



**Farmworker Survey Report 2014/15**

**Western Cape Department of Agriculture**

**Langeberg**

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## 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%(Statistics South Africa, 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 ((Statistics South Africa , 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%(Statistics South Africa, 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%).

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 (farmworkers) and their needs is critical in ensuring that stable, long term growth and development of the sector takes place.

Until now no comprehensive data has existed that has allowed a clear understanding of the needs of farmworkers. Hence policies that have been generated to assist these workers have had to rely on secondary or anecdotal data; this report represents the first attempt at providing comprehensive data on the current state of farmworkers specifically in the Lamgebeg area of the Western Cape. The report comprises several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of farmworkers’ lives. It is hoped that this report is the first step in creating a clearer picture of the current state of farmworkers in the lanerberg area 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 Farmworkers' Household Survey project commenced in December 2013; with the fieldwork component concluding on 24 December 2014. It is important to note that this study is not a random sample of households but a census of farmworkers' and their households. This report encompasses data from Langeberg area. Farmers in this area were informed of the study through departmental/community representatives and farm related organisations.

Following this, fieldworkers canvassed specific geographic areas 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 farmworkers 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.

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 farmworkers. Where farms refused to participate in the project, the Department of Agriculture (DoA) was informed, who in turn attempted to contact the farms directly in an attempt to convince them to participate.

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. Fieldwork teams covered more than 200 000km over a period of six to nine months in order to ensure that all farms were given an opportunity to participate. The table below outlines the number of farms that were surveyed as well as the number of households in this area and subsequently the number of people living in the surveyed households.

**Table 1: Number of Farms Canvassed**

	<b>Num of Farms Canvassed</b>	<b>Num of Farms Surveyed</b>	<b>Num HH Surveyed</b>	<b>Num People in the Survey</b>	<b>Crude Estimate of Number of people living and/or working on Farms</b>
<b>Langeberg</b>	146	93	802	3261	5015

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

A further limitation of the study was that farmworkers could only be accessed during certain times of the year. It was found that farmworkers could not be accessed between December and March,

and June and July due to the holiday and harvesting seasons. This resulted in the fieldwork component of the project being conducted over a full year rather than the expected six months. Despite this, it was still possible to obtain a response rate of more than 50% in each region, indicating that this data represents the majority of farms in the Cape Winelands region. This is the first dataset to do so in the Western Cape.

## 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 then ends by looking at the current employment profile of respondents in the study.

### GENERAL POPULATION & HOUSEHOLD ANALYSIS

The table below outlines the total number of individuals and households covered by the study. The study covered a total of 3261 individuals and 802 farm worker households, note that these households were both residing on and off the farm.

Table 2: Sample population

	Num HH	%	Num People	%
Langeberg	802	13.18%	3261	14.10%

As indicated above households were both on and off the farm. In this respect the table below outlines the details of geographic spread of the households both on and off the farms. It was found that 92.31% of households were on the far, while 7.69% were off the farm.

Table 3: House On vs. Off the Farm

Is your house on the farm?	Yes	%	No	%
Langeberg	732	92.31%	61	7.69%

The gender breakdown in this region was relatively equal between males (50.22%) and females (49.78%).

Table 4: Demographic Breakdown

Gender breakdown					
Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1471	50.22	1458	49.78	2929	49.78

In order to get more insight into the age distribution, an age band analysis was undertaken. The table below outline the age distribution; and from this table it can be seen that the bulk of the individuals are below the age of 35 years (66.30%), with 4.44% of the population 60 years and above.

Table 5: Age Bands

Age Bands					
Year Intervals	Male	%	Female	%	Total
0	109	46.38%	126	53.62%	235
5	144	46.30%	167	53.70%	311
10	154	49.52%	157	50.48%	311
15	131	48.16%	141	51.84%	272
20	142	50.71%	138	49.29%	280
25	163	57.19%	122	42.81%	285
30	129	52.02%	119	47.98%	248
35	86	44.56%	107	55.44%	193
40	116	53.21%	102	46.79%	218
45	85	50.60%	83	49.40%	168
50	91	47.40%	101	52.60%	192
55	48	28.57%	38	22.62%	168
60	38	61.29%	24	38.71%	62
65	13	44.83%	16	55.17%	29
70	14	70.00%	6	30.00%	20
75	4	40.00%	6	60.00%	10
80	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2
85	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2
90	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	3
95	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	2

The last focus points of this section are education and employment. The table and graph below outline the overall current education levels. Once again a gender breakdown has been provided, from the data it can be seen that only 6.03% of respondents had completed Matric while only 0.17% had a tertiary qualification. Of the 6.03% of respondents with matric 51.67% were males, while 48.33% were females. 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 go on to study in institutions of higher learning. Much emphasis and encouragement to go to school is to be given to female children to equal the number of female children going to school to that of male children going to school and finishing matric.

Table 6: Level of Education Achieved

Highest level of Education	Male	%	Female		Total
None	235	51.65%	220	48.35%	455
Primary	207	46.62%	237	53.38%	444
Senior Primary	465	50.65%	453	49.35%	918
Some High School	481	50.05%	480	49.95%	961
Matriculation	93	51.67%	87	48.33%	180
Tertiary	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	5

ABET	10	50.00%	10	50.00%	20
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The last table below outlines the current employment statistics. The results are presented in total as well as within the various age bands outlined above, note that the percentages provided are calculated on a column basis. The employment categories have been broken down into Permanent, Temporary and Seasonal, these results are provided with respect to individuals being employed in positions on the farm as well as off the farm, the overall unemployment has also been provided.

The results in the table show that overall 72.25% of individuals living in farmworker households have permanent jobs both on and off the farms they live on, 14.42% are unemployed while 12.37% have either temporary or seasonal work. This means that 26% of those living on farms are at some point in the next 12 months at risk of not being employed.

Table 7: Employment Age

Employed	Age bands			Total
	19-34	35-59	60+	
permanent	58	36	2	96
	60.42%	37.50%	2.08%	100.00%
temporary	34	3	1	38
	89.47%	7.89%	2.63%	100.00%
seasonal	18	4	0	22
	81.82%	18.18%	0.00%	100.00%
unemployed	81	104	69	254
	31.89%	40.94%	27.17%	100.00%
permanent on farm	523	626	32	1181
	44.28%	53.01%	2.71%	100.00%
temporary farm	54	25	0	79
	68.35%	31.65%	0.00%	100.00%
seasonal on farm	49	29	1	79
	62.03%	36.71%	1.27%	100.00%
Total	827	830	105	1762
	46.94%	47.11%	5.96%	100.00%

## CONCLUSION

This section of the report has outlined the general demographic trends of farmworker households in the Langeberg area. From the results presented 802 households formed part of the study with over 3261 individuals living in these households. From the results it is estimated that a total of 732 number of people live and or work on farms in the Langeberg area.

Assessing gender it was found that there was a relatively equal split between males and females. It was also found that over 66% of individuals were below the age of 35, while only 4.44% of the

individuals were 60 years of age and older. It was also found that only 6.03% of the population had obtained their matric qualification with less than 1% having some type of tertiary qualification.

With respect to employment it was found that overall 72.25% of individuals living in farmworker households have permanent jobs both on and off the farm they live on, 14.42% are unemployed while 12.37% have either temporary or seasonal work. This implies that just under 30% (26.79%) of individuals that are eligible to work, run the risk of being unemployed.

### 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.

#### TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO SCHOOL FOR LEARNERS

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

The data indicates that, at all levels of primary education, the majority of learners spend no more than 30 minutes travelling to and from school on a daily basis. Overall only a minority of learners spend more than an hour travelling to and from school. High school learners are more likely to travel for longer periods than the younger learners.

