WITTEWATER:
A COMMUNITY PROFILE

DATADESK
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH
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THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PLANNING (WESTERN CAPE): DIRECTORATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Wittewater was established in 1859 by Moravian missionaries who trekked northwards from Mamre, and even today the Moravian Church has a central role in the community at cultural, social and religious level. Wittewater is close to Piketberg, a mainly wheat-growing region. Neighbouring towns include Moravia, Goedverwacht and De Hoek. The Berg River flows close by the town.

This report contains the findings of a socio-economic survey undertaken in Wittewater during October 1995. The survey concerned was done by DATADESK (Department of Sociology, Univeristy of Stellenbosch) as commissioned by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning of the Western Cape (Directorate Rural Development) and the Wittewater community.

The main objective of this study is to make the socio-economic characteristics of the inhabitants of Wittewater available to all interest groups. All the household were involved in the survey (i.o.w. a census was undertaken).

COMPOSITION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was compiled in consultation with representatives of the Wittewater community, the Directorate of Rural Development of the Department of Housing, Rural Management and Planning of the Western Cape and the West Coast Regional Services Council. The questionnaire was tested by members of DATADESK, after which a final schedule was submitted to the commissioning parties.

The questionnaire consists of three sections. The first section deals with the socio-economic characteristics of all the inhabitants of each residential unit and is presented in the first section of the report. The following aspects are covered: gender, age, marital status, home language, literacy, other languages that are understood, religion, skills, educational level, financial status, occupation, workplace, employer, income, source of income, contributions to household income and the management thereof, transport, (and expenses) to the workplace, school and shops, occurrence of disability, preschool care and school attendance of persons of school-going age, as well as the relationship with the respondent (the person who supplies the information concerning the above).

The second section of the questionnaire deals with the respondent and not with all the members of the household. Respondents report on their period of residence in Wittewater, the most important reasons for living there, type of housing, ownership of the home, housing finance, number and kind of rooms and facilities in the house and need for housing in general. Questions were included to determine the satisfaction or otherwise of the respondents with the facilities and services in the community. Data are gathered concerning transport to shops. Specific developmental priorities are ascertained, as well as the expectations of respondents concerning the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). The last question deals with the general improvement of the quality of life of the inhabitants.

The third section deals with farming activities at Wittewater. The following procedure was followed to collect this information: if the respondent was not a farmer, the relevant farmer was interviewed. In addition to the socio-economic characteristics of the farmers, the following aspects are also covered: type of products, their marketing and the type of transport used to outlets, type of livestock, source of agricultural inputs, need for agriculture-related training, problems experienced in farming, type of water provision, ownership of agricultural land and need for more land. Opinions on surveying agricultural land in Wittewater and the sale thereof to non-inhabitants are also investigated.

FIELD WORK

A team of 5 field workers were recruited from the Wittewater community. Training was provided in the principles of interviewing and concerning the relevant items on the questionnaire. Two officials of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning were also trained as field workers and participated in the survey as interviewers. Three members of DATADESK were also involved in field work and co-ordination. Test interviews were held by all the field workers, after which specific problems were clarified.

The field work co-ordinators were available throughout to assist field workers with problems, to supply respondents with more information about the objectives of the survey, as well as to strictly control the gathering of data. An effort was made throughout to increase the reliability of the data by applying extensive control procedures in the understanding, recording and control of responses.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

The information from the survey is presented in 4 sections. Section 1 concerns the first section of the questionnaire which provides information about the socio-demographic characteristics of the inhabitants of Wittewater. The second section provides data on the nature of housing. This includes the nature of ownership, rooms and amenities in a house, occupancy and construction. Section 3 deals with the respondents' evaluation of facilities and services at Wittewater. The last section is concerned with the farmers and agricultural activities at Wittewater.
As the whole community was covered in the survey, no tests for statistical significance were used.

Appendix 1 contains summarising socio-economic information concerning the respondents and Appendix 2 contains a map showing the location of Wittewater.

SECTION 1: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INHABITANTS

This section deals with information about all the inhabitants of Wittewater. One representative (the respondent) of each household provided information about her/himself and the other members of the household.

During the survey in October 1995 there were 143 households at Wittewater, of which 140 were visited and data were collected about the inhabitants. The total number of inhabitants of the corresponding number of residences that were visited, was 706. According to these figures, an average of 5.15 persons occupy a house, and the total estimated population of Wittewater is 721.

For the purposes of this investigation a household is described as a person or a group of persons (related or otherwise) who share a home.

1.1 RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT

FIGURE 1: RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT[1]

In 99.3% of all cases members of a household are related. As far as the composition of households is concerned in terms of relationship to the respondent, children (36.1%) and grandchildren (17%) are together the single largest category of inhabitants, while respondents and their wives/husbands comprise 15.3%, other family (3.8% parent(s)/parent(s)-in-law and 11.5% other relatives) and 0.7% non-relatives (see Figure 1).
Respondents are composed of 75% females and 25% males and in conjunction herewith their husbands and wives are respectively 79.5% and 20.5% of the total. Unequal ratios

[1] **Fig. 1 Translations**: Persentasie=Percentage; Eggenoot=Spouse; Kind=child; Ouer=Parent; kleinkind=Grandchild; Ander verwant=Other relative; Nie-verwant=Not related

i.t.o. gender occur especially among resident parents/parents-in-law, children and relatives, with women comprising 52% and 80% respectively of the total for each of these categories.

1.2 GENDER AND AGE COMPOSITION

The total number of inhabitants of Wittewater is composed of 52.7% females and 47.3% males. The community has a demographically young population and as far as the total is concerned:
- 72.2% are 40 years and younger
- more than half (52.5%) are younger than 25
- 40% are younger than 20
- 28% are younger than 15
- 8% are children younger than 5

Inhabitants of 60 years and older comprise 12% of the total and the majority of this group are already 65 years or older.

FIGURE 2: GENDER COMPOSITION[2]

Females are in the majority in all age groups, except 0-4 years (boys 62.7%), 20-24 years (men 60.5%) and 50-59 years (men 50.9%). The most uneven ratios occur in the 10-14 years age group and 15-19 years old where girls/young women comprise 58.7% and 58% of the total respectively, as well as those 25 to 34 years old with women having a percentage share of more than 57%. In the group of 60 years and older the share of women varies (out of the total for each age category) from 57.1% (60-64 years) and 66.7% (65-69 years) to 70.3% of the 70-98 year-olds.

FIGURE 3: AGE AND GENDER COMPOSITION[3]

[2] **Fig. 2 Trans:** man=male; vrou=female

FIGURE 4: AGE – PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER[4]

Approximately 38% of the inhabitants (16 years and older) are married, 50.3% are unmarried, 10.2% are widows or widowers and 0.8% have been deserted by a spouse, while 1.2% are formally divorced.

FIGURE 5: MARITAL STATUS[5]

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[3] **Fig. 3 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; jr=yr; man=male; vrou=female
[4] **Fig. 4 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; jr=yr

1.4 HOME LANGUAGE

Afrikaans is the home language of 97.9% of the inhabitants, while the rest (2.1%) use Afrikaans and English as home language. [6]As far as literacy in the home language and understanding of another language are concerned, information is available on 71% of the inhabitants (n=499). With the exception of one inhabitant in this group, everyone is literate in their home language. Approximately 81% of this group can understand English, 0.4% another language and 19% only their home language.

FIGURE 6: UNDERSTANDING ANOTHER LANGUAGE[7]

[5] **Fig. 5 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; nooit getroud=never married; getroud=married; weduwee=widowed; verlaat=deserted; geskei=divorced

[6] Literacy does not necessarily refer to functional literacy, but that inhabitants can read, write and communicate in a language/languages at an elementary level at least

[7] **Fig. 6 Trans:** engels=english; ander=other; geen=none

1.5 RELIGION

With the exception of one inhabitant who belongs to the United Reformed Church, all are members of the Moravian Church.

1.6 SINGLE PARENTS

Single parents with dependant children comprise 7.2% of the total population and are composed of 92.2% women (n=47) and 7.8% men (n=4).

Approximately 69% of single parents are younger than 35 years, while 28% are between 20 and 24 years old and 7.8% are younger than 20.

FIGURE 7: SINGLE PARENTS: AGE [8]

[8] **Fig. 7 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; jr=yr

FIGURE 8: SINGLE PARENTS LEVEL OF EDUCATION[9]

FIGURE 9: SINGLE PARENTS: FINANCIAL STATUS[10]

[9] **Fig. 8 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; geen=none; ST=STD; sert. =Cert.

FIGURE 10: SINGLE PARENTS: SOURCE OF INCOME[11]

1.7 PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

[10] **<u>Fig. 9 Trans:</u>** persentasie=percentage; ekonomies bedrywig=economically active; werkloos-seisoen=jobless seasonal; werkloos-nie seisoen=jobless-non-seasonal;nie ekonomies bedruwig=non-economical active

[11] **<u>Fig. 10 Trans:</u>** persentasie=percentage; salaris/loon=salary/wage; onderhoud vir kind=maintenance; loon en onderhoud=wage and maintenance; pensioen van werkgew=pension from employer

Preschool children comprise 10.6% of the total population. Slightly fewer than half of these children are cared for at home, compared to 46.7% who attend the creche and 4% who attend the pre-primary school. One child (1.3%) is left in the care of a paid day mother.

FIGURE 11: CARE OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN [12]

Of all the inhabitants 72.7% are non school-going and 27.3% attend school (see Figure 12).

FIGURE 12: SCHOOL-GOING/NON SCHOOL-GOING[13]

[12] **Fig. 11 Trans:** By die huis=at home; dagsorg=daycare; pre-primere skool=pre-primary school; creche=creche
[13] **Fig. 12 Trans:** skool gaande=school-going; nie skool gaande=non school going

FIGURE 13: SCHOOL-GOING/NON SCHOOL-GOING i.r.a AGE[14]

N=208

1.8 SCHOOL-GOING AND NON SCHOOL-GOING BETWEEN 6 AND 19 YEARS

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[14] **Fig. 13 Trans**: persentasie=percentage; skool gaande of nie=school going or not; nie skool gaande=non school going; skool gaande=school-going

School-going children between 6 and 19 years of age comprise 27.3% of the total population and the majority of these children (61.1%) are in primary school at present. As far as the total number of scholars, the largest concentration (per standard) occurs in Std 1 (10.4%) and Std 6 (10.9%), while 17.6% are in the sub-standards and slightly more than 5% (n=10) are in matric.

Of the total number of children between the ages of 6 and 19 9.8% (n=21) are not attending school. Approximately 48% of this group have already left school and are working (33.3%) or are looking for a job (14.3%), while a further 19% are receiving training. During the survey one inhabitant was in prison, one was pregnant and 23.8% were not yet at school.

FIGURE 14: STANDARD OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN[15]

1.9 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The total number of inhabitants (15 years and older) who have already completed their schooling or have left school, consists of 52.1% women and 47.9% men.

Excluding scholars, as well as 1.6% of the inhabitants whose educational level is unknown and 3% who have never attended school and/or never received formal tuition, the highest qualification of 39% of the inhabitants is a Std 5 certificate or lower. Approximately 30% have completed Std 3, 4 or 5, while 9.4% have Sub A to Std 2 qualifications. Women comprise 51.5% of the group with only primary school qualifications.

As far as high school education is concerned, 28.8% completed Std 6 or 7 and 10% completed Std 8 or 9, while 11% matriculated. In the latter case 4.3% of the inhabitants

[15] **Fig. 14 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; geen=none; ST=STD; sert. =Cert.

obtained an additional certificate or diploma, while 5% with a Std 9 qualification or less have an additional certificate and 0.5% graduated.

Approximately 48% of all the women and 51% of all the men obtained a high school qualification. Proportionally more men (10% compared to 8.7% of the women) obtained an additional certificate or diploma after completing a primary or high school standard, while the two graduates are also men (see Table 2).

The above-mentioned post-school qualifications are obtained in mainly two directions: 38.9% have a certificate/diploma in education and 13.9% in a trade. Just more than 11% received training in health care and 8.3% in office administration. Four person obtained post-school qualifications in financial management (2.8%), engineering (2.8%), transport and communication (2.8%) and a service occupation (2.8%) respectively, while 5.6% (n=2 each) received training in religious sciences, security and as natural scientists respectively.

TABLE 1: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	**N**	**%**
None	13	3.0
Sub A - Std.2	28	6.4
Std. 3-5	129	29.5
Std. 6-7	126	28.8
Std. 8-9	44	10.0
Std. 10	48	11.0
None + cert/diploma	4	0.9
Sub A - St.2 + cert/diploma	1	0.2
Std. 3-5 + cert/diploma	3	0.7
Std. 6-7 + cert/diploma	6	1.4
Std. 8-9 + cert/diploma	8	1.8
Std. 10 + cert/diploma	19	4.3
B-degree	2	0.5
Do not know	7	1.6
Total	438	100.0

***** All persons who have already completed schooling/ left school

TABLE 2: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL i.r.o GENDER

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	**GENDER**			
	FEMALE		**MALE**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
None	12	5.3	1	0.5
Primary school	84	36.8	73	34.8

High school	110	48.2	108	51.4
Primary + certificate/diploma	5	2.2	3	1.4
High + certificate/diploma	15	6.6	18	8.6
Degree	0	0.0	2	1.0
Do not know	2	0.9	5	2.4
Total	228	100.0	210	100.0

Women comprise 39% of the total number of inhabitants with additional qualifications (n=36), compared to 61% men. A larger percentage of women than men have certificates or diplomas in education, health care (no men) and office administration. Men obtained qualifications especially in trades, transport and communication, financial/management services, engineering and technology. With the exception of the trades, no women have an additional qualification in any of the above-mentioned fields.

TABLE 3: FIELD OF POST-SCHOOL TRAINING: FEMALES AND MALES

FIELD OF POST-SCHOOL TRAINING	**GENDER**			
	FEMALE		**MALE**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Education	7	50.0	7	31.8
Health care	4	28.6	0	0.0
Trades	1	7.1	4	18.2
Transport and communication	0	0.0	1	4.5
Office administration	2	14.3	1	4.5
Financial management sciences	0	0.0	1	4.5
Engineering	0	0.0	1	4.5
Religion/theology	0	0.0	2	9.1
Security	0	0.0	2	9.1
Natural science studies	0	0.0	2	9.1
Service Occupation	0	0.0	1	4.5
Total	14	100.0	22	100.0

1.9.1 PRESENT TRAINING AND FIELD OF TRAINING

At present 5.3% (n=23) of the total non-schoolgoing population are receiving (further) training. The majority are receiving certificate or diploma training (87%), while approximately 13% are studying for a degree.

TABLE 4: PRESENT TRAINING

PRESENT TRAINING	**N**	**%**
None	415	94.7
Certificate/diploma	20	4.6
Degree	3	0.7
Total	438	100.0

Training occurs in mainly education (39%) and engineering (21.7%). Slightly more than 17% are studying financial/management sciences and 13% are studying natural sciences, while one person (4.3%) is receiving training as an artisan and one in a service occupation.

TABLE 5: DIRECTION OF PRESENT TRAINING

DIRECTION OF PRESENT TRAINING	**N**	**%**
Education	9	39.1
Engineering	5	21.7
Financial management sciences	4	17.4
Natural sciences	3	13.0
Trades	1	4.3
Service Occupations	1	4.3
Total	23	100.0

1.10 SKILLS

Respondents were asked to indicate the special skills of inhabitants - the things that they can do well/that they are skilled in doing. No skills were indicated for some inhabitants, while for others 1 to 3 skills were mentioned.

FIRST SKILLS (N=286)

The first place as a special skill is given to needlework for just more than a third and building/bricklaying for about 12% of the inhabitants. Woodwork and other trades/repair work are mentioned for a further 8.7% and 7.3% of the inhabitants. Agriculture/horticulture and cooking/baking are indicated as first skill for equal percentages of 9.8% each, domestic work for 6.6%, art, music/drama for 5.6%, administration (4.2%) and other skills (2.1%).

