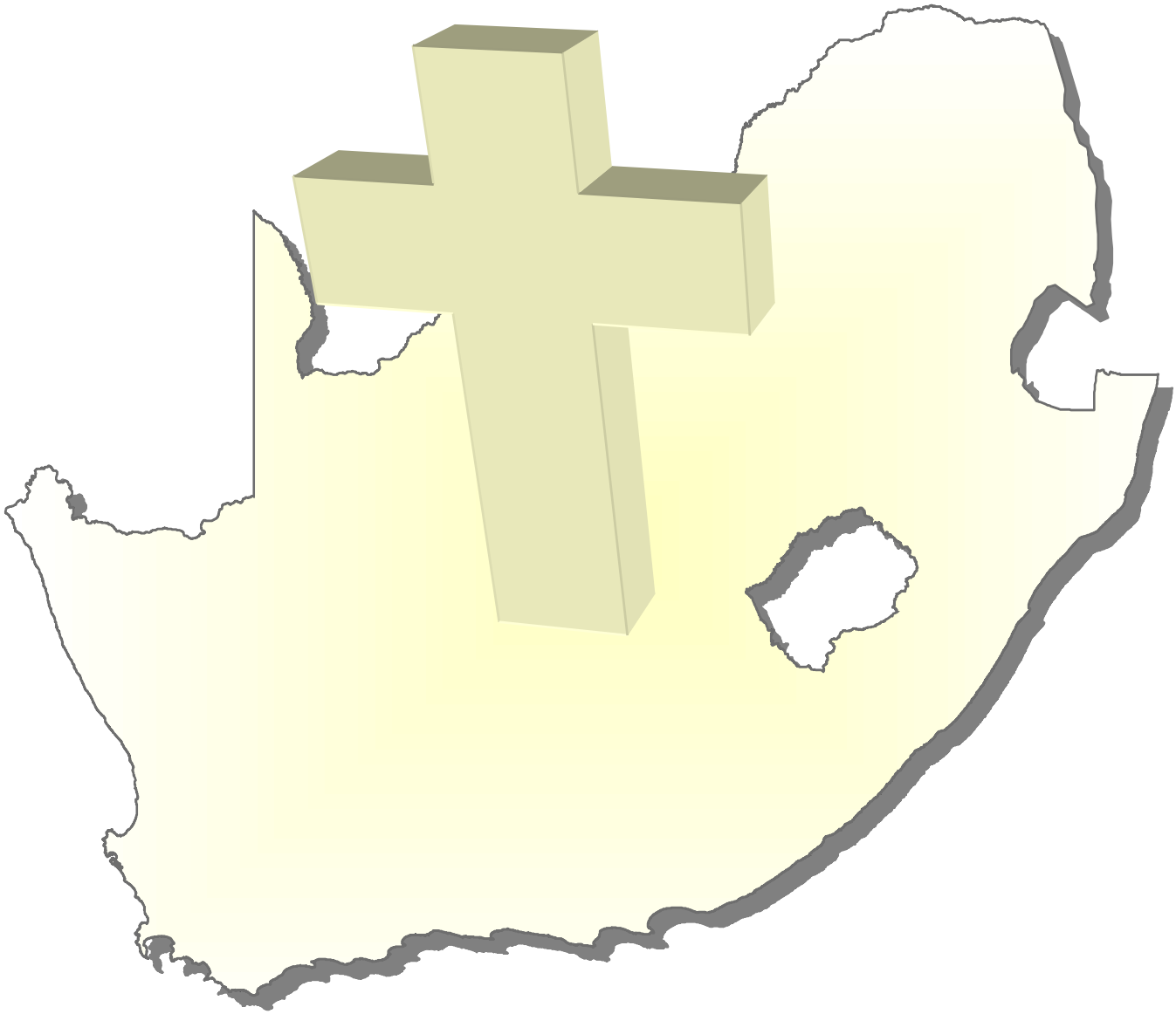
MANENBERG AREA



TRANSFORMATION RESEARCH PROJECT

Research done by: The Unit for Religion and Development Research, University of Stellenbosch in partnership with Transformation Africa

UNIVERSITEIT STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY

transformation

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1 PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Transformation Africa, coordinator of the annual Day of Prayer throughout the African Continent, formed a partnership with the Unit for Religion and Development Research (Faculty of Theology at the University of Stellenbosch) to facilitate a Transformation Research Project in the greater Cape Town area. The scope of the project is the Cape Peninsula, from Atlantis to Gordon's Bay to the west.