Table 8: Time travelled to school

	Less than 15	15-30	31-60	61-90	More than 90	Don't Know	Total
<b>Langeberg</b>							
Crèche	65	30	9	2	1	5	112
	58%	26.79%	8%	1.79%	0.89%	4.46%	
Primary	163	152	30	13	5	18	381
	42.78%	39.90%	7.87%	3.41%	1.31%	4.72%	
High School	37	65	23	6	4	9	144
	25.69%	45.14%	15.97%	4.17%	2.78%	6.25%	

#### DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO SCHOOL BY LEARNERS

The tables below display the distance travelled each day by school children who live on the farms. 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 utilizing the total number of respondents to the question.

The findings for distance travelled correspond with and support the data regarding the time spent travelling to school. The majority of learners attending crèche (pre primary) and primary school travel no more than 4.9km to and from school each day. High school learners are more likely to travel further than the younger learners, with many travelling as far as 10km and further to reach their schools.

Table 9: Distance travelled to school

	0-3 KM	3-4.9 KM	5-10 KM	More Than	Total
<b>Langeberg</b>					
Crèche	52	36	15	3	106
	49%	33.96%	14.15%	2.83%	
Primary	122	147	74	41	374
	29.95%	39.30%	19.79%	10.96%	
High school	21	40	45	35	141
	14.89%	28.37%	31.91%	24.82%	

## 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 a region basis (i.e. percentages are based on column totals). The most popular modes of transport are buses (53.47%). Buses are followed by people who are walking (27.16%) then farm paid transport (12.42%). None of the people that participated in the study said they were using a train to get to school. Taxis, private transport and bicycle were the least used modes of transport by school children.

Table 10: Mode of transport to school

Region	Langeberg
Foot/walk	223
	27.16%
Bicycle	2
	0.24%
Farm paid	102
	12.42%
Bus	439
	53.47%
Private	28
	3.41%
Train	0
	0%
Taxi	27
	3.29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>821</b>



The table below, “Reasons for not attending school”, explores why school-aged children who are living in the household are not attending school. Percentages and counts are given on a region basis (i.e. percentages are based on column totals). Aside from children being too young or too old to go to school or have already completed their education, family commitment (10.48%) is the major reason why children in the school going age are not attending school. Some of the highlighted reasons are, children do not want to study (4.48%) and failed exams(2.82%).

Table 11: Reasons for Not Attending School

Region	Langeberg
Too Old / Young	151
	60.89%
Completed	18
	7.26%
School too far	2
	0.81%
Difficulties getting to school	1
	0.40%
No money	10
	4%
Working	2
	0.81%
No time	2
	0.81%
Family commitment	26
	10.48%
Education useless	3
	1.21%
Does Not want to study	12
	4.84%
Unable to perform	4
	1.61%
Illness	1
	0.40%
Pregnancy	3
	1.21%
Failed Exams	7
	2.82%
Got Married	0
	0%
Disability	3

	1.21%
	2
<b>Violence</b>	0.81%
	0
<b>Not accepted</b>	0%
	0
<b>Bullying</b>	0%
<b>Other</b>	1
	0.40%

## EDUCATION RELATED ASSISTANCE

The table below displays the type of education related assistance required by households in this regions. The percentages are of the total number of households in this area. Respondents were allowed to select more than one item for which they required assistance.

In this region, school children mostly require assistance with is school uniform (32.79%), school fees (15.96%), scholar transport (13.27%) and textbooks (13.84%). The least education related assistance needed in this area include, short courses (0.24%), career guidance (1.87%) and special needs education (1.24%).

**Table 12: Education related assistance required**

Region	Langeberg
<b>Feeding</b>	58
	7.23%
<b>School Fees</b>	128
	15.96%
<b>School Uniform</b>	263
	32.79%
<b>Scholar Transport</b>	97
	13.27%
<b>Career guidance</b>	15
	1.87%
<b>Access to bursaries</b>	26
	3.24%
<b>Special Needs Education</b>	10
	1.24%
<b>Vocational Skills Development</b>	10
	1.24%
<b>Textbooks</b>	111
	13.84%

<b>Short courses</b>	11
	0.12%
<b>Other</b>	2
	0.25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>731</b>

## 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 to travel further. Respondents felt that overall they require a large range of assistance (school fees, textbooks, school uniforms and scholar transport) as they attempt to provide basic education for their children.

### SECTION 3: ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

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

#### HEALTH CONCERNS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

This table represents the various health concerns in the households in this region. The percentages are calculated using the total number of households in the area as is found in the earlier tables that outlined the number of households surveyed in the region.

Impaired vision (42.86% was ranked as the most common health concern in this region, followed by difficulty hearing (22.14%) then physical disability (17.86%).

**Table 13: General Health issues**

Region	Langeberg
Difficulty seeing	60
	42.86%
Difficulty hearing	31
	22.14%
Speech problems	6
	4.29%
Physical disability	25
	17.86%
Remembering/ concentrating	8
	5.71%
Self-care	10
	7.14%
Total	140

## HEALTHCARE SERVICES

The table below identifies which health related services and treatments that farmworkers in this region require access to. The percentages are of the total number of participating households per area. Respondents were able to select more than one type of healthcare service they or their families required access to.

The road to health card was the most popular health required assistance (78.88%), followed by treatment medication (12.37%) then medical check up (4.35%). None of the respondents said they needed assistance with pap smear, pre/postnatal care, rehabilitation services and VCT.

Table 14: Assistance required from Health Services

Region	Langeberg
Road to	254
HealthCard	78.88%
Treatment	41
Medication	12.73%
Medical	14
check-up	4.35%
Rehabilitation services	0
	0.00%
Assistive	3
Devices	0.93%
Nutrition	4
Programs	1.24%
VCT	0
	0.00%
Immunization	2
	0.62%
Height/	3
Weightmeasurements	0.93%
PMTCT	0
	0.00%
Pre/postnatal care	0
	0.00%
Pap smear	1
	0.31%
Family	0
Planning	0.00%
Total	322

## CRITICAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE

This table highlights the critical, long-term health treatments and services farmworkers and their families require access to. The percentages are of the total number of participating households in the area. Respondents were able to select more than one type of healthcare service they or their families required access to. There were very few participants who responded positively to these questions; however improved access to general medical assessments may increase the need for critical healthcare treatments.

Assistance with the management and treatment of chronic illness in general was the highest requested service (58.75%). Participants said that they required assistance with tuberculosis (TB). The least critical health issues that participants need assistance with include, high blood pressure (5.00%), diabetes (2.50%) and Asthma (3.75%).

Table 15: Critical health assistance required

Region	Langeberg
Chronic Illness	47
	58.75%
Terminal Illness	5
	6.25%
HIV	5
	6.25%
TB	14
	17.50%
Asthma	3
	3.75%
Diabetes	2
	2.50%
High Blood Pressure	4
	5.00%
Total	80

## CONCLUSION

The questions in this section relied on the self-reporting of participants and therefore the response rate was low. Only once farmworkers and their families have better access to healthcare will a broader understanding of the types of prominent healthcare issues that exist be available. This is supported by the fact that a significant portion of respondents requested better access to general health assessments and medication.

## 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 as in previous cases the percentages are of the total number of household members in the region.

As expected, the large majority of the respondents and household members are employed as farmworkers (“permanent on the farm”). Temporary and seasonal on farm make up 7.92%, while temporary off farm is 2.04%. There are very few people who said they were seasonally employed off the farm (0.04). There were 12.80% participants who said they were unemployed in this region.

Table 16: Employment status of household members

Region	Langeberg
<b>Permanent</b>	118
<b>off farm</b>	4.72%
<b>Temporary</b>	51
<b>off farm</b>	2.04%
<b>Seasonal</b>	29
<b>off farm</b>	0.04%
<b>Unemployed</b>	320
	12.80%
<b>Too young</b>	206
	8.24%
<b>At school</b>	275
	11.00%
<b>Permanent</b>	1303
<b>on farm</b>	52.12%
<b>Temporary</b>	98
<b>on farm</b>	3.92%
<b>Seasonal</b>	100
<b>on farm</b>	4.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2500</b>

### FARMWORKER JOBS

The table below depicts a breakdown of the type of farm work of the members of the household.

