

Agri Worker Household Census Cycle 2
Western Cape Department of Agriculture
WCDoA
Oudtshoorn Local Municipal 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, for the Garden Route District and Oudtshoorn Local Municipality (OLM). 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 Garden Route. From the results outline the total number of individuals and households covered by the study in the Garden Route Area. The study covered a total of 2267 individuals and 606 agri worker households note that these households were both residing on and off the farm. At the local Municipal level it can be seen that within OLM 67 households participated, covering 267 individuals.

Assessing gender, it was found that there was a marginal difference between males and females. Assessing age bands the greatest proportion of individuals of the total population surveyed, 31.64% of males and 35.75% of females are below the age of 19 years, while 28.56% of males and 28.12% of females are between the age of 19 and 34. Only 2.23% of males and 2.29% of females comprise those over the age of 65. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM the results within the female age categories are relativity similar to the district with only marginal differences. However, the male categories vary significantly.

In terms of education the results were provided with a gender breakdown, from the data it can be seen that only 10% - 11% of respondents had completed Matric (11.03% female and only 10.13% male). Only 23% - 24% of the population have reached senior primary school and around 40% had some high school. 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. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM most education categories (both male and female) the results are divergent from those at the District level with Matric levels being significantly lower.

Table 1: Number of household Members

	Num HH		**Num People**	
Oudtshoorn	67	11.06%	267	11.78%
District	606		2267	

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

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. Around 10% of learners in the Garden Route attending crèche/pre-school travel 5 – 10km (or more) to get to their destination. This number increases to 50.22% of primary school leaners (traveling 5km – 10km or more to access education facilities), while 65.71% of high school learners across the Garden Route area travel more than 5km in order to reach their school. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found. This emphasises the barriers to educational access that exist both at the Local Municipal and District Level.

In terms of assistance, a total of only 14 requests were noted. The need for assistance with school fees and Scholar transport was the greatest with 35.71% of households indicating this need for both. Various other reasons were provided which included assistance with School Uniforms (7.14%) as well as assistance with School feeding programs (7.14%). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there was only 1 requests for assistance, Textbooks (1).

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 104 requests were made across all regions. 100 (96.15%) of these request were for "Pap Smears", with the final request being for "Family Planning" (3 or 2.88%). In terms of critical health services there was a total of only 7 requests for assistance were received. The Majority of requests (85.71%) were for assistance with 'Chronic illness'. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of requests in respect of 'Pap Smears'.

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). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported i.e. permanent on farm employment was 39.17% at the local municipal level vs 34.33% at the District level.

In terms of skills it was found that 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. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported. The one category of significant difference in respect of skills was 'Technical Operator' (6.25% vs. 0.89% at the District level).

ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Across all regions 441 households receive some type of Grant, 78.91% of grant received were in the form of a child support grant. This is followed by Old Age pension at 15.87% and the Permanent Disability (2.49%) grants. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported.

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 51 households indicted that they believed they are eligible but not receiving a grant; 43 (84.32%) households indicated that these were in terms of the Child Support Grant, while 11.76% were in terms of Old Age Pensions'. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of requests being in terms of 'Child Support' (66.67%).

ACCESS TO VITAL DOCUMENTS

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 51 requests were received. The majority of requests for assistance were with ID documents (80.39%) followed by Birth Certificates (17.65%). At the local Municipal level it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of requests being in terms of 'ID's' (100.00%).

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 82.87% household reporting participation across all regions. This is followed by participation in Political Parties & Trade Unions (15.46%). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of households participating in 'Religious Groups'.

DWELLING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

This section of the report looked at the dwelling and infrastructure of agri worker households in Garden Route. Across the region 87.18% of households on farms reside in "brick houses". This is followed by Backroom/yard dwellers (3.13%), "RDP houses" at 1.42%" and "Informal dwellings" at 1.14%. Most of the houses in the region have electricity (91.53%). In line with these high rates of electricity availability 92.03% of households reported using electricity from the mains for lighting and 90.89% 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 (76.38%), followed by those

that have a piped tap on site (16.16%). The most common type of toilet used in the region is a flush toilet connected to sewage system (72.61%), followed by 'Pit toilet without ventilation' 9.24%. It is important to note that 6.39% of households (38 in total) reported using a bucket toilet system. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found when compared with the District results in terms of Electricity supply, provision of water and sewerage services. However, of concern is the proportion of households still utilising the "Bucket" sewerage system (11.11%)

The findings for dwelling ownership status revealed that ownership status is relatively similar across the district. Only 32.94% of households reported owning their home, while 32.55% reported renting their home. Of concern is that 34.50% having some "other" type of agreement in terms of their home. Assessing the Local Municipal results, it was found that the results diverged from those at the District level, with no district pattern noticeable.

Lastly it was found that the majority of households in this region earn between R2500- R4999 (63.37%). The second largest category of agri worker household's income is R5000 – R9999 (18.91%), with only 20 households reported an income of over R10 000. Household spending was found to mirror income trends. The local Municipal results are similar to those of the District which is expected given that minimum wages are now enforced.

LAND TENURE

This section of the report assessed the number of household members older than 60 years that have worked on a farm for a period of 0-1 years and more than 10 years. Overall a total of 50 respondents indicated that they had household members that fit the criteria. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were a total of 5 respondents that were in this category.

A total of 538 households gave feedback in respect of this question. Of those that responded the 216 households (40.15%) indicated that they had worked on the farm for more than 10 years. Only 59 (10.97%) households indicated that they had worked on the farm for 0 - 1 years. In respect of living on the farm 400 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 (48.50%). This was followed by 20.25% of households that indicated they had lived on the farm for 5 – 10 years while only 7.25% of households indicated they lived on the farm for 0 - 1 years. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were similar trends, with only marginal differences in the proportions when compared to the District. There was a distinct difference in the 3-5year category which was the highest across all regions, this is in line with findings in the last section.

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. A total of feedback 61.43% indicated that they were aware of the offices run by WCDoA, however only 3.45% (8) 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 20.93% of agri workers across all areas were aware of the Minister's Prestige Agri Worker Forums; while 11.02% 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 radio (82.05%) and word of mouth (15.38%).

At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that awareness of Agri Worker of the Year competition was similar across all regions. In terms of the MAWPF similar results to the District we also found

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 Households 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 updated 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.:

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.

Through the available and current data provided in this report, comprehensive data on the current state of agri workers, specifically for the Garden Route District and Oudtshoorn Municipality 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 in the Garden Route district commenced in July 2020; with the fieldwork component concluding 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 within the Garden Route District. Farmers in each area were informed of the study through departmental/ community representatives and farm related organisations.

