 and above | 196 | 1.85% | 238 | 2.21% |

From the table above as well as the graph below it is not unexpected given the earlier result that of the greatest proportion of individuals of the total population surveyed, 27.80% of males and 28.15% of females are between the age of 19 and 34. Only 1.85% of males and 2.21% of females reported being over the age of 65. Assessing all youth below the age of 19, 35.3% were male and 35.18% were female. These results show that for both genders the population is young with a large number of individuals entering the job market over the next 15 years with less than half that number existing the job market.

**Figure 2: Age Bands**



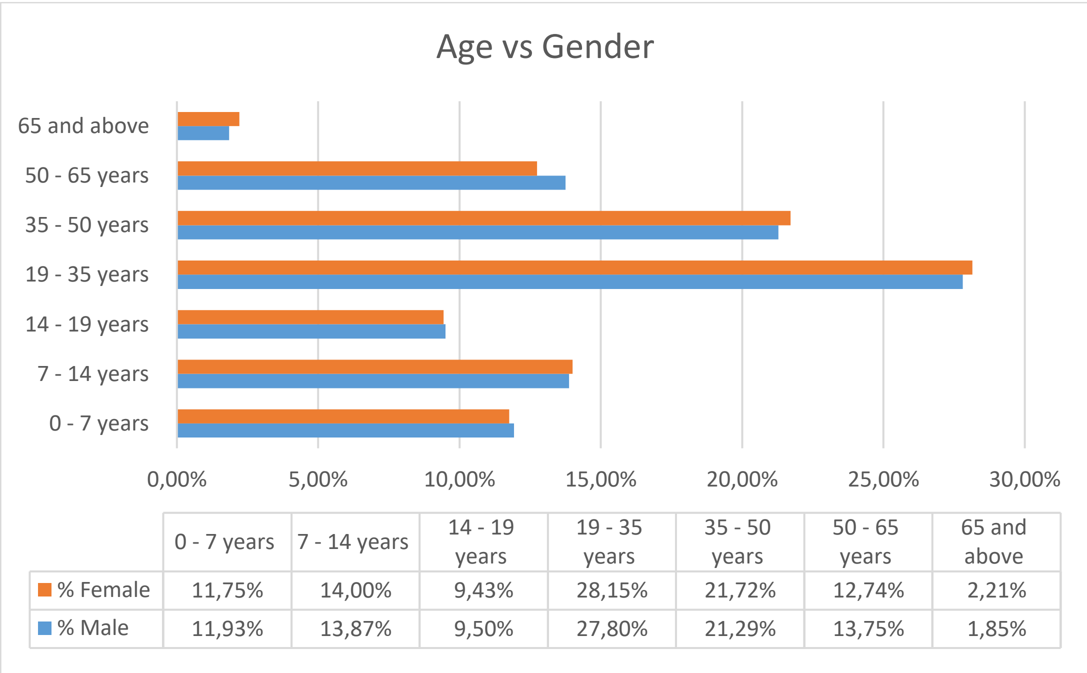

| | 0 - 7 years | 7 - 14 years | 14 - 19 years | 19 - 35 years | 35 - 50 years | 50 - 65 years | 65 and above |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion | 11,84% | 13,94% | 9,47% | 27,98% | 21,50% | 13,24% | 2,03% |

The last focus point of this section is education. The table and figure below outline the overall current education levels. Once again a gender breakdown has been provided and from the data it can be seen that only 9.25% of respondents had completed Matric. Only 27.18% of the population have reached senior primary school and around 37.14% had some level of high school education. These results indicate that extensive skills training is required for those individuals that have already left school while further support needs to be given to those children that are in school to ensure that they complete school and or go on to study in institutions of higher learning.

**Table 8: Level of education vs gender**

| Education Level | Provincial Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **% Total** |
| No Schooling | 1 119 | 1 152 | 2 271 | 10.71% |
| Pre-Primary 0-3 | 1 675 | 1 557 | 3 232 | 15.25% |
| Senior Primary 4-7 | 2 883 | 2 878 | 5 761 | 27.18% |
| Some High School | 3 941 | 3 932 | 7 873 | 37.14% |
| Matriculation | 856 | 1 105 | 1 961 | 9.25% |
| Degree/Diploma/Certificate | 24 | 39 | 63 | 0.30% |
| ABET | 17 | 19 | 36 | 0.17% |

**Figure 3: Highest level of education**



## CONCLUSION

This section of the report has outlined the general demographic trends of agri worker households in the Western Cape Province. From the results outline the total number of individuals and households covered by the study in the Province. The study covered a total of 24 687 individuals and 6 460 agri worker households from 6 741 farms in the Province; note that these households were both residing on and off the farm.

Assessing gender, it was found that 27.80% of males and 28.15% of females are between the age of 19 and 34. Only 1.85% of males and 2.21% of females reported being over the age of 65. Assessing all youth below the age of 19, 35.3% were male and 35.18% were female. These results show that for both genders the population is young with a large number of individuals entering the job market over the next 15 years with less than half that number existing the job market.

In terms of education the results were provided with a gender breakdown, from the data it can be seen that only 9.25% of respondents had completed Matric. Only 27.18% of the population have reached senior primary school and around 37.14% had some level of high school education. These results indicate that extensive skills training is required for those individuals that have already left school, while further support needs to be given to those children that are in school to ensure that they complete school and or go on to study in institutions of higher learning.

## SECTION 3: ACCESS TO EDUCATION

The following section assesses the current education system and its accessibility for learners in outlying areas: specifically, those living on farms. The results of the research expose how learners travel to school; why those who do not attend cannot, and provides an indication of the current needs of the learners in the different areas. The table below indicates that 68.11% of those surveyed (of school going age) are currently attending school, while 31.89% are not in school. Assessing these results with the extremely low number of individuals who have attained a matriculation qualification (see earlier), this indicates that children are leaving school before completing matric in order to work to contribute to the household income.