TABLE6: FIRST SKILL i.r.o. GENDER

FIRST SKILL	GENDER			
	Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%
Agriculture/Horticulture	7	4.3	21	16.8
Needlework	90	55.9	7	5.6
Domestic work	18	11.2	1	.8
Cooking /baking	26	16.1	2	1.6
Woodwork	3	1.9	22	17.6
Building/Bricklaying	0	0.0	34	27.2
Administrative Skills	5	3.1	7	5.6
Art and music/drama	7	4.3	9	7.2
Other trades/repair work	3	1.9	18	14.4
Other	2	1.2	4	3.2
Total	161	100.0	125	100.0

TABLE 7: FIRST SKILL i.r.o. FINANCIAL STATUS

FIRST SKILL	FINANCIAL STATUS							
	Economically Active		Jobless: seasonal worker		Jobless: non-seasonal worker		Not economically active	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture/Horticulture	15	13.2	1	3.3	1	6.7	11	8.7
Needlework	25	21.9	18	60.0	4	26.7	50	39.4
Domestic work	1	0.9	3	10.0	1	6.7	14	11.0
Cooking /baking	8	7.0	5	16.7	3	20.0	12	9.4
Woodwork	16	14.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	7	5.5
Building/Bricklaying	22	19.3	1	3.3	1	6.7	10	7.9
Administrative Skills	7	6.1	0	0.0	1	6.7	4	3.1
Art and music/drama	4	3.5	1	3.3	0	0.0	11	8.7
Other trades/repair work	11	9.6	1	3.3	2	13.3	7	5.5
Other	5	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.8
Total	114	100.0	30	100.0	15	100.0	127	100.0

SECOND SKILL (N=121)

Needlework is indicated in the case of just more than one-fifth of the persons who were specified as having a second skill, 17.4% have agriculture/horticulture and 16.5% and 14% are especially skilled in cooking/baking and domestic work respectively. Woodwork, building and bricklaying are specified as second skill for 19.8% and other trades/repair work for a further 7.4%. Art and music/drama are given as a second skill for 4.1%.

TABLE 8: SECOND SKILL i.r.o. GENDER

SECOND SKILL	GENDER

	Female		Male	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Agriculture/Horticulture	8	11.3	13	26.0
Needlework	21	29.6	4	8.0
Domestic work	16	22.5	1	2.0
Cooking /baking	19	26.8	1	2.0
Woodwork	2	2.8	10	20.0
Building/Bricklaying	1	1.4	11	22.0
Art/music/drama	4	5.6	1	2.0
Other trades/repair work	0	0.0	9	18.0
Total	71	100.0	50	100.0

TABLE 9: SECOND SKILL i.r.o. FINANCIAL STATUS

SECOND SKILL	**FINANCIAL STATUS**							
	Economically Active		**Jobless: seasonal worker**		**Jobless: non-seasonal worker**		**Not economically active**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Agriculture/Horticulture	9	17.6	3	27.3	1	20.0	8	14.8
Needlework	4	7.8	4	36.4	2	40.0	15	27.8
Domestic work	7	13.7	1	9.1	1	20.0	8	14.8
Cooking /baking	10	19.6	2	18.2	0	0.0	8	14.8
Woodwork	7	13.7	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	7.4
Building/Bricklaying	9	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.6
Art/music/drama	2	3.9	1	9.1	0	0.0	2	3.7
Other trades/repair work	3	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	11.1
Total	51	100.0	11	100.0	5	100.0	54	100.0

THIRD SKILL (N=34)

A third skill was specified for a limited number of inhabitants. Agriculture/horticulture and needlework are mentioned in this respect for equal percentages of 20.6% as the most important skill, while cooking/baking and domestic work are specified for 17.6% and 14.7% respectively. The trades (especially woodwork) are given as a third skill for 17.6%, administrative skills for 5.9% and one inhabitant (2.9%) is skilled in art/music/drama.

TABLE 10: THIRD SKILL i.r.o. GENDER

THIRD SKILL	**GENDER**			
	Female		**Male**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Agriculture/Horticulture	6	22.2	1	14.3
Needlework	7	25.9	0	0.0
Domestic work	5	18.5	0	0.0
Cooking /baking	5	18.5	1	14.3
Woodwork	0	0.0	3	42.9
Building/Bricklaying	0	0.0	2	28.6
Administrative Skills	2	7.4	0	0.0
Art and music/drama	1	3.7	0	0.0
Other trades/repair work	1	3.7	0	0.0
Total	27	100.0	7	100.0

TABLE 11: THIRD SKILL i.r.o. FINANCIAL STATUS

THIRD SKILL	**FINANCIAL STATUS**							
	Economically Active		**Jobless: seasonal worker**		**Jobless: non-seasonal worker**		**Not economically active**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Agriculture/Horticulture	4	33.3	1	20.0	0	0.0	2	12.5
Needlework	1	8.3	1	20.0	0	0.0	5	31.3
Domestic work	3	25.0	1	20.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Cooking /baking	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	5	31.3
Woodwork	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.5
Building/Bricklaying	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3
Administrative Skills	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3
Art and music/drama	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other trades/repair work	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	12	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0	16	100.0

1.1 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

With a demographically young population, only 29% of the inhabitants of Wittewater are economically active (EA)[16], compared to 61% of the total that are classified as non-economically active (NEA). The latter group who are neither working nor looking for work, is composed of preschool children (17.4%), scholars (44.7%), students (3.9%), housewives (7.6%), pensioners (18.3%), persons permanently unfit for work (6.9%) and a few other cases (1.2%).

During the survey 9.7% (n=69) of the inhabitants were jobless. It is important to note that the majority of the jobless (61% of the total) are seasonal workers of whom most were probably jobless during October 1995. For the purposes of this report, the jobless are divided into two groups, i.e. those that worked previously as seasonal workers (Jobless/Seasonal work) and those who worked previously, but not as seasonal workers (Jobless/non-seasonal).

FIGURE 15: FINANCIAL STATUS[17]

TABLE 12: FINANCIAL STATUS I.R.O. AGE AND GENDER

16 The economically active (EA) population refers to all persons who work for an income, non-economically active (NEA) includes all persons who do not work and are also not actively trying to find work. Jobless persons are actively job-hunting.

17 **Fig. 15 Trans:** ekonomies bedrywig=economically active; werkloos-seisoen=jobless seasonal; werkloos-nie seisoen=jobless-non-seasonal;nie ekonomies bedruwig=non-economical active

	OCCUPATIONAL STATUS								TOTAL	
	Economically Active		Jobless: seasonal worker		Jobless: non-seasonal worker		Not economically active			
GENDER	**N**	**CCl%**	**N**	**Col%**	**N**	**Col%**	**N**	**Col%**	**N**	**Col%**
Female	81	39.5	34	81.0	15	55.6	242	56.0	372	52.7
Male	124	60.5	8	19.0	12	44.4	190	44.0	334	47.3
Total	205	100.0	42	100.0	27	100.0	432	100.0	706	100.0
AGE										
0-4YR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	13.7	59	8.4
5-9YR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63	14.6	63	8.9
10-14YR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	75	17.4	75	10.6
15-19YR	8	3.9	3	7.1	2	7.4	75	17.4	88	12.5
20-24YR	46	22.4	7	16.7	11	40.7	22	5.1	86	12.2
25-29YR	28	13.7	9	21.4	4	14.8	8	1.9	49	6.9
30-34YR	20	9.8	4	9.5	3	11.1	6	1.4	33	4.7
35-49YR	71	34.6	17	40.5	6	22.2	23	5.3	117	16.6
50-59YR	26	12.7	2	4.8	1	3.7	24	5.6	53	7.5
60-64YR	5	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	5.3	28	4.0
65-69YR	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	3.9	18	2.5
70-98YR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	8.6	37	5.2
Total	205	100.0	42	100.0	27	100.0	432	100.0	706	100.0

Table 13 gives the financial status of the whole Wittewater community and of persons 15 years and older separately. Especially as far as the economically active and jobless inhabitants are concerned, a more meaningful analysis would be one concerning age.

TABLE 13: FINANCIAL STATUS OF TOTAL POPULATION AND PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER (TOTAL, WOMEN AND MEN)

FINANCIAL STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		POPULATION 15^{+} YEARS	
	N	%	N	%
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE				
Total	205	29.0	205	40.3
Female	81	21.8	81	29.9
Male	124	37.1	124	52.1
Not-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE				
Total	432	61.2	235	46.2
Female	242	65.1	141	52.0
Male	190	56.9	94	39.5
JOBLESS				
Total	69	9.7	69	13.6
Female	49	13.1	49	18.0
Male	20	6.0	20	8.4
TOTAL	706	100.0	509	100.0
Female	372	100.0	271	100.0
Male	334	100.0	238	100.0

During the survey 40.3% of the total number of inhabitants (15 years and older) were EA, compared to 46.2% NEA and 13.6% jobless. As far as men and women are concerned, the corresponding percentages were: EA (52.1% of all the men and 29.9% of all the women), NEA (approximately 40% of men and 52% of women) and Jobless: 8.4% men and 18% women.

1.11.1 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The economically active population or labour force is composed of 60.5% men and 39.5% women. Nearly half of the labour force (49.8%) is younger than 35 years of age.

OCCUPATION

The majority of the EA population (79%) work full-time and 21% part-time. Just over 67% of the total are economically active in three occupational categories:

- approximately 24% are involved in agriculture/farming or related activities (17.5% as seasonal farm workers and factory workers and 2.9% as permanent farm workers, 2% are farmers and 1.5% do other kinds of work on farms);
- just more than 23% are apprentices in or are doing a trade (16.1% as builders/bricklayers and 7.3% other trades), while a further 8.8% EA are labourers in the building industry;
- 11.3% are in service occupations, mostly as domestic workers.

The rest of the labour force do professional, semi-professional and related work (9.3%) in especially education and health care, production and related work (8.8%), clerical/sales work (4.4%), transport and communication (3.4%) and administrative and managerial (1%) work.

TABLE 14: FIRST OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION	**N**	**%**
Farmer	4	2.0
Permanent farm worker	6	2.9
Seasonal farm worker	22	10.7
Other work on farm	3	1.5
Seasonal factory worker	14	6.8
Teacher	12	5.9
Health service	6	2.9
Church minister	1	0.5
Administrative and managerial occupation	2	1.0
Clerical occupation	6	2.9
Sales Occupation	3	1.5
Transport and Communication	7	3.4
Personal service occupations	2	1.0
Domestic service	13	6.3
Safety and security	4	2.0
Other trades	4	2.0
Builder/ bricklayer	33	16.1
Labourer in building industry	18	8.8
Other trades	15	7.3
Productuion foreman	3	1.5
Factory worker	15	7.3
General labourer	11	5.4
Occupation not specified	1	0.5
Total	205	100.0

- **OCCUPATION AND GENDER**

Of the total number of EA women (n=81) 39.5% (n=32) are involved in agricultural and related work, mainly as seasonal farm (24.7%) and factory workers, most often as fruit packers (11.1%). A further 3.7% of women do permanent farm work. The occupations of the rest of the female work force include: 21% in service occupations, mainly as domestic servants, 16.1% do professional, semi-professional and related work, especially in education and the health services, 12.3% (including one supervisor) do production/factory work, 5% clerical/sales work, while 2.5% (n=2) are general labourers and 2.5% work as labourers in the building industry and 1.2% work in transport and communication.

Approximately 39% of the total number of EA men are involved in a trade as builders/bricklayers (26.6%) and other trades (12.1%). The latter include: painting/metalwork/carpentry, roof layers/thatchers and a motor mechanic. A further 12.9% are labourers in the building industry. As far as occupations in agriculture are concerned, 13.7% of the total are EA as farmers (3.2%), permanent (2.4%) and seasonal farm workers (1.6%), while 2.4% do other kinds of work on farms (e.g. fruit packer, driver). Equal percentages of 4.8% each do professional and semi-professional work (mainly as teachers), transport and communication work, service work (especially security) and production work in factories. In the latter case a further 1.6% (n=2) are foremen. Slightly more than 7% of men work as general labourers and 1.6% have administrative/managerial posts, while one (0.8%)'s work is unspecified.

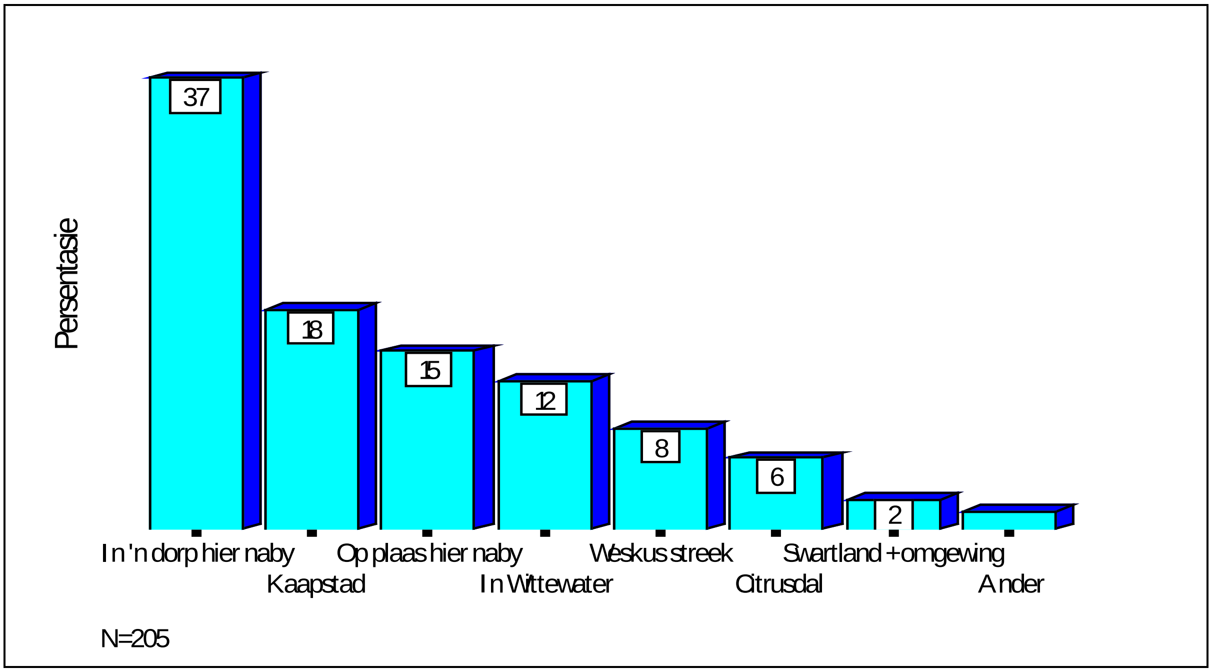
TABLE 15: OCCUPATION AND GENDER

OCCUPATION	**GENDER**			
	FEMALE		**MALE**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Agriculture and related occupations	23	28.4	12	9.7
Seasonal factory worker (mainly fruit packers)	9	11.1	5	4.0
Total Agriculture	32	39.5	17	13.7
Professional, semi-professional				
And related occupations	13	16.1	6	4.8
Administrative/managerial occupations	0	0.0	2	1.6
Clerical workers/salespersons	4	5.0	5	4.0
Transport and communication work	1	1.2	6	4.8
Ambagte/vakleerlinge:				
Builders/bricklayers	0	0.0	33	26.6
Other trades	0	0.0	15	12.1
Labourers in the building	2	2.5	16	12.9
Production foreman/supervisor	1	1.2	2	1.6
Production/ factory worker	9	11.1	6	4.8
General labourers	2	2.5	9	7.3
Occupation not specified	0	0.0	1	0.8
Total	81	100.0	124	100.0

- **WORKPLACE AND EMPLOYER**

Most of the inhabitants work in neighbouring towns (37.1%) or on farms in the area (14.6%), compared to 18% in Cape Town and a further 18.1% in Citrusdal (5.9%), the West-Coast region (8.3%). the Swartland and environs (2.4%) and elsewhere (1.5%) respectively. Only 12.2% of the total EA work in Wittewater itself.

FIGURE 16: WORKPLACE[18]



An implication of workplaces outside/(relatively) far from Wittewater is that 31.7% of the EA individuals are home only at weekends/during holidays. The largest proportion (43.1%) of this group work in Cape Town, compared to 16.9% in neighbouring towns and 15.4% in the West-Coast region

TABLE 16: WORKPLACE i.r.o. HABITATION AT WITTEWATER

WORKPLACE	**HABITATION AT WITTEWATER**			
	Whole week		**Weekends/holidays**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
In Wittewater	25	17.9	0	0.0
On a farm in district	24	17.1	6	9.2
In a neighbouring town	65	46.4	11	16.9
Cape Town	9	6.4	28	43.1
Citrusdal	9	6.4	3	4.6
West-Coast Region	7	5.0	10	15.4
Swartland and Environs	1	0.7	4	6.2
Other	0	0.0	3	4.6
Total	140	68.3	65	31.7

The private sector (61%), farmers (19%) and the state (13.2%) are the most significant employers, while 4.4% of the EA inhabitants are self-employed (2% as farmers and 2.4%

[18] **Fig. 16 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; in 'n dorp hier naby=in a neioghbouring town; op plaas hier naby=on a farm nearby; ander=other; omgewing=environs

in other activities), 0.5% (n=1) have another employer and 2% are employed by the Church.