Following this, fieldworkers canvassed each geographic area before going to each farm in the area. In the cases where access was gained, farmers were again informed of the study and asked to schedule interview sessions with 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 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 there were a total of 606 households surveyed which covered 2267 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. At the local Municipal level, the following is noted:

Table 2: Number of Farms Canvassed

	Number of Farms Surveyed	Number of Farming ERF's	Number HH Surveyed	Number People in the Survey
Oudtshoorn (OLM)	64	160	67	267
District	310	775	606	2267

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 agri workers. 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 then 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 Garden Route Area. The study covered a total of 2267 individuals and 606 farm worker households note that these households were both residing on and off the farm. At the local Municipal level it can be seen that within OLM 67 households participated, covering 267 individuals.

Table 3: Sample Population per Region

	Num HH		Num People	
Oudtshoorn	67	11.06%	267	11.78%
District	606		2267	

The table below illustrates that households reside both on and off the farm. As indicated above households were 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 60.86% of households were on the farm surveyed while 39.14% were off the farm. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM 72.58% of households were reported to be on the farm.

Table 4: House On vs Off the Farm

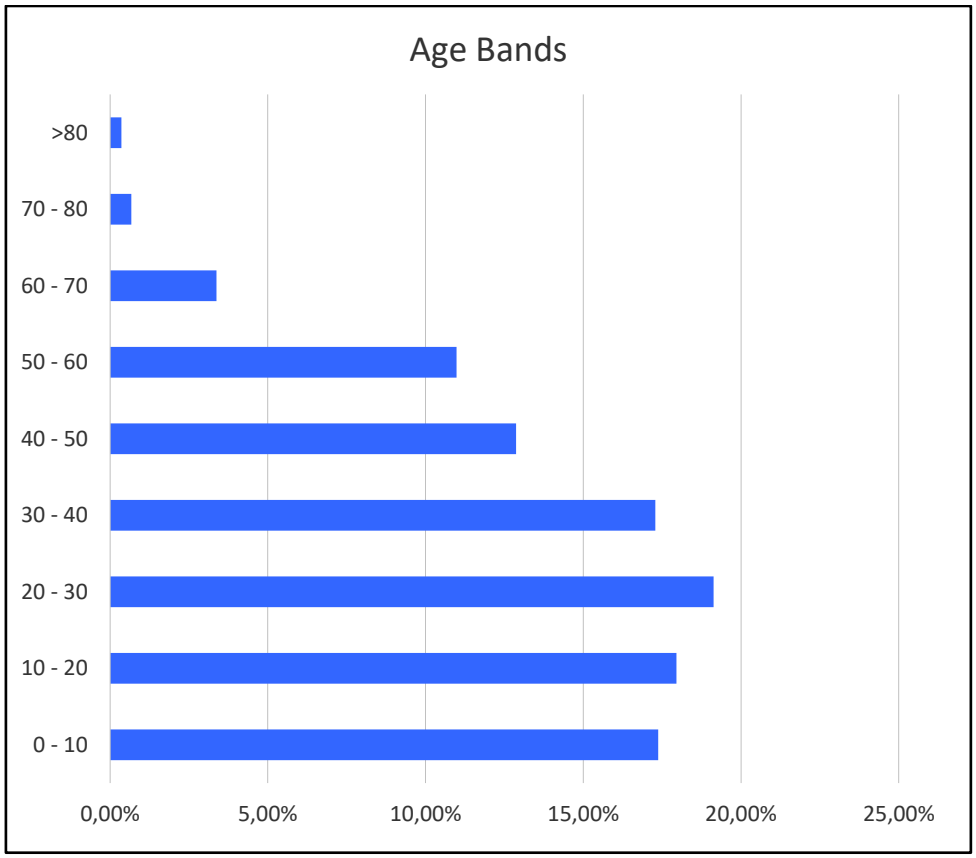
Households on or off the farm?		
Municipality	**Yes**	**No**
Oudtshoorn	45 72.58%	17 27.42%
District	353	227

The gender breakdown was relatively equal between male adults (68.76%) and female adults (66.19%), while the breakdown between male children (31.24%) and female children was (33.81%) similar.

Table 5: Demographic Breakdown

	Male	%	Female	%
Child	353	31.24%	376	33.81%
Adult	777	68.76%	736	66.19%
Total	1 130		1 112	

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 (70.84%), with only 5.41% of the population above the age of 60 years.

Table 6: Age Band

Age	%
0 - 10	16.70%
10 - 20	18.53%
20 - 30	18.30%
30 - 40	17.31%
40 - 50	13.78%
50 - 60	9.97%
60 - 70	4.56%
70 - 80	0.47%
>80	0.38%
Total	100.00%

The table below breaks down the bands on a regional basis; this was done to determine if a large difference existed between the regions. As it can be seen from the table the differences in the 19 - 35 year categories are most pronounced when comparing regions. In Knysna the percentage of females in this category was highest at 37.11% compared to Hessequa when the proportion fell to 23.27%. A similar trend can be seen in the 35 – 50 year category. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM the results within the female age categories are relativity similar to the district with only marginal differences. However the male categories vary significantly.

Table 7: Age Breakdown by Area

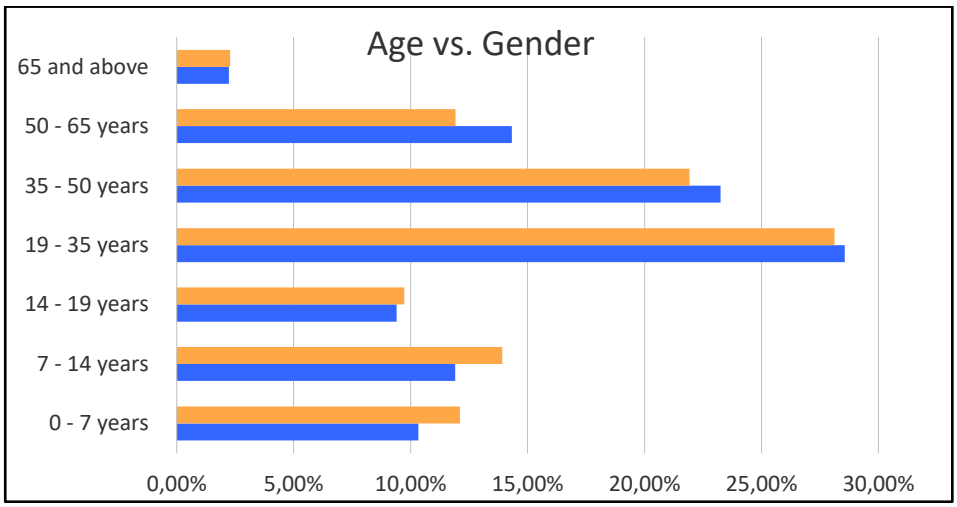
	Oudtshoorn		GR District	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 7 years	7.81%	16.67%	10.33%	12.11%
7 - 14 years	15.63%	12.28%	11.91%	13.92%
14 - 19 years	11.72%	7.02%	9.40%	9.72%
19 - 35 years	33.59%	27.19%	28.56%	28.12%
35 - 50 years	17.97%	21.05%	23.26%	21.93%
50 - 65 years	12.50%	14.91%	14.33%	11.92%
65 and above	0.78%	0.88%	2.23%	2.29%