The most common position filled by farmworkers in this region is the general worker (92.12%). The general worker position is followed by tractor driver (3.58%). The least occupied farmworker positions are technical operator (0.49%), administration (0.36%), and management (0.18%).

**Table 17: Farmworker positions occupied**

Region	Langeberg
<b>General worker</b>	1519
	92.12%
<b>Tractor driver</b>	59
	3.58%
<b>Animal</b>	17
<b>Production</b>	1.03%
<b>Technical</b>	8
<b>operator</b>	0.49%
<b>Irrigation</b>	15
<b>specialist</b>	
	0.91%
<b>Section leader</b>	9
	0.55%
<b>Supervisor</b>	13
	0.79%
<b>Administration</b>	6
	0.36%
<b>Manager</b>	3
	0.18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1649</b>

## 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. This table reflects and supports the findings of the previous table by linking most common skills with the most common jobs. The majority of farmworkers possess the skills to be general workers- 90.82% of farmworkers have general worker skills. Being able and licensed to operate a tractor (5.61%) is the second most popular skill. As in the previous table Manager, administration and technical operator are the least common skills.



Table 18: Agricultural skills of farmworkers

Region	Langeberg
General worker	1424
	90.82%
Tractor driver	88
	5.61%
Animal	6
Production	0.38%
Technical	7
operator	0.45%
Irrigation	18
specialist	1.15%
Section leader	8
	0.51%
Supervisor	10
	0.64%
Administration	5
	0.32%
Manager	2
	0.13%
Total	1568

## AGRICULTURAL SKILLS DESIRED

The table below displays the skills that farmworkers desire in order to progress in their careers on the farm. The percentages are calculated using the total number of respondents for this question.

The three most common skills that farmworkers would like to acquire are general worker 30.60%, followed by tractor driver (22.79%) and supervisor (19.92%). The least desired skills are animal production, technical operator and

Table 19: Agricultural skills desired by farmworkers

Region	Langeberg
General worker	235
	30.60%
Tractor driver	175
	22.79%
Animal	8

<b>Production</b>	1.04%
<b>Technical operator</b>	27
	3.52%
<b>Irrigation specialist</b>	42
	5.47%
<b>Section leader</b>	51
	6.64%
<b>Supervisor</b>	153
	19.92%
<b>Administration</b>	42
	5.47%
<b>Manager</b>	35
	4.56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>768</b>

## CONCLUSION

As is expected, the majority of respondents and their family members who are employed on the farm are general workers. As a result, many farmworkers are interested in upskilling which would allow them to qualify for better employment positions that offer higher salaries and ultimately a better quality of life. The percentage of unemployed household members is below 15% in the area.

## 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 percentages of households that receive various social grants such as the child support grant, old age pension, permanent disability grants and so forth. The percentages are counted using the total number of households in the area. There are 52.24% of households that receive child support grant, followed by 12.59% of households that receive old age pension. Other grants that are received by households include, permanent disability grants (1.62%), care dependence (2.99%), grant-in-aid (2.87%).

Table 20: Grants received

Region	Langeberg
Child support	419
	52.24%
Old age pension	101
	12.59%
Temporary disability	3
	0.37%
Permanent disability	13
	1.62%
Foster care	6
	0.75%
Care dependence	24
	2.99%
Grant-in-aid	23
	2.87%
War veterans grant	0
	0.00%
Social relief	2
	0.25%
Indigent	1
Roster	0.12%

The table below outlines households in which members believe themselves to be eligible for social grants but are not receiving them. Similar to the previous table, the child support grant has the highest proportion of households that believe they are eligible but not receiving the child support grant. An average of 3.74% households believe they are eligible but not receiving the child support grant. Child support grants followed by households that believe to be eligible for old age grants (1.25%) but are not receiving. The least requested grants include, foster care, war veterans and indigent roster.

Table 21: Eligible but not receiving grants

Region	Langeberg
Child support	30
	3.74%
Old age pension	10
	1.25%
Temporary disability	4
	0.50%
Permanent disability	3
	0.37%
Foster care	0
	0.00%
Care dependence	5
	0.62%
Grant-in-aid	6
	0.75%
War veterans grant	0
	0.00%
Social relief	1
	0.12%
Indigent roster	0
	0.00%

## SOCIAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

The table below illustrates households that require some form of social assistance. Respondents were asked to indicate social issues they required assistance with such as, child maintenance, behavioural problems, domestic violence, temporary shelter etc. The percentage is calculated using the number of household responses relative to the total number of households per region.

Relative to the other social services listed in the table below, behavioral problems are the highest concern for households in this region. An average of 0.75% households require assistance with behavioural problems, followed by 0.62% for assistance with domestic violence, 0.50% substance abuse, 0.37% services to older persons and 0.25% counselling and support services.

Table 22: Social services required

Region	Langeberg
Child at conflict with the law	0 0.00%
Temporary shelter	2 0.25%
Foster care services	0 0.00%
Child maintenance	0 0.00%
Orphaned/abandoned/neglected/abused children	0 0.00%
Behavioral problems	6 0.75%
Domestic violence	5 0.62%
Substance abuse	4 0.50%
Services to older persons	3 0.37%
Victim empowerment programme	0 0.00%
Counseling and Support Services	2 0.25%

<b>Reintegration of Adult offenders</b>	0
	0.00%
<b>Reintegration of child offenders</b>	0
	0.00%
<b>FAS Issues</b>	0
	0.00%

## CONCLUSION

The social grant most received throughout the region was the child support grant, followed by old age pension grant. Similarly it also appears that relative to other social grants mentioned above, there was a number of household members indicated they were eligible but not receiving the child support grant. With regards to required social services, respondents displayed a great concern for behavioural problems in their households and communities. An additional concern was domestic violence.

## 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. This was calculated using the total number of household members that require vital documents against the total number required for each vital document in each respective region.

The table below illustrates the number of households in this region, where a member/members do not possess vital documents. The total number of requests for assistance with the different types of vital documents was 26. Of the requests, 61.54% household members required assistance with obtaining identity document, followed by 34.62% of those that requested assistance with birth certificates. The least required documents included, marriage certificate, death certificates, passports and residential permits.

Table 23: Vital Documents required

	<b>Langeberg</b>
	16
<b>ID</b>	61.54%
<b>Birth certificate</b>	9
	34.62%
<b>Marriage certificate</b>	0
	0.00%
<b>Death certificate</b>	0
	0.00%
<b>Passport</b>	1
	3.85%
<b>Resident Permit</b>	0
	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

## CONCLUSION

This section assessed farmworker households' access to vital documents. Of the members that indicated they require assistance with obtaining vital documents, the majority require assistance in obtaining ID documents, followed by a need for birth certificates. The least required documents were marriage certificates, death certificates, passports and resident permits.

## 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. Similar to the last section the count data and percentages have been provided. The percentage is calculated using the number of household responses per social group/organisation relative to the total number of households per region.

The table below outlines the different types of social groups and organisations that members of a household engage in. The most popular social groups in this region were religious groups (79%), followed by 20.20% who said they participated in sport clubs/gymnasium. There were about 4.11% of members who said they were members of political parties and trade unions. The social groups that had the least number of participants were community groups, pensioners group, sewing groups and community garden.

Table 24: Social group and Organizations Participation

Region	Langeberg
Type of organization	
Political Parties & Trade Unions	33
	4.11%
Parents/ school association	19
	2.37%
Farm Watch	15
	1.87%
Religious Group	638
	79.55%
Pensioners Group	7
	0.87%
Community Group	4
	0.50%
Sewing Group	5
	0.62%
Community Garden	4
	0.50%
Farm worker association	18
	2.24%



Sport club/gymnasium	162
	20.20%

## CONCLUSION

This section of the report assessed farmworker household participation in social groups and organisations. Across the region religious groups were the most popular form of social participation. Approximately 79% of all the households surveyed indicated they were part of a religious group of some form. The least popular social participation categories were community gardening, community groups, sewing and pensioners group.