FIGURE 17: EMPLOYER[19]

- **INCOME**

According to source of income 43.2% (n=305) of the total number of inhabitants and 59.9% of all the inhabitants 15 years and older (n=509) receive an income. For 9.5% of those receiving an income no information is available as to the amount.

Slightly more than half (50.4%) of the inhabitants whose incomes have been specified, receive less than R500 per month (including 21% with a monthly income of R400 and less). Of the 23% with a monthly income of R500+ (but less than R1000) 42% receive between R500 and R699 per month and 58% between R700 and R999. The majority (78%) of those receiving R1000+ per month (n=73) receive between R1000 and R2000 per month, compared to 11% who receive more than R2000 but less than R3000 and a further 11% with a monthly income in excess of R3000+ (only two inhabitants in this group have a monthly income in excess of R4000).

[19] **<u>Fig. 17 Trans:</u>** persentasie=percentage; privaat sektor=private sector; boer=farmer; staat=state; self indiens geneem=slf-employed; self-boer=self-farling; kerk=church; ander=other

- **INCOME AND GENDER**

TABLE 17: INCOME i.r.o. GENDER

INCOME	TOTAL		FEMALE		MALE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than R500	139	50.4	82	63.6	53	36.1
R500-R999	64	23.2	33	25.6	31	21.1
R1000-R1999	45	16.3	8	6.2	37	25.2
R2000-R2999	20	7.2	5	3.9	15	10.2
R3000-R3999	4	1.4	1	0.8	3	2.0
R4000	2	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.4
R5900	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.7
R8000	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.7
Not specified	4		0	0.0	4	2.7
Total	276	100.0	129	100.0	147	100.0

Approximately 64% of all the women and 36% of all the men with an income earn less than R500 per month. Proportionally more women (25.6%) than men (21.1%) have income levels of between R500 and R999 per month but only 11% of all women with specified incomes earn R1000 and more per month, compared to 40.2% men (including three men with monthly incomes of R4000, R5900 and R8000 respectively).

- **SOURCE OF INCOME**

The most important sources of income are composed of salaries/wages (63%) and old-age pensions from the state (21.6%). Other sources include: income from self-employment (2.6%) and from a second occupation (0.3%), maintenance for a child(children) (2.6%), and maintenance combined with wages (1%), grants from the State (6.9%) and allowances received from an absent person (0.3%), employer pension (1.3%) and one other source (0.3%).

- **INCOME AND SOURCE OF INCOME**

Information in respect of income and source of income is available for approximately 60% of the inhabitants (15 years and older). Salaries and wages (62.5%), old-age pensions (22.9%) and grants from the State (6.2%) are the main sources of income for these inhabitants. Half of the inhabitants have monthly incomes of less than R500, mainly from old-age pensions (45.7%), salaries (36.2%) and grants from the State (11.6%). In the income category of R500 and more per month, salaries/wages are the most significant source of income for 87% to 89% of the total in each category.

- **SECOND OCCUPATION**

A second occupation is indicated for 6.3% (n=13) of the total number of EA inhabitants and approximately 62% of this group are involved in farming and related activities (23.1% as farmers, 15.4% as permanent and 23.1% as seasonal farm workers). Just more than 15% are EA in service occupations, while 23% do a trade (15.4% as builders/bricklayers and 7.7% in other trades).

Women represent 23% of the total with second occupations and are composed of one farmer, one farm worker and one in a service occupation.

TABLE 18: SECOND OCCUPATION

SECOND OCCUPATION	N	%
Farmer	3	23.1
Permanent farm worker	2	15.4
Seasonal farm worker	3	23.1
Other service occupations	2	15.4
Builder/ bricklayer	2	15.4
Other trades	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

Half of the total group with a second occupation, as well as half of the farmers and farm workers, are between 35 and 59 years old. Women represent one-third of the total.

- **MANAGEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FINANCES**

Household finances are managed mainly by more than one person (53.2% of all those involved in household finances) and in 46.8% of the cases by one person.

- **CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

Slightly more than 96% of all the inhabitants with an income contribute to the household income on a monthly basis. The extent of contributions is specified in most cases: the contributions of the majority (59.6%) amount to R301 and more per month, 4.9% contribute R251-R300 and a further 4.9% contribute R201-250, while 30.7% contribute R200 or less per month.

1.11.2 THE JOBLESS

Nearly 66% of the jobless were previously involved in seasonal work (40.6% in factories and 25% on farms). The occupations of the rest include: factory workers (12.5%, service occupations (7.8%), sales workers (3.1%), transport and communication (1.6%), builders/bricklayers (3.1%), building industry and general labourers (4.7%) and one production foreman (1.6%).

FIGURE 18: THE JOBLESS[20]

Nearly 66% of the jobless were previously involved in seasonal work (40.6% in factories and 25% on farms). The occupations of the rest include: factory workers (12.5%, service occupations (7.8%), sales workers (3.1%), transport and communication (1.6%), builders/bricklayers (3.1%), building industry and general labourers (4.7%) and one production foreman (1.6%).

[20] **Fig. 18 Trans:** voorheen seisoen gew=previously did not work; nog nooit gewerk=never worked; voorheen gewerk=worked previously

TABLE19: PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND AGE

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION	AGE													
	15-19 YR		20-24 YR		25-29 YR		30-34YR		35-49 YR		50-59 YR		60-64 YR	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Seasonal farm worker	2	66.7	2	13.3	5	38.5	1	14.3	4	17.4	2	66.7	16	25.0
Seasonal factory worker	1	33.3	5	33.3	4	30.8	3	42.9	13	56.5	0	0.0	26	40.6
Occupations in sales	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.1
Transport/ communication	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	1.6
Safety/ security	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	3.1
Domestic service	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other service occupations	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6
Builder/bricklayer	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	3.1
Labourer in building industry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6
Production foreman	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	1.6
Factory worker	0	0.0	3	20.0	1	7.7	2	28.6	2	8.7	0	0.0	8	12.5
General labourer	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.1
Total	3	100.0	15	100.0	13	100.0	7	100.0	23	100.0	3	100.0	64	100.0

During the survey most of the jobless (65.2%) were without work for a period of 3 months or less. Equal percentages of 5.8% each were jobless for 4-6 and 7-9 months and 2.9% each of the total were jobless for 10-12 and 22-24 months, while 15.9% have been jobless for 2 years or more.

FIGURE 19: PERIOD JOBLESS[21]

Considering the ratio of seasonal workers in the total number of jobless, the main reason for joblessness in more than half (52.2%) of all cases is the fact that they were not involved in seasonal work during the survey in October 1995. If this group is not taken into consideration, there are two reasons for the other cases of joblessness (n=33): 30% resigned, in 24.2% cases the business/work closed down, 18.2% were retrenched, 15.1% have not worked before and equal percentages of 6.1% each cannot obtain work or is jobless on account of other factors.

The majority of the jobless are prepared to accept any work (29%), while a further 29% want to continue doing seasonal work (20.3% on farms and 8.7% in factories) and 14.5% are trying to find production/factory work. As far as the rest of the jobless are concerned, a wide range of work is being sought (which is probably related to previous occupations).

- **GENDER AND AGE**

[21] **<u>Fig. 19 Trans:</u>** persentasie=percentage; maande=months; langer as twee jare=longer than two years; weet nie=don't know

As far as the total number of jobless is concerned, the percentage-share of women is 71% compared to 29% of men. In respect of previous occupations 61% of the total did seasonal work and 32% had other jobs.

Most of the jobless women did seasonal work previously (69.4% of the total), 26.5% had another job and 4.1% have not worked before. The total number of jobless men is composed of 40% (previous seasonal workers), 45% who did other kinds of work and 15% who have never had a job.

Jobless persons younger than 25 years comprise a third of the total, 23.8% of those who previously did seasonal work and 36.4% who had another job.

- **LEVEL OF EDUCATION**

The highest qualification of more than a third (37.6%) of the total number of jobless is a primary school certificate (4.3% with Sub A-Std 2 and 33% with Std 3 to 5), while more than half (56.4%) passed a high school standard (30.4% Std 6-7, 10.1% Std 8-9 and approximately 16% matric). A total of 5.7% obtained an additional certificate or diploma after completing a primary or high school standard.

- **SKILLS**

A first skill is specified for 65.2% of the total number of jobless. Needlework is identified as a special skill for nearly half (48.9%), as well as cooking/baking (17.8%) and a variety of trades (15.5%). Domestic work (8.9%), agriculture/horticulture (4.4%). Administrative skills (2.2%) and art/music/drama (2.2%) are also mentioned as first skills.

Second and third skills are identified for a limited number of the jobless: Needlework (37.5%) and agriculture/horticulture (25%) are given as the most important second skill for 23.2% of the total number of jobless persons, while domestic work is specified as third skill for one-third of 8.7% (n=6) of the jobless.

1.11.3 NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

FIGURE 20: NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION[22]

Preschool children (17.4%), scholars (44.7%) and students (3.9%) comprise 66% of the total number of NEA inhabitants, while pensioners (18.3%) are the second largest category in this group. Housewives who have no other work (7.6%), persons permanently unfit for work (6.9%) and a few other cases (1.2%) represent the rest of the NEA population in the community.

The largest part (45.7%) of the NEA population is younger than 15 years (this includes 41.8% of the NEA women and 50.5% of the NEA men). A further 17.4% of the total NEA are between 15 and 19 years old. A total of 17.8% of the NEA populations is 60 years and older (this includes 21.5% women and 13.1% of the men). As far as elderly women are concerned, 5% (n=12) of all NEA women are between 65 and 69 years old and nearly 11% (n=26) are between 70 and 98 years old. NEA men in the same age categories represent 8.4% (n=16) of the total.

TABLE 20: NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER

[22] **Fig. 20 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; skool gaande kinders=school-going child; pensionaris=pensioner; voorskoolse kind=pre-school child; huisvrou sonder werk=jobless housewife; permanent ongeskik=permanently unfit; ander=other; huisvrou met werk=housewife with a job.

NOT-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
School-going child	43	30.5	28	29.8	71	30.2
Student	4	2.8	13	13.8	17	7.2
Housewife with no other work	30	21.3	0	0.0	30	12.8
Housewife with other work	3	2.1	0	0.0	3	1.3
Pensioner	52	36.9	27	28.7	79	33.6
Permanently unfit for work	7	5.0	23	24.5	30	12.8
Other	2	1.4	3	3.2	5	2.1
Total	141	100.0	94	100.0	235	100.0

1.12 DISABILITY

A total of 3% (n=21) disable persons were identified in the community. More than half (52.4%) of this group are motor-disabled and 19% are mentally retarded. Deafness and psychological disturbance occur in equal percentages of 9.5% each, while 4.8% are blind and the same percentage suffer from other disabilities.

FIGURE 21: DISABILITY[23]

1.13 DRIVER'S LICENCE

[23] **Fig. 21 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; motories getrem=motor disabled; verstandelik gestrem=mentally disabled; doof=deaf; geestelik vertseurd=pshychologically disturbed; ander=other

In total 9.2% of all the inhabitants 18 years and older possess a driver's licence. Most driver's licences are for motorcars/light vehicles (65%), while 11.6% and 7 % are respectively licensed for heavy and special vehicles and 1.6% are combinations of the above.

TABLE 21: DRIVER'S LICENCE

DRIVER'S LICENCE	N	%
Light vehicles	28	6.3
Heavy vehicles	5	1.1
Special vehicle	3	0.7
None	403	90.4
Combinations	7	1.6
Total	446	100.0

1.14 TRANSPORT

1.14.1 TYPE OF TRANSPORT, COSTS AND TIME TO REACH WORKPLACE

Employers provide transport to and from work for approximately 49% of all EA inhabitants, while 12.7% walk to work and 11.2% are members of lift clubs. Approximately 9% of the inhabitants use their own motorcar, 6.8% travel by taxi and 4.4% by train, compared to 2.4% who cycle, 2.9% who work from home and 2% who have other transport arrangements.

Most of the EA inhabitants (65.9%) have no transport costs. The total transport costs of about 19% vary between R1 and R100 per month (3.4% have monthly transport costs of R1-R30, 9.3% R31-R60 and 5.9% between R61-R100), while the costs of 8.3% amount to more than R1000 per month.

Information re transport costs was not available for 7.3% of those in employment.

FIGURE 22: TIME SPENT DAILY ON THE WAY TO WORK[24]

Slightly more than half of the inhabitants (51%) take half an hour or less per day to go to and from work, compared to 26% that take longer than half and hour and 14.2% whose travel time is 1 to 2 hours. The travel time of 7.8% amounts to more than 2 hours per day. Information about time travelling to the workplace is not available for 1% (n=2) of the inhabitants.

1.14.1 TRANSPORT TO SCHOOL

Most scholars either walk to school (62%) or are transported by bus (38%).

1.14.2 TRANSPORT TO DO SHOPPING

Information concerning transport to do shopping is available for 59.1% of the inhabitants. More than three-quarters of this group travel by taxi (78.4%) to do their shopping - mainly at Piketberg, while 14.6% use their own motorcar, 3.1% walk, 2.2% travel with others or travel by bus (0.2%). In addition to 1% who make other transport arrangements, a further 0.5% alternate between walking and using their own motorcars to get to shops.

[24] **Fig. 22 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; ‘n halfuuren korter=half an hour or less; langer as ‘n halfuur; 1-2uur=1-2 hours; meer as twee ure=more than 2 hours; weet nie=do not know

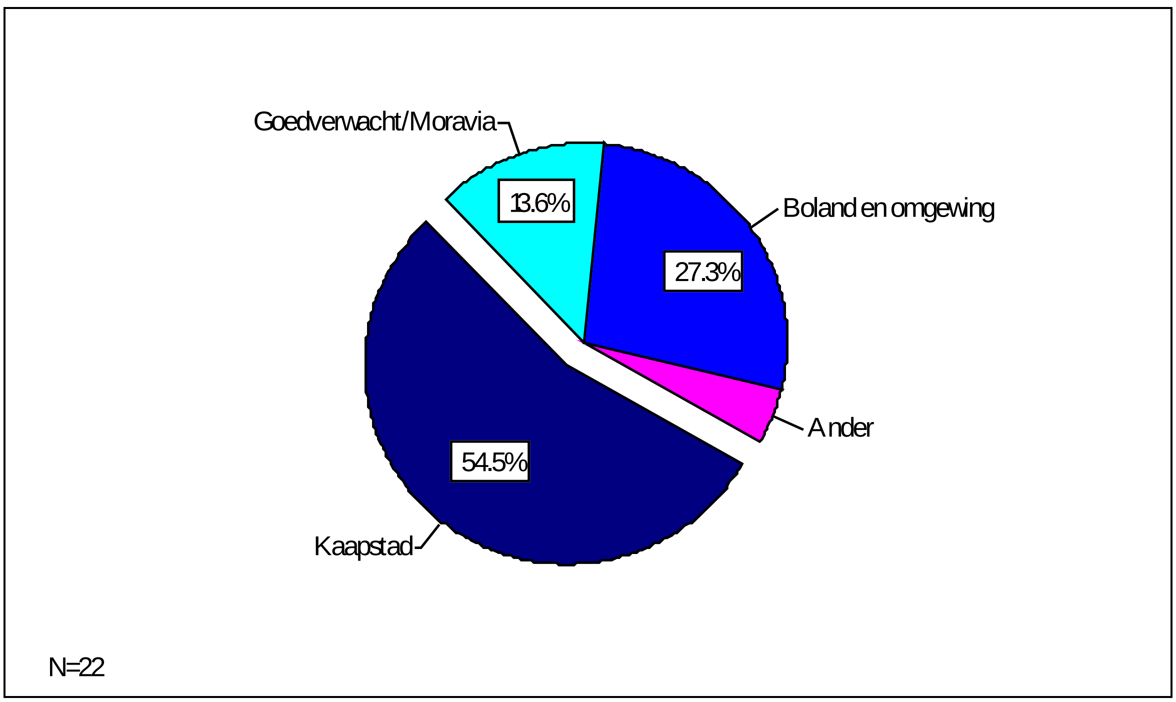
TABLE 22: TRANSPORT TO DO SHOPPING

TYPE OF TRANSPORT	N	%
Walk	13	3.1
Taxi	327	78.4
Own motorcar	61	14.6
Travel with other people	9	2.2
Bus	1	0.2
Walk and own car	2	0.5
Other	4	1.0
Total	417	100.0

1.15 NEWCOMERS DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS

Just more than 3% (n=22) of the total number of inhabitants settled in Wittewater during the past five years. More than half (54.5%) of these newcomers arrived from Cape Town, 27.3% came from the Boland and environs, 13.6% from Goedverwacht/Moravia and 4.5% (n=1) from elsewhere.