Table 8: Age vs Gender

Age Bands	Male	Female
0 - 7 years	10.33%	12.11%
7 - 14 years	11.91%	13.92%
14 - 19 years	9.40%	9.72%
19 - 35 years	28.56%	28.12%
35 - 50 years	23.26%	21.93%
50 - 65 years	14.33%	11.92%
65 and above	2.23%	2.29%

From the table above as well as the graph below it can be seen that the greatest proportion of individuals of the total population surveyed, 31.64% of males and 35.75% of females are below the age of 19 years, while 28.56% of males and 28.12% of females are between the age of 19 and 34. Only 2.23% of males and 2.29% of females comprise those over the age of 65.

Figure 2: Age Bands

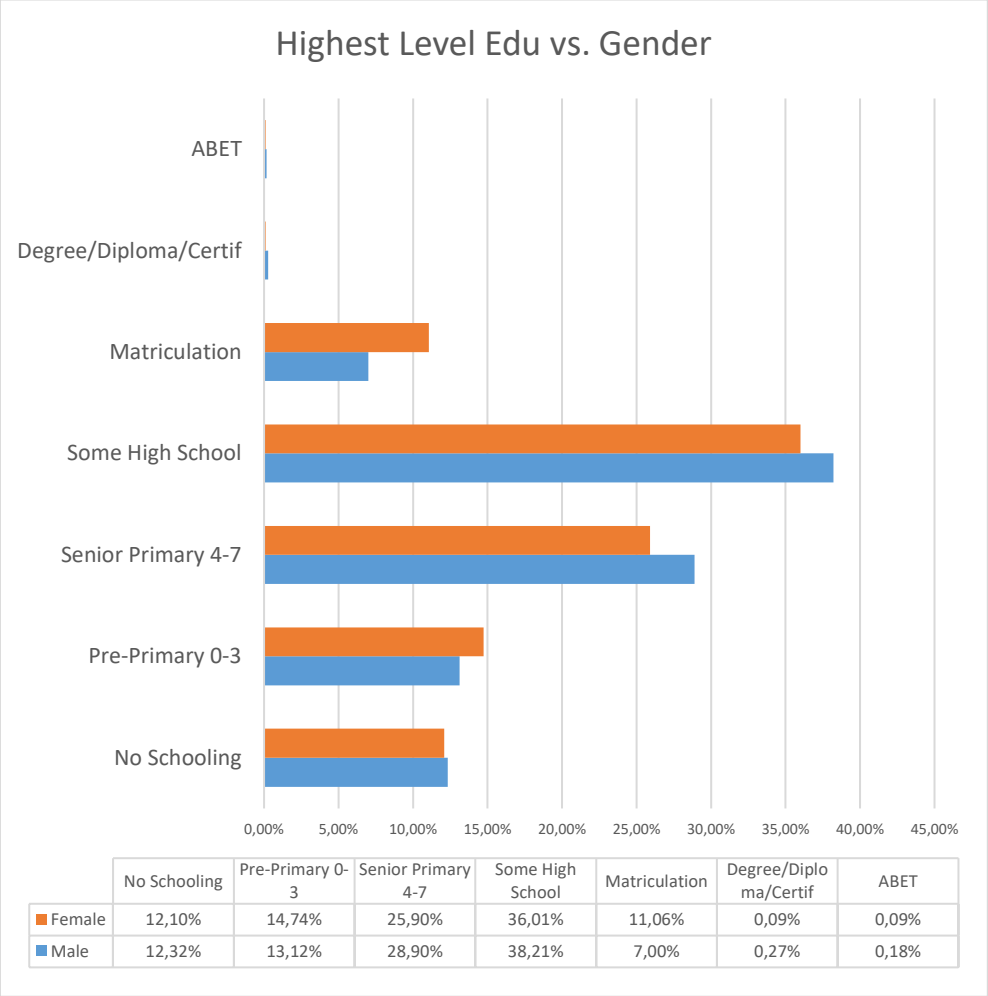


The last focus point of this section is education. The table and figure below outline the overall current education levels. Once again a gender breakdown has been provided, from the data it can be seen that only 10% - 11% of respondents had completed Matric (11.03% female and only 10.13% male). Only 23% - 24% of the population have reached senior primary school and around 40% had some high school. 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. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM most education categories (both male and female) the results are divergent from those at the District level with Matric levels being significantly lower.

Table 9: Level of education vs gender

	Oudtshoorn		GR District	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female
No Schooling	9.92%	10.09%	10.41%	11.22%
Pre-Primary 0-3	14.88%	17.43%	13.85%	13.06%
Senior Primary 4-7	17.36%	16.51%	24.63%	23.69%
Some High School	52.07%	43.12%	40.61%	40.43%
Matriculation	5.79%	12.84%	10.13%	11.03%
Degree/Diploma/Certif	0.00%	0.00%	0.37%	0.58%

Figure 3: Highest level of education



CONCLUSION

This section of the report has outlined the general demographic trends of agri worker households in the Garden Route. From the results outline the total number of individuals and households covered by the study in the Garden Route Area. The study covered a total of 2267 individuals and 606 farm worker households note that these households were both residing on and off the farm. At the local Municipal level it can be seen that within OLM 67 households participated, covering 267 individuals.

Assessing gender, it was found that there was a marginal difference between males and females. Assessing age bands the greatest proportion of individuals of the total population surveyed, 31.64% of males and 35.75% of females are below the age of 19 years, while 28.56% of males and 28.12% of females are between the age of 19 and 34. Only 2.23% of males and 2.29% of females comprise those over the age of 65. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM the results within the female age categories are relativity similar to the district with only marginal differences. However, the male categories vary significantly.

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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. Table 10 indicates that 99.3% of those surveyed (of school going age) are currently attending school, while 0.7% are not in school. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM 90% of those eligible to attend school are doing so. This is the lowest of all Local Municipalities

Table 10: Currently attending school

School	Oudtshoorn	District
Yes	18	294
%	90.0%	99.3%
No	2	2
%	10.0%	0.7%
Total	20	296

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 Garden Route, 58.73% of pre-primary children less than 15 minutes to get to school or crèche while 31.57% take between 15 - 30 minutes (over 90% travel less than 30min to School). The majority 78.19% of primary school children across the Garden Route do not travel more than 30 minutes to get to school, however this number drops to 70.27% of high school learners who spend less than 30 minutes travelling to school. This shows that at 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 system). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found. This emphasises the barriers to educational access that exist both at the Local Municipal and District Level.