## SECTION 9: DWELLING & INFRASTRUCTURE

The following section assesses the state of farm worker dwellings and the associated infrastructure and services available to these households. Only a few tables are shown here while all results are discussed. A complete set of tables may be found in the Appendices<sup>1</sup>.

Table 25: Type of Dwelling

Type of dwelling	Is your house on farm						Total
	Mud house	RDP house	Brick house	Informal dwelling	Backroom	other	
Yes	4	7	697	8	1	7	724
	0.55%	0.97%	96.27%	1.10%	0.14%	0.97%	100.00%
No	0	5	41	9	2	3	60
	0.00%	8.33%	68.33%	15.00%	3.33%	5.00%	100.00%
Total	4	12	738	17	3	10	784
	0.51%	1.53%	94.13%	2.17%	0.38%	1.28%	100.00%

From all the respondents (living on and off farms) across the regions, 94% live in brick structures. Large differences are observed in the proportion of brick structures between those houses that are on the farm and those that are not. From those living in brick structures; 96% of the households that live in brick structures were on farms (please refer to infrastructure tables for further details). 98% households on the farm have electricity compared to 88% of households off the farm that have electricity. Only 1.93% of households on the farm do not have electricity, while 11.67% of households off the farms do not have electricity.

In terms of access to piped water at dwellings, 98% of all households on farm have piped water, while 86% of households off the farm have access to piped water. Across the region, about 92% of the households have flush toilets on the premises that are connected to sewage, while 4.33% indicated that they did not have toilets. Comparing households on and off farms; 92% of households on the farms have flush toilets while 89% of the households off the farms have flush toilets. Overall, households on the farms are more likely to have access to electricity, piped water and flush toilets than households off the farms.

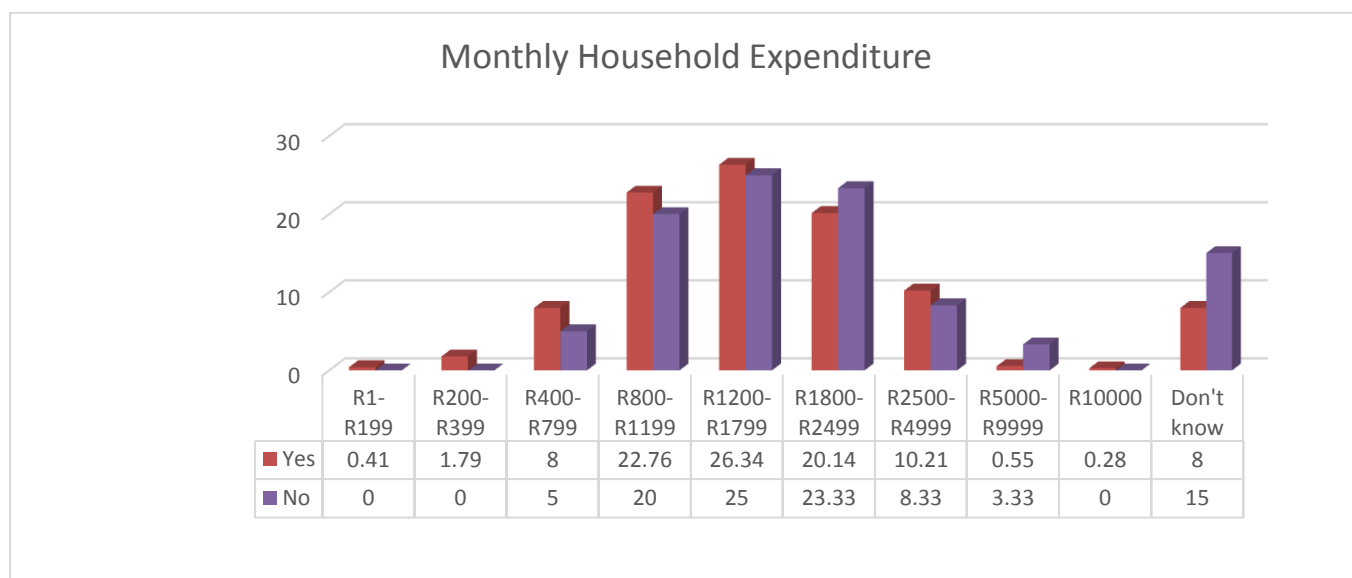
For households on the farm, water is largely provided free to the farmworker (90%). Majority of houses off the farm either pay the municipality or obtain free water from the farmer and a small percentage (20.00%) receive free from the municipality.

<sup>1</sup>The complete dataset has been provided for further analysis as required

More than 70% of households on the farm pay the farmer for electricity, while 70% households off the farm pay the municipality for electricity. About 94% of the households on farm receive free refuse and sanitation services.

The data provided in the graph below as well as the table that follows is aimed at understanding the income and expenditure of farmworker households as well as the assets in each household. From the data it is clear that majority of households on and off the farms spend between R 1200-2499, followed by 22.76% of households on farm that spend between R 800- 1199 a month and 20.14% of those that spend R 1800-2499. While there are about 20% of households off the farm that spend between R 800-1199 a month. Overall households on farm spend more money than households off the farm.

Figure 1: Monthly Expenditure



## ASSET OWNERSHIP

This section assesses the asset ownership of farmworkers living on farms. Respondents were asked to indicate the number of working items they possessed in their homes in accordance with the asset list provided.

Table 26: Household Asset Index

Asset index	Langeberg
<b>Television</b>	
Number	682
Percentage	85.04
<b>Paid TV</b>	

Number	366
Percentage	45.64
<b>Radio</b>	
Number	542
Percentage	67.58
<b>Refrigerator</b>	
Number	654
Percentage	81.55
<b>Electrical Stove With Oven</b>	
Number	728
Percentage	90.77
<b>Microwave</b>	
Number	417
Percentage	52
<b>Telkom Landline</b>	
Number	171
Percentage	21.32
<b>Prepaid Cell Phone</b>	
Number	575
Percentage	71.7
<b>Contract Cell phone</b>	
Number	181
Percentage	22.57
<b>VCR DVD Player</b>	
Number	520
Percentage	64.84
<b>Personal Computer</b>	
Number	203
Percentage	25.31
<b>Internet Facility at home</b>	
Number	167
Percentage	20.82
<b>Bicycle</b>	
Number	291
Percentage	36.28
<b>Car</b>	
Number	227
Percentage	28.3
<b>Truck Bakkie</b>	

Number	181
Percentage	22.57
<b>Farming equipment/machinery</b>	
Number	154
Percentage	19.2
<b>Cattle Livestock or chickens</b>	
Number	301
Percentage	37.53

More than 80% of households reported ownership of at least one TV, refrigerator or electric stove. Reported ownership of at least one radio, microwave, prepaid cell phone and VCR/DVD player was also relatively high, reported to be above 50%.

## CONCLUSION

The majority of respondents who live on the farms live in brick houses and have access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and electricity. The monthly expenditure is similar for those staying on and off the farm with majority of households spending around 1200% of the farmworker households spending between R1200- R1799 per month. The most common assets that households own include DVD, refrigerator, TV's, microwave and prepaid cell phone.

## SECTION 10: LAND TENURE, ACCESS & RESTITUTION

This section assesses issues with respect to land tenure as well as access and restitution to that land. Count and percentage data is provided, percentage data has been calculated on the total number of households in that region.

The region has an average number of 39 household with members who are above 60 years old.