FIGURE 23: NEWCOMERS: PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE[25]



Half of the newcomers are children younger than 15, while 22.7% are between 20 and 34 years old and 27.3% are 50 years and older (including seniors of 60 years and older who comprise 18.2% of the total number of newcomers).

[25] **Fig. 23 Trans:** boland en omgewing=boland and environs; ander=other; kaapstad=cape town

With one exception, the NEA newcomers are the above-mentioned children younger than 15, compared to the total EA (one-third as domestic servants, another third as labourers in the building industry as well as one farmer and one builder/bricklayer). During the survey 18.2% (n=4) of the newcomers were jobless (three previously had a job and one did seasonal work).

FIGURE 24: FINANCIAL STATUS OF NEWCOMERS[26]

[26] **Fig. 24 Trans:** persentasie=percentage; nie ekonomies bedruwig=non-economical active; ekonomies bedrywig=economically active; werkloos-seisoen=jobless seasonal; werkloos-nie seisoen=jobless-non-seasonal

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND INFORMATION RE HOUSING

2.1 RESIDENCE IN WITTEWATER

Slightly more than a quarter of the respondents (25.7%) have been living in the community for 50 years and longer. Periods of residence for the rest of the respondents (approximately three-quarters of the total) who have lived at Wittewater for less that 50 years, vary from 11.4% shorter than a period of 10 years, 16.4% 1-19 years, 18.6% 20-29 years, 15% 30-39 years and 12.9% who have been resident in the community for between 40 and 49 years.

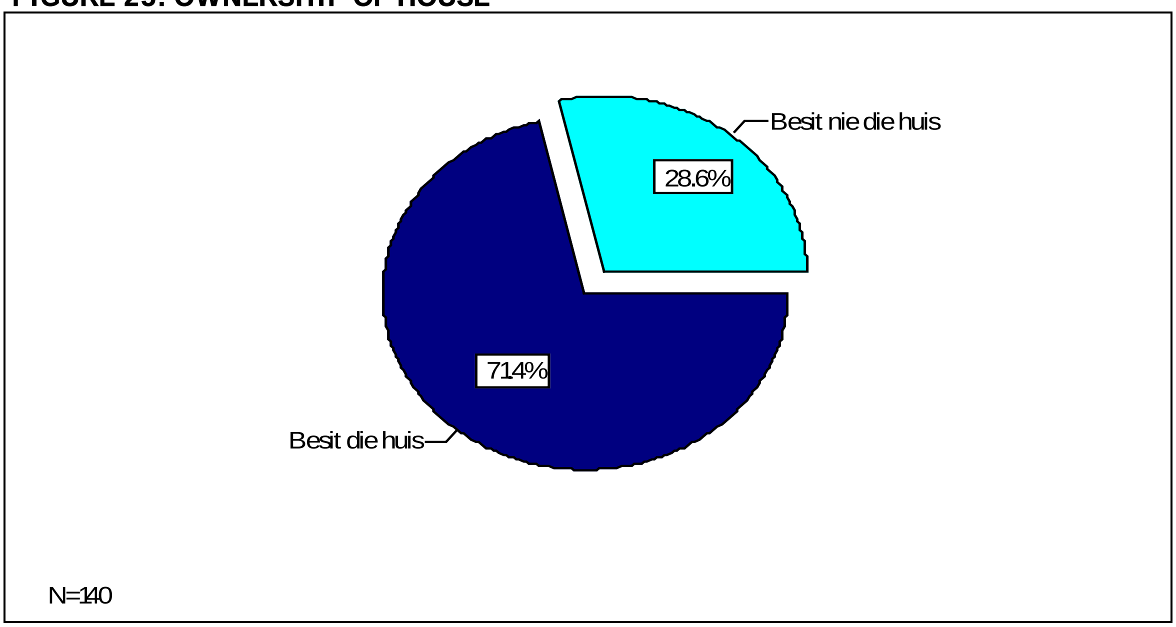
Over and above the fact that half the total number of respondents were born in Wittewater and were brought up here, other important reasons for residence include the following: arrived here with spouse (20.7%) or parents (0.7%) and to be with family (7.1%), availability of accommodation (12.1%), work (0.7%) or both (2.9%), acquisition of land to farm on (1.4%) and the peaceful/restful aspect of the town (4.3%).

Approximately 31% of the total number of respondents have been living in their present home for five years or less. In total three-quarters of the respondents have been occupying their present homes for 25 years and less. Resident periods vary from 30.7% 5 years and less, 50% 15 years and less to 66.4% 20 years and less.

2.2 OWNERSHIP OF STAND AND HOUSE

None of the respondents at Wittewater own the stands on which they and/or their families live - with a few exceptions, all the stands are rented from the Moravian Church (2.1% rent from other persons and 1.4% are living free of charge).

FIGURE 25: OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE [27]



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[27] **Fig 1 Translations:** besit die huis=do not own the house; besit die huis=own the house

Most of the houses (71.4%) on these stands are the property of respondents. The 28.6% (n=40) of the respondents who do not own their houses, rent them (85%), mainly from the Moravian Church or live there free of charge (15%). Just more than 85% of these rented houses (n=34) belong to the Moravian Church, while 14.7% are owned by inhabitants living in other houses in the town.

Approximately 61% of the respondents expressed a wish to buy the land/stands. The group who do not want to buy land (39% of the total) are all satisfied with the present lease agreement with the Moravian Church.

2.3 AVAILABILITY AND USE OF HOUSING SUBSIDY/ALLOWANCES

For the majority of respondents (nearly 68%) there are no housing subsidies available and of the 15% (n=21) who can obtain them, only 3.6% are making use of them. The rest of the respondents (17.1%) do not know whether they can get a subsidy.

Eight respondents (5.7% of the total) indicated that they have (can obtain) housing subsidies from their employers. The majority of the respondents who do not avail themselves of the subsidy, point out that the land belongs to the Church, while two have enough funds to pay cash for their houses.

The majority of respondents (74.3%) would like to have more information concerning purchasing land and the costs involved. The aforementioned group includes 76% of the respondents who own their houses at present and 70% of those who rent their houses.

2.4 TYPE OF HOUSE

Approximately 83% of the respondents consider the house/residence/building in which they are living as a permanent structure, compared to 17% (n=24) who see it as of temporary nature. A few respondents (n=4) in the latter group are planning on building other houses on the same stands. The group (n=3) who are not planning another house of the same stand, are in most cases (45%) already building another house or would prefer to live/build somewhere else in Wittewater (35%). In 10% of the cases the stands are too small to accommodate another house(s), while 5% either want to go and live with children or provided other reasons (e.g. want to pull down the existing house).

Accommodation at Wittewater consists mainly of single houses on stands (95.7%) and a second house on a stand occurs in only 4.3% (n=6) of the total number of cases.

The walls of most of the houses consist of cement blocks (37.9%) or mud/clay bricks (34.3%), while 24.3% have brick or cement bricks and 3.6% are made of corrugated iron sheets. Most houses have corrugated iron/asbestos roofs (70%) or are thatched with thatch/thatching reed (29.3%) or a combination of corrugated iron and thatch (0.7%).

TABLE 23: WALL MATERIALS

MATERIAL	N	%
Bricks/ cement bricks	34	24.3
Cement blocks	53	37.9
Mud or clay bricks	48	34.3
Corrugated iron sheets	5	3.6
Total	140	100.0

TABLE 24: ROOF MATERIALS

MATERIAL	N	%
Corrugated iron/asbestos sheets	98	70.0
Thatch/thatching reed	41	29.3
Corrugated iron and thatching reed	1	0.7
Total	140	100.0

2.5 Toilet facilities

As far as toilet facilities are concerned, most houses (68.8%) have a pail system compared to 27.9% with flush toilets, 2.1% with a pit facility and 1.4% (n=2) with no toilet facilities. In most cases toilets are situated outside the house.

In more than half of the houses (56.4%) between 1 and 5 persons make use of the available toilet facilities (in 29% of these cases 4 to 5 persons use the toilet). In just over a quarter (25.7%) of the houses 6 to 7 persons use the toilet facilities, in 8.6% 8 to 9 persons and in 9.3% (n=13 houses) 10 or more persons use the toilets.

2.6 WATER

Running water is available in the house to 37.1% of the total number of households and in a quarter of these cases there is also hot water in the house. 29.3% of the houses have running water on the stand, while 33.6% do not have water on the stand, but do have water available nearby. Water to the stand is provided mainly by means of a tap (97.5%), while one household (2.5%) obtains water from a fountain. For cases that do not have water on the stand, the closest source of water for 79.2% of these households is 50 metres or less from the house and for 20.8% between 51 and 100 metres. Sources include: tap in street (45.8%), tap on a neighbour’s property (41.7%), river/fountain (8.3%) and other sources, e.g. tank in the vicinity (4.2%).

TABLE 25: WATER SOURCE AND DISTANCE TO WATER

WATER SOURCE	**DISTANCE TO WATER**			
	0 - 50m		**50 - 100m**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Tap in street	17	44.7	5	50.0
Tap on neighbour's property	17	44.7	3	30.0
From river/fountain	3	7.9	1	10.0
Other	1	2.6	1	10.0
Total	38	100	10	100.0

Nearly 83% of the respondents indicated that they do not have sufficient water during the year. Approximately 83% of the total number of respondents made suggestions/suggested possible solutions to the water shortage. Most felt the a storage dam(s) should be constructed in the mountain (32.8%), while 27.6% emphasised that pipes should be laid and/or the existing pipes should be improved/enlarged/relocated. Approximately 25% hold that water problems can be alleviated by the provision of water from the Berg River or other places, while 2.6% mentioned tanks or boreholes and equal percentages of 6% each suggested better planning or do not know what can be done about the problem (see Table 26).

The above-mentioned group of respondents also indicated those concerned that have to take responsibility for solving the water problems. A quarter think that the Church management of the Moravian Church should take the lead, while 16.4% point out that the community/the inhabitants of Wittewater themselves should deal with the problem. Other parties referred to, include: the Supervisors' Council (15.5%), Water Affairs (12.1%), the State (11.2%), the RSC (9.5%) and 3.4% each of the municipality, the community assisted by one or more of the above-mentioned parties and others (e.g. experts or children with appropriate training) (see Table 27).

TABLE 26: POSSIBLE SOLUTION FOR WATER SHORTAGE

SOLUTIONS FOR WATER SHORTAGE	**N**	**%**
Build a reseirvoir in mountain	38	32.8
Pipe water from Berg River	28	24.1
Improve pipes/water system	32	27.6
Pipe water from another place	1	0.9
Provide tanks/boreholes	3	2.6
Do not know	7	6.0
Other	7	6.0
Total	116	100

TABLE 27: PARTIES WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER

PARTIES WHO SHOULD TACKLE WATER SHORTAGE	N	%
Supervisors' Council	18	15.5
Church management/church	29	25.0
State	13	11.2
The congregation/community	19	16.4
Regional Services Council	11	9.5
Department of Water Affairs	14	12.1
Municipality	4	3.4
Community assisted by the state	4	3.4
Other	4	3.4
Totaal	116	100

2.7 ENERGY SOURCES

Most of the houses in Wittewater (54.3%) do not have electricity, compared to 45.7% who do have and use electricity.

TABLE 28: MOST IMPORTANT SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR COOKING, LIGHTING AND HEATING

MOST IMPORTANT ENERGY SOURCE FOR:	COOKING %	LIGHTING %	HEATING %
Electricity	29.3	45.7	33.0
Gas	17.1	0.0	0.0
Electricity and gas	8.6	0.0	0.0
Gas and wood	17.9	0.0	53.8
Candles	25.7	31.4	0.0
Paraffin	0.0	0.0	9.9
Paraffin and Candles	1.4	17.1	0.0
Other	1.4	5.8	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

As far as power sources for lighting and heating are concerned, paraffin is used or a combination of paraffin and gas.

Tables 29 to 31 provide the estimated monthly costs for sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating.

TABLE 29: COSTS FOR COOKING

COSTS	SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING											
	Other		Electricity		Gas		Wood		Gas + Wood		Electricity + gas/wood	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
R1-R10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	3	12.0	1	3.1	0	0.0
R11-R30	0	0.0	6	21.4	7	30.4	3	12.0	3	9.4	1	10.0
R31-R50	1	50.0	9	32.1	3	13.0	11	44.0	5	15.6	1	10.0
R51-R70	0	0.0	3	10.7	8	34.8	2	8.0	8	25.0	2	20.0
R71-R90	0	0.0	5	17.9	2	8.7	5	20.0	6	18.8	2	20.0
R91-R120	1	50.0	2	7.1	2	8.7	0	0.0	6	18.8	3	30.0
R121+	0	0.0	3	10.7	0	0.0	1	4.0	3	9.4	1	10.0

TABLE 30: COSTS FOR LIGHTING

COSTS	SOURCE OF POWER FOR LIGHTING											
	Electricity		Paraffin		Candles		Generator		Paraffin + Candles		Gas+Candles/ Paraffin	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
R1-R10	10	25.0	1	20.0	12	29.3	0	0.0	2	8.7	0	0.0
R11-R30	7	17.5	4	80.0	26	63.4	0	0.0	13	56.5	1	100.0
R31-R50	13	32.5	0	0.0	2	4.9	0	0.0	4	17.4	0	0.0
R51-R70	4	10.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0
R71-R90	4	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0
R91-R120	2	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	8.7	0	0.0

TABEL 31: COSTS FOR HEATING

	SOURCE OF POWER FOR HEATING											
	Electricity		Gas		Wood		Paraffin		Candles		Paraffin + Candles	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
R1-R10	4	30.8	0	0.0	27	58.7	5	55.6	0	0.0	1	100.0
R11-R30	4	30.8	1	100.0	8	17.4	3	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
R31-R50	5	38.5	0	0.0	8	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
R51-R70	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.5	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
R71-R90	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0

2.8 TELEPHONE

Of the total number of households 46.4% have a telephone, 47.9% do not have an own telephone but have access to one, while 5.7% have no access to a nearby telephone.

2.9 TELEVISION

There is a television in 42% of the households, but half of the respondents concerned (50.8%) are dissatisfied with television reception in Wittewater.

2.10 OTHER BUILDINGS ON STAND

TABLE 32: OTHER BUILDINGS ON STAND

OTHER BUILDINGS	N	%
Other houses	16	27.1
Store/ shed/ warehouse	38	64.4
Buildings for informal activities	0	0.0
Other:	5	8.5
Chickens runs(n=4)		
Other (n=1)		
Total	59	100.0

There are 16 other houses on the stands concerned at 9.2% (n=13) of the total number of main houses (there is one other house at 7.1% of the houses and at 2.1% there are two other houses on the same stand).

Slightly more than 6% (n=9) of the respondents would like to have other houses on their stands, mainly to live in themselves (66.7%), especially in those cases where existing houses should be demolished. The remaining third want to accommodate children in the additional houses.

2.11 HOME OWNERSHIP I.R.O. SELECTED FEATURES

Table 33 indicates the relation between ownership of a house and the following features: type of house, availability and use of housing subsidies, water provision, bath and sanitary facilities (and their location) and electricity.