**Table 9: Currently attending school**

| School | Total |
|---|---|
| Yes | 3 569 |
| % | 68.11% |
| No | 1 671 |
| % | 31.89% |
| Total | 5 240 |

### TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO SCHOOL FOR LEARNERS

The table below displays how much time children attending crèche (pre-primary), primary school and high school, spend travelling to and from school every day. The percentages are calculated using the total number of respondents per area according to their level of education.

The data indicates that across the Province, 61.18% of pre-primary children travelled less than 15 minutes to get to school or crèche while 27.94% take between 15 - 30 minutes (89.92% travelled less than 30min to School). The majority 82.58% of primary school children across the Province do not travel more than 30 minutes to get to school, however this number drops to 68.89% of high school learners who spend less than 30 minutes travelling to school. This shows that as students move through the school system the time taken to travel to school increases, this indicates that education institutions are further and further away from students (the higher they move through the education system).

**Table 10: Time travelled to school**

| Primary/Crèche | |
|---|---|
| Time Taken | **Total** |
| Less than 15 Min | 635 |

| | |
|---|---|
| % | 61.18% |
| 15 - 30 Min | 290 |
| % | 27.94% |
| 31- 60 Min | 85 |
| % | 8.19% |
| 61 - 90 Min | 21 |
| % | 2.02% |
| More than 90 Min | 1 |
| | 0.10% |
| Don’t Know | 6 |
| | 0.58% |
| Total | 1038 |
| | |
| Primary School | **Total** |
| Less than 15 Min | 970 |
| % | 34.48% |
| 15- 30 Min | 1353 |
| % | 48.10% |
| 31- 60 Min | 373 |
| % | 13.26% |
| 61 - 90 Min | 86 |
| % | 3.06% |
| More than 90 Min | 12.00 |
| | 0.43% |
| Don’t Know | 19 |
| | 0.68% |
| Total | 2813 |
| | |
| High School | **Total** |
| Less than 15 Min | 293 |
| % | 20.84% |
| 15- 30 Min | 677 |
| % | 48.15% |
| 31 - 60 Min | 308 |
| % | 21.91% |
| 61 - 90 Min | 83 |

| | |
|---|---|
| % | 5.90% |
| More than 90 Min | 21 |
| | 1.49% |
| Don't Know | 24 |
| | 1.71% |
| Total | 1406 |

## DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO SCHOOL BY LEARNERS

With regards to distance travelled, the tables below display the distance travelled each day by school children who live on the farms. Similar to the previous section, the data was analysed and sorted according to their current level of education (crèche, primary and high school) and the region in which they live. The percentages were calculated using the total number of respondents to the question, and in line with the previous section it was found that as students move through the education system, the facilities are further and further away.

The findings for distance travelled correspond with and support the data regarding the time spent travelling to school. The table below illustrates the distance learners of various ages across the Province have to travel in order to get to school. Only around 22.68% of learners in the Province attending crèche/pre-school travel 5 – 10km (or more) to get to their destination. This number increases to 36.22% of primary school leaners (traveling 5km – 10km or more to access education facilities), while 54.07% of high school learners across the Province travel more than 5km in order to reach their school.

**Table 11: Distance travelled to school**

| Primary/Crèche | |
|---|---|
| Distance | **Total** |
| 0- 3km | 534 |
| % | 52.20% |
| 3- 4.9km | 257 |
| % | 25.12% |
| 5- 10 km | 172 |
| % | 16.81% |
| More than 10 km | 60 |
| % | 5.87% |
| Total | 1023 |
| Primary School | |

| Distance | **Total** |
|---|---|
| 0- 3 km | 735 |
| % | 26.76% |
| 3- 4.9 km | 1017 |
| % | 37.02% |
| 5- 10 km | 717 |
| % | 26.10% |
| More than 10 km | 278 |
| % | 10.12% |
| Total | 2747 |
| High School | |
| Distance | **Total** |
| 0-3 km | 219 |
| % | 15.94% |
| 3- 4.9 km | 412 |
| % | 29.99% |
| 5- 10 km | 469 |
| % | 34.13% |
| More than 10km | 274 |
| % | 19.94% |
| Total | 1374 |

## MODE OF TRANSPORT TO SCHOOL

The table below, “Mode of transport to school”, outlines the various (and most popular) methods of transportation used by school children on a daily basis. Percentages and counts are given on an area basis (i.e. percentages are based on column totals). At the Regional level overall the majority of the learners indicated that they either walk to school (31.05%), or are transported by Bus (44.76%). All local municipalities across the regions exhibit different trends, hence area by area analyses would apply (please see local municipal reports).

**Table 12: Mode of transport**

| School | **Total** |
|---|---|
| Foot/Walking | 2 034 |
| | 31.50% |
| Bicycle | 74 |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 1.15% |
| Farm Paid Transport | 551 |
| | 8.53% |
| Bus | 2 890 |
| | 44.76% |
| Private Car | 387 |
| | 5.99% |
| Train | 38 |
| | 0.59% |
| Taxi | 483 |
| | 7.48% |
| Total | 6 457 |

The table below, “Reasons for not attending school”, explores why school-aged children who are living in households are not attending school. Percentages and counts are given on an area-by-area basis (i.e. percentages are based on column totals). Across the Province region, 83.58% reported that they were either too young or too old to attend school. Other reasons provided were “Money for fees” (42), “Pregnancy” (21) as well as “Unable to perform at School” (21).

**Table 13: Reasons for not attending school**

| REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL | |
|---|---|
| **Reasons:** | **Total** |
| Too young | **942**<br>**83.58%** |
| Satisfied with Education | **59**<br>**5.24%** |
| Money for fees | **42**<br>**3.73%** |
| Education is useless | **13**<br>**1.15%** |
| Pregnancy | 21<br>**1.86%** |
| Don’t want to study | 21<br>**1.86%** |
| Violence at School | 8<br>**0.71%** |
| Unable to perform at School | 21<br>**1.86%** |
| Total: | 1 127 |

## EDUCATION RELATED ASSISTANCE

The table below displays the type of education related assistance required by households in the various areas in the Province. Respondents were allowed to select more than one item for which they required assistance. A total of only 4 566 requests were noted.