Table 11: Time travelled to school

Creche		
Time Taken	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
Less than 15 Mins	3	37
%	60.00%	58.73%
15 - 30 Mins	0	20
%	0.00%	31.75%
31- 60 Mins	2	5
%	40.00%	7.94%
61 - 90 min	0	1
%	0.00%	1.59%
Total	5	63
Primary School	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
Less than 15 Mins	5	81
%	20.83%	33.33%
15- 30 Mins	9	109
%	37.50%	44.86%
31- 60 Mins	8	47
%	33.33%	19.34%
61 - 90 min	2	6
%	8.33%	2.47%
Total	24	243
High School	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
Less than 15 Mins	2	21
%	25.00%	28.38%
15- 30 Mins	1	31
%	12.50%	41.89%
31 - 60 mins	3	18
%	37.50%	24.32%
61 - 90 min	2	4
%	25.00%	5.41%

Total	8	74

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, in line with the previous section we find 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 Garden Route have to travel in order to get to school. Only around 10% of learners in the Garden Route attending crèche/pre-school travel 5 – 10km (or more) to get to their destination. This number increases to 50.22% of primary school leaners (traveling 5km – 10km or more to access education facilities), while 65.71% of high school learners across the Garden Route area travel more than 5km in order to reach their school. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found. As outlined in the previous case this emphasises the barriers to educational access that exist both at the Local Municipal and District Level.

Table 12: Distance travelled to school

Creche		
Distance	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
0- 3km	3	37
%	60.00%	58.73%
3- 4.9km	0	20
%	0.00%	31.75%
5- 10 km	2	5
%	40.00%	7.94%
More than 10 km	0	1
%	0.00%	1.59%
Total	5	63
Primary		

Distance	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
0- 3 km	2	38
%	9.52%	17.35%
3- 4.9 km	6	71
%	28.57%	32.42%
5- 10 km	10	55
%	47.62%	25.11%
More than 10 km	3	55
%	14.29%	25.11%
Total	21	219
High School		
Distance	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
0-3 km	1	11
%	12.50%	15.71%
3- 4.9 km	0	13
%	0.00%	18.57%
5- 10 km	2	21
%	25.00%	30.00%
More than 10km	5	25
%	62.50%	35.71%
Total	8	70

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 (34.03%), or are transported by Bus (45.89%). All local municipalities across the regions exhibit different trends. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found.

Table 13: Mode of transport

School	Oudtshoorn	District
Foot/Walking	19	178
	30.65%	34.03%
Bicycle	11	15
	17.74%	2.87%
Farm Paid Transport	5	16
	8.06%	3.06%
Bus	25	240
	40.32%	45.89%
Private Car	1	38
	1.61%	7.27%
Train	1	2
	1.61%	0.38%
Taxi	0	34
	0.00%	6.50%
Total	62	523

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 Garden Route region, 95.04% reported that they were either too young or too old to attend school. Other reasons provided were "Pregnancy" (1) as well as "Violence at School" (1). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found.

Table 14: Reasons for not attending school

	Oudtshoorn	District
Too young	3 100.00%	115 95.04%
Pregnancy	0 0.00%	1 0.83%
Don't want to study	0 0.00%	4 3.31%
Violence at School	0 0.00%	1 0.83%
Total:	3	121

EDUCATION RELATED ASSISTANCE

The table below displays the type of education related assistance required by households in the various areas in the Garden Route. Respondents were allowed to select more than one item for which they required assistance. A total of only 14 requests were noted.

The need for assistance with school fees and Scholar transport was the greatest with 35.71% of households indicating this need for both. Various other reasons were provided which included assistance with School Uniforms (7.14%) as well as assistance with School feeding programs (7.14%). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there was only 1 requests for assistance, Textbooks (1).

Table 15: Education related assistance

	Oudtshoorn	District
Feeding	0	1
	0.00%	7.14%
School Fees	0	5
	0.00%	35.71%
School uniform	0	1
	0.00%	7.14%
Scholar Transport	0	5
	0.00%	35.71%
Textbooks	1	2
	100.00%	14.29%
Total:	1	14

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. Around 10% of learners in the Garden Route attending crèche/pre-school travel 5 – 10km (or more) to get to their destination. This number increases to 50.22% of primary school leaners (traveling 5km – 10km or more to access education facilities), while 65.71% of high school learners across the Garden Route area travel more than 5km in order to reach their school. At the local Municipal level,

it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found. This emphasises the barriers to educational access that exist both at the Local Municipal and District Level.

In terms of assistance, a total of only 14 requests were noted. The need for assistance with school fees and Scholar transport was the greatest with 35.71% of households indicating this need for both. Various other reasons were provided which included assistance with School Uniforms (7.14%) as well as assistance with School feeding programs (7.14%). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there was only 1 requests for assistance, Textbooks (1).

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' (28%) as well as 'Physical Disability' (32%). It should be noted that across the district there were only 29 cases raised. At the local Municipal level it can be seen that within OLM there were 4 General Health Issues spread equally across 'Difficulty seeing', 'Difficulty hearing', 'Speech Problems' as well as 'Physical Disabilities'.

Table 16: General health issues

Region	Oudtshoorn	District
Difficulty seeing	1 25.00%	7 28.00%
Difficulty hearing	1 25.00%	3 12.00%
Speech problems	1 25.00%	3 12.00%
Physical disability	1 25.00%	8 32.00%
Remembering/ concentrating	0 0.00%	2 8.00%
Self-care	0 0.00%	2 8.00%
Total	4	25

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 50 requests were made, 43 (86.00%) were for assistance with Treatment Medication followed by requests was for a Medical check-up (8.00%). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were no requests for assistance to report.

Table 17: Healthcare services required

Region	Oudtshoorn	District
Road to Health Card	0 0.00%	2 4.00%
Treatment Medication	0 0.00%	43 86.00%
Medical check up	0 0.00%	4 8.00%
Rehabilitation services	0	0
	0.00%	0.00%
Assistive devices	0	0
	0.00%	0.00%
School feeding programmes	0	0
	0.00%	0.00%
VCT	0	0
	0.00%	0.00%
Immunization	0	1
	0.00%	2.00%
Total	0	50

In term of Health Care services for Women, a total 104 requests were made across all regions. 100 (96.15%) of these request were for "Pap Smears", with the final request being for "Family Planning" (3 or 2.88%). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of requests in respect of 'Pap Smears'.