**Table 27: Households with people over 60 years old**

Region	Langeberg
<b>Number of HHs</b>	<b>1005</b>
People over 60years old	39
%	3.88%

## LAND TENURE ASSISTANCE

Note that as in earlier cases of “assistance” in preceding sections, this is from the perspective of the recipient which means that further work needs to be done to assess these needs. The region’s greatest needs were progress on a restitution claim (37.50%), settlement of restitution claim (18.75%) and update on status of claim (18.75%).

**Table 28: Land tenure assistance required**

Region	Langeberg
<b>Formulisation of land tenure</b>	2
	12.50%
<b>Eviction</b>	2
	12.50%
<b>Settle restitution claim</b>	3
	18.75%
<b>Update on status of claim</b>	3
	18.75%
<b>Progress on a restitution claim</b>	6
	37.50%
<b>Total</b>	16

## CONCLUSION

There is about 39 households with members who are above 60 years old. The largest need for assistance with land tenure and restitution is around on progress on a restitution claim, update on status of claim and settle restitution claim.

## SECTION 11: DAC SERVICES & MARKETING & COMMUNICATION

This final section of the report assesses if farmworkers are aware of the current services that are on offer by Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WC:DoA) as well as ways in which households access information and which methods are preferred by households.

### WC:DOA AWARENESS

The table below assesses the various aspects of service delivery on the part of WC:DoA. The awareness levels of the WC:DoA services and participation therein was assessed and 20.70% of the respondents were aware of the local district office. However only 13% of the respondents who were aware of the local office had ever used it and of this number, 63% felt that they had received a good service from the office. 16% of farmworkers indicated that they were aware of the Ministers prestige farmworkers forum, while 12% said that they were aware of the annual farmworker competition. Of those that were aware of the completion, 6% heard about it on radio, and 23% heard about it from the farm worker union. 34.62% from the farm management and 8.27% from word of mouth.

Table 29: WC:DoA Services Awareness

Region	Langeberg
Are you aware of the local district office	166
	20.70%
Have you ever used the office	22
	13.25%
I received good service	14
	63.64%
Are you aware of the Ministers prestige farmworkers forum	135
	16.83%
Are you aware of the Annual Farmworker Competition	104
	12.97%
How did you hear about the Competition	
Radio	6



	5.77%
<b>Farm worker Union</b>	23
	22.12%
<b>Farm Management</b>	36
	34.625
<b>Farmworker Magazine</b>	1
	0.96%
<b>Word of mouth</b>	19
	18.27%
<b>Training Facility</b>	1
	0.96%
<b>Newspaper</b>	10
	9.62%
<b>Flyer</b>	0
	0%
<b>Social Media</b>	2
	1.92%
<b>Participation in WCAFYC</b>	
<b>Have you participated in WCAFYC?</b>	19
	2.37%
<b>Have you won any of the regional or provincial awards?</b>	6
	31.60%
<b>Effect of Competition</b>	
<b>Helped me get Promotion</b>	88.89%
<b>Helped me access training</b>	100%

<b>Helped me gain Additional Responsibilities</b>	88.89%
<b>Made me confident in my skills</b>	100%
<b>Improved my standing in the community</b>	87.50%
<b>Helped me gain experience outside the farm</b>	87.50%

The modes of creating awareness that were least effective are flyers (0.00%) and Social Media (0.96%).

Across the region, a total of 2.37% of the respondents have participated in the WCAFYC. From the respondents that participated in the WCAFYC; 31.60% have won a regional or provincial award. For the respondents who participated in the WCAFYC, the three main outcomes of the competition were: “becoming more confident in their skills” (100.00%), “gaining experience outside of the farm”(87.50%), and “improved their standing in the community” (87.50%).

The following table assesses the various Communication Channels used by farmworkers across the regions. Radio and newspapers are popular media channels in the area and the most popular time of the day to listen to the radio is the morning, followed by the evening. The afternoon time slot has the least listeners (13.11%).

**Table 30: Marketing Radio**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Langeberg</b>
<b>Listen to the Radio</b>	839
<b>Morning</b>	392
	46.72%
<b>Midday</b>	103
	12.28%
<b>Afternoon</b>	110
	13.11%
<b>Evening</b>	234
	27.89%

## METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

The three most currently used methods of communication by households in all the regions are cell phone SMS (47.76%), Farmer (41.40%), and Radio (7.48%). Cellphone whatsapp or BBM, cell phone email, access to email via computer and union/association were least used communication channels, while social media was not used at all.

**Table 31: Current Communication Channels**

Region	Langeberg
Cell phone sms	383
	47.76%
Cell phone whatsapp or BBM	8
	1.00%
Cell phone email	1
	0.12%
Access to email via computer	2
	0.25%
Word of mouth	60
	7.48%
Radio	57
	7.11%
Newspaper	52
	6.48%
Farmer	332
	41.40%
Union/association	5
	0.62%
Social media	0
	0%

As with the modes of communication that are utilized, the preferred methods of communication for households are cell phone SMS (33.42%), Farmer (25.69%), word of mouth and radio both at 5.74%. Social media is still the least preferred method of communication with 0.00% preference.

**Table 32: Preferred communication channels**

Region	Langeberg
Cell phone sms	268
	33.42%
Cell phone whatsapp or BBM	5

	0.62%
<b>Cell phone email</b>	1
	0.12%
<b>Access to email via computer</b>	1
	0.12%
<b>Word of mouth</b>	46
	5.74%
<b>Radio</b>	46
	5.74%
<b>Newspaper</b>	40
	4.99%
<b>Farmer</b>	206
	25.69%
<b>Union/association</b>	2
	0.25%
<b>Social media</b>	0
	0%

## CONCLUSION

20.70% of the respondents were aware of the local district office. However only 13% of the respondents who were aware of the local office had ever used it and of this number, 63% felt that they had received a good service from the office. Across the region, a total of 2.37% of the respondents have participated in the WCAFYC. From the respondents that participated in the WCAFYC; 31.60% have won a regional or provincial award. For the respondents who participated in the WCAFYC, the three main outcomes of the competition were: “becoming more confident in their skills” (100.00%), “gaining experience outside of the farm”(87.50%), and “improved their standing in the community” (87.50%). The region has an average number of 39 household with members who are above 60 years old. The three most currently used methods of communication by households in all the regions are cell phone SMS (47.76%), Farmer (41.40%),and Radio (7.48%). Cellphone whatsapp or BBM, cell phone email, access to email vi computer and union/association were leaset used communication channels, while social media was not used at all. As with the modes of communication that are utilized, the preferred methods of communication for households are cell phone SMS (33.42%), Farmer (25.69%), word of mouth and radio both at 5.74%. Social media is still the least preferred method of communication with 0.00% preference.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

The aim of this project was to provide comprehensive data on the state of farmworkers within the Cape Winelands region of the Western Cape. In order to achieve this, various aspects of the individual farmworkers lives as well as household activities were assessed. This data has been compiled into the preceding report under several sections namely:

- Household Particulars
- Access to Education
- Access to Health Services
- Employment
- Access to Social Services
- Access to Vital Documents
- Social participation
- Dwelling & Infrastructure
- Land Tenure, Access & restitution
- DAC Services & Marketing & Communication

Given that a proportion of at least 50% of farms in all regions participated in the study has ensured the validity of the data represented in this report. Thus the data as well as this report will prove an invaluable tool to National, Provincial and Local government in generating policies and strategies that are both effective and efficient in ensuring stable growth and development of the agricultural sector.

It should also be noted that due to the detailed data that was obtained during this study, further analyses can now take place at both a District and Local Municipal level. This will ensure that any policy or strategy that is created and implemented is done so from an evidence-based perspective.