The need for assistance with "School Fees" (19.91%) and "Scholar Uniforms" (19.67%) was the greatest among all requests. Various other reasons were also made which included assistance with School Textbooks (15.66%) as well as assistance with School feeding programs (11.72%). It should be noted that there were also 448 requests for Scholar Transport.

**Table 14: Education related assistance**

| EDUCATION RELATED ASSISTANCE: | |
|---|---|
| **Assistance With:** | **Total** |
| Feeding | 535<br>11.72% |
| School Fees | 909<br>19.91% |
| School uniform | 898<br>19.67% |
| Scholar Transport | 448<br>9.81% |
| Access to Bursaries | 480<br>10.51% |
| Special Education needs | 252<br>5.52% |
| Career Guidance | 329<br>7.21% |
| Textbooks | 715<br>15.66% |
| Total: | 4 566 |

## CONCLUSION

The majority of the learners do not travel far or for long distances to reach their school each day. However, as learners get older and progress to high school they are more likely to have an increase in the travel time and distance to education facility. 22.68% of learners in the Province attending crèche/pre-school travel 5 – 10km (or more) to get to their destination. This number increases to 36.22% of primary school leaners (traveling 5km – 10km or more to access education facilities), while 54.07% of high school learners across the Province travel more than 5km in order to reach their school.

In terms of assistance, a total of 4 566 requests were made. “School Fees” (19.91%) and “Scholar Uniforms” (19.67%) were the greatest among all requests. Various other reasons were also made which included assistance with School Textbooks (15.66%) as well as assistance with School feeding programs (11.72%). It should be noted that there were also 448 requests for Scholar Transport.

## SECTION 4: ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

The following section outlines the level of access that agri worker households have to healthcare services. It also highlights critical health problems that are faced by agri worker households with respect to healthcare assistance.

### HEALTH CONCERNS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

The table below represents the various health concerns in the households as per the surveyed areas. The percentages are calculated using the total cases across all areas, the major issue that was raised was 'Difficulty seeing' (57.42%) as well as 'Difficulty hearing' (16.25%). It should be noted that across the Province there were total of 991 "Health Concerns" raised.

**Table 15: General health issues**

| GENERAL HEALTH ISSUES: | |
|---|---|
| **Issues:** | **Total** |
| Difficulty seeing | 569<br>57.42% |
| Difficulty hearing | 161<br>16.25% |
| Speech problems | 52<br>5.25% |
| Physical disability | 105<br>10.60% |
| Remembering/ concentrating | 57<br>5.75% |
| Self-care | 47<br>4.74% |
| Total | 991 |

### HEALTHCARE SERVICES

The table below identifies the health-related services and treatments that agri workers in the different areas require access to. Respondents could select more than one type of healthcare service they or their families required access to. Across the region 2 778 requests were made, 1 206 (43.41%) were for assistance with "Road to Health Cards" followed by requests was for a "Treatment Medication" (24.41%).

**Table 16: Healthcare services required**

| ASSISTANCE REQUIRED FROM HEALTH SERVICES | |
|---|---|
| **Services Required:** | **Total** |
| Road to Health Card | 1 206<br>43.41% |
| Treatment Medication | 678<br>24.41% |
| Medical check up | 425<br>15.30% |
| Rehabilitation services | 124<br>4.46% |
| Assistive devices | 19<br>0.68% |
| School feeding programmes | 47<br>1.69% |
| VCT | 36<br>1.30% |
| Immunization | 243<br>8.75% |
| Total | 2 778 |

In term of Health Care services for Women, a total 3 361 requests were made across all regions. 1 751 (52.10%) of these requests were for “Pap Smears”, with the second highest request being for “Family Planning” (616 or 18.33%).

**Table 17: Healthcare assistance required by women**

| HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR WOMEN | |
|---|---|
| **Services Requested:** | **Total** |
| PMTCT | 493<br>14.67% |
| Pre/post-natal | 501<br>14.91% |
| Pap smear | 1 751<br>52.10% |
| Family planning | 616<br>18.33% |
| Total | 3 361 |

The study also sought to establish from the surveyed households, the health services required for children. Across all regions there was only 133 requests for assistance, these requests were for assistance were spread among all categories with speech therapy receiving the highest number of request (34).

**Table 18: Healthcare assistance required by children**

| HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN | |
|---|---|
| **Health care service requested:** | **Total** |
| Speech Therapy | 34<br>25.56% |
| Audiologist | 24<br>18.05% |
| Occupational therapy | 14<br>10.53% |
| Physiotherapy | 11<br>8.27% |
| Learner support | 50<br>37.59% |
| Total | 133 |

## CRITICAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE

The table below highlights the critical, long-term health treatments and services agri workers and their families require assistance with. Respondents could select more than one type of healthcare service they or their families required access to. A total of 3 103 requests for assistance were received. The Majority of requests (46.76%) were for assistance with "Chronic illness".

**Table 19: Critical health assistance**

| CRITICAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE | |
|---|---|
| **Assistance requested:** | **Total** |
| Chronic illness | 1 451<br>46.76% |
| Terminal Illness | 74<br>2.38% |
| HIV | 744<br>23.98% |
| TB | 834<br>26.88% |
| Total | 3 103 |

## CONCLUSION

The questions in this section relied on the self-reporting of participants, which could be one of the reasons resulting in the response rate being low. The highest request across all categories was in terms of woman's health with a total of a total 3 361 requests were made across all regions. 1 751 (52.10%) of these requests were for "Pap Smears", with the second highest request being for "Family Planning" (616 or 18.33%). In terms of critical health services there were 3 103 requests for assistance was received. The Majority of requests (46.76%) were for assistance with "Chronic illness"'.

# SECTION 5: EMPLOYMENT

This section assesses the current employment status of individuals at a household level, and looks at the agricultural skills individuals currently hold as well as those that are required.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The table below outlines the employment status of the household members and the percentages are of the total number of household members per area. This does not only assess the working age population but the entire population.