Table 18: Healthcare assistance required by women

Region	Oudtshoorn	District
PMTCT	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Pre/post-natal	0 0.00%	1 0.96%
Pap smear	21 95.45%	100 96.15%
Family planning	1 4.55%	3 2.88%
Total	22	104

The study sought to establish from the surveyed households health services required for children. The table below outlines the results according to the four surveyed areas. Across all regions there was only 7 requests for assistance, these requests were for assistance were spread among all categories with speech therapy receiving the highest number of request (3). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were no requests.

Table 19: Healthcare assistance required by children

Health care service	Oudtshoorn	District
Speech Therapy	0 0.00%	3 42.86%
Audiologist	0 0.00%	1 14.29%
Occupational therapy	0 0.00%	1 14.29%
Physiotherapy	0	1

	0.00%	14.29%
Learner support	0 0.00%	1 14.29%
Total	0	7

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 only 7 requests for assistance were received. The Majority of requests (85.71%) were for assistance with 'Chronic illness'. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were 4 requests all of which were in respect of 'Chronic illness'.

Table 20: Critical health assistance

Region	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
Chronic illness	4 100.00%	6 85.71%
Terminal Illness	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
HIV	0 0.00%	1 14.29%
TB	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total	4	7

CONCLUSION

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 104 requests were made across all regions. 100 (96.15%) of these request were for "Pap Smears", with the final request being for "Family Planning" (3 or 2.88%). In terms of critical health services there was a total of only

7 requests for assistance were received. The Majority of requests (85.71%) were for assistance with ‘Chronic illness’. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of requests in respect of ‘Pap Smears’.

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 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" (34.33%). In terms of household members working "Permanently off/outside the farm" this is only 5.15% of household population. In terms of unemployment a total of 19.83% 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 5.56% of the population reported working temporarily (both on and off the farm) and only 0.43% reported working seasonally (both off and on the farm).

Other aspects worth noting are that 22.64% reported still being at school while 9.25% reported being too young to attend school. A total of 2.67% of the population reported being retired. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported i.e. permanent on farm employment was 39.17% at the local municipal level vs 34.33% at the District level.

Table 21: Employment status of household members

Are they employed	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
Permanent (Outside Farm)	10 4.61%	112 5.15%
Temp (0-3)	0 0.00%	14 0.64%
Temp (3-6)	1 0.46%	14 0.64%
Temp (6-9)	1 0.46%	6 0.28%
Seasonal (off farm 0-3)	0 0.00%	1 0.05%
Seasonal (off farm 3-6)	0 0.00%	1 0.05%

Seasonal (off farm 6-9)	1 0.46%	2 0.09%
Unemployed	48 22.12%	431 19.83%
Too young to be employed	21 9.68%	201 9.25%
Still at school	36 16.59%	492 22.64%
Permanent on Farm	85 39.17%	746 34.33%
Temp (on farm 0-3)	2 0.92%	36 1.66%
Temp (on farm 3-6)	5 2.30%	39 1.79%
Temp (on farm 6-9)	0 0.00%	12 0.55%
Seasonal (on farm 0-3)	0 0.00%	2 0.09%
Seasonal (on farm 3-6)	0 0.00%	5 0.23%
Retired/Pensioner	7 3.23%	58 2.67%
Actively Job Seeking	0 0.00%	1 0.05%
Total	217	2173

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 the general worker. The data indicates that at least 96.94% of those employed on farms are general workers. The second most common position is being a Supervisor (1.34%) and a Tractor driver (1.03%). There are very few section leaders (1), managers (3) and administrative staff (2) in all of the regions. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported. Note that no respondents reported working in administrative or management positions.

Table 22: Agri worker positions occupied

Position Occupied	Oudtshoorn	District
General Worker	101 94.39%	936 96.49%
Tractor Driver	2 1.87%	10 1.03%
Animal Production	0 0.00%	1 0.10%
Technical Operator	1 0.93%	2 0.21%
Irrigation Specialist	1 0.93%	2 0.21%
Section Leader	1 0.93%	1 0.10%
Supervisor	1 0.93%	13 1.34%
Administration	0 0.00%	2 0.21%
Manager	0 0.00%	3 0.31%
Total	107	970

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. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported. The one category of significant difference in respect of skills was 'Technical Operator' (6.25% vs. 0.89% at the District level)

Table 23: Agricultural skills possessed

Position Occupied	Oudtshoorn	District
General worker	81 84.38%	818 80.67%
Tractor driver	5 5.21%	68 6.71%
Animal Production	0 0.00%	57 5.62%
Technical Operator	6 6.25%	9 0.89%
Irrigation specialist	1 1.04%	37 3.65%
Section leader	1 1.04%	3 0.30%
Supervisor	2 2.08%	14 1.38%
Administration	0 0.00%	2 0.20%
Manager	0 0.00%	6 0.59%
Total	96	1014

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%. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were 47 responses, the majority of which were in respect of "General Worker Skills' (16) and 'Tractor Driver' skills (12).

Table 24: Agricultural skills desired

Position Occupied	Oudtshoorn	District
General worker	16 34.04%	35 33.02%
Tractor driver	12 25.53%	22 20.75%
Animal Production	2 4.26%	6 5.66%
Technical Operator	2 4.26%	4 3.77%
Irrigation specialist	1 2.13%	12 11.32%
Section leader	5 10.64%	8 7.55%
Supervisor Skills	8 17.02%	15 14.15%
Administration	1 2.13%	2 1.89%
Manager	0 0.00%	2 1.89%
Total	47	106

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). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported i.e. permanent on farm employment was 39.17% at the local municipal level vs 34.33% at the District level.

In terms of skills it was found that 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. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported. The one category of significant difference in respect of skills was 'Technical Operator' (6.25% vs. 0.89% at the District level).

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 441 households receive some type of Grant, 78.91% of grant received were in the form of a child support grant. This is followed by Old Age pension at 15.87% and the Permanent Disability (2.49%) grants. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported.

Table 25: Grants received

Region	Oudtshoorn	District
Child support	34 77.27%	348 78.91%
Old age pension	7 15.91%	70 15.87%
Temporary disability	0 0.00%	5 1.13%
Permanent disability	2 4.55%	11 2.49%
Foster care	1 2.27%	6 1.36%
Grant-in-aid	0 0.00%	1 0.23%
Total	44	441

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 51 households indicted that they believed they are eligible but not receiving a grant; 43 (84.32%) households indicated that these were in terms of the Child Support Grant, while 11.76% were in terms of Old Age Pensions'. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of requests being in terms of 'Child Support' (66.67%).