The **first phase** of the research project was the pilot project and was conducted in the Helderberg Basin. The **second phase** encompasses the duplication of the pilot research process in the rest of the Cape Peninsula.

The Manenberg area is part of a single area that also includes Gugulethu, Crossroads and Nyanga. Because of the differences in these areas, it was decided to undertake two separate research processes and produce two reports.

This report consists of three parts. First, the process of research and the different instruments for the data collection are described. This is followed by an overview of the results of both the primary and secondary research. Lastly, the concluding remarks deal especially with the role of churches in the Manenberg area.

Firstly, we would like to **thank** everybody who contributed to the successful completion of this project. Specifically we would like to thank the following people:

- Pastor Wood, who introduced us to the community;
- Everybody in whatever capacity who helped and prayed;
- The coordinator of the research in the Manenberg area, Jonathan Jansen;
- The 20+ fieldworkers who diligently mapped their communities.
- The sponsors: individuals and Transformation Africa, who made this project possible financially;

Secondly, we would like to acknowledge the databases received from the following institutions:

- StatsSA for the demographic data;
- City Health Directorate, City of Cape Town for the database on the causes of death;
- Strategic Information Department, City of Cape Town for the GIS data;
- South African Police Service (SAPS) for on crime and violence data.

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2 MOTIVATION AND PURPOSE

Established within the Faculty of Theology at the University of Stellenbosch in 2001, the Unit for Religion and Development Research (URDR) has embarked on a major initiative to research the social development needs of local communities and to empower the faith-based organisations (FBOs) in those communities to enable them to play an active and effective role in alleviating poverty and meeting the needs of the people. Hence, at the end of 2003 the Unit was contracted by Transformation Africa to facilitate a research process in the Cape Peninsula.

The work of the Unit is based on the following assumptions and facts:

Firstly, the Unit proceeds from the understanding that the solution to the majority of problems related to poverty in South Africa lies in carrying out two steps. The first is that one needs to gather data on the problem, and the problem must have a human face. The second step is networking, empowering and motivating all parties concerned in a society to address the problem. This problem can be solved only with strong input from grassroots level, where local communities are part and parcel of a process of participatory action research.

In this process the Unit wants to assist and participate by making faith-based organisations (FBOs) aware of events in their constituencies and giving them access to reliable, user-friendly information necessary for the evaluation and/or planning of their ministries in their communities.

Secondly, whilst the Unit recognises the need for stronger community networks, it maintains that the potential of the religious sector in South Africa, through its various FBOs, can play a major role in this regard. In South Africa the Christian churches can rightly claim to be the country's strongest and most widespread non-governmental organisation (NGO), reaching on average 63% of the Christian population weekly (World Values Survey 2000; Hendriks & Erasmus 2003). Neither the government nor any other NGO can reach and influence the public more regularly and consistently than FBOs can. Moreover, over three-quarters of the population have indicated that they are affiliated with the Christian religion (79.8% - Census 2001). There are approximately 43 000 Christian faith communities (Froise 1999:37) in South Africa and the infrastructure of the church reaches every corner of our country. Its leadership, human and organisational resources are far-reaching. Congregations and other faith-based organisations (FBOs) are value-based institutions with an effective infrastructure, in touch with realities on the ground and able to reach out to every household in their community.

Thirdly, the Unit is strongly motivated by the government's increasing acknowledgement that it cannot on its own achieve its goal of creating a self-reliant society, and that it requires partners to serve as "delivery agents". The government's interest in the religious sector as a non-governmental development organisation (NGDO) is based on this sector's organisational infrastructure, its human resources and its credibility amongst people. A number of recent statements and developments support this positive stance:

- Preliminary research conducted by the EFSA Institute for Theological and Interdisciplinary Research found that the total financial contribution by the religious sector towards welfare, relief and development programmes is approximately R1 billion per annum. According to the case studies that were selected, the combined budgets for social and welfare-related religious programmes amounted to almost R330 million. More than R170 million came from the sector's own resources and approximately R160 million was from government subsidies in South Africa. These figures did not include the substantial amount of approximately R30 million of international donor funding channelled through church-based networks, neither did they include the numerous informal and volunteer services that are rendered in local congregations, mosques, synagogues, etc. (Koegelenberg 2001: 103).