TABLE 33: OWNERSHIP I.R.O. SELECTED FEATURES

	HOME OWNERSHIP				TOTAL	
	Own the house		Do not own the house			
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
TYPE OF HOUSE						
Single house on stand	97	97.0	37	92.5	134	95.7
Second house on stand	3	3.0	3	7.5	6	4.3
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
WISH TO PURCHASE LAND						
Yes	67	67.0	18	45.0	85	60.7
No	33	33.0	22	55.0	55	39.3
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0

CONTINUED

	HOME OWNERSHIP				TOTAL	
	Own the house		Do not own the house			
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING SUBSIDY						
Yes, making use of it	5	5.0	0	0.0	5	3.6
Yes, not making use of it	16	16.0	0	0.0	16	11.4
No	63	63.0	32	80.0	95	67.9
Do not know	16	16.0	8	20.0	24	17.1
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
Want O KNOW MORE ABOUT BUYING A HOUSE?						
Yes	76	76.0	28	70.0	104	74.3
No	24	24.0	12	30.0	36	25.7
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
HOME PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY?						
Permanent	87	87.0	29	72.5	116	82.9
Temporary	13	13.0	11	27.5	24	17.1
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
AVAILABILITY OF RUNNING WATER						
House	47	47.0	5	12.5	52	37.1
Only on stand	31	31.0	10	25.0	41	29.3
None on stand, but close by	22	22.0	25	62.5	47	33.6
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
DOES HOUSE HAVE RUNNING WATER?						
Yes	12	25.5	1	20.0	13	25.0
No	35	74.5	4	80.0	39	75.0
Total	47	100.0	5	100.0	52	100.0
ENOUGH WATER FOR HOME						
Yes	19	19.0	5	12.5	24	17.1
No	81	81.0	35	87.5	116	82.9
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
BATHING FACILITIES						
Bath and/or showr with running water	45	45.0	2	5.0	47	33.6
Built-in bath without running water	3	3.0	3	7.5	6	4.3
Separate bathtub/ washtub	52	52.0	35	87.5	87	62.1
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0

CONTINUED

	HOME OWNERSHIP				TOTAL	
	Own the house		Do not own the house			
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
TYPE OF TOILET						
Flush	38	38.0	1	2.5	39	27.9
Pit	3	3.0	0	0.0	3	2.1
Pail	58	58.0	38	95.0	96	68.6
None	1	1.0	1	2.5	2	1.4
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
LOCATION OF TOILET						
Inside the house	36	36.0	1	2.5	37	26.4
Outside the house	63	63.0	38	95.0	101	72.1
N.A. – no toilet	1	1.0	1	2.5	2	1.4
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
USE OF ELECTRICITY						
Yes, use it	54	54.0	10	25.0	64	45.7
No	46	46.0	30	75.0	76	54.3
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
AVAILABILITY OFTELEPHONE						
Yes	53	53.0	12	30.0	65	46.4
Yes, notown but one nearby, e.g at neighbours.	42	42.0	25	62.5	67	47.9
No, none nearby	5	5.0	3	7.5	8	5.7
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
TO REPAIR HISTORICAL HOUSES?						
Yes	79	79.0	27	67.5	106	75.7
No	21	21.0	13	32.5	34	24.3
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
WHAT USE IS TO BE MADE OF RENOVATED HOUSES?						
Just as accommodation	53	67.1	17	63.0	70	66.0
Just for tourism	1	1.3	4	14.8	5	4.7
For tourism and accommodation	25	31.6	6	22.2	31	29.2
Total	79	100.0	27	100.0	106	100.0
IS YOUR HOUSE A HISTORICAL BUILDING?						
Yes	19	19.0	15	37.5	34	24.3
No	81	81.0	25	62.5	106	75.7
Total	100	100.0	40	100.0	140	100.0
SHOULD YOUR HOUSE BE RENOVATED?						
Yes	14	73.7	9	60.0	23	67.6
No	5	26.3	6	40.0	11	32.4
Total	19	100.0	15	100.0	34	100.0

2.12 ROOM DENSITY

The following procedure was used to calculate over-occupancy according to the Batson (previously of the University of Cape Town) scale: first all persons older than 10 years were selected and their total number per house was calculated. Thereafter the same was done for the children younger than 10 years. These two values were combined according to the Batson definition of “equal persons”, viz children younger than 10 count as 0.5 or half a person. The number of equivalent persons was compared with the number of bedrooms in each house concerned and over-occupancy or otherwise was calculated accordingly.

Over-occupancy occurs when more than the following number of equivalent persons inhabits a residence of the sizes as follows:

- One-bedroomed house: 2.5 equivalent persons
- Two-bedroomed house: 3.5 equivalent persons
- Three-bedroomed house: 5.0 equivalent persons
- Four-bedroomed house: 7.5 equivalent persons
- Five-bedroomed house: 10.0 equivalent persons

TABLE 34: ROOM DENSITY

Number of persons in house	Batso density: percentage house over-occupied	Batso density: percentage house not over-occupied	Average number of rooms in house	Average number of bedrooms in house	Average number of equivaleny persons in house	Numbe r of houses
1	100.0	0.0	5.00	2	1.00	10
2	100.0	0.0	5.57	2	2.00	14
3	81.3	18.8	4.94	2	2.88	16
4	66.7	33.3	5.42	3	3.75	24
5	61.9	38.1	5.38	3	4.29	21
6	21.1	78.9	6.11	3	5.61	19
7	20.0	80.0	5.00	3	6.13	20
8	0.0	100.0	5.00	2	7.25	2
9	0.0	100.0	5.00	2	7.60	5
10	50.0	50.0	4.50	4	8.75	2
11	0.0	100.0	5.33	3	9.67	3
12	0.0	100.0	5.00	3	10.00	2
13	0.0	100.0	7.00	1	11.50	1
14	0.0	100.0	4.00	1	11.50	1

FIGURE 26: OVER-OCCUPANCY OF HOMES[28]

FIGURE 27: OVER-OCCUPANCY* I.R.O.OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE[29]

[28] **Fig 26 Trans**: nie oorbewoon=not over-occupied; oorbewoon=over occupied

[29] **Fig 27 Tran**:persentasie=percentage;nie oorbewoon=not over-occupied;oorbewoon=over occupied; eienaar van hius=ownership of house;besit die huis=own the house;besit nie die huis=don't own the house

2.14 DEPENDENCY LOAD

TABLE 35: DEPENDENCY LOAD

Number of person's in house	Average percentage of breadwinners per house	Percentage homes with between 1.99 and 2.99 persons per breadwinner	Percentage homes with more than 2.99 persons per breadwinner	Percentage homes with fewer than 1.99 persons per breadwinner	Average: persons per breadwinner Categories 1 Lower 2 middle 3 Higher	Average: persons per household
1	100.00	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00
2	75.00	50.0	0.0	50.0	1.50	1.50
3	58.33	0.0	37.5	62.5	1.75	2.00
4	48.96	50.0	29.2	20.8	2.08	2.43
5	36.19	20.0	50.0	30.0	2.20	3.46
6	39.47	42.1	52.6	5.3	2.47	3.12
7	37.86	10.0	60.0	30.0	2.30	3.35
8	50.00	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	2.00
9	37.78	40.0	40.0	20.0	2.20	3.66
10	55.00	50.0	0.0	50.0	1.50	1.83
11	42.42	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	2.38
12	33.33	50.0	50.0	0.0	2.50	3.20
13	15.38	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.00	6.50
14	21.43	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.00	4.67

2.15 HISTORICAL HOMES AND TOURISM AT WITTEWATER

Slightly more than three-quarters of the respondents are of the opinion that the historical homes at Wittewater should be renovated/repaired and 66% of this group indicated that they should be used only as housing for the community. Just more than 29% are of the opinion that they should be used for tourism and as housing and 4.5% only for tourism.

Respondents who consider tourism as important, recommend that people be persuaded to visit Wittewater, firstly by means of an advertising campaign (44.4%), by inviting people to visit the town (25%) or by leaving the matter to the church (11.1%). Slightly more than 8% think that it would help if the infrastructure is improved (by, e.g. establishing a guest house with more amenities), while equal percentages of 5.6% each make other suggestions or do not know what could be done.

Slightly more than 24% (n=34) of the respondents think that their own homes are historical buildings and more than two-thirds of this group (67.6%) think that the houses concerned should be renovated. In the latter case respondents say that alternative housing should be provided while restoration is taking place (30.4%), 21.7% will find temporary accommodation themselves or go and live with others (17.4%), while equal percentages of 13% each will find alternative accommodation/another home in Wittewater or stay on in their homes during the restoration process. Just more than 4% (n=1) of the group does not know what he/she will do.

SECTION 3: USE AND ASSESSMENT OF SERVICES, FACILITIES AND AMENITIES AT WITTEWATER

3.1 SERVICES AND FACILITIES AT WITTEWATER

Services and facilities used by more than 60% of the total number of respondents include: the clinic, post office, community hall, shop, bus and taxi services and sports facilities. Most of the respondents are satisfied with the services and facilities other than the shop, the sports facilities and the recreational facilities.

Nearly three-quarters of respondents are dissatisfied with the shop, mainly because of its limited supplies (48%), the fact that needed goods are often not in supply (18.8%) and the high prices (11.5%).

Most dissatisfaction concerning sports facilities centres around the absence of amenities (48.8%). Respondents referred i.a. to the absence of lawns at the sports field, as well as seating, shelter from e.g. the rain/sun, neglected rugby field/inadequate fields (39.5%). A need also exists for extension and more types of sport (11.6%).

The main complaint about recreational facilities is that there is virtually a total lack thereof (81%), no playground for children (13%) or recreational facilities for young people (6%).

Although relatively few respondents (16 to 24%) are dissatisfied with the clinic, post office and community hall, a few complaints are mentioned: clinic services should be extended and be better administered, the post office is too far from the community and should preferably be established in Wittewater, while the community hall is too small, and has too few toilets and weak lighting.

TABLE 36: ASSESSMENT OF AMENITIES/FACILITIES AT WITTEWATER

SATISFACTION WITH:	**N**	**%**	**REASON FOR DISSATISFACTION**	**N**	**%**
PRIMARY SCHOOL			**Dissatisfaction**		
Satisfied	70	94.6	1. Facilities should be extended	2	50.0
Dissatisfied	4	5.4	2. Other	2	50.0
Total	74	100	Total	4	100.0

Continued

SATISFACTION WITH:	N	%	REASON FOR DISSATISFACTION	N	%
CLINIC			**Dissatisfied with clinic**		
Satisfied	85	84.2	1. Services should be extended	13	81.3
Dissatisfied	16	15.8	2. Administration should be improved	2	12.5
Total	101	100	3. Other	1	6.3
			Total	16	100.0
POST OFFICE			**Dissatisfied with post office**		
Satisfied	70	76.1	1. Too far away	11	55.0
Dissatisfied	22	23.9	2. Should be in Wittewater	5	25.0
Total	92	100	3. Have heard it is going to close	2	10.0
			4. Service is weak, need a postman	2	10.0
			Total	20	100.0
HALL			**Dissatisfied with community hall**		
Satisfied	99	77.3	1. Hall is too small	16	55.2
Dissatisfied	29	22.7	2. Shortage of facilities	8	27.6
Total	128	100	3. Other	5	17.2
			Total	29	100.0
SHOP			**Dissatisfied with shop**		
Satisfied	34	26.2	1. Stocks are limited	46	47.9
Dissatisfied	96	73.8	2. Never the goods needed	18	18.8
Total	130	100	3. Too expensive	11	11.5
			4. Buy elsewhere	6	6.3
			5. Shop is expensive /		
			Insufficient stock	9	9.4
			6. Other	6	6.3
			Total	96	100.0
BUS SERVICE			**Dissatisfied with bus service**		
Satisfied	102	90.3	1. Bus in bad condition	6	54.5
Dissatisfied	11	9.7	2. Bad service	2	18.2
Total	113	100	3. Tariffs too high	2	18.2
			4. Other	1	9.1
			Total	11	100.0

Continued

SATISFACTION WITH:	N	%	REASON FOR DISSATISFACTION	N	%
TAXI SERVICE			**Dissatisfied with taxi service**		
Satisfied	118	90.8	1. Goes too few times per week/		
Dissatisfied	12	9.2	Service irregular	8	72.7
Total	130	100	2. Costs too much	2	18.2
			3. Bad service	1	9.1
			Total	11	100.0
SPORT FACILITY			**Dissatisfied with sports facility**		
Satisfied	56	56.6	1. Not sufficient facilities	21	48.8
Dissatisfied	43	43.4	2. Fields not adequate/in bad		
Total	99	100	condition	17	39.5
			3. Should expand/ establish new		
			kinds of sport	5	11.6
			Total	43	100.0
RECREATIONAL FACILITY			**Dissatisfied with recreational facility**		
Satisfied	10	16.1	1. Non-existent at Wittewater	43	81.1
Dissatisfied	52	83.9	2. None for young people	3	5.7
Total	62	100	3. No playground for children	7	13.2
			Total	53	100.0
CARE OF THE AGED			**Dissatisfied with care of the aged**		
Satisfied	45	97.8	1. Too few amenities for the aged	1	100.0
Dissatisfied	1	2.2	Total	1	100.0
Total	46	100			

With the exception of refuse removal, the community is seriously dissatisfied with roads, street lights, stormwater drainage, domestic water supplies and sewage disposal.

In general the roads are in a bad condition and must be tarred. The severest problems include: rocky, impassable, as well as exceptionally muddy in winter and dusty in summer.

Streetlights either do not exist or are too few/work only at certain times, globes are too weak and are not replaced when defective. Stormwater drainage is inadequate, is not maintained and flooding occurs especially in winter.

The supply of water to households is often insufficient and impure/dirty and is not available throughout the year.
As far as sewage disposal is concerned, most of the dissatisfied respondents are responsible for this themselves, while the rest feel that the system should be improved and septic tanks are not adequate.

TABLE 37: ASSESSMENT OF SERVICES AT WITTEWATER

SATISFACTION WITH:	N	%	REASON FOR DISSATIFACTION	N	%
ROADS/STREETS			**Dissatisfied with streets**		
Satisfied	33	23.6	1. Roads should be tarred	27	25.2
Dissatisfied	107	76.4	2. In bad condition	26	24.3
Total	140	100.0	3. Muddy in winter/dusty in summer	22	20.6
			4. Rocky/ impassable/ inconvenient	21	19.6
			5. Streets must be repaired	9	8.4
			Other	2	1.9
			Total	107	100.0
STREETLIGHTS			**Dissatisfied with streetlights**		
Satisfied	45	32.1	1. Too few lights	32	33.7
Dissatisfied	95	67.9	2. Lights remain defective /dead	38	40.0
Total	140	100.0	3. Lights on only at certain times	10	10.5
			4. Bulbs too weak	4	4.2
			5. None – really want some	11	11.6
			Total	95	100.0
STORMWATER-DRAINAGE			**Dissatisfied with stormwater drainage**		
Satisfied	42	30.0	1. No proper drainage	18	25.7
Dissatisfied	75	53.6	2. Stand/house flooded	10	14.3
Uncertain	23	16.4	3. Roads flooded in winter	10	14.3
Total	140	100.0	4. Have to do it myself	3	4.3
			5. In bad condition	15	21.4
			6. Inadequate drainage	5	7.1
			7. Other	9	12.9
			Total	70	100.0
DOMESTIC WATER DRAINAGE			**Dissatisfied with water drainage**		
Satisfied	65	46.4	1. Water is dirty and insufficient	15	22.7
Dissatisfied	67	47.9	2. Water is dirty and unhealthy	33	50.0
Uncertain	8	5.7	3. Not enough water throughout the year	14	21.2
Total	140	100.0	4. Should install in home	4	6.1
			Total	66	100.0

Continued

SATISFACTION WITH:	N	%	REASON FOR DISSATIFACTION	N	%
SEWAGE DISPOSAL			**Dissatisfied with sewerage system**		
Satisfied	66	47.1	1. Do it myself/bury on stand	26	68.4
Dissatisfied	42	30.0	2. Must improve it myself/ it is unhealthy	10	26.3
Uncertain	32	22.9	3. Septic tank inadequate	2	5.3
Total	140	100.0	Total	38	100.0
REFUSE REMOVAL			**Dissatisfied with refuse removal**		
Satisfied	128	91.4	1. Too little is done	2	28.6
Dissatisfied	7	5.0	2. other	5	71.4
Uncertain	5	3.6	Total	7	100.0
Total	140	100.0			

3.2 PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

All the respondents specify a first and approximately 94% also a second developmental priority. A library is the first priority of 45.9% of the respondents, while an old-age home is given by 31.1% and a post office for the community is mentioned by 22.2%. One respondent (0/7%) thinks that a bank is essential.

A post office is specified by 54.2% of the respondents as second developmental priority, compared to an old-age home (12.2%) and after-school care for schoolgoing children (11.5%). Between 6% and 7% mentioned literacy programmes, a bank and a high school and 0.8% (n=1) a hostel as second priority.

3.3 RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

Approximately 62% of the respondents are aware of and know what the RDP entails, while 24.3% have no knowledge of this programme and 13.6% are uncertain as to its nature.

All the respondents (who are aware of the programme), described their expectations of the RDP. The majority (27.6%) specified housing, or housing in combination with other types of development: housing and other development (13.8%), housing and water (9.2%), housing and roads (4.6%). A few of the aspects mentioned previously include: assistance with constructing houses/houses for children, repair/renovation of houses, assistance in obtaining ownership and recreational facilities, as well as sports fields for the youth.