As expected, the large majority of the respondents and household members are employed as agri workers "permanent on the farm" (37.07%). In terms of household members working "Permanently off/outside the farm" this is only 5.03% of household population. In terms of unemployment, a total of 14.73% of household members reported being unemployed (with no members reporting actively seeking jobs at present). In terms of temporary and seasonal work a total of 4.14% of the population reported working temporarily (both on and off the farm) and only 2.41% reported working seasonally (both off and on the farm).

Other aspects worth noting are that 26.72% reported still being at school while 6.99% reported being too young to attend school. A total of 2.74% of the population reported being retired.

**Table 20: Employment status of household members**

| Are they employed | Total |
|---|---|
| Permanent (Outside Farm) | 1 195<br>5.03% |
| Temp (0-3) | 109<br>0.46% |
| Temp (3-6) | 98<br>0.41% |
| Temp (6-9) | 107<br>0.45% |
| Seasonal (off farm 0-3) | 33<br>0.14% |
| Seasonal (off farm 3-6) | 39<br>0.16% |
| Seasonal (off farm 6-9) | 39 |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 0.16% |
| Unemployed | 3 503<br>14.73% |
| Too young to be employed | 1 662<br>6.99% |
| Still at school | 6 353<br>26.72% |
| Permanent on Farm | 8 816<br>37.07% |
| Temp (on farm 0-3) | 169<br>0.71% |
| Temp (on farm 3-6) | 280<br>1.18% |
| Temp (on farm 6-9) | 221<br>0.93% |
| Seasonal (on farm 0-3) | 102<br>0.43% |
| Seasonal (on farm 3-6) | 95<br>0.40% |
| Seasonal (on farm 6-9) | 265<br>1.11% |
| Retired/Pensioner | 652<br>2.74% |
| Actively Job Seeking | 41<br>0.17% |
| Total | 23 779 |

## AGRI WORKER JOBS

The table below depicts a breakdown of the type of farm work of the members of the household per the regions, surveyed as a part of this study.

The most common position filled by agri workers across all regions is that of the general worker. The data indicates that at least 88.29% of those employed on farms, are general workers. The second most common position is being a Supervisor (1.34%) and then a Tractor driver (1.03%). There are very few section leaders (1), managers (3) and administrative staff (2) in all of the regions.

**Table 21: Agri worker positions occupied**

| Position Occupied | Total |
|---|---|
| General Worker | 10 009<br>88.29% |
| Tractor Driver | 550<br>4.85% |
| Animal Production | 86<br>0.76% |
| Technical Operator | 116<br>1.02% |
| Irrigation Specialist | 100<br>0.88% |
| Section Leader | 52<br>0.46% |
| Supervisor | 292<br>2.58% |
| Administration | 82<br>0.72% |
| Manager | 50<br>0.44% |
| Total | 11 337 |

## AGRICULTURAL SKILLS POSSESSED

The table below displays the current skills held by the household members who are employed on the farm. The percentages are calculated using the total number of skills per region. This table reflects and supports the findings of the previous table by linking most common skills with the most common jobs. Most agri workers possess the skills to be general workers across all the regions; 80.67% of agri workers have general worker skills. Being able and licensed to operate a tractor is, overall, the second most popular skill (6.71%). The scarcest skills are for jobs in management, administration and section leader skills as noted previously by the low number of agri workers who are employed in these positions.

**Table 22: Agricultural skills possessed**

| SKILLS POSSESSED | |
|---|---|
| **Position Occupied** | **Total** |
| General worker | 8 760<br>82.13% |
| Tractor driver | 866<br>8.12% |
| Animal Production | 162<br>1.52% |
| Technical Operator | 123<br>1.15% |
| Irrigation specialist | 205<br>1.92% |
| Section leader | 67<br>0.63% |
| Supervisor | 323<br>3.03% |
| Administration | 89<br>0.83% |
| Manager | 71<br>0.67% |

## AGRICULTURAL SKILLS DESIRED

The table below displays the skills that agri workers desire to progress in their careers on the farm. The percentages are calculated using the total number of respondents for this question, a total of 327 requests for skills development were noted.

The skills that are desired vary across the different regions. The three highest skills desired (acquire the skill or receive further training) were General worker (33.02%), Tractor Driver (10.75%) and Animal Supervisor Skills' (14.15%). In terms of Management skills the proportionate demand was only 1.89%.

**Table 23: Agricultural skills desired**

| SKILLS DESIRED | |
|---|---|
| **Position Occupied** | **Total** |
| General worker | 2 966<br>26.08% |
| Tractor driver | 1 107<br>9.73% |
| Animal Production | 625<br>5.50% |
| Technical Operator | 767<br>6.74% |
| Irrigation specialist | 654<br>5.75% |
| Section leader | 947<br>8.33% |
| Supervisor Skills | 1 709<br>15.03% |
| Administration | 1 365<br>12.00% |
| Manager | 1 232<br>10.83% |

## CONCLUSION

This section of the report assessed the current state of employment in the agri worker household population. It was found that the large majority of the respondents and household members are employed as agri workers "permanent on the farm" (39.23%). In terms of household members working "Permanently off/ outside the farm" this is only 2.9% of household population. In terms of unemployment a total of 16.81% of household members reported being unemployed (with no members reporting actively seeking jobs at present).

The skills that are desired vary across the different regions. The three highest skills desired (acquire the skill or receive further training) were General worker (33.02%), Tractor Driver (10.75%) and Animal Supervisor Skills' (14.15%). In terms of Management skills the proportionate demand was only 1.89%.

# SECTION 6: ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

The following section analyses the household use of available social services, as well as areas where households require further social services.

## SOCIAL GRANTS

The table below details the number and percentage of households that receive various social grants such as the Child Support grant, Old Age Pension, Permanent Disability grants and so forth in each region. Across all regions 4 430 households receive some type of Grant, 68.87% of grants received were in the form of a Child Support grant. This is followed by Old Age pension at 12.62% and "Grant in-aid" (10.56%) grants.