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- The EFSA case studies showed that the significance of the religious sector not only lies in the number of its efforts, but also in their quality. In South Africa religious welfare and development networks probably have not only the largest and best developed networks, but they offer more than mere administrative support: "They are essential in the formation of values and value systems in our broader society. In many cases social programmes deal with the victims of family disintegration, family violence, lack of support for the vulnerable in our society, which are symptoms of the moral crisis in our country" (Koegelenberg 2001:97-98).
- During a men's march against violence on women and children on 1 November 2001, Minister Skweyiya (2001:1) reiterated the government's position. He made special mention of the religious sector's role when he emphasised the government's willingness to form partnerships with business, labour, civil society, the FBOs, NGOs and community-based organisations (CBOs).
- A strategic role for the religious sector in social development is clearly implied in the government's new prioritisation of an ethical and relational dimension in development. In its strategic "Ten Point Plan" the Department of Social Development states as the first point: "We will restore the ethics of care and human development in all welfare programmes. This requires an urgent rebuilding of family, community and social relations in order to promote social integration" (Department of Social Development 2002).

In rating South African social institutions the HSRC (2000) found that in the public's view the church received the highest percentage of trust (74% in 2000). Second to the church was the Electoral Commission at 50%! This signifies that churches enjoy significant credibility.

The well-being of communities depends largely on the harnessing of their citizens' contributions. In many of these communities the majority of the residents are people of faith. It is inevitable that most of these contributions, be they physical, emotional or other resources, come from people of faith. Anyone who wants to mobilise these contributions towards the development of society cannot ignore the pervasiveness of these faith communities.

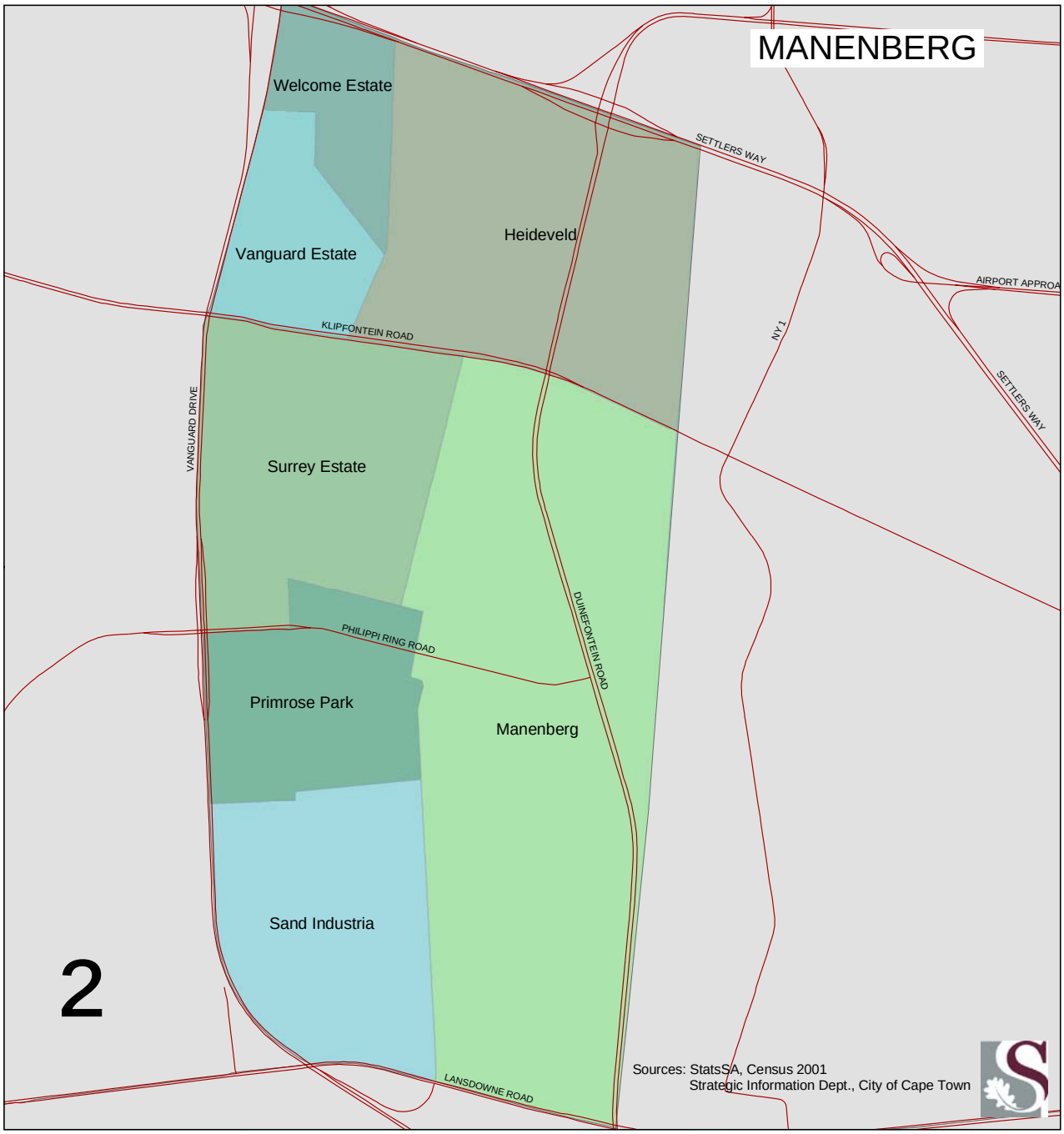
Against this background, the following **aims** were set for the research in Manenberg:

- To establish the major challenges facing society (e.g. the seven SACLA II "giants": HIV/Aids, Crime, Violence, Poverty & Unemployment, Racism, Sexism and Family Crisis);
- To quantify these factors (how big and where);
- To establish the potential impact of the Church on the community.

The scope of the project is the Manenberg area (see table of the suburbs map below).

Heideveld	12,783
Manenberg	46,238
Welcome Estate	1,533
Surrey Estate	6,515
Primrose Park	1,738
Vanguard Estate	2,536
Sand Industria	21
Total	**71,364**

Source: Census 2001, StatsSA



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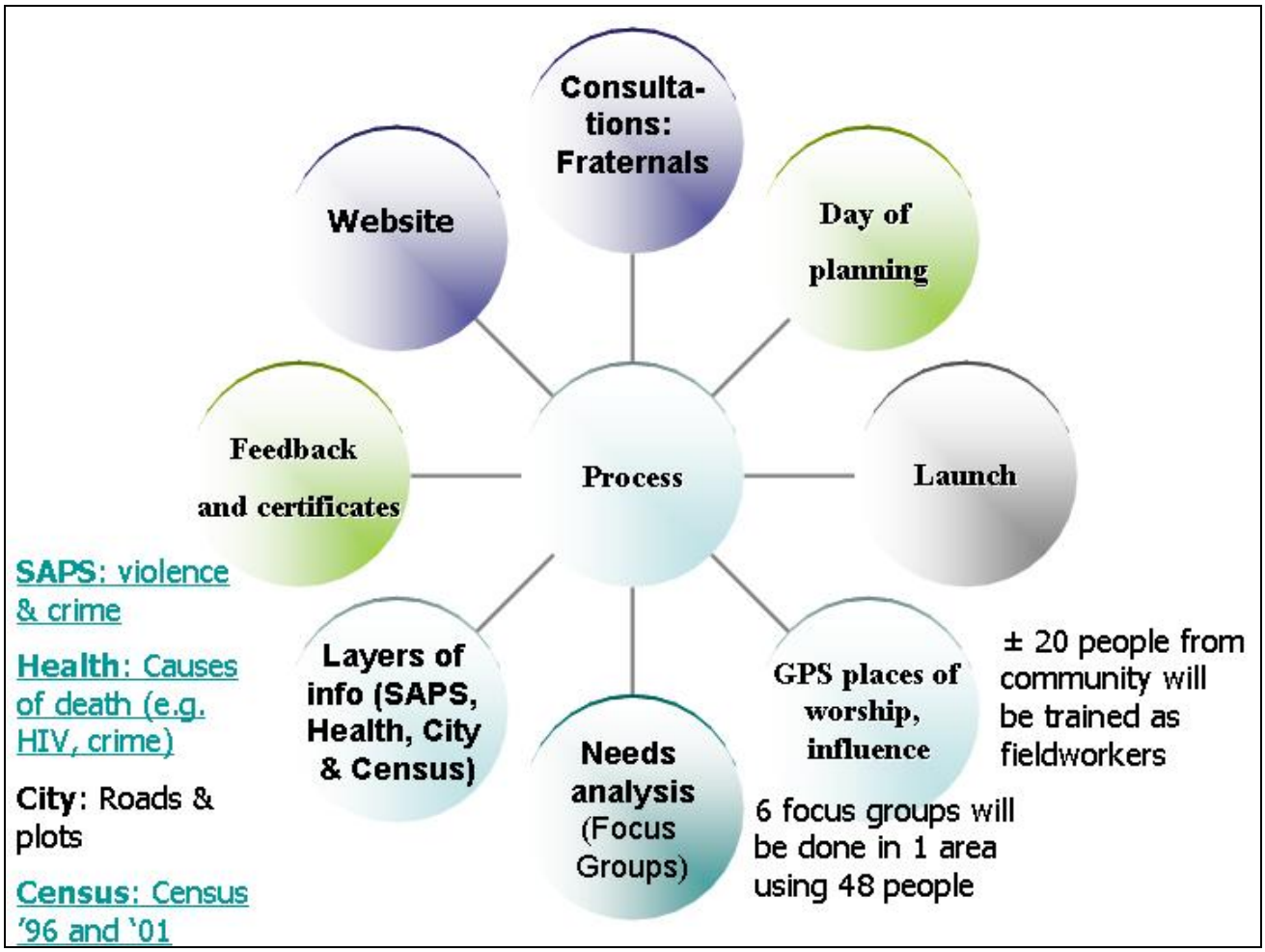
3 PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY



In this section the research process as well as the different instruments for data collection will be described. The results will be discussed in the next section. It is appropriate to make two observations here. Firstly, the research has been conducted within the paradigm of participative action research. Consequently, the researchers do not keep their distance by not involving the community. People on the ground participate in the research, the locus of control moves away from the University to the local community. The purpose of the research is not only to gather objective information, but to change, to transform a community.

Secondly, during the empirical research process a multi-disciplinary approach has been adopted, thereby utilising expertise from other social sciences. Although the Unit is situated in the Faculty of Theology, other disciplines are consulted, for example, Sociology and Geography.

The challenge was to design a methodology that would provide appropriate results in the light of the aims of the research.

3.1 Consultation with fraternal

With reference to the graph above, the research process commenced with consultation sessions with Pastor Wood. Unfortunately, we only managed to make contact with the chairman of the fraternal during the week of the launch.

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3.2 Day of planning

On 6th April 2004 the day of planning was held with Pastor Wood and the coordinator of the area, Jonathan Jansen. The coming launch, research and feedback were planned and everyone's responsibilities clarified.

3.3 Launch

On 15th May 2004 the **launch** was held at the Community Hall in the Manenberg area, where church leaders, business leaders and representatives of government were invited to share our vision. The purpose of the launch was to communicate this venture as a service to the community. Approximately 30 people attended the launch.

3.4 Research

One week of **research,** 17th May to 21st May, followed the launch. During this week two processes ran simultaneously. The fraternal appointed a local coordinator for the research, Jonathan Jansen. The **coordinator** was a key person with regards to organising the research. He liaised with researchers from Stellenbosch, the fraternal and the community. He received training on several occasions on what was expected of him.

3.4.1 GPS phase

The purpose was to mark all places of worship and places which have a significant influence on the social wellbeing of people (e.g. shebeens, places where drugs are sold, etc.) in the Manenberg area with GPS (**G**lobal **P**ositioning **S**ystem) technology. The places of worship did not include prayer-meeting venues during the week – only venues for churches' official meetings on Sundays, whether these were held in a separate building, house, classroom in a school, etc. Twenty fieldworkers were mobilised from different parts of the Manenberg area. They were expected to have good knowledge of the area where they live (must have lived there for longer than two years). They were grouped in 10 teams and trained in how to do the fieldwork. Each team then received a map of the area in which they had to conduct their fieldwork. The map helped them to coordinate their investigations and prevented teams from duplicating work, thus saving time. Each team was dropped off in their designated area and literally walked up one street and down the next. The data were downloaded onto a computer and ESRI's ArcView shape files were created from the data. These fieldworkers received certificates for taking part of the project.

3.4.2 Needs analysis

A **needs analysis** was conducted in one area, Manenberg, with six groups. The composition of the groups was guided by gender and age as seen below:

8 men	16-24 yrs
8 women	16-24 yrs
8 men	24-44 yrs
8 women	24-44 yrs
8 men	45+ yrs
8 women	45+ yrs

The purpose of the needs analysis was to prioritise the social development needs specific to these two areas by using the Priority Index (P-Index) research technique, i.e. a methodology that is strongly based on the principles of PAR and which directly involves individuals and target groups in the community in prioritising the community's needs. The purpose was to draw community profiles of every selected community on the basis of the P-Index data.

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This technique has the following characteristics: (a) simplicity, (b) the ability to reveal and prioritise a community's actual needs, and (c) reliability regarding the information it elicits, regardless of whether respondents are literate or illiterate.

The P-Index distinguishes between the importance of a need and its priority by comparing the respondents' perception of the importance of a given facility to their current level of satisfaction with that facility. "As a result of this technique, a facility which respondents regard as very important while at the same time being quite satisfied with the current state of affairs, will occupy a lower position on the P-Index than one sharing the same level of importance while being regarded as highly unsatisfactory" (Schutte 2000:10).