Table 26: Eligible but not receiving grants

Region	Oudtshoorn	District
Child support	4 66.67%	43 84.31%
Old age pension	2 33.33%	6 11.76%
Temporary disability	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Permanent disability	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Foster Care	0 0.00%	2 3.92%
Total	6	51

CONCLUSION

Across all regions 441 households receive some type of Grant, 78.91% of grant received were in the form of a child support grant. This is followed by Old Age pension at 15.87% and the Permanent Disability (2.49%) grants. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with only marginal differences to be reported.

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 51 households indicted that they believed they are eligible but not receiving a grant; 43 (84.32%) households indicated that these were in terms of the Child Support Grant, while 11.76% were in terms of Old Age Pensions'. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of requests being in terms of 'Child Support' (66.67%).

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 per region, where member/members do not possess vital documents. The total number of requests for assistance with the different types of vital documents was 51; the majority of requests for assistance were with ID documents (80.39%) followed by Birth Certificates (17.65%). At the local Municipal level it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of requests being in terms of 'ID's' (100.00%).

Table 27: Assistance with vital documents

Document	Oudtshoorn	District
ID	1 100.00%	41 80.39%
Birth certificate	0 0.00%	9 17.65%
Marriage certificate	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Death certificate	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Passport	0 0.00%	1 1.96%
Resident Permit	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total	**1**	**51**

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 51 requests were received. The majority of requests for assistance were with ID documents (80.39%) followed by Birth Certificates (17.65%). At the local Municipal level it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of requests being in terms of 'ID's' (100.00%).

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 82.87% household participation across all regions. This is followed by participation in Political Parties & Trade Unions (15.46%). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of households participating in 'Religious Groups'.

Table 28: Social group and organisations participation

Type of organization/ Region	Oudtshoorn	District
Political Parties & Trade Unions	0 0.00%	83 15.46%
Parents/ school association	0 0.00%	2 0.37%
Farm Watch	1 1.92%	3 0.56%
Religious Group	51 98.08%	445 82.87%
Pensioners Group	0 0.00%	1 0.19%
Community Group	0 0.00%	2 0.37%
Sewing Group	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Community Garden	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Farm worker association	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Sport club/gymnasium	0 0.00%	1 0.19%
Total Households	52	537

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 82.87% household reporting participation across all regions. This is followed by participation in Political Parties & Trade Unions (15.46%). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of households participating in 'Religious Groups'.

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 can at provide further details upon request.

Table 29: Type of Dwelling

Type of House on Farm	Oudtshoorn	District
Mud House	**1** 2.33%	**3** 0.85%
RDP House	**1** 2.33%	**5** 1.42%
Brick House	**35** 81.40%	**306** 87.18%
Informal Dwelling	**2** 4.65%	**4** 1.14%
Backroom	**3** 6.98%	**11** 3.13%
Caravan/tent	**0** 0.00%	**2** 0.57%
Other	**1** 2.33%	**20** 5.70%
Total	43	**351**

In the table above reports the building structure of households based on farms, from the results it can be seen that across the region 87.18% of households on farms reside in “brick houses”. This is followed by Backroom/yard dwellers (3.13%), “RDP houses” at 1.42%” and “Informal dwellings” at 1.14%. At the local Municipal level it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found with the majority of households (81.40%) residing in ‘Brick Houses’. OLM also noted a high proportion of Informal Dwellings ‘4.65%’.

Table 30: Access to Basic Services

Does House Have Electricity?	Oudtshoorn	District
Yes	60	551
%	92.31%	91.53%
No	5	51
%	7.69%	8.47%
Total	65	602

Main source of fuel for cooking	Oudtshoorn	District
Electricity from mains	58	539
	92.06%	90.89%
Gas	0	21
	0.00%	3.54%
Paraffin	1	5
	1.59%	0.84%
Wood	4	28
	6.35%	4.72%
Total	63	593
Main source of Lighting	Oudtshoorn	District
Electricity from mains	58	543
	95.08%	92.03%
Paraffin	0	2
	0.00%	0.34%
Candles	3	38
	4.92%	6.44%
Solar energy	0	7
	0.00%	1.19%
Total	61	590
What is the main source of water	Oudtshoorn	District
Piped tap water in house	58	430
	95.08%	76.38%
Piped tap water in site	2	91
	3.28%	16.16%
Rain water tank on site	1	30
	1.64%	5.33%
Public/communal tap	0	11
	0.00%	1.95%
Other	0	1
	0.00%	0.18%
Total	61	563
Type of Toilet	Oudtshoorn	District
Flush toilet connected to sewerage	48	432

	76.19%	72.61%
Flush toilet with septic tank	0	16
	0.00%	2.69%
Chemical toilet	1	1
	1.59%	0.17%
Pit latrine with vent	1	32
	1.59%	5.38%
Pit without vent	1	55
	1.59%	9.24%
Bucket toilet	7	38
	11.11%	6.39%
None	5	21
	7.94%	3.53%
Total	63	595
Refuse removal	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
Municipality	8	259
	13.79%	43.90%
Farmer	27	228
	46.55%	38.64%
Household	23	103
	39.66%	17.46%
Total	58	590

Most of the houses in the region have electricity (91.53%). In line with these high rates of electricity availability 92.03% of households reported using electricity from the mains for lighting and 90.89% 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 (76.38%), followed by those that have a piped tap on site (16.16%). The most common type of toilet used in the region is a flush toilet connected to sewage system (72.61%), followed by 'Pit toilet without ventilation' 9.24%. It is important to note that 6.39% of households (38 in total) reported using a bucket toilet system. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found when compared with the District results in terms of Electricity supply, provision of water and sewerage services. However, of concern is the proportion of households still utilising the "Bucket" sewerage system (11.11%)

Assessing refuse removal it was found that most households refuse is removed by the Municipality (43.90%), followed by the Farmer that removed refuse for 38.64% of households

and then those households that removed refuse themselves (17.46%). Assessing the Local Municipal results, it was found that the results diverged from those at the District level, with no district pattern noticeable.

Table 31: Dwelling Ownership

Rent/Own House	Oudtshoorn	District
Rent	24	167
%	40.68%	32.55%
Own	11	169
%	18.64%	32.94%
Other	24	177
%	40.68%	34.50%
Total	59	513

The findings for dwelling ownership status reveal that ownership status is varies greatly across the district. Only 32.94% of households reported owning their home, while 32.55% reported renting their home. Of concern is that 34.50% 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 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 (63.37%). The second largest category of agri worker household's income is R5000 – R9999 (18.91%), with only 20 households reported an income of over R10 000. The local Municipal results are similar to those of the District which is expected given that minimum wages are now enforced.