**Table 24: Grants received**

| GRANTS RECEIVED | |
|---|---|
| **Grants:** | **Total** |
| Child support | 3 051<br>68.87% |
| Old age pension | 559<br>12.62% |
| Temporary disability | 70<br>1.58% |
| Permanent disability | 205<br>4.63% |
| Foster care | 77<br>1.74% |
| Grant-in-aid | 468<br>10.56% |
| Total | 4 430 |

The table below outlines households in which members believe themselves to be eligible for social grants but are not receiving them. Like the previous table, across all regions, the Child Support grant has the highest proportion of households that believe they are eligible but not receiving the grant. A total of 369 households indicted that they believed they are eligible but not receiving a grant; 283 (76.69%) households indicated that these were in terms of the Child Support Grant, while 13.01% were in terms of 'Old Age Pensions'.

**Table 25: Eligible but not receiving grants**

| ELIGIBLE BUT NOT RECEIVING GRANTS | |
|---|---|
| **Grants**: | **Total** |
| Child support | 283<br>76.69% |
| Old age pension | 48<br>13.01% |
| Temporary disability | 8<br>2.17% |
| Permanent disability | 25<br>6.78% |
| Foster Care | 5<br>1.36% |
| Total | 369 |

## CONCLUSION

Across all the regions 4 430 households receive some type of Grant, with 68.87% of the most received social grant being in the form of a Child Support grant. This is followed by Old Age pension at 12.62% and "Grant in-aid" (10.56%) grants.

Similarly, it also appears the child support grant has the highest proportion of households that believe they are eligible but not receiving the grant. A total of 369 households indicted that they believed they are eligible but not receiving a grant; 283 (76.69%) households indicated that these were in terms of the Child Support Grant, while 13.01% were in terms of Old Age Pensions.

## SECTION 7: ACCESS TO VITAL DOCUMENTS

This section of the report assesses whether all household members have vital documents such as ID documents, birth certificates, passports, etc. As in the case of the last section both the count data and percentage has been provided.

The table below illustrates the number of households, where member/members do not possess vital documents. The total number of requests for assistance with the different types of vital documents was 878; the majority of requests for assistance were with ID documents (40.21%) followed by Birth Certificates (18.79%).

**Table 26: Assistance with vital documents**

| VITAL DOCUMENTS REQUIRED | |
|---|---|
| **Document** | **Total** |
| ID | 353<br>40.21% |
| Birth certificate | 165<br>18.79% |
| Marriage certificate | 100<br>11.39% |
| Death certificate | 83<br>9.45% |
| Passport | 90<br>10.25% |
| Resident Permit | 87<br>9.91% |
| Total | 878 |

### CONCLUSION

This section assessed agri worker households' access to vital documents. Of the members that indicated they require assistance with obtaining vital documents, a total of 878 requests were received. The majority of requests for assistance were with ID documents (40.21%) followed by Birth Certificates (18.79%).

## SECTION 8: SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

This section of the report assesses households' participation in social groups and organisations in their community, these include political parties and trade unions, parent/ school associations, religious groups, etc. Like the last section the count data and percentages have been provided.

The table below outlines the different types of social groups and organisations that members of a household engage in. The most popular social group across all regions were religious groups, with an average of 64.26% household participation across all regions. This is followed by participation in Political Parties & Trade Unions (16.76%).

**Table 27: Social group and organisations participation**

| SOCIAL GROUP AND ORGANISATIONAL PARTICITATION | |
|---|---|
| **Type of organization/ group** | **Total** |
| Political Parties & Trade Unions | 982<br>16.76% |
| Parents/ school association | 318<br>5.43% |
| Farm Watch | 37<br>0.63% |
| Religious Group | 3 765<br>64.26% |
| Pensioners Group | 40<br>0.68% |
| Community Group | 34<br>0.58% |
| Sewing Group | 3<br>0.05% |
| Community Garden | 6<br>0.10% |
| Farm/ Agri worker association | 68<br>1.16% |
| Sport club/gymnasium | 606<br>10.34% |
| Total Households | 5 859 |

## CONCLUSION

This section of the report assessed agri worker household participation in social groups and organisations. Across all regions, religious groups were the most popular form of social participation with 64.26% household participation across all regions. This is followed by participation in Political Parties & Trade Unions (16.76%).

## SECTION 9: DWELLING & INFRASTRUCTURE

The following section assesses the state of agri worker dwellings and the associated infrastructure and services available to these households. Only a few tables are shown here that have been deemed as most essential, the data that is available and can be provided upon request.

**Table 28: Type of Dwelling**

| Type of House on Farm | Total |
|---|---|
| Mud House | 44<br>0.98% |
| RDP House | 66<br>1.47% |
| Brick House | 4 174<br>92.92% |
| Informal Dwelling | 92<br>2.05% |
| Backroom | 19<br>0.42% |
| Caravan/tent | 9<br>0.20% |
| Other | 88<br>1.96% |
| Total | 4 492 |

The table above reports the building structure of households based on farms, from the results it can be seen that across the region, 92.92% of households on farms reside in “brick houses”. This is followed by “Informal dwellings” (2.05%), “RDP houses” at 1.47%” and “mud houses” at 0.98%.