The second phase of the needs analysis is to draw a community profile (C-Index) using the data of the P-index. The third phase is measuring the "bonding" of a community by determining three elements, namely:

1. Social support services available for those who need help;
2. Socialisation, i.e. friendship circles existing within the community;
3. A sense of belonging or pride of belonging to the community.

The potential for community development thus depends on three issues. Firstly, the extent of bonding in the community; secondly, the extent to which the individual's basic needs are satisfied; and thirdly, the extent to which the individual's social needs are satisfied. Schutte identified 13 facilities that are crucial to any community (Schutte 2000:23ff.). These are considered to be the cornerstones necessary for the survival of any community. The first six refer to individual needs for survival, while the remaining seven are social needs related to the interaction of humans:

1. Shelter
2. Health care
3. Sanitation
4. Water
5. Food
6. Energy
7. Safety
8. Income
9. Education
10. Recreation
11. Religion
12. Welfare
13. Transport

3.5 Processing of the data

Following the research, the data collected were **processed** and put into a geographical information system (GIS). GIS are computer systems for capturing, storing and manipulating, analysing, displaying and integrating spatial (geographical or locational) and non-spatial (statistical or attribution) information (Maguire 1991). Other **secondary sources** of information, namely the Censuses of 1996 and 2001, statistics from the SAPS, statistics from the City Health Directorate regarding causes of death, were all integrated in a geo-database and coupled to the GIS for the manipulation, analysing and displaying of the different datasets.

The results from the research need to be accessible to the community in order for them to be of value. Accessibility in our context has two aspects. The first is that the data must be available to anyone who wants to use them. The second is that people in the community must be able to understand, relate and make their own interpretations of the data. This will lead to a better understanding of the problems which the local people identified; this will empower them to do something about these problems and, very important, know where to channel available resources. How is this level of user-friendly availability and accessibility of data reached?

All of this is the reason for using GIS as a vehicle in realising this goal. The use of GIS allows the production of meaningful, attention-grabbing maps that visually illustrate important issues (Jones 1997 and Queralt & Witte 1998). The software also enables people to gain new insights into issues and enhance communication between them. Hence much attention was given to showing the research results visually with maps. This worked very effectively, because people interact with a map if they are familiar with the area.

3.6 Feedback

The **feedback** session is planned for the second half of 2004.

3.7 Website

Information is accessible to our research partners on the website of the University of Stellenbosch, apart from information on an individual level, which will be protected. The Department of Geography bought the internet software (ARCIMS) equivalent to the software package ARCView, which enabled us to develop the website. The link to the website is: http://www.sun.ac.za/theology/urdr.htm.

4 RESULTS

Annexure 1 contains all the variants available from the research.

4.1 Demographics of the Manenberg area

An extensive demographic report of the Manenberg area is attached in **Annexure 2**. The data are provided by StatsSA and are taken from Census 1996 and 2001. There are 19 variants which reflect individual, economic and household realities in the Manenberg area. Each variable is given in four columns: 1996, 2001, change from 1996 to 2001 and provincial (CA – comparative area).

If one looks at the report in Annexure 2 one immediately observes a few interesting things:

1. The population in the Manenberg area decreased by 4,989 (669 households) people from 1996 to 2001.
2. The Manenberg area mainly consists of Coloured (94.4%) and Black (4.3%) people speaking Afrikaans (69.45) and English (27.9%) as their first language.
3. The percentage of men (46.76%) in the research area is lower than the provincial average (48.5%).
4. The Anglican Church, other Apostolic Churches and other Christian Churches are dominant. Islam is also very strongly represented with 38.6%.
5. There is a high percentage of people older than 20 years who do not finish high school (46.3%) compared to the provincial average (36.1%).
6. The percentage of unemployed people in the Manenberg area (19.3%) is close to the provincial average (17%). It increased by 4.9% from 1996 to 2001.
7. The average income of households per year of R49,472 is lower than the provincial average of R76,000. The average per household in 1996 was R31,358. If inflation is taken into account, income has increased from R31,358 in 1996 to R36,376 in 2001. Hence an increase of only 16% from 1996 to 2001!
8. The composition of the family is worth noting. Extended families (brother/sister, father/mother, grandchild and other-relative) form 25.1% of the average family in the study area.

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9. A high percentage of people in the study area live in a flat in a block of flats (21.9%) and what Census 2001 calls “Town/cluster/semi-detached houses” (15.1%).