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# Farm Worker Household Survey 2014

## SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD

1.1 Farm name		
1.2 Coordinates		
1.3 Municipal area		
1.4 Dwelling unit number		
1.5 Questionnaire number in this dwelling unit		
1.6 Household number		
1.7 Total number of households in this dwelling unit		
1.8 Total number of questionnaires used		
1.9 Total number of members living in the household		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1.9.1 Adults		

1.9.2 Children		
1.9.3 Total		
1.10 Residential address		
1.11 Is your house on the farm?	Yes	No
1.12 Respondent name		
1.13 Contact details		
1.13.1 First contact		
1.13.2 Second contact		

## SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANTS PARTICULARS

What is ...'s relationship to the head of the household/ acting household head?	What is the highest level of education that has successfully been completed?	Marital Status
00 = Head / acting head	00 = No Schooling	01 = Married



01 = Husband/ wife/ partner	01 = Primary school (Grade 0 – 3)	02 = Cohabitation (Living Together)
02 = Son/ daughter/stepchild/ adopted child	02 = Senior Primary (Grade 4 – 7)	03 = Widow/ widower
03 = Brother/ sister/ stepbrother/ stepsister	03 = Some High School (Grade 8 – 11)	04 = Divorce
04 = Father/ mother/ stepfather/ stepmother	04 = Matriculation	05 = Separated
05 = Grandparent/ great grandparent	05 = Degree/ diploma/ certification	06 =Never married/ single
06 = Grandchild/ great grandchild	06 =ABET	
07 = Other relatives (e.g. in-laws/ uncle/ aunt)		
08 = Non-related persons		
09 = Foster child		

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Person Number	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>09</b>
Name									
Surname									
ID number									
Nationality									
Place of Birth									
Sex 1= Male 2= Female									
Age									

Marital Status									
Relationship to Head of Household									
Highest level of Education									

## SECTION 3: ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

### *Coding for Type of Education Institution*

01 = Pre-School (including day care, crèche, pre-primary, educare, nursery school)

02 = School (including Grade R/ Grade 0 learners who attended a formal school)

03 = Adult Basic Education & Training Learning Centre (ABET Centre)

04 = Literacy Class (e.g. KhaRiGude)

05 = Higher Educational Institution (University/ University of Technology)

06 = Further Education & Training College (FET)

07 = Other College

08 = Home Based Education/ Home Schooling

09 = Farm school

10 = Other

### 3.1 Education and transport particulars:

Person number	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>09</b>
---------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

<p>Currently attending school or educational institution</p> <p>1= Yes</p> <p>2= No</p>									
<p>Type of school or educational institution</p>									
<p>Mode of transport</p> <p>1 = Foot/walking</p> <p>2 = Bicycle</p> <p>3 = Farm paid transport</p> <p>4 = Bus</p> <p>5 = Private Car</p> <p>6 = Train</p> <p>7 = Taxi</p>									
<p>Condition of transport</p> <p>1 = Poor</p> <p>2 = Good</p> <p>3 = Excellent</p>									

3.2. How many minutes does it take to travel to the school and how far away is the school?

Type of school	Time (one direction only)	Distance
	01 = Less than 15 Minutes	1 = 0-3 kms
	02 = 15 -30 Minutes	2 = 3-4.9 kms
	03 = 31-60 Minutes	3 = 5-10 kms
	04 = 61-90 Minutes	4 = More than 10 kms
	05 = More Than 90 Minutes	
	06 = Don't Know	
Pre Primary/ Crèche		
Primary School		
High School		

3.3. What is the main reason that children in the household are currently not attending/are absent from any educational institution?

01 = Too old/ young	
02 = Has completed education/ satisfied with education	
03 = School/ educational institution too far	

04 = Difficulties getting to school	
05 = No money for fees	
06 = Working at home/ business/ job	
07 = Do not have time/ too busy	
08 = Family commitment	
09 = Education is useless/ not interesting	
10 = Does not want to study	
11 = Unable to perform at school	
12 = Illness	
13 = Pregnancy	
14 = Failed exams	
15 = Got married	
16 = Disability	
17 = Violence at school	
18 = Not accepted for enrolment	
19 = Bullying	
20 = Other	

3.4. Does anyone require assistance with the following?

01 = School feeding	
---------------------	--

02 = School fees	
03 = School uniform	
04 = Scholar transport	
05 = Career guidance	
06 = Access to bursaries	
07 = Special educational needs	
08 = Vocational skills development (FET)	
09 = Textbooks	
10 = Short courses	
11 = Other	
12 = None	

## SECTION 4: ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

### 4.1. Health concerns in the household:

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Some

4 = Don't know

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Does anyone have difficulty seeing (even if using spectacles)?									
Does anyone have difficulty in hearing (even if using hearing aids)?									
Does anyone have speech problems?									
Does anyone have difficulty walking or moving or have a physical disability?									
Does anyone have difficulty in executing simple tasks, remembering or concentrating?									
Does anyone have difficulty with self-care									



(washing, dressing and feeding)?									
----------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4.2. Does anyone in the household require any of the following health services?

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Road to health card									
Treatment medication for any illness									
Medical check-up needed for illness									
Rehabilitation services									
Assistive devices (crutches, walking stick/frame, wheel chairs)									
Nutrition programmes									
VCT (Voluntary counselling and testing)									

Immunization									
Height/weight measurements									
PMTCT (Prevention of mother to child transmission)									
Pre/post natal care									
Pap smear									
Family Planning									
Other: specify									

#### 4.3. Does anyone require immediate assistance?

Person number	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>09</b>
Chronic illness									
Terminal illness									
HIV									

TB									
Other, specify									

## SECTION 5: SKILLS, EMPLOYMENT & SMALL BUSINESS SERVICES

Employment status	Sectoral Breakdown	Farm Occupation
1 = Permanent (outside of the farm)	1 = Manufacturing	1 = General Worker
2 = Temporary (outside of the farm)	2 = Mining and quarrying	2 = Tractor Driver
3 = Seasonal (outside of the farm)	3 = Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 = Animal production
4 = Unemployed	4 = Transport, storage and communications	4 = Technical Operator
5 = Too young to be employed	5 = Electricity, gas and water	5 = Irrigation Specialist
6 = Still at school or still	6 = Wholesale and	6 = Section Leader

studying	retail,motor trade, catering and accommodation	
7 = Permanent on Farm	7 = Finance, real estate and business services	7 = Supervisor
8 = Temporary on the Farm	8 = Personal services	8 = Administration
9 = Seasonal on the Farm	9 = Government services	9 = Manager

#### 5.1 Employment status

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Are they employed?									
Sector employed									
What position do they occupy on the farm?									
Income from farming (Yes =1, No=2)									
Income from other sources (Yes =1, No=2)									

#### 5.2. Does anyone require assistance with the following?

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)									
Compensation for occupational injury or illness									
Labour dispute resolution									
Skills Training (Specify)									
Accreditation									
Learnerships									
Other									

5.3. Does anyone in the household participate in small business activities? (if 00=None, skip to Question 5.5)

00 = None	
-----------	--

01 = Selling goods/ food on the street	
02 = Sewing & selling clothes	
03 = Repairing shoes	
04 = Child care	
05 = Traditional healer	
06 = Catering	
07 = Helping to transport goods	
08 = Self-employed artisan	
09 = Food processing	
10 = Co-operative member	
11 = Tavern/ shebeen operator	
12 = Weaving cloth	
13 = Building or repairing houses	
14 = Wood/ fuel for sale	
15 = Taxi operator	
16 = Shopkeeper	

17 = Food gardening	
18 = Other	

5.4. Does the small business require any of the following assistance?

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
01 = Market Access									
02 = Funding Application									
03 = Development of a business plan									
04 = Joint business association/ cooperative									
05 = Marketing									
06 = Business Site									
07 = Credit access/ financing for BEE start-up									
08 = Capital Grant									
09 = Transport subsidy									

10 = Access to water & electricity									
11 = Business registration									
12 = Facilitate loans/ small loans application									
13 = Mentorship									
14 = Internet & or conference facilities									
15 = Community entrepreneurship									
16 = Other									

5.5. What agricultural skills do they have? (Only to be answered if they are employed on the farm.)

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
01 = General worker									
02 = Tractor driver									
03 = Animal production									



04 = Technical operator									
05 = Irrigation specialist									
06 = Section leader									
07 = Supervisor									
08 = Administration									
09 = Manager									

5.6. What agricultural skills would you like to acquire?

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
01 = General worker									
02 = Tractor driver									
03 = Animal production									
04 = Technical operator									
05 = Irrigation specialist									

06 = Section leader									
07 = Supervisor									
08 = Administration									
09 = Manager									

## SECTION 6: ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

6.1 Is your household receiving any of the following social grants?

	Number
01 = Child support	
02 = Old age pension	
03 = Temporary disability	
04 = Permanent disability	
05 = Foster care	
06 = Care dependence	
07 = Grant-in-aid	
08 = War veterans grant	
09 = Social relief	

10 = Indigent roster	
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6.1.1 Is your household eligible but not receiving any of the following social grants?