Table 32: household Income

Household Income	Oudtshoorn	District
R1 - R199	0 0.00%	1 0.17%
R200 - R399	0 0.00%	1 0.17%
R400 - R799	1 1.59%	3 0.51%
R800 - R1199	8 12.70%	11 1.87%
R1200 - R1799	2 3.17%	8 1.36%
	5	44

R1800 - R2499	7.94%	7.50%
R2500 - R4999	40 63.49%	372 63.37%
R5000 - R9999	5 7.94%	111 18.91%
R10000 or more	0 0.00%	20 3.41%
Don't Know	2 3.17%	15 2.56%
Refused	0 0.00%	1 0.17%
Total	**63**	**587**

In terms of expenditure 17.49% of households reported spending R1800 – R2499. The highest spending category is 29.54% of households that spend R2500 – R4 999 per month. These findings are in line with the household income levels of region outlined in the table above. Once again, the local Municipal results are similar to those of the District which is expected given that minimum wages are now enforced.

Figure 4: Monthly Expenditure

Household expenses	**Oudtshoorn**	**District**
R1 - R199	2 3.23%	3 0.51%
R200 - R399	6 9.68%	10 1.70%
R400 - R799	5 8.06%	34 5.77%
R800 - R1199	8 12.90%	66 11.21%
R1200 - R1799	18 29.03%	90 15.28%
R1800 - R2499	8 12.90%	103 17.49%
R2500 - R4999	10 16.13%	174 29.54%
R5000 - R9999	1 1.61%	61 10.36%
R10000 or more	0 0.00%	12 2.04%
Don't Know	4	35

	6.45%	5.94%
Refused	0 0.00%	1 0.17%
Total	62	589

ASSET OWNERSHIP

This section assesses the asset ownership of agri workers in the five 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 (82.01%), prepaid cell phone (82.18%), electrical stove (73.60%), refrigerator (76.40%) and a Radio (64.85%). Asset ownership that was lowest across all regions were in terms of farming equipment (0.00%), a Telkom landline (0.33%) as well as contract cell phones and internet facilities at 1.98%. While the proportion of households with pets (dogs/cats) varies significantly between 15% - 70% across all areas. The local Municipal results show similar trends to those of the District in terms of the larger assets i.e. electrical stove, refrigerator, television etc. It is mainly within the smaller asset categories that variations from District results can be found i.e. 'Contract Cell phones', 'PC's', 'Internet Facility at Home' etc.

Table 33: Household Asset Index

Assert Index	Oudtshoorn	District
Television		
Number	53	497
%	79.10%	82.01%
Satellite/Paid TV		
Number	25	322
%	37.31%	53.14%
Radio		
Number	41	393
%	61.19%	64.85%
Refrigerator		
Number	45	463
%	67.16%	76.40%
Electrical Stove with Oven		
Number	43	446
%	64.18%	73.60%

Microwave		
Number	24	254
%	35.82%	41.91%
Telkom/Landline Phone		
Number	0	2
%	0.00%	0.33%
Prepaid Cell phone		
Number	45	498
%	67.16%	82.18%
Contract Cell phone		
Number	1	11
%	1.49%	1.82%
Video Recorder/DVD		
Number	17	228
%	25.37%	37.62%
Personal Computer		
Number	2	62
%	2.99%	10.23%
Internet Facility at Home		
Number	0	12
%	0.00%	1.98%
Car		
Number	9	98
%	13.43%	16.17%
Truck/Bakkie		
Number	2	22
%	2.99%	3.63%
Cattle/Livestock/Chickens		
Number	4	107
%	5.97%	17.66%
Cats		
Number	19	120
%	28.36%	19.80%
Dogs		
Number	45	303
%	67.16%	50.00%

CONCLUSION

This section of the report looked at the dwelling and infrastructure of agri worker households in Garden Route. Across the region 87.18% of households on farms reside in "brick houses". This is followed by Backroom/yard dwellers (3.13%), "RDP houses" at 1.42%" and "Informal dwellings" at 1.14%. Most of the houses in the region have electricity (91.53%). In line with these high rates of electricity availability 92.03% of households reported using electricity from the mains for lighting and 90.89% 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 (76.38%), followed by those that have a piped tap on site (16.16%). The most common type of toilet used in the region is a flush toilet connected to sewage system (72.61%), followed by 'Pit toilet without ventilation' 9.24%. It is important to note that 6.39% of households (38 in total) reported using a bucket toilet system. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM similar trends were found when compared with the District results in terms of Electricity supply, provision of water and sewerage services. However, of concern is the proportion of households still utilising the "Bucket" sewerage system (11.11%)

The findings for dwelling ownership status revealed that ownership status is relatively similar across the district. Only 32.94% of households reported owning their home, while 32.55% reported renting their home. Of concern is that 34.50% having some "other" type of agreement in terms of their home. Assessing the Local Municipal results, it was found that the results diverged from those at the District level, with no district pattern noticeable.

Lastly it was found that the majority of households in this region earn between R2500- R4999 (63.37%). The second largest category of agri-worker household's income is R5000 – R9999 (18.91%), with only 20 households reported an income of over R10 000. Household spending was found to mirror income trends. The local Municipal results are similar to those of the District which is expected given that minimum wages are now enforced.

SECTION 10: LAND TENURE & ACCESS

This section first 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 working 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 50 respondents indicated that they had household members that fit the criteria. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were a total of 5 respondents that were in this category.

Table 34: Households with Members Over 60 Year's Old

	Oudtshoorn	District
Yes	5 10.00%	50

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 538 households gave feedback in respect of this question. Of those that responded the 216 households (40.15%) indicated that they had worked on the farm for more than 10 years. Only 59 (10.97%) 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. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were similar trends, with only marginal differences in the proportions when compared to the District. There was a distinct difference in the 3-5year category which was the highest across all regions.

Table 35: Number of Years Working on the Farm

	Oudtshoorn	District
0-1 years	1 5.88%	59 10.97%
1-3 years	2 11.76%	70 13.01%
3-5 years	4 23.53%	72 13.38%
5-10 years	3 17.65%	121 22.49%
More than 10 years	7 41.18%	216 40.15%
Total	17	538

Respondents living on the farm were then asked to indicate the number of years they have been living on the farm a total of 400 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 (48.50%). This was followed by 20.25% of households that indicated they had lived on the farm for 5 – 10 years while only 7.25% of households indicated they lived on the farm for 0 - 1 years. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were similar trends, with only marginal differences in the proportions when compared to the District. There was a distinct difference in the 3-5year category which was the highest across all regions, this is in line with findings in the last section.

Table 36: How long you lived on this Farm

How long have you lived on this farm?	Oudtshoorn	District
0-1 years	2 7.41%	29 7.25%
1-3 years	3 11.11%	45 11.25%
3-5 years	5 18.52%	51 12.75%
5-10 years	4 14.81%	81 20.25%
More than 10 years	13 48.15%	194 48.50%
Total	27	400

CONCLUSION

This section of the report assessed the number of household members older than 60 years that have worked on a farm for a period of 0-1 years and more than 10 years. Overall a total of 50 respondents indicated that they had household members that fit the criteria. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were a total of 5 respondents that were in this category.