Basic demographic indicators taken from Census 2001 are as follows:

- Population: 71,367
- Population groups:
  - Black – 4.3%
  - Coloured – 94.4%
- Age
  - 0-19 years – 40.4%
  - 20-34 years – 24.2%
  - 35-49 year – 18.6%
  - 50 and older – 16.9%
- Average income per household: R 49,472 per year
- Language
  - IsiXhosa – 2.4%
  - Afrikaans – 69.4%
  - English – 27.9%
- Religious affiliation
  - Christian – 57.3%
  - Islam – 38.9%
  - No religion – 2.9%

A few maps are given to paint a demographic picture of the Manenberg area.

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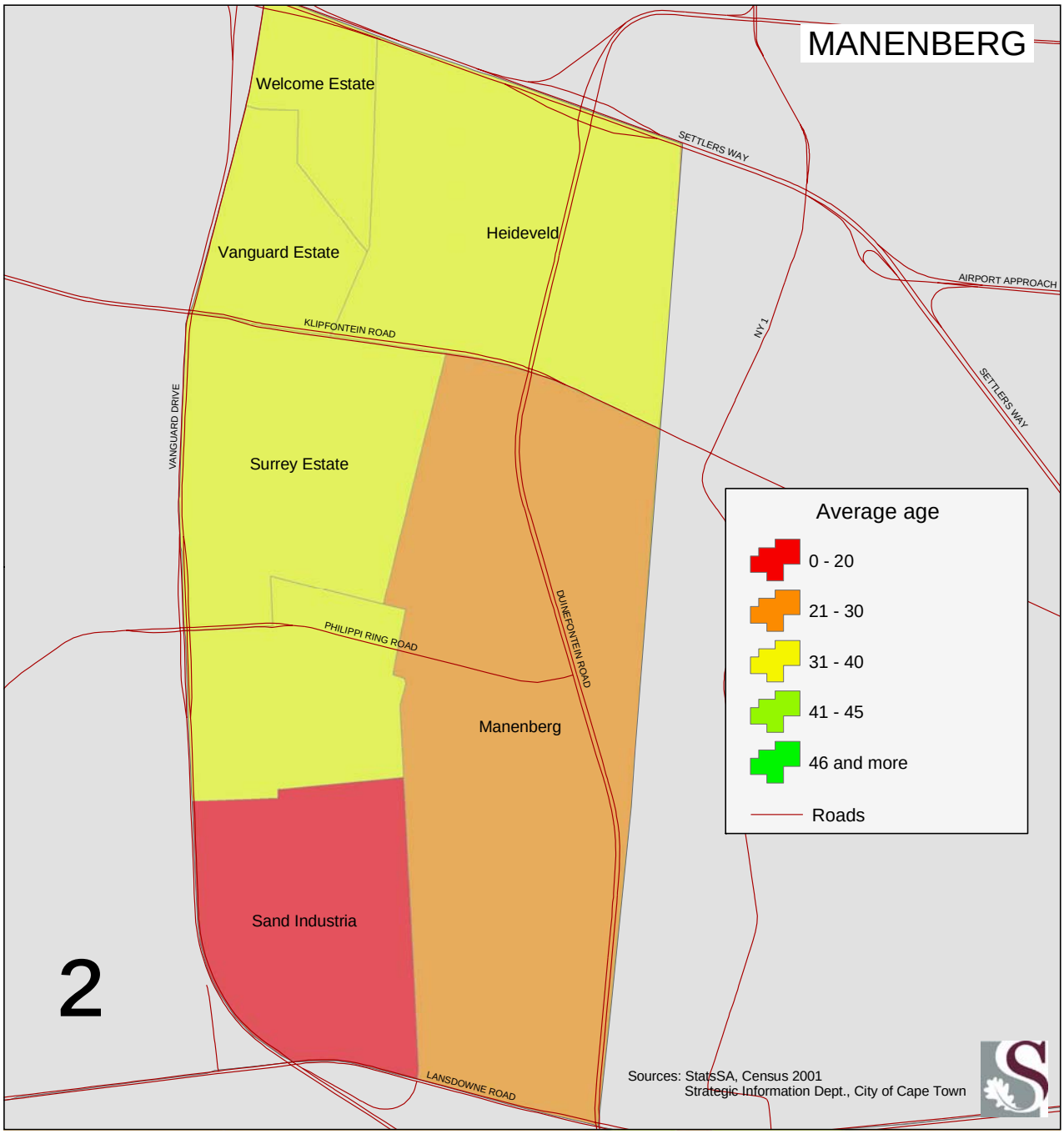
4.1.1 Average age of residents



The map shows the average age of the residents in each of the smaller areas in the Manenberg area area. The average age of the whole area is 28.2 years. Compare this average, for instance, with the average of the Western Cape Province, which is 28.7 years. The average age for the area of research increased a little from 28.2 years to 29.2 years from 1996 to 2001.