**Table 29: Access to Basic Services**

| **Does House Have Electricity?** | Total |
|---|---|
| Yes | 6 065 |
| % | 95.11% |
| No | 312 |
| % | 4.89% |
| Total | 6 377 |
| **Main Cooking Fuel** | |
| Main source of fuel for cooking | |
| Electricity from mains | 6 014 |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 94.29% |
| Gas | 110 |
| | 1.74% |
| Paraffin | 85 |
| | 1.35% |
| Wood | 104 |
| | 1.65% |
| Total | 6 313 |
| | |
| **Main Source of Lighting** | |
| Electricity from mains | 6 066 |
| | 95.11% |
| Paraffin | 59 |
| | 0.93% |
| Candles | 178 |
| | 2.81% |
| Solar energy | 22 |
| | 0.35% |
| Total | 6325 |
| **Main Source of Water** | |
| What is the main source of water | |
| Piped tap water in house | 5 018 |
| | 83.42% |
| Piped tap water in site | 742 |
| | 12.34% |
| Rain water tank on site | 56 |
| | 0.93% |
| Public/communal tap | 194 |
| | 3.23% |
| Other | 5 |
| | 0.08% |
| Total | 6 015 |
| **Type of Toilet** | |
| Type of Toilet | |
| Flush toilet connected to sewerage | 5 513 |
| | 86.60% |
| Flush toilet with septic tank | 121 |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 1.90% |
| Chemical toilet | 146 |
| | 2.29% |
| Pit latrine with vent | 104 |
| | 1.63% |
| Pit without vent | 122 |
| | 1.92% |
| Bucket toilet | 183 |
| | 2.87% |
| None | 177 |
| | 2.78% |
| Total | 6 366 |
| **Refuse Removal** | |
| Refuse removal | |
| Municipality | 1 591 |
| | 26.62% |
| Farmer | 3 351 |
| | 56.07% |
| Household | 1 034 |
| | 17.30% |
| Total | 5 976 |

Most of the houses in the region have electricity (95.11%). In line with these high rates of electricity availability, 94.21% of households reported using electricity from the mains for lighting and 95.11% use electricity from the main for cooking purposes.

In terms of water and sewerage, the main source of water across all the areas is piped tap water, with most houses having piped water inside the house (83.42%), followed by those that have a piped tap on site (12.34%). The most common type of toilet used in the region is a flush toilet connected to sewage system (86.60%), followed by those using a bucket toilet system (2.87%).

Assessing refuse removal, it was found that most households refuse is removed by the farmer (56.07%), followed by the Municipality that removed refuse for 26.62% of households and then those households that removed refuse themselves (17.30%). Assessing the Local Municipal results it was found that the results diverged from those at the Province level, with no district pattern noticeable.

**Table 30: Dwelling Ownership**

| Rent/Own House | Total |
|---|---|
| Rent | 2 225 |
| % | 38.62% |
| Own | 1 916 |
| % | 33.26% |
| Other | 1 620 |
| % | 28.12% |
| Total | 5 761 |

The findings for dwelling ownership status, revealed that ownership status varies greatly across the Province. The findings at the Provincial level were that 38.62% of households reported owning their home, while 33.26% reported renting their home, whilst 28.12% reported having some "other" type of agreement in terms of their home. Once again, assessing the Local Municipal results it was found that the results diverged from those at the District and Provincial Level, with no district pattern noticeable.

The data provided in the table and figure below outline the monthly income and expenditure of agri worker households. The table below illustrates that majority of households in this region earn between R2500- R4999 (62.39%). The second largest category of agri worker household's income is R5000 – R9999 (20.14%), with only 144 households reported an income of over R10 000. The local Municipal results are similar to those of the District and Provincial level which is expected, given that minimum wages that are now applied.

**Table 31: Household Income**

| Household Income | Total |
|---|---|
| R1 - R199 | 6<br>0.09% |
| R200 - R399 | 6<br>0.09% |
| R400 - R799 | 30<br>0.47% |
| R800 - R1199 | 104<br>1.65% |
| R1200 - R1799 | 156<br>2.47% |
| R1800 - R2499 | 489<br>7.74% |

| | |
|---|---|
| R2500 - R4999 | 3 943<br>62.39% |
| R5000 - R9999 | 1 273<br>20.14% |
| R10000 or more | 144<br>2.28% |
| Don't Know | 116<br>1.84% |
| Refused | 53<br>0.84% |
| **Total** | **6 320** |

In terms of expenditure, 26.45% of households reported spending R1800 – R2499. The highest spending category is 27.75% of households that spend R2500 – R4 999 per month. These findings are in line with the household income levels outlined in the table above. Once again, the local Municipal results are similar to those at the District and Provincial levels which is expected, given that minimum wages that are now applicable.

**Figure 4: Monthly Expenditure**

| Household Expenses | Total |
|---|---|
| R1 - R199 | 18<br>0.29% |
| R200 - R399 | 74<br>1.19% |
| R400 - R799 | 382<br>6.13% |
| R800 - R1199 | 542<br>8.69% |
| R1200 - R1799 | 983<br>15.77% |
| R1800 - R2499 | 1 649<br>26.45% |
| R2500 - R4999 | 1 730<br>27.75% |
| R5000 - R9999 | 468<br>7.51% |
| R10000 or more | 54<br>0.87% |

| | |
|---|---|
| Don't Know | 295<br>4.73% |
| Refused | 39<br>0.63% |
| **Total** | **6 234** |

## ASSET OWNERSHIP

This section assesses the asset ownership of agri workers in the areas of the study. Respondents were asked to indicate the number of working items they possessed in their homes in accordance with the asset list provided.

Most households reported ownership of at least one television (83.11%), prepaid cell phone (77.17%), electrical stove (81.76%), refrigerator (79.72%) and a radio (58.33%). Asset ownership that was lowest across all regions, were in terms of farming equipment (6.86%), a Telkom landline (7.63%) as well as contract cell phones and internet facilities at 9.97%. While the proportion of households with pets (dogs/cats) varies significantly between 25% - 50% across all areas. The local Municipal results show similar trends to those of the District and Provincial results in terms of the larger assets i.e. electrical stove, refrigerator, television etc. It is mainly within the smaller asset categories that variations can be found i.e. 'Contract Cell phones', 'PC's', 'Internet Facility at Home' etc.