A total of 538 households gave feedback in respect of this question. Of those that responded the 216 households (40.15%) indicated that they had worked on the farm for more than 10 years. Only 59 (10.97%) households indicated that they had worked on the farm for 0 - 1 years. In respect of living on the farm 400 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 (48.50%). This was followed by 20.25% of households that indicated they had lived on the farm for 5 – 10 years while only 7.25% of households indicated they lived on the farm for 0 - 1 years. At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that within OLM there were similar trends, with only marginal differences in the proportions when compared to the District. There was a distinct difference in the 3-5year category which was the highest across all regions, this is in line with findings in the last section.

SECTION 11: WCDOA SERVICES & MARKETING & COMMUNICATION

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.

WCDOA AWARENESS

The table below assesses the extent to which agri workers are aware of their local district municipality offices run by WCDoA. Of the 586 households that provided feedback 61.43% indicated that they were aware of the offices run by WCDoA, however only 3.45% (8) indicated that they had used these offices.
At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that the results are similar to those of District with only marginal differences.

Table 37: Aware of Local District Municipality Offices Run by WCDOA

Are you aware of the local WCDoA Office?		
	Oudtshoorn	**District**
Yes	42	360
%	67.74%	61.43%
No	20	226
%	32.26%	38.57%
Total	62	586
Have you ever used the local WCDoA office?		
Yes	2	20
%	3.28%	3.45%
No	59	560
%	96.72%	96.55%
Total	61	580

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 agri workers rated the service they received as 'good' or 'very good', only 1 respondent rated the service as poor (note that only 17 responses were received). It is clear from these responses that agri workers do not make regular use of the municipal offices. Due to the low response rate at the Local Municipal level, reliance on the results will not be advisable.

Table 38: Rate Service Received at WCDOA Offices

Rate service received	Oudtshoorn	District
Very Poor	0	0
	0.00%	0.00%
Poor	0	1
	0.00%	5.88%
Good	2	14
	100.00%	82.35%
Very Good	0	2
	0.00%	11.76%
Total	2	17

The tables below assess the knowledge of awards and competitions available for agri workers to participate in. A total of 20.93% of agri workers across all areas were aware of the Minister's Prestige Agri Worker Forum; while 11.02% 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 radio (61.54%) and word of mouth (11.54%).

At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that awareness of Agri Worker of the year competition was similar across all regions. In terms of the MAWPF similar results to the District we also found

Table 39: Aware of ministers Agri worker Prestige Award

Are you aware of the Ministers Agri Worker Prestige Forum?		
	Oudtshoorn	District
Yes	8	99
%	23.53%	20.93%
No	26	374
%	76.47%	79.07%
Total	34	473
Are you aware of the annual WC Agri Worker of the year competition?		
Yes	6	64
%	9.84%	11.02%
No	55	517
%	90.16%	88.98%
Total	61	581
How did you find out about the competition?		

Radio	Oudtshoorn	District
Yes	4	32
%	80.00%	61.54%
Agri worker Union		
Yes	1	1
%	20.00%	1.92%
Farm Management		
Yes	**0**	13
%	0.00%	25.00%
Agri worker Magazine		
Yes	0	0
%	0.00%	0.00%
Word of mouth		
Yes	**0**	6
%	0.00%	11.54%
Training Facility		
Yes	**0**	0
%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	5	52

METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

The table below reports on the number of people that listen to the radio in the region. Across all regions 56.14% of agri workers indicated that they listen to the radio. The results were also similar at the Local Municipal Level.

Table 40: Do you listen to the Radio?

Do you listen to the radio?	Oudtshoorn	District
Yes	35	329
%	56.45%	56.14%
No	27	257
%	43.55%	43.86%
Total	62	586

Of the people who listen to the radio across the areas the majority listens in the evening (54.18%) followed by those that listen in the morning (24.08%). At the local Municipal level OLM results were inverted with the majority listening in the morning followed by the evening.

Table 41: Times Listened

Time Listened	Oudtshoorn	District
Morning	15	72
%	53.57%	24.08%
Midday	1	32
%	3.57%	10.70%
Afternoon	2	33
%	7.14%	11.04%
Evening	10	162
%	35.71%	54.18%
Total	28	299

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 is the Farmer (31.80%), Cell phone calls (29.62%), word or mouth (17.70%) as well as 'Cell phone SMS (16.72%)'. Similar trends were found at the Local Municipal level.

Table 42: Current Communication Methods

Current Methods of Communication	Oudtshoorn	District
Cell phone calls	14	271
	22.22%	29.62%
Cell phone SMS	9	153
	14.29%	16.72%
Cell phone WhatsApp or BBM	3	16
	4.76%	1.75%
Cell phone email	1	4
	1.59%	0.44%
Access to email via PC/Laptop	1	4
	1.59%	0.44%
Word of month	26	162
	41.27%	17.70%
Radio	1	6
	1.59%	0.66%
Newspaper	3	7
	4.76%	0.77%

Farmer	5	291
	7.94%	31.80%
Union/association	0	0
	0.00%	0.00%
Social media	0	1
	0.00%	0.11%
Total	63	915

Like the currently used communication methods, the two most preferred methods of communication across the areas are "Cell phone calls" (30.71%) followed by "Accessing information through the Farmer" (30.10%). Once again, similar trends were found at the Local Municipal level.

Table 43: Preferred Communication Methods

Preferred Methods of Communication	Oudtshoorn	District
Cell phone calls	23 24.21%	301 30.71%
Cell phone sms	15 15.79%	179 18.27%
Cell phone WhatsApp or BBM	5 5.26%	17 1.73%
Cell phone email	2 2.11%	2 0.20%
Access to email via PC/Laptop	2 2.11%	2 0.20%
Word of month	31 32.63%	166 16.94%
Accessing Information from Radio	3 3.16%	6 0.61%
Newspaper	3 3.16%	8 0.82%
Accessing information from Farmer	9 9.47%	295 30.10%
Union/association	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Social media	2 2.11%	4 0.41%
Total	95	980

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 access information and which methods are preferred by households to communicate. A total of 61.43% indicated that they were aware of the offices run by WCDoA, however only 3.45% (8) 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 20.93% of agri workers across all areas were aware of the Minister's Prestige Agri Worker Forums; while 11.02% 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 radio (82.05%) and word of mouth (15.38%). At the local Municipal level, it can be seen that awareness of Agri Worker of the year competition was similar across all regions. In terms of the MAWPF similar results to the District we also found