	Number
01 = Child support	
02 = Old age pension	
03 = Temporary disability	
04 = Permanent disability	
05 = Foster care	
06 = Care dependence	
07 = Grant-in-aid	
08 = War veterans grant	
09 = Social relief	
10 = Indigent roster	

6.2 Does your household require assistance with any of the following?

01 = Child at conflict with the law	Yes		No	
-------------------------------------	-----	--	----	--

02 = Temporary shelter	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
03 = Foster care services	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
04 = Child maintenance	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
05 = Orphaned/ abandoned/ neglected/ abused children	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
06 = Behavior problems	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
07 = Domestic violence	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
08 = Substance abuse	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
09 = Services to older persons	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
10 = Victim empowerment programme	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
11 = Counseling & Support services	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
12 = Reintegration of Adult Offenders into society	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
13 = Reintegration of Child Offenders into society	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
14 = FAS issues	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
15 = Other	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	

6.3 Please rank the following issues that you feel may affect your community from 1-10 (1 = not a problem and 10 = extreme problem):

Issue	Rating
Drug Abuse	
Alcoholism	
Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)	
Unemployment	
Gangsterism	
Gambling	
Crime	
Child Neglect	
Domestic Violence	
Poor Health	
Teenage Pregnancy	

## SECTION 7: ACCESS TO VITAL DOCUMENTS

7.1. Do all members of the household have birth certificates/ ID or passport/ official identification?

<b>1 = Yes</b>		<b>2 = No</b>	
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7.2. Does the household require assistance in obtaining any of the following documents?

<b>Persons number</b>	<b>Number</b>
A = Identity document (ID)	
B = Birth certificate	
C = Marriage certificate	
D = Death certificate	
E = Passport	
F = Resident permit	

## SECTION 8: SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

8.1. Does anyone in the household participate or belong to any of the following social groups, organizations, other activities or clubs?

Organization	Yes =1 ; No= 2
00 = None/ Don't know	
01 = Political Parties/ Trade Unions	
02 = Parents/ School Association	
03 = Farm Watch	
04 = Religious Group / Church Group	
05 = Pensioners Group	
06 = Community/Civic Group	
07 = Sewing Group	
08 = Community Garden Group	
09 = Farmworkers' Association	
10 = Sport Club/ Gymnasium	
11 = Other	

## SECTION 9: DWELLING INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

9.1. Please indicate the type of dwelling you live in:

1.	Mud house	
2.	RDP house	

3.	Brick house	
4.	Informal dwelling	
5.	Backroom	
6.	Caravan/tent	
7.	Other	
8.	Please indicate the number of rooms in the house (excluding bathrooms, garages and sheds)	

9.2. Does the household have electricity?

<b>1 = Yes</b>		<b>2 = No</b>	
----------------	--	---------------	--

9.3. What is the main source of cooking fuel for the household?

Electricity from mains	
Electricity from generator	
Gas	
Paraffin	
Wood	
Coal	



Animal dung	
Solar energy	
Other (specify)	
None	

9.4. What is the main source of lighting for the household?

Electricity from mains	
Electricity from generator	
Gas	
Paraffin	
Candles	
Solar energy	
Other (specify)	
None	

9.5. What is the main source of water?

Piped tap water in house	
Piped tap water on site or in yard	

Borehole on site	
Rain water tank on site	
Neighbour's tap	
Public/communal tap	
Water-carrier/ tanker	
Borehole offsite/ communal	
Flowing water/dam/ pool	
Well	
Spring	
Other, specify	

9.6. What type of toilet does the household use?

Flush toilet connected to sewage	
Flush toilet with septic tank	
Chemical toilet	
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	

Bucket toilet	
None	

9.7. Who removes the household refuse?

Municipality	
Farmer	
Household	

9.8. Who pays for the following services?

Service	<b>Municipality (free)</b>	<b>Farmer (free)</b>	<b>Pay the Municipality</b>	<b>Pay the farmer</b>
Water				
Electricity				
Refuse Removal				
Sanitation				

9.9. What is the typical monthly amount for expenses for the household?

1.	R0	
2.	R1- R199	

3.	R200 - R399	
4.	R400 - R799	
5.	R800 - R1,199	
6.	R1,200 - R1,799	
7.	R1,800 - R2,499	
8.	R2,500 - R4,999	
9.	R5,000 - R9,999	
10.	R10,000 or more	
11.	Don't Know	
12.	Refused	

9.10. Please rank the following costs to your household from 1-10 (1 –not a significant cost and 10- very significant cost), if the household does not spend money on this expense insert a 0:

Food	
Alcohol	
Cigarettes	
Rental	

Transport	
School fees	
Loan Repayments:	
• Bank	
• Retail	
• Farmer	
• Loan Shark	

9.11. Does the household have any of the following in working condition?

	Yes	No	Number of Items
Television			
Satellite or Paid TV (DSTV or TOPTV)			
Radio			
Refrigerator			
Electrical Stove with oven			
Microwave			
Telkom/landline phone			

Prepaid Cell phone			
Contract Cell phone			
Video recorder/ DVD player			
Personal computer at home			
Internet facility at home			
Bicycle			
Car			
Truck/ bakkie			
Farming equipment or machinery			
Cattle, livestock or chickens			

9.12. How many pets belong to your household (please provide the number of pets).

Dogs	
Cats	

## SECTION 10: LAND TENURE, ACCESS AND RESTITUTION

10.1. Is there anyone in the household over the age of 60 who has worked on the farm for more than 10 years before retiring?

<b>If yes, how many?</b>	
--------------------------	--

Do you require assistance with the following services?	<b>Yes =1 ; No= 2</b>
Formalization of tenure	
Problems with eviction	

10.2. Do you have an unsettled restitution claim that you require assistance with?

Do you require assistance with the following?	<b>Yes =1 ; No= 2</b>
Settlement of the restitution claim	
Information on the status of your claim	
Progress on restitution claim	

10.3. What is the relationship between your household & the land, which you cultivate or keep stock on?

	<b>Note if "No" to question 1 do not fill in the rest of table</b>	<b>Yes =1 ; No= 2</b>
1	The household has access to land to cultivate or keep stock on	
2	The person in charge of the land allows a household member to use the land	
3	The household has to provide a worker to work for the person in charge of the land	

4	The household pays rent through a portion of the produce (share cropping)	
5	The household has the right to use the land because one or more household members are working for the land owner	
6	The household has access to the land for free	
7	The household has access to a commonage	
8	The household leases the land	
9	The household owns the land	

## Section 11: FOOD SECURITY

11.1. Does your household have access or make use of the following?

	Access	Use	Own	Rent
01 = Garden/ small plot				
02 = Field for cultivating				
03 = Grazing land				
04 = Dam				
05 = River				
06 = Borehole				



07 = Communal tap				
	<b>Access</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Own</b>	<b>Rent</b>
08 = Household tap				
09 = Well				
10 = Market place/ shop to sell produce/ stock				
11 = Market place/ shop to buy materials/ supplies for cultivating & keeping stock				

11.2. Does your household own the following livestock or produce and please indicate their use?

	<b>Own</b>	<b>Consumption</b>	<b>Retain for future use</b>	<b>Sell</b>	<b>Give Away</b>	<b>Other Purpose</b>
A = Cattle						
B = Sheep						
C = Goats						
D = Horses						
E = Donkeys						
F = Pigs						

G = Chicken						
H = Geese/ducks						
I = Fruit						
J = Vegetables						
K= Other						

## SECTION 12: COMMUNICATION

12.1. Are you aware of the local district office run by the Department of Agriculture?

<b>Yes = 1</b>	<b>No = 2</b>
----------------	---------------

12.1.1. If "Yes" have you ever used the office?

<b>Yes = 1</b>	<b>No = 2</b>
----------------	---------------

12.1.2. If "Yes" Rate the service you received?

<b>Very Poor</b>		<b>Poor</b>		<b>Good</b>		<b>Very Good</b>	
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12.2. Do you listen to the radio?