**Table 32: Household Asset Index**

| Asset Index | Total |
|---|---|
| Television | |
| Number | 5 369 |
| % | 83.11% |
| Satellite/Paid TV | |
| Number | 3 208 |
| % | 49.66% |
| Radio | |
| Number | 3 768 |
| % | 58.33% |
| Refrigerator | |
| Number | 5 150 |
| % | 79.72% |
| Electrical Stove with Oven | |
| Number | 5 282 |

| | |
|---|---|
| % | 81.76% |
| Microwave | |
| Number | 3 303 |
| % | 51.13% |
| Telkom/Landline Phone | |
| Number | 493 |
| % | 7.63% |
| Prepaid Cell phone | |
| Number | 4 985 |
| % | 77.17% |
| Contract Cell phone | |
| Number | 644 |
| % | 9.97% |
| Video Recorder/DVD | |
| Number | 2 871 |
| % | 44.44% |
| Personal Computer | |
| Number | 814 |
| % | 12.60% |
| Internet Facility at Home | |
| Number | 483 |
| % | 7.48% |
| Car | |
| Number | 1 293 |
| % | 20.02% |
| Farming Equipment | |
| Number | 443 |
| % | 6.86% |
| Truck/Bakkie | |
| Number | 628 |
| % | 9.72% |
| Cattle/Livestock/Chickens | |
| Number | 957 |
| % | 14.81% |
| Cats | |
| Number | 1 734 |
| % | 26.84% |

| | |
|---|---|
| Dogs | |
| Number | 3 217 |
| % | 49.80% |

## CONCLUSION

This section of the report looked at the dwelling and infrastructure of agri worker households in Province. Across the Province 92.92% of households on farms reside in “brick houses”. This is followed by “Informal dwellings” (2.05%), “RDP houses” at 1.47%” and “mud houses” at 0.98%. Most of the houses in the region have electricity (95.11%). In line with these high rates of electricity availability, 94.21% of households reported using electricity from the mains for lighting and 95.11% use electricity from the main for cooking purposes.

In terms of water and sewerage the main source of water across all the areas is piped tap water, with most houses having piped water inside the house (83.42%), followed by those that have a piped tap on site (12.34%). The most common type of toilet used in the region is a flush toilet connected to sewage system (86.60%), followed by those using a bucket toilet system (2.87%).

The findings for dwelling ownership status, revealed that ownership status varies greatly across the Province. The findings at the Provincial level were that 38.62% of households reported owning their home, while 33.26% reported renting their home, while 28.12% reported having some “other” type of agreement in terms of their home. Once again, assessing the Local Municipal results it was found that the results diverged from those at the District and Provincial Level, with no district pattern noticeable.

Lastly it was found that the majority of households in the Province earn between R2500-R4999 (62.39%). The second largest category of agri worker household’s income is R5000 – R9999 (20.14%), with only 144 households reported an income of over R10 000. The local Municipal results are similar to those of the District and Provincial level which is expected given that minimum wages are applicable.

# SECTION 10: LAND TENURE & ACCESS

This section firstly reports on the number of people older than 60 years who have retired after working on a farm for 10 or more years. The second part focuses on how long household members have worked and lived on the farm, they are currently employed on.

The table below looks at the number of people older than 60 years who retired after 10 or more years working on the farm in question. Overall a total of 1 092 respondents indicated that they had household members that fit the criteria.

**Table 33: Households with Members Over 60 Year's Old**

| Number of people older than 60 years who retired after 10 years | |
|---|---|
| | **Total** |
| **Yes** | 1 092 |

## YEARS WORKING AND LIVING ON FARM

The table below reports on the number of years' respondents have spent working on their respective farms. A total of 3 628 households gave feedback in respect of this question. Of those that responded, 1 736 households (47.85%) indicated that they had worked on the farm for more than 10 years. Only 421 (11.60%) households indicated that they had worked on the farm for 0 - 1 years. This shows that the majority of those working on the farm have done so for 5 or more years.

**Table 34: Number of Years Working on the Farm**

| How long have you worked on this farm? | |
|---|---|
| **Years** | **Total** |
| 0-1 years | 421<br>11.60% |
| 1-3 years | 402<br>11.08% |
| 3-5 years | 425<br>11.71% |
| 5-10 years | 644<br>17.75% |
| More than 10 years | 1 736<br>47.85% |
| Total | 3 628 |

Respondents working and living on the farm were then asked to indicate the number of years they have been living on the farm. A total of 2 946 households gave responses. Similar to the data of respondents working on farm, most agri workers living on farm, have lived there for more than 10 years (61.37%). This was followed by 15.68% of households that indicated they had lived on the farm for 5 – 10 years while only 6.69% of households indicated they lived on the farm for 0 - 1 years.

**Table 35: How long you lived on this Farm**

| How long have you lived on this farm? | **Total** |
|---|---|
| 0-1 years | 197<br>6.69% |
| 1-3 years | 225<br>7.64% |
| 3-5 years | 254<br>8.62% |
| 5-10 years | 462<br>15.68% |
| More than 10 years | 1 808<br>61.37% |
| Total | 2 946 |

## CONCLUSION

This section of the report assessed the number of household members older than 60 years that have worked on a farm from a period of 0-1 years until more than 10 years. Overall a total of 1 092 respondents indicated that they had household members that fit the criteria.

Households were asked to indicate the number of years spent working on their respective farms; a total of 3628 households gave feedback in respect of this question. Of those that responded, 1 736 households (47.85%) indicated that they had worked on the farm for more than 10 years. Only 421 (11.60%) households indicated that they had worked on the farm for 0 - 1 years. This shows that the majority of those working on the farm have done so for 5 or more years.

In respect of living on the farm 2 946 households gave responses. Similar to the data of respondents working on farm, most agri workers living on farm have lived there for more than 10 years (61.37%). This was followed by 15.68% of households that indicated they had lived on the farm for 5 – 10 years while only 6.69% of households indicated they lived on the farm for 0 - 1 years.

# SECTION 11: WCDOA SERVICES & MARKETING & COMMUNICATION

This final section of the report assesses if agri workers across the Province are aware of the current services that are on offer by Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WCDoA) as well as ways in which households can access information and which communication methods are preferred by households.

## WCDOA AWARENESS

The table below assesses the extent to which agri workers are aware of and used their local offices run by WCDoA. Of the 6322 households that provided feedback 43.99% indicated that they were aware of the offices run by WCDoA, however only 5.58% (248) indicated that they had used these offices.