The provision and/or improvement of amenities and facilities is emphasised by 19.5% (here too a sports complex and recreational facilities for children and young people are mentioned). Approximately 7% of the respondents expect the RDP to be able to assist in developing the community and its people and that the community will receive feedback. In this connection reference is made to i.a.: renewal/modernisation, economic development and the creation of job opportunities, not only financial but also “personal development”. As far as feedback is concerned, respondents feel: “. . . they (RDP) should visit homes, work among the community more, inform people more, report back at meetings . . . and begin, so that we can develop”.

TABLE 38: EXPECTATIONS OF RDP

WHAT PEOPLE EXPECT FROM RDP	**N**	**%**
Housing	24	27.6
Improve amenities/facilities in town	17	19.5
Assist with housing and other development	12	13.8
Develop Wittewater and its people	11	12.6
Help resolve housing and water problems	8	9.2
Give feedback to community	6	6.9
Help with water problem	4	4.6
Improve housing and roads	4	4.6
Other	1	1.1
Total	87	100

3.4 PRIORITIES THAT CAN IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE

Respondents were asked to mention three priorities in order of preference, that would improve their quality of life in Wittewater. As far as the first priority is concerned, 95.7% of respondents reacted, while 78,6% and 58.6% respectively gave second and third priorities. In the case of first and second priorities 3% and 0.9% indicated no priorities as they are satisfied with their circumstances at Wittewater.

The provision/improvement/upgrading of facilities, services and amenities and housing are emphasised as the two most important of priorities one to three. As for the first-mentioned, the provision of recreational facilities/amenities for young people is a core priority. As far as housing is concerned, electrification is a general need, as well as the provision of better quality houses and assistance with the construction/completion of houses.

Respondents formulate co-operation, upliftment and unity in the community as follows: “there should be . . . more charity towards each other, harmony among people . . nothing for myself, but do more work to uplift the community . . . if all convert to God, then everything will be better” and circumstances can be improved through “justice, charity and peace”.

Many of the factors or circumstances are related and are classified below in broad groups. In Tables 39 to 41 priorities are summarised in order of preference from 1 to 3.

TABLE 39: FIRST PRIORITY FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE

PRIORITY	%
1. SERVICE/FACILITIES/ AMENITIES	**29.7 ***
Recreational facilities for young people	9.7
Better/ more/ larger shops	6.7
Old-age home and care of the aged	5.2
Sports facilities	3.7
Post office/ telephone	2.2
Better health services	1.5
Better toilet facilities	0.7
2. HOUSING	**21.6**
Better quality houses/ assistance with house construction	11.9
Electricitying	5.2
Renovation	3.0
Amendments to town laws (sell land to people to build houses, obtain right of ownership)	1.5
3. WATER	**17.2**
Better water/ water in homes	11.2
Adequate water throughout the year	6.0
4. OTHER	**17.1**
Money, home industry, motorcar	9.0
More job opportunities	3.7
Solve alcohol problems	3.7
Land to farm on/want to start farming	0.7
5. CO-OPERATION, UPLIFTMENT AND HARMONY IN COMMUNITY	**6.7**
6. INFRASTRUCTURE	**4.5**
Upgrade tools	3.0
Improve streets lights	1.5

TABLE 40: SECOND PRIORITY FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE

PRIORITY	**%**
1. SERVICE/FACILITIES/ AMENITIES	**30.8**
Better/ more/ larger shops	10.9
Recreational facilities for young people	7.3
Sports facilities	4.5
Post office/ telephone	3.6
Better health services	2.7
Old-Age home / care of the aged	0.9
Better toilets	0.9
2. HOUSING	**21.8**
Electrification	10.0
Provide better housing	6.4
Renovation	3.6
Amendments to own laws	1.8
3. OTHER	**17.3**
More job opportunities	7.3
Other, e.g. money	6.4
Solve alcohol problems	2.7
Start farming	0.9
4. WATER	**13.6**
Better water/ water in the house	9.1
Adequate water throughout the year	4.5
5. INFRASTRUCTURE	**9.1**
Upgrade roads	
6. CO-OPERATION, UPLIFTMENT AND HARMONY IN COMMUNITY	**6.4**

TABLE 41: THIRD PRIORITY FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE

PRIORITY	%
1. SERVICE/FACILITIES/ AMENITIES	**37.9**
Better/ more/ larger shops	14.6
Recreational facilities for young people	7.3
Better health services	4.9
Old-Age home / care of the aged	3.7
Sports facilities	3.7
Better toilets	3.7
2. HOUSING	**21.9**
Electrification	7.3
Provide better housing	7.3
Renovation	4.9
Amendments to own laws	2.4
3. INFRASTRUCTURE	**12.2**
Upgrade roads	9.8
Improve street lights	2.4
4. WATER	**11.0**
Adequate water throughout the year	7.3
Better water/ water in the house	3.7
5. OTHER	**10.9**
Other e.g. money	7.3
Begin farming	2.4
More job opportunities	1.2
6. CO-OPERATION, UPLIFTMENT AND HARMONY IN COMMUNITY	**6.1**

SECTION 4: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AT WITTEWATER

4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMERS

Farmers comprise 1.3% of the total population of Wittewater and 4.4% of the EA inhabitants. The group includes one woman and the ages vary from 31 to 72 years (including two farmers in their thirties and two in their forties, three between 50 and 52 years and one of 72).

In total the group is composed of 44.4% (n=4) full-time farmers and 55.6% (n=5) who give farming as their second/part-time occupation. One of the farmers moved to Wittewater from the Boland during the past five years.

The average number of occupants per household is 4.9 and in all cases household members are related to each other. As far as the composition of households i.r.o. relationship with the respondent is concerned, children comprise more than half (54.5%) of the total number of occupants, compared to 20.5% each of respondents and their spouses, as well as 4.4% (n=2) other relatives.

All the farmers:
- Farm on agricultural land at Wittewater
- Are married
- Are Afrikaans-speaking
- Are members of the Moravian Church
- Are fully literate in their home language (22% can understand only their home language and 78% can understand English as well)

Educational level

With the exception of one farmer for whom information is not given, more than three-quarters of the total (n=7) have Std 3-5 qualifications (one of this group also obtained an additional certificate in a trade). One farmer has obtained a Std 8 or 9 certificate and one is at present busy with certificate/diploma training in engineering.

Skills

A first skill was specified for all the farmers. Agriculture/horticulture is given as special skill for more than half (55.6%) and for the rest woodwork, other trades/repair work, needlework and for one farmer other than the previously mentioned skills. A second skill is mentioned for four farmers: domestic work, woodwork, building/bricklaying and another trade/repair work. Cooking/baking is specified as third skill in the case of one farmer.

Economic characteristics

I.r.o. occupational status eight farmers are EA while one (previously a labourer in the building industry) was jobless at the time of the survey. The latter is identified as a part-time farmer o.a.o. the cultivation and sale of vegetables. Besides the four full-time farmers, the others include four first occupations: seasonal farm worker, transport/communication worker. builder/bricklayer and production foreman/supervisor.

More than half of the EA farmers (55.6%) work in Wittewater and one each on a neighbouring farm, in Citrusdal and in the West Coast region. The latter three farmers return to Wittewater every evening.

Income and source of income

Eight of the farmers specified their incomes: three (37.5%) earn R2000 per month each. A further 37.5% receive R410, R520 and R1000 per month respectively, while 25% (n=2) have a monthly income of about R2700 in the one and R4000 in the other case.

The most important sources of income include: 55.6% from self-employment (four of the five farmers concerned derive an income from their farming activities, while the main income of one is based on a first occupation in transport and communication), salaries/wages (for a first occupation other than farming) are the most significant source of income for one-third (n=3) of the farmers, while the remaining farmer receives an old-age pension from the state.

Management of household finances

In 44.4% of the households one person handles this function and in two (22.2%) homes more than one person does. One-third of the farmers do not handle the household finances. All the farmers contribute to the household income and the average monthly contribution is R301* in all cases.

Driver's licence

Five of the farmers (55.6%) have driver's licences for light (22.2%) and heavy vehicles (22.2%), while one has a driver's licence for a combination of the aforementioned. In two cases transport to the workplace is provided by the employer, while the other three farmers respectively walk, cycle or use an own motorcar to get to work/the farm. Only one farmer incurs transport costs to get to work and this amounts to more than R100 per month.

Purchases

Most of the farmers (55.6%) use their own motorcar and 44.4% use a taxi to do shopping.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

FIGURE 28: FARM PRODUCTS[30]

All the farmers (except one) combine vegetable farming with fruit, wheat or livestock (including pigs, sheep and cattle). Equal percentages of 22% each farm with vegetables and pigs or vegetables and cattle. Half of the vegetable farmers sell their produce, compare to both wheat farmers, while three-quarters of the pig farmers sell their animals, as well as one-third of the cattle farmers and one of the two who farm with sheep (see Table 42).

Table 43 (p. 65) provides the type and number of animals per farming unit at Wittewater.

[30] **<u>Fig 28 trans</u>**: persentasie=percentage; groente+varke=vegetables+pigs; groente+beeste=vegetables+cattle; groente+vrugte=vegetables+fruits; groente+koring=vegetables+wheat; groente+skape=vegetables+sheep; groente+skape+varke=vegetables+sheep+pigs; beeste+koring+varke=cattle+wheat+pigs

TABLE 42: SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	% FARM PRODUCTS		Vegetables	Fruits	Pigs	Cattle	Sheep	Wheat
	N	%						
1. Vegetables + fruits	1	11	4					
2. Vegetables + pigs	2	22		1				
3. Vegetables + cattle	2	22						
4. Vegetables + wheat	1	11						1
5. Vegetables + sheep	1	11						
6. Vegetables, sheep, pigs	1	11			1		1	
7. Cattle, wheat and pigs	1	11			1	1		1
Total farming with:			8	1	4	3	2	2
Total selling			4	0	3	1	1	2

TRANSPORT OF FARM PRODUCTS TO OUTLETS:

Cattle: one farmer sells to hawkers/traders who also provide transport

Sheep: sell in Wittewater and transport per motorcar/bakkie to outlets

Wheat: market agents buy from the farmers and provide transport

Pigs: two farmers sell to hawkers/agents/traders who provide transport for the products and one farmer Sells in and outside Wittewater per bakkie

TABLE 43: NUMBER AND TYPE OF ANIMALS PER FARMING UNIT

TYPE OF ANIMAL AND NUMBER PER FARMING UNIT	PERCENTAGE FARMING UNITS WITH NUMBER OF ANIMALS		TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Number of sheep				
0	7	77.8		
11	1	11.1	11	19.6
45	1	11.1	45	80.4
			Tot: 56	100.0
Number of pigs				
0	4	44.5		
1	1	11.1	1	3.2
4	1	11.1	4	12.9
5	1	11.1	5	16.1
6	1	11.1	6	19.4
15	1	11.1	15	48.4
			Tot: 31	100.0
Number of cows				
0	8	88.9		
2	1	11.1	2	100.0
			Tot: 2	100.0
Number of cattle				
0	6	66.7		
2	1	11.1	2	2.4
6	1	11.1	6	7.2
75	1	11.1	75	90.4
			Tot: 83	100.0
Number of poultry				
0	8	88.9		
18	1	11.1	18	100.0
			Tot: 18	100.0

4.3 AGRICULTURAL LAND

Land being farmed, consists of horticultural/communal land (55.6%), agricultural land adjacent to the town (22.2%), one farm with a garden at his home (11.1%) and one with agricultural and communal land (11.1%).

FIGURE 29: AGRICULTURAL LAND[31]

All the farmers rent the land from the Moravian Church. The majority of the farmers (77.8%) expressed a wish to buy the land, compared to one who is uncertain about the matter and one who does not want to buy land.

4.4 AGRICULTURAL INPUT

A total of seven farmers buy agricultural input: 42.9% (n=3) from the Co-operative at Piketberg, 28.6% (n=2) from the Co-operative at Moorreesburg, one in Porterville and another in Porterville as well as from the veterinary surgeon in Piketberg.

[31] **Fig 29 trans**: l.grond+ment grond=land+A.land+communal land; l.grond langs dorp=A.land adjascent to town; tuin by die huis=garden at home; meent grond=communal land

4.5 NEED FOR TRAINING

TABLE 44: NEED FOR TRAINING

TRAINING IN:	YES		NO	
	N	%	N	%
Cultivation of produce	3	33.3	6	66.7
Marketing	3	33.3	6	66.7
Money matters/ financial management	3	22.2	7	77.8

No farmer has any need for assistance/training i.c.w. their farming. One-third usually asks for assistance from other inhabitants of Wittewater and 22% from other farmers in the district, while one consults the agricultural extension officer. One-third of the total hold that they do not need assistance with farming and therefore do not ask for such from anyone.

4.6 WATER PROVISION

As far as water is concerned, the majority (44.4%) are dependent on rain, while one-third pump water from the river and two have a fountain as source of water.

FIGURE 30: WATER PROVISION TO FARM[32]

4.7 BIGGEST AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM

[32] **Fig 30 trans**: Reen=Rain; pomp uit rivier=pump from river; fontein=fountain

As has already been specified in connection with the needs of the community, the water shortage is the severest problem of the farmers, especially during summer months (55.6%). The rest of the farmers find money and water problematical (22.2%) or their land/stands are too small for farming (22.2%).

4.8 NEED FOR MORE LAND

Eight of the farmers (89%) have a need for more agricultural land and 62.5% of this group would like to purchase the land, compared to 37.5% who prefer renting it. To the majority (60%) of those who want to buy it, it would not matter where the land is situated, while equal percentages of 20% each prefer agricultural land on the outskirts of town or communal land in town.

Two-thirds of the farmers think that farm/agricultural land can be sold. The one-third who disagree, reason that the land is meant only for people in the community and that the rent is an income for the Moravian Church.

Two-thirds of the farmers are opposed to selling agricultural land to non-Moravians and most refer to the constitution of Wittewater/the Church laws that determine that only Moravians may purchase land in the community.

ADDENDUM 1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS I.R.O. GENDER

	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
HABITATION IN WITTEWATER						
Whole week	99 77.3	94.3	29 22.7	82.9 %	128 100.0	91.4
Only weekends/ holidays	6 50.0	5.7	6 17.1	17.1	12 100.0	8.6
AGE						
15-19YR	4 66.7	3.8	2 33.3	5.7	6 100.0	4.3
20-24YR	3 37.5	2.9	5 62.5	14.3	8 100.0	5.7
25-29YR	5 100.0	4.8	0 0.0	0.0	5 100.0	3.6
30-34YR	7 87.5	6.7	1 12.5	2.9	8 100.0	5.7
35-49YR	32 74.4	30.5	11 25.6	31.4	43 100.0	30.7
50-59YR	20 71.4	19.0	8 22.9	22.9	28 100.0	20.0
60-64YR	11 78.6	10.5	3 21.4	8.6	14 100.0	10.0
65-69YR	11 91.7	10.5	1 8.3	2.9	12 100.0	8.6
70-98YR	12 75.0	11.4	4 25.0	11.4	16 100.0	11.4
MARITAL STATUS						
Never married	11 50.0	10.5	11 50.0	31.4	22 100.0	15.7
Married	63 79.7	60.0	16 20.3	45.7	79 100.0	56.4
Widowed	27 79.4	25.7	7 20.6	20.0	34 100.0	24.3
Deserted	1 50.0	1.0	1 50.0	2.9	2 100.0	1.4
Divorced	3 100.0	2.9	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	2.1
SINGLE PARENTS						
Single parent	7 100.0	100.0	0 0.0	0.0	7 100.0	100.0
HOME LANGUAGE						
Afrikaans	101 74.8	96.2	34 25.2	97.1	135 100.0	96.4
Afrikaans and Engels	4 80.0	3.8	1 20.0	2.9	5 100.0	3.6