<b>Yes = 1</b>	<b>No = 2</b>
----------------	---------------

12.2.1. If 'Yes' please specify which stations

<b>Name of Station</b>	<b>Time listened (Morning = 1, Midday = 2, Afternoon =</b>
------------------------	--

	<b>3, Evening = 4)</b>

12.3. Do you read the newspaper?

**Yes = 1**

**No = 2**

12.3.1. If "Yes" please specify which ones


12.4. Are you aware of the Minister's Prestige Farmworker Forum?

<b>Yes = 1</b>		<b>No = 2</b>	
----------------	--	---------------	--

12.5. Are you aware of the Western Cape Annual Farmworker-of-the-Year Competition?

12.5.1. If "Yes" please indicate how you heard about it (multiple answers can be given)

<b>Yes = 1</b>	<b>No = 2</b>
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Radio	
Farmworker union	
Farm management	
Farmworker magazine	
Word of mouth	
Training facility	
Newspaper	
Flyer	
Social Media: Facebook	
Other: Specify	

12.6. Have you participated in the Western Cape Annual Farmworker-of-the-Year Competition?

<b>Yes = 1</b>	<b>No = 2</b>
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12.6.1 Have you won any of the regional and/or provincial awards?

<b>Yes = 1</b>	<b>No = 2</b>
----------------	---------------

12.6.2 If you have participated in the Western Cape Annual Farmworker-of-the-Year Competition, please answer the following;

<b>Participating in the competition has:</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Helped me to get a promotion				
Helped me to gain access to training				
Helped me to gain additional responsibilities at work				
Made me more confident in my skills				
Increased and improved my standing in the community				
Helped me gain experiences outside of the farm				

12.7. Regarding modes of communication? (Tick the correct answers, multiple answers can be given)

	<b>Which do you utilize</b>	<b>Which are preferred methods of communication</b>
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Cellphone: sms only		
Cellphone: whatsapp or BBM		
Cellphone email		
Access email from computer or laptop		
Word of mouth		
Accessing information from the radio		
Accessing information from the newspaper		
Accessing information from the farmer		
Communication from union, associations or forums		
Social Media: Facebook		
Other: Specify		

## APPENDIX B: FARMWORKER INFRASTRUCTURE TABLES

### DWELLING AND INFRASTRUCTURE APPENDIX

Does the household have electricity	Langeberg			
Is your house on the farm	Description	Yes	No	Total
Yes	Number	712	14	726
	Row Percentage	98.07	1.93	100.00
No	Number	53	7	60
	Row Percentage	88.33	11.67	100.00

What is the main source of cooking fuel? (Continued)								
Langeberg								
Is your house on the farm	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Other	Total
Yes	Number	707	1	3	2	12	2	727
	Row Percentage	97.25	0.14	0.41	0.28	1.65	0.28	100
No	Number	52	0	2	4	1	0	59
	Row Percentage	88.14	0	3.39	6.78	1.69	0	100

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

The following tables illustrate the main sources of energy; water and sanitation that are utilized by those who reside on the farm.

Langeberg								
Is your house on the farm	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Other	Total
Yes	Number	709	1	0	1	14	3	728
	Row Percentage	97.39	0.14	0	0.14	1.92	0.41	100
No	Number	53	0	0	2	5	0	60
	Row Percentage	88.33	0	0	3.33	8.33	0	100



What is the main source of water? (Continued)											
Langeberg											
Is your house on the farm	Description	Piped inside	Piped outside	Borehole onsite	Neighbour	Communal	Water carrier	Borehole offsite	Flowing	Other	Total
Yes	Number	619	94	0	0	6	0	1	2	2	724
	Row Percentage	85.5	12.98	0	0	0.83	0	0.14	0.28	0.28	100
No	Number	43	9	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	60
	Row Percentage	71.67	15	0	3.33	8.33	1.67	0	0	0	100

What type of toilet does the household use? (Continued)									
Langeberg									
Is your house on the farm	Description	Flush Toilet Sewage	Flush Toilet Septic tank	Chemical	Pit Latrine V P	Pit Latrine	Bucket	None	Total
Yes	Number	674	6	2	1	8	5	30	726
	Row Percentage	92.84	0.83	28	0.14	1.1	0.69	4.13	100
No	Number	53	0	0	1	0	1	4	59
	Row Percentage	89.83	0	0	1.69	0	1.69	6.78	100

## MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The following set of tables explores the monthly household expenditure of farm workers who live both on and off the farm.

Langeberg						
	Is your house on the farm					
Typical Monthly Household Expenditure	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
R1-R199	3	0.41	0	0	3	0.38
R200-R399	13	1.79	0	0	13	1.66
R400-R799	58	8	3	5	61	7.77
R800-R1199	165	22.76	12	20	177	22.55
R1200-R1799	191	26.34	15	25	206	26.24
R1800-R2499	146	20.14	14	23.33	160	20.38
R2500-R4999	74	10.21	5	8.33	79	10.06
R5000-R9999	4	0.55	2	3.33	6	0.76
R10000	2	0.28	0	0	2	0.25
Don't know	58	8	9	15	67	8.54
Total	725	100	60	100	785	100

## ASSET INDEX: PET OWNERSHIP

This set of tables highlights the pet ownership of those who live on the farm.

Langeberg						
How Many Dogs Belong to the household	1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number	275	121	14	7	0	417
Percentage	65.95	29.02	3.36	1.68	0.00	100.00
How Many Cats belong to the household	1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number	166	48	10	18	0	242
Percentage	68.60	19.83	4.13	7.44	0.00	100

## PAYMENT OF BASIC SERVICES

These tables explore payment of services including water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal for farm workers. The data includes analysis for both those who live off and on the farm.

Who Pays For The water	Langeberg					
Is your house on the farm	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	6	676	6	34	722
	Row Percentage	0.83	93.63	0.83	4.71	100
No	Number	12	16	31	1	60
	Row Percentage	20	26.67	51.67	1.67	100
Who Pays For The Electricity						
Is your house on the farm	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	1	103	95	515	714
	Row Percentage	0.14	14.43	13.31	72.13	100
No	Number	3	2	40	12	57
	Row Percentage	5.26	3.51	70.18	21.05	100
Who Pays For Refuse removal						
Is your house on the farm	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	8	677	2	35	722
	Row Percentage	1.11	93.77	0.28	4.85	100
No	Number	24	18	16	1	59
	Row Percentage	40.68	30.51	27.12	1.69	100
Who pays for sanitation						
Is your house on the farm	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	8	628	3	33	672
	Row Percentage	1.19	93.45	0.45	4.91	100
No	Number	21	17	16	0	54
	Row Percentage	38.89	31.48	29.63	0	100