Table 36: Aware of Local WCDoA Offices

| Are you aware of the local WCDoA offices? | |
|---|---|
| | **Total** |
| **Yes** | 2 781 |
| **%** | 43.99% |
| **No** | 3 541 |
| **%** | 56.01% |
| **Total** | 6 322 |
| **Have you ever used the local WCDoA offices?** | |
| **Yes** | 248 |
| **%** | 5.58% |
| **No** | 4194 |
| **%** | 94.42% |
| **Total** | 4 442 |

Respondents that had used the local WCDoA district office were then asked to rate services received. The table below reports on the respondent's rating (Very poor, poor, good, very good) of the service that they received when they visited the WCDoA offices in their area. The majority of agri workers rated the service they received as 'good' (37.50%); note however this varied from region to region. Furthermore, over 50% of respondents to this question rated the services poorly at provincial level. It is clear from these responses that agri workers do not make regular use of the local offices.

Table 37: Rate Service Received at WCDoA Offices

| Rate service received | Total |
|---|---|
| Very Poor | 76 |
| | 30.65% |
| Poor | 57 |
| | 22.98% |
| Good | 93 |
| | 37.50% |
| Very Good | 22 |
| | 8.87% |
| Total | 248 |

The tables below assess the knowledge of awards and competitions available for agri workers to participate in. A total of 21.39% of agri workers across all areas were aware of the Minister's prestige agri worker awards; while 12.79% of workers that are aware of agri worker of the year competition. Most of the respondents that knew about the competition heard about it through farm management (42.72%) and word of mouth (31.81%).

Table 38: Aware of Minister's Agri Worker Prestige Award/ Forum

| Are you aware of the Ministers Agri worker Prestige Award/ Forum? | |
|---|---|
| | Total |
| Yes | 1 232 |
| % | 21.39% |
| No | 4 527 |
| % | 78.61% |
| Total | 5 759 |
| Are you aware of the annual WC agri worker of the year competition? | |
| Yes | 794 |
| % | 12.79% |
| No | 5 414 |
| % | 87.21% |
| Total | 6 208 |
| How did you find out about the competition? | |
| Radio | Total |
| Yes | 96 |
| % | 12.94% |
| Agri Worker Union | |
| Yes | 54 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **%** | 7.28% |
| **Farm Management** | |
| **Yes** | 317 |
| **%** | 42.72% |
| **Agri Worker Magazine** | |
| **Yes** | 31 |
| **%** | 4.18% |
| **Word of mouth** | |
| **Yes** | 236 |
| **%** | 31.81% |
| **Training Facility** | |
| **Yes** | 8 |
| **%** | 1.08% |
| **Total** | 742 |

## METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

The table below reports on the number of people that listen to the radio in the Province. Across all regions 64.41% of agri workers indicated that they listen to the radio. The results were also similar at the Local Municipal Level.

**Table 39: Do you listen to the Radio?**

| Do you listen to the radio? | Total |
|---|---|
| **Yes** | 4072 |
| **%** | 64.41% |
| **No** | 2250 |
| **%** | 35.59% |
| **Total** | 6322 |

Of the people who listen to the radio across the areas, the majority listens in the evening (46.00%) followed by those that listen in the morning (30.62%).

Table 40: Times Listened

| Time Listened | Total |
|---|---|
| Morning | 1 105 |
| % | 30.62% |
| Midday | 490 |
| % | 13.58% |
| Afternoon | 354 |
| % | 9.81% |
| Evening | 1 660 |
| % | 46.00% |
| Total | 3 609 |

The two tables that follow are assessing the methods of communication that are used by agri worker households. The four commonly used methods of communication by households are Cell phone calls (31.54%), word or mouth (24.87%) as well as 'Cell phone SMS (19.18%)'. Note that trends differ from region to region.

Table 41: Current Communication Methods

| Current Methods of Communication | Total |
|---|---|
| Cell phone calls | 3 862<br>31.54% |
| Cell phone SMS | 2 348<br>19.18% |
| Cell phone WhatsApp or BBM | 989<br>8.08% |
| Cell phone email | 162<br>1.32% |
| Access to email via PC/Laptop | 35<br>0.29% |
| Word of month | 3 045<br>24.87% |
| Radio | 322<br>2.63% |
| Newspaper | 230<br>1.88% |
| Farmer | 908<br>7.42% |
| Union/association | 24<br>0.20% |
| Social media | 318<br>2.60% |

Currently, the two most preferred methods of communication across the province are “Cell phone calls” (34.54%) followed by “Word of Mouth” (27.78%). Once again, trends differ from region to region.

**Table 42: Preferred Communication Methods**

| Preferred Methods of Communication | Total |
|---|---|
| Cell phone calls | 3 278<br>34.54% |
| Cell phone sms | 1 506<br>15.87% |
| Cell phone WhatsApp or BBM | 618<br>6.51% |
| Cell phone email | 68<br>0.72% |
| Access to email via PC/Laptop | 15<br>0.16% |
| Word of month | 2 637<br>27.78% |
| Accessing Information from Radio | 250<br>2.63% |
| Newspaper | 170<br>1.79% |
| Accessing information from Farmer | 764<br>8.05% |
| Union/association | 20<br>0.21% |
| Social media | 165<br>1.74% |

## CONCLUSION

This final section of the report assesses if agri workers are aware of the current services that are on offer by Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WCDoA) as well as ways in which households can access information and which communication methods are preferred by households. A total of 6 322 households that provided feedback, 43.99% indicated that they were aware of the offices run by WCDoA, however only 5.58% (248) indicated that they had used these offices. In terms of the knowledge of awards and competitions available for agri workers to participate in. A total of 21.39% of agri workers across all areas were aware of the Minister’s prestige agri worker awards; while 12.79% of workers that are aware of agri worker of the year competition. Most of the respondents that knew about the competition heard about it through farm management (42.72%) and word of mouth (31.81%).