CONTINUED

	AGE				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
LITERACY LEVEL IN HOME LANGUAGE						
Speak, read and write	104 74.8	99.0	35 25.2	100.0 %	139 100.0	99.3
Only speak	1 100.0	1.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	0.7
OTHER LANGUAGE						
English	84 76.4	80.0	26 23.6	74.3	110 100.0	78.6
None	21 70.0	20.0	9 30.0	25.7	30 100.0	21.4
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION 9FAITH)						
Moravian	104 74.8	99.0	35 25.2	100.0	139 100.0	99.3
United Reformed Church	1 100.0	1.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	0.7
SCHOOL-GOING OR NON SCHOOL GOING						
School going	1 100.0	1.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	0.7
Non school going	104 74.8	99.0	35 25.2	100.0	139 100.0	99.3
REASON FOR NON SCHOOL GOING						
Left school and job hunting	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	100.0	1 100.0	33.3
Completed school and busy with post-school training	1 100.0	50.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	33.3
Became pregnant	1 100.0	50.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	33.3
STANDARD OF SCHOLARS EDUCATIONAL LEVEL						
St. 7	1 100.0	100.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	100.0
OPLEIDINGSPEIL						
Geen	9 100.0	8.7	0 0.0	0.0	9 100.0	6.5
Sub A-Std. 2	8 72.7	7.7	3 27.3	8.6	11 100.0	7.9
Std. 3-5	33 73.3	31.7	12 26.7	34.3	45	32.4
Std. 6-7	34 73.9	32.7	12 26.1	34.3	46	33.1
Std. 8-9	8 100.0	7.7	0 0.0	0.0	8	5.8
Std. 10	4 50.0	3.8	4 50.0	11.4	8 100.0	5.8
None+cert./diploma	1 50.0	1.0	1 50.0	2.9	2 100.0	1.4
Std. 3-5+cert/diploma	1 100.0	1.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	0.7

Continued

	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
Std. 6-7+cert/diploma	1 50.0	1.0	1 50.0	2.9	2 100.0	1.4
Std. 8-9+cert/diploma	3 100.0	2.9	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	2.2
Std. 10+cert/diploma	2 50.0	1.9	2 50.0	5.7	4	2.9
FIELD OF ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION						
Education	5 83.3	83.3	1 16.7	25.0	6 100.0	60.0
A trade	1 100.0	16.7	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	10.0
Transport and \communication	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	25.0	1 100.0	10.0
Religion and theology	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	50.0	2 100.0	20.0
TRAINING BUSY WITH AT PRESENT						
None	102 76.1	98.1	32 23.9	91.4	134 100.0	96.4
Certificate/diploma	2 40.0	1.9	3 60.0	8.6	5 100.0	3.6
FIELD OF TRAINING BUSY WITH AT PRESENT						
Education	1 50.0	50.0	1 50.0	33.3	2 100.0	40.0
A trade	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	33.3	1 100.0	20.0
Financial management sciences	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	33.3	1 100.0	20.0
Service occupations	1 100.0	50.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	20.0
FIRST SKILL						
Agriculture / Horticulture	4 44.4	4.6	5 55.6	18.5	9 100.0	7.9
Needlework	42 100.0	48.3	0 0.0	0.0	42 100.0	36.8
Domestic work	12 100.0	13.8	0 0.0	0.0	12 100.0	10.5
Cooking/baking	21 100.0	24.1	0 0.0	0.0	21 100.0	18.4
Woodwork	2 33.3	2.3	4 66.7	14.8	6 100.0	5.3
Building/bricklaying	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	22.2	6 100.0	5.3
Administrative skills	2 50.0	2.3	2 50.0	7.4	4 100.0	3.5
Art and music /drama	1 20.0	1.1	4 80.0	14.8	5 100.0	4.4
Trades/ repair work	1 16.7	1.1	5 83.3	18.5	6 100.0	5.3

Continued

	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
Other	2 66.7	2.3	1 33.3	3.7	3 100.0	2.6
SECOND SKILL						
Agriculture / Horticulture	6 54.5	12.0	5 45.5	41.7	11 100.0	17.7
Needlework	15 93.8	30.0	1 6.3	8.3	16 100.0	25.8
Domestic work	10 100.0	20.0	0 0.0	0.0	10 100.0	16.1
Cooking/baking	14 100.0	28.0	0 0.0	0.0	14 100.0	22.6
Woodwork	2 50.0	4.0	2 50.0	16.7	4 100.0	6.5
Building/bricklaying	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	16.7	2 100.0	3.2
Art and music /drama	3 100.0	6.0	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	4.8
Trades/ repair work	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	16.7	2 100.0	3.2
THIRD SKILL						
Agriculture / Horticulture	3 100.0	18.8	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	17.6
Needlework	4 100.0	25.0	0 0.0	0.0	4 100.0	23.5
Domestic work	3 100.0	18.8	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	17.6
Cooking/baking	3 100.0	18.8	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	17.6
Building/bricklaying	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	100.0	1 100.0	5.9
Administrative skills	1 100.0	6.3	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	5.9
Art and music /drama	1 100.0	6.3	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	5.9
Other trades	1 100.0	6.3	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	5.9
OCCUPATIONAL STATUS						
Economically active	27 62.8	25.7	16 37.2	45.7	43 100.0	30.7
Jobless – seasonal worker	15 83.3	14.3	3 16.7	8.6	18	12.9
Jobless – non-seasonal worker	6 100.0	5.7	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	4.3
Non economically active	57 78.1	54.3	16 21.9	45.7	73 100.0	52.1

CONTINUED

	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
OCCUPATION						
Farmer	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	6.3	1 100.0	2.3
Permanent farm worker	1 100.0	3.7	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	2.3
Seasonal farm worker	6 100.0	22.2	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	14.0
Seasonal factory worker	4 100.0	14.8	0 0.0	0.0	4 100.0	9.3
Teacher	5 100.0	18.5	0 0.0	0.0	5 100.0	11.6
Health Services	1 100.0	3.7	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	2.3
Church Minister	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	6.3	1 100.0	2.3
Sales Occupation	1 100.0	3.7	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	2.3
Transport and Communication	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	18.8	3 100.0	7.0
Personal service occupations	2 100.0	7.4	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	4.7
Domestic Servant	6 100.0	22.2	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	14.0
Other service occupations	1 100.0	3.7	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	2.3
Builder/ bricklayer	0 0.0	0.0	5 100.0	31.3	5 100.0	11.6
Labourer in building industry	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	12.5	2 100.0	4.7
Other trades	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	12.5	2 100.0	4.7
Factory worker	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	6.3	1 100.0	2.3
General labourer	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	6.3	1 100.0	2.3
OCCUPATION: FULL TIME/PART TIME						
Full time	13 46.4	48.1	15 53.6	93.8	28 100.0	65.1
Part time	14 93.3	51.9	1 6.7	6.3	15 100.0	34.9
WORKPLACE						
In Wittewater	7 70.0	25.9	3 30.0	18.8	10 100.0	23.3
On a nearby farm	6 100.0	22.2	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	14.0
In a neighbouring farm	11 55.0	40.7	9 45.0	56.3	20 100.0	46.5

Continued

	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
Cape Town	2 40.0	7.4	3 60.0	18.8	5 100.0	11.6
Citrusdal	1 100.0	3.7	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	2.3
West Coast Region	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	6.3	1 100.0	2.3
EMPLOYER						
farmer	7 100.0	25.9	0 0.0	0.0	7 100.0	16.3
Self farming	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	6.3	1 100.0	2.3
	7 77.8	25.9	2 22.2	12.5	9 100.0	20.9
Private Sector	11 47.8	40.7	12 52.2	75.0	23 100.0	53.5
Self employed	1 100.0	3.7	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	2.3
	1 50.0	3.7	1 50.0	6.3	2 100.0	4.7
SOURCE OF INCOME						
salary /wages	25 62.5	36.8	15 37.5	50.0	40 100.0	40.8
income from self-employment	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	3.3	1 100.0	1.0
Allowance from absent person	1 100.0	1.5	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	1.0
Maintenance for children	6 100.0	8.8	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	6.1
Old-Age pension from state	28 75.7	41.2	9 24.3	30.0	37 100.0	37.8
Pension from employer	2 100.0	2.9	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	2.0
Allowance from state	4 44.4	5.9	5 55.6	16.7	9 100.0	9.2
Wages and maintenance for children	1 100.0	1.5	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	1.0
	1 100.0	1.5	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	1.0
SECOND OCCUPATION						
	1 100.0	33.3	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	25.0
Permanent farm worker	1 100.0	33.3	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	25.0
Other service occupations	1 100.0	33.3	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	25.0
Other trades	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	100.0	1 100.0	25.0

Continued

	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
MANAGEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
One person only	59 84.3	56.2	11 15.7	31.4	70 100.0	50.0
More than 1 person	34 81.0	32.4	8 19.0	22.9	42 100.0	30.0
Does not work with it	12 42.9	11.4	16 57.1	45.7	28 100.0	20.0
DOES INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTE TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME?						
yes	73 70.2	69.5	31 29.8	88.6	104 100.0	74.3
NO	32 88.9	30.5	4 11.1	11.4	36 100.0	25.7
CONTRIBUTION TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
R1-R50	3 100.0	4.2	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	2.9
R51-R100	7 100.0	9.9	0 0.0	0.0	7 100.0	6.9
R101-R150	2 66.7	2.8	1 33.3	3.2	3 100.0	2.9
R151-R200	1 25.0	1.4	3 75.0	9.7	4 100.0	3.9
R201-R250	1 100.0	1.4	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	1.0
R251-R300	6 100.0	8.5	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	5.9
R300 +	51 65.4	71.8	27 34.6	87.1	78 100.0	76.5
JOBLESSNESS						
Has worked previously	6 100.0	28.6	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	25.0
Did seasonal work previously	15 83.3	71.4	3 16.7	100.0	18 100.0	75.0
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF JOBLESS PERSONS						
Seasonal farm worker	6 85.7	28.6	1 14.3	33.3	7 100.0	29.2
Seasonal factory worker	9 81.8	42.9	2 18.2	66.7	11 100.0	45.8
Safety and security	1 100.0	4.8	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	4.2
Other service occupations	1 100.0	4.8	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	4.2
Factory worker	4 100.0	19.0	0 0.0	0.0	4 100.0	16.7
PERIOD JOBLESS						
0-3 months	15 83.3	66.7	3 16.6	100.0	18 100.0	75.0

Continued

	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
10-12 months	2 100.0	9.5	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	8.3
22-24 months	1 100.0	4.8	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	4.2
Longer than 2 years	3 100.0	14.3	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	12.5
REASON FOR JOBLESSNESS						
Resigned	4 100.0	19.0	0 0.0	0.0	4 100.0	16.7
Was retrenched	1 100.0	4.8	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	4.2
Business/ work closed down	2 100.0	9.5	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	8.3
Not doing seasonal work at present	13 81.3	61.9	3 18.8	100.0	16 100.0	66.7
Cannot get work	1 100.0	4.8	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	4.2
TIPE WERK GESOEK DEUR WERKLOSES						
Seasonal farm worker	6 100.0	28.6	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	25.0
Seasonal factory worker	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	33.3	1 100.0	4.2
Personal service occupations	1 100.0	4.8	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	4.2
Domestic service	1 100.0	4.8	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	4.2
Other service occupations	1 100.0	4.8	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	4.2
Factory worker	6 100.0	28.6	0 0.0	0.0	6 100.0	25.0
Any work	6 75.0	28.6	2 25.0	66.7	8 100.0	33.3
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE						
Scholar	1 100.0	1.8	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	1.4
Student	1 33.3	1.8	2 66.7	12.5	3 100.0	4.1
Housewife without other work	17 100.0	29.8	0 0.0	0.0	17 100.0	23.3
Housewife with other work	3 100.0	5.3	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	4.1
Pensioners	33 76.7	57.9	10 23.3	62.5	43 100.0	58.9
Permanently unfit for work	2 33.3	3.5	4 66.7	25.0	6 100.0	8.2
TYPE OF DISABILITY						
Motor disabled	1 100.0	100.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	100.0

Continued

	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
DRIVERS' LICENCE						
Light vehicle	2 33.3	1.9	4 66.7	12.1	6 100.0	4.4
Heavy vehicle	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	3.0	1 100.0	0.7
Special vehicle	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	6.1	2 100.0	1.5
None	102 80.3	98.1	25 19.7	75.8	127 100.0	92.7
combinations	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	3.0	1 100.0	0.7
TYPE OF TRANSPORT TO WORKPLACE						
Employer provides transport	14 66.7	51.9	7 33.3	43.8	21 100.0	48.8
Walk	11 100.0	40.7	0 0.0	0.0	11 100.0	25.6
Taxi	1 33.3	3.7	2 66.7	12.5	3 100.0	7.0
Lift club	1 50.0	3.7	1 50.0	6.3	2 100.0	4.7
Bicycle	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	12.5	2 100.0	4.7
Own motorcar	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	6.3	1 100.0	2.3
Train	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	12.5	2 100.0	4.7
	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	6.3	1 100.0	2.3
TRANSPORT COSTS TO WORKPLACE						
Does not pay anything	24 70.6	88.9	10 29.4	58.8	34 100.0	77.3
R1-R30	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	5.9	1 100.0	2.3
R31-R60	1 50.0	3.7	1 50.0	5.9	2 100.0	4.5
R61-R100	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	17.6	3 100.0	6.8
More than R100	1 33.3	3.7	2 66.7	11.8	3 100.0	6.8
Does not know	1 100.0	3.7	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	2.3
TIME TO GET TO WORK						
Half an hour or less	18 72.0	66.7	7 28.0	43.8	25 100.0	58.1
Longer than half an hour to 1 hour	6 60.0	22.2	4 40.0	25.0	10 100.0	23.3
2 hours	3 60.0	11.1	2 40.0	12.5	5 100.0	11.6

continued

	GENDER				TOTAL	
	FEMALE		MALE			
	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %	N Row%	Col %
Longer than 2 hours	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	18.8	3 100.0	7.0
TRANSPORT TO SCHOOL						
Bus	1 100.0	100.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	100.0
TRANSPORT TO DO SHOPPING						
Walk	3 37.5	2.9	5 62.5	14.3	8 100.0	5.8
Taxi	79 76.7	77.5	24 23.3	68.6	103 100.0	75.2
Own motorcar	15 75.0	14.7	5 25.0	14.3	20 100.0	14.6
IWith others in their motorcar	3 100.0	2.9	0 0.0	0.0	3 100.0	2.2
	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	2.9	1 100.0	0.7
Other	2 100.0	2.0	0 0.0	0.0	2 100.0	1.5
SETTLED IN WITTEWATER IN PAST 5 YEARS						
Yes	4 80.0	3.8	1 20.0	2.9	5 100.0	3.6
No	101 74.8	96.2	34 25.2	97.1	135 100.0	96.4
FROM WHERE?						
Cape Town	1 50.0	25.0	1 50.0	100.0	2 100.0	40.0
Goedverwacht/Moravia	1 100.0	25.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	20.0
Boland and environs	1 100.0	25.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	20.0
Other	1 100.0	25.0	0 0.0	0.0	1 100.0	20.0

WITTEWATER:
A COMMUNITY PROFILE

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

DATADESK
DEPARTMENT OF SOSIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH
1995

SUMMARY

As commissioned by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning of the Western Cape (Directorate rural Development) and the community of Wittewater, DATADESK (Department of Sociology, University of Stellenbosch) did a socio-economic survey in the community.

A team of five field workers were recruited from the Wittewater community and involved in the survey after receiving training. Two employees of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning also participated in the survey as field workers.

Information from the survey is presented in the final report in four sections and two addenda. Information on socio-demographic characteristics of the inhabitants of Wittewater is contained in Section 1. Data on the nature of housing (including the nature of ownership, rooms and accommodation in a house, occupancy and construction) are presented in the second section. Section 3 deals with the respondents' evaluation of the facilities and services in Wittewater. The fourth section concerns agricultural activities in Wittewater. Addendum 1 contains summarising socio-demographic information in respect of the respondents and Addendum 2 contains a map showing the location of Wittewater.

THE INHABITANTS OF WITTEWATER

During the survey in October 1995 there were 143 households in Wittewater, 140 of which were visited and information was collected concerning them. One representative (the respondent) of each household/homes provided information about her/himself and the other members of the household. The total number of inhabitants of the 140 homes that were visited, was 706. According to these figures it can be estimated that an average of 5.15 persons inhabit a home and the inhabitants of Wittewater total 721.

The total number of inhabitants of the community is composed of 52.7% females and 47.3% males. In 99.3% of all the cases members of a household are related (with children (36.1%) and grandchildren (17%) being the largest category of inhabitants). Approximately 38% of the inhabitants are married, 50.3% are unmarried, 10.2% are widows or widowers and 0.8% were deserted by a spouse, while 1.2% are formally divorced.

Single parents with dependant children comprise 7.2% of the total population and 92% are females (n=47) and 8% are males.

Nearly all the inhabitants (98%) are Afrikaans-speaking, while 2% use both Afrikaans and English as home language. With the exception of one inhabitant who belongs to the United Reformed Church, all are members of the Moravian Church.

The community has a demographically youthful population with 72% of the total 40 years and younger: 52.5% are younger than 25, 40% are younger than 15 and 8% younger than 5 years. As for the elderly inhabitants of 60+ years, they comprise 12% of the total and the majority of this group are already 65 years or older.

GENDER AND AGE COMPOSITION[33]

Pre-school children and children at school comprise 10.6% and 27.3% of the total population. Slightly less than half of the pre-school children are at home, while 46.7% attend the crèche and 4% attend the pre-primary school.

The majority (61%) of school-going children in Wittewater are still in primary school. As far as the total number of learners, the largest concentration (per standard) occur in the sub-standards (17.6%). Std 1 (10.4%), Std 5 (11.4%) and Std 6 (10.9%). Matric pupils comprise just more than 5% (n=10) of the total. The group of children/youths of school-going age (between 6 and 19 years) not at school, is composed of 23.8% pre-school children not yet at school, 48% who have already left school and are working (33.3%) or are still trying to find a job (14.3%), while a further 19% are receiving training and two inhabitants do not attend school for other reasons.

The total number of inhabitants (15 years and older) who have already completed schooling or who have left school, is composed of 52.1% women and 47.9% men.

In addition to 1.6% of the inhabitants whose educational level is unknown, 3% have never attended school or have received no formal training, while 39% of the inhabitants obtained a Std 5 certificate or lower as highest qualification. Approximately 30% have completed Std 3, 4 or 5, while 9.4% have Sub A to Std 2 qualifications.

Women comprise just more than half of the group with only primary school qualifications. As far as high school education is concerned, 38.8% have completed Std 6, 7, 8 or 9, while 11% have matriculated. In the latter case, 4.3% of the inhabitants have obtained an additional certificate or diploma, while 5% of those with a Std 9 or lower qualification have an additional certificate and 0.5% have graduated.

[33] Persentasie=percentage; geslag=gender; vrou=female; man=male; jr=yr

Approximately 48% of all the women and 51% of all the men have obtained a high school qualification. Proportionally more men (10% as against 8.7% of the women) obtained an additional diploma after completing a primary or high-school standard, while the two graduates are also males.

Post-school qualifications have been obtained in mainly two fields: 38.9% have a certificate/diploma in education and 13.9% in a trade. A further 11% have received training in health care and 8% in office administration. Four inhabitants obtained post-school qualifications in economic management sciences, engineering, transport/communication and a service career, while two each received training in religious sciences, security and the natural sciences respectively.

At present 5.3% (n=23) of the total non school-going population are receiving (further) training (87% are receiving certificate or diploma training and 13% are busy with undergraduate studies). Training is received in mainly education (39%) and engineering (21.7%). Slightly more than 17% are studying financial management and 13% natural sciences, while one person is receiving training in a service occupation and one in a trade.

Each respondent was asked to indicate specific skills for her/himself and other adult members of their families. Needlework and cooking/baking are mentioned as special first skills for 55% and 16% of all the women respectively (n=161) and trades (construction/bricklaying (27.2%) and woodwork (17.6%)), as well as agriculture/horticulture (16.8%) for men (26%) (n=125). Needlework is also specified as an important second skill for women (approximately 30%) and agriculture/horticulture for men (26%). A third skill is indicated for only 27 women and 7 men (needlework for 26% of these women and woodwork for 43% of the men).

With a demographically youthful population only 29% of Wittewater inhabitants are economically active (EA), as against 61% non-economically active (NEA) and 9.7% jobless. The NEA group is comprised of preschool children (17.4%), scholars (44.7%), students (3.9%), housewives (7.6%), pensioners (18.3%), persons permanently unfit for work (6.9%) and a few other cases (1.2%). It is important to note that the majority of the jobless (61% of the total) are seasonal workers who were probably temporarily without jobs during October 1995.

ECONOMICAL STATUS[34]

A more significant analysis of work status in respect of age indicates that 40.3% of the total population (15+ years) are EA, compared to 46.2% NEA and 13.6% jobless. As far as gender is concerned, 52.1% of all the men and 29.9% of all the women are EA, 40% of the men and 52% of the women are NEA and the jobless are composed of 8.4% of the men and 18% of the women.

The largest part of the EA population are employed full-time (79%) and 21% part-time. Only slightly more than 67% of the total are EA in three occupational categories:
- approximately 24% are involved in agriculture or related activities, mainly as seasonal farm and factory workers (17.5%);
- just more than 23% are in trades (16.1% as builders/bricklayers and 7.3% in other trades), while a further 8.8% EA are in the construction industry;
- 11.3% work in service occupations, mainly as domestic servants.

About 6.3% of EA inhabitants have a second job and 62% of this group are involved in agriculture and related activities.

Most of the inhabitants work in neighbouring towns (37%) or on farms in the area (14.6%), compared to 18% in Cape Town and a further 18.1% in Citrusdal, the West Coast region, the Swartland and environs, as well as elsewhere. Only 12.2% of the total EA work in Wittewater itself. Workplaces outside/relatively far from Wittewater imply that 31.7% of the EA persons are at home during weekends/holidays only. The majority (43%) of this group work in Cape Town, compared to 16.9% in a neighbouring town and 15.4% in the West Coast region.

[34] ekonomies bedrywig=economically active; werkloos-seisoen=jobless seasonal; werkloos-nie seisoen=jobless-non-seasonal;nie ekonomies bedruwig=non-economical active

The private sector (61%), farmers (19%) and the State (13.2%) are the most important employers, while 4.4% of the EA inhabitants are self-employed, 0.5% have another employer and 2% are working for the Church.

According to source of income 43.2% (n=305) of the total number of inhabitants and 59.9% of all the inhabitants 15 years and older (n=509) receive an income. As far as the size of income is concerned, no information is available for 9.5% of those with an income. Approximately 64% of all the women and 36% of all the men with an income earn less than R500 per month. Proportionally more women (25.6%) than men (21.1%) have an income level of between R500 and R999 per month., but only 11% of all women with specified incomes earn R1000 and more per month, compared to 40.2% of the men (including three men with monthly incomes of R4000, R5900 and R8000 respectively).

The most important source of income is composed of salaries/wages (63%) and old-age pensions from the State (21.6%). Other sources include: grants from the State (6.9%), income from self-employment (2.6%) and a second job (0.3%), maintenance for children (2.6%) and maintenance combined with wages (1%), employer's pension (1.3%) and other sources (0.6%).

In total 3% (n=21) of the community are identified as disabled. More than half of this group (52.4%) of this group are motor and 19% are mentally disabled. Deafness and psychological disturbance occur in equal percentages of 9.5% each, while 4.8% are blind and a similar percentage suffer from other disabilities.

Slightly more than 9% (n=43) of all the inhabitants (18 years and older) possess a driver's licence. Most driver's licences (65%) are for motorcars/light vehicles, while 11.6% and 7% are respectively licensed to drive heavy and special vehicles, and 1.6% are combinations of the above-mentioned.

Employers supply transport to work for about 49% of all EA inhabitants, while 12.7% walk to work and 11.2% are members of lift clubs. Approximately 9% of the inhabitants use their own motorcar, 6.8% a taxi and 4.4% the train, compared to 2.4% who cycle, 2.9% who work from home and 2% who make use of other means of transport. Most of the EA inhabitants (65.9%) have no transport costs. For approximately 19% transport costs range from R1 to R100 per month, while 8.3% incur costs of more than R100 per month. It takes just more than half of the inhabitants half an hour or less per day to travel to and from work, compared to 26% who take longer than half an hour, 14,2% whose travelling time amounts to 1 to 2 hours and 7.8% whose travelling time is longer than 2 hours.

Information in connection with transport to do shopping, is given for 59.1% of the inhabitants. More than three-quarters (78.4%) of this group make use of a taxi to do their shopping, while 14.6% use their own motorcar and the rest make other arrangements.

Slightly more than 3% (n=22) of the total number of inhabitants have settled in Wittewater in the past five years. More than half of this group arrived from Cape Town, while 27.3% are from the Boland and 13.6% are from Goedverwacht/Moravia and 4.5% from elsewhere.

With one exception, the NEA newcomers are children under 15, compared to 27.3% EA and 18.2% (n=4) jobless.
Just more than a quarter of the respondents (25.7%) have been living in the community for 50 years or more. The residence periods of the rest range from less than 10 years (11.4%), 10-19 years (16.4%), 20-29 years (18.6%), 30-39 years (15%) and 40-49 years (12.9%). In total three-quarters of the respondents have occupied their present homes for 25 years and less (half of them have been living at their present addresses for 15 years or less).

Over and above the fact that half of the total number of respondents were born in Wittewater and were brought up here, important reasons for living here include the following: moved with spouse (20.7%) or parents (0.7%) to Wittewater and to be with family (7.1%), availability of accommodation (12.1%), a job (0.7%) or both (2.9%), could acquire land to farm (1.4%) and the peacefulness/restfulness of the town (4.3%).

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Housing consists mainly of single houses on stands (95.7%) and a second house on the stand occurs in only 4.3% (n=6) of the total number of houses. Although most houses (71.4%) on these stands are the property of the respondents and/or their families, none of the respondents own the stands on which they are living. With a few exceptions, all the stands are rented from the Moravian Church. The respondents who do not own their homes, rent them mainly also from the Church (85%) or live there free of charge (15%).

As far as the land/stands are concerned, 61% of the respondents express a wish to buy them, while the rest are satisfied with the present lease agreement.

Housing subsidies are not available to the majority of respondents (nearly 68%) and of the 15% (N=21) who can obtain a subsidy, only 3.6% make use of it, while the rest (17.1%) do not know whether they qualify for a subsidy.

As far as facilities in or near the houses are concerned, the houses have:
37.1%: running water in the house (hot water in 25% of these houses)
29.3%: running water to the stand
33.6%: running water not on the stand but close by
62.1%: a separate bath/washbasin as bathing facility
72.1%: toilet facilities outside the house
68.8%: a pail system as toilet facility
45.7%: electricity
46.4%: a telephone
42.0%: a television.

Over-occupancy (calculated in terms of room density according to the Batson scale) occurs in 46.4% of the total number of households. In terms of ownership 49% of the houses owned by respondents are over-occupied, compared to 48% of rented houses.

As far as the water shortage during summer months is concerned, 83% of the respondents make suggestions/suggest solutions. Most (32.8%) think that a reservoir(s) should be built in the mountain, while 27.6% emphasised that pipes should be laid and/or the existing pipes should be enlarged or the placement thereof should be

changed. Approximately 25% are of the opinion that the water problems can be relieved by piping water from the Berg River or other place(s).Tanks, boreholes and better planning are other possibilities that are mentioned.
Slightly more than three-quarters of the respondents feel that the historical homes of Wittewater should be renovated and 66% of this group indicate that they should be used exclusively as accommodation for the community. Just less than 5% feel that they should be used for tourism whereas 29.2% feel that they should be used for tourism as well as housing. Slightly more than 24% (n=34) of the respondents think that their own homes are historical buildings and more than two-thirds of this group think that the houses concerned should be renovated.

EVALUATION OF AND NEED FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The respondents' assessments of and needs for specific services and facilities in the community indicate that, with the exception of the shop, sports facilities and recreational facilities, most of the respondents are satisfied with the services and facilities.

As far as the shop is concerned, nearly three-quarters of the respondents are dissatisfied, mainly with the limited stock (48%) and as the needed supplies are often not in stock, as well as the high prices. Respondents also emphasised the virtually total absence of recreational facilities for particularly young people and no playground for children. Although relatively few respondents are dissatisfied with the clinic, post office and community hall, they do point out the clinic services should be extended and be better administered. The post office is too far from the community and should be established in Wittewater, while the community hall is too small and has too few toilets, as well as having weak lighting.

As far as other municipal services/facilities are concerned, with the exception of refuse removal, there is extensive dissatisfaction with the roads, street lighting, stormwater drainage, household water and sewage disposal. Most of the roads are rocky, impassable, exceptionally muddy in winter and dusty in summer. Street lighting either does not exist at all or there are too few lights/they work only sometimes, the lamps are weak and the globes are not replaced when defective. Stormwater drainage is insufficient, is not maintained and flooding often occurs (especially in winter). Water for households is insufficient, especially in summer, and is often dirty/impure. The whole sewerage system (and inadequate septic tanks) should be improved.

Respondents were asked to specify two developmental priorities in order of preference and 45.9% of the total who responded, indicate a library as first priority. An old-age home is mentioned by 31% and a post office for the community by 22%. The latter is also emphasised as second priority by more than half (54.2%), compared to an old-age home (12.2%) and after-school care for scholars (11.5%).

Approximately 62% (n=87) of the respondents are aware of and know what RDP means, while 24% have no knowledge of the programme and 13.6% are uncertain about its nature. The majority of the respondents who mention expectations of the RDP, specify assistance with housing (27.6%) or a combination with other types of development (e.g. water, roads). Respondents expect assistance from the RDP for especially construction/repair/renovation of houses, assistance in obtaining ownership rights and better/more recreational facilities for the youth. Report-back to the community concerning developmental activities is emphasised as a need.

As far as improvement of the quality of life is concerned, respondents had to specify three priorities. The provision/improvement/upgrading of facilities, services and amenities are emphasised as the two most important in the identification of first to third priorities. In the first-mentioned, the provision of recreational facilities for young people is a core priority. As far as housing is concerned, electrification is a prime need, as well as the provision of better quality houses and assistance with building/completing houses.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN WITTEWATER

Although full particulars i.r.o. the nine farmers at Wittewater are contained in the original report, only some features and tendencies are given here for the purposes of this summary.

Farmers comprise 1.3% of the total and 4.4% of the EA population of Wittewater. The group includes one woman and ages range from 31 to 72 years (just more than 44% are already 50 years and older). In total the group consists of 44.4% (n=4) full-time and 55.6% (n=5) part-time farmers. As far as the nine households are concerned, more than half (54.5%) of the total number of occupants (n=44) are children.

All the farmers:
- are married
- are Afrikaans-speaking
- are members of the Moravian Church
- are fully literate in their home language
- farm on agricultural land in Wittewater (composed of horticultural/communal land (55.6%) and agricultural land adjacent to the town (22.2%), while one farmer has a house-garden and another farms on agricultural as well as communal land.

As far as level of education is concerned, more than three-quarters of the farmers have a Std 3-5 qualification, one of this group has obtained an additional certificate in a trade, while one has completed Std 8 or 9 and one is at present busy with certificate/diploma training in engineering. Agriculture/horticulture is identified is an important first skill for 55.6% of the total, while the rest are skilled in mainly woodwork, other trades/repair work and needlework.

Over and above the four full-time farmers, four of the part-time farmers also have other (first) jobs as seasonal farm worker, transport/communication worker, builder/bricklayer and production foreman/supervisor.

Eight of the farmers specified their income: three (37.5%) each earn R2000 per month, a further 37.5% earn/receive R410, R520 and R1000 per month respectively, while 25% (n=2) have a monthly income of just below R2700 in the one and R4000 in the other case. Self-employment (mainly farming) is the most significant source of income for 55.6% of the farmers, as against salaries/wages (33.3%) and old-age pension from the State for one farmer.

Five of the farmers (55.6%) have driver's licences for light (22.2%) and heavy vehicles (22.2%), while one has a driver's licence for a combination of the aforementioned. Transport to work (for a first occupation) is supplied in two cases by the employer, while three farmers respectively walk, cycle or travel by own motorcar to work/the farm. Only one farmer incurs transport costs and this amounts to R100 per month.

All the farmers (except one) combine vegetable farming with fruit, wheat or livestock (including pigs, sheep and cattle). Equal percentages of 22% each farm with vegetables and pigs or vegetables and cattle. Half of the vegetable farmers sell their products, compared to both the wheat farmers, while three-quarters of those farming with pigs sell their animals, as well as one-third of those with cattle and one of the two sheep farmers.

All the farmers specified a need for training: one-third i.r.o. the cultivation of products, one-third i.r.o. marketing and one-third i.r.o. financial matters/financial management. In addition to one farmer who consults the agricultural extension officer and one-third who hold that they do not need assistance, one-third usually consult other inhabitants in the community and 22.2% other farmers in the district when they need assistance in connection with agricultural matters.

As far as water provision is concerned, the majority of the farmers (44.4%) are dependent upon rain, one-third pump water from the river and two use fountain water. As is the case in the rest of the community, water shortages during summer months is the biggest problem of the farmers (for 55.6% of the total).

Eight of the farmers need more agricultural land and 62.5% of this group would like to buy the land, compared to 37.5% who prefer to rent it. Two-thirds of the farmers think that farming/agricultural land in Wittewater can be sold, while one-third say that the land is meant for only the people in the community and ensures an income for the Church. Most of the farmers (66.7%) are opposed to selling agricultural land to non-Moravians on account of Church laws that determine that only Moravians may purchase land in the community.