It is noticeable that the southern areas have a younger average than the northern areas.

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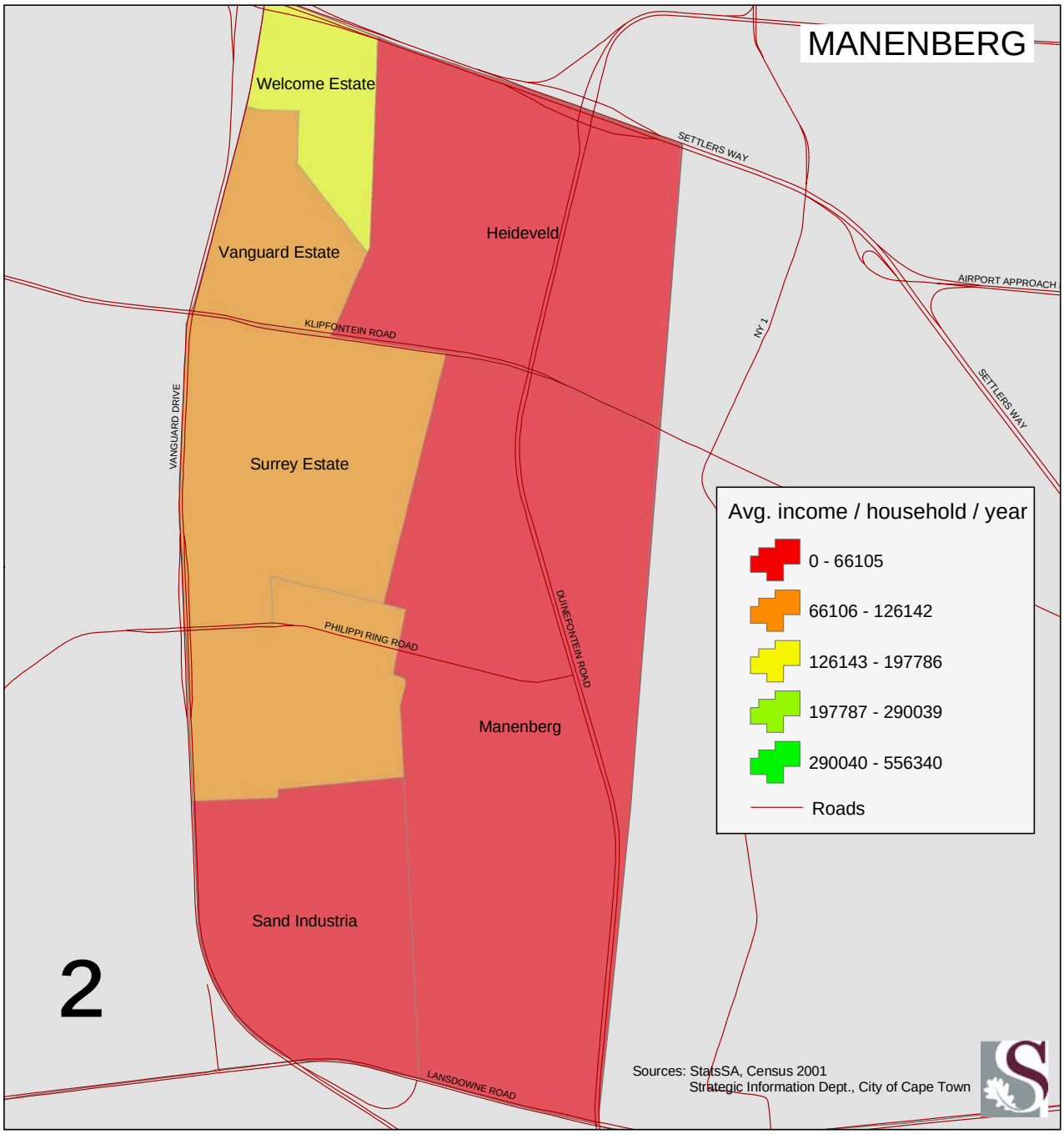
4.1.2 Average income per household



The areas in red indicate the lowest average income (in rand) per household per year, while green indicates a very high average income. Again south and east are the poorer areas with regard to income of the household. Welcome Estate has the biggest average income per household in the research area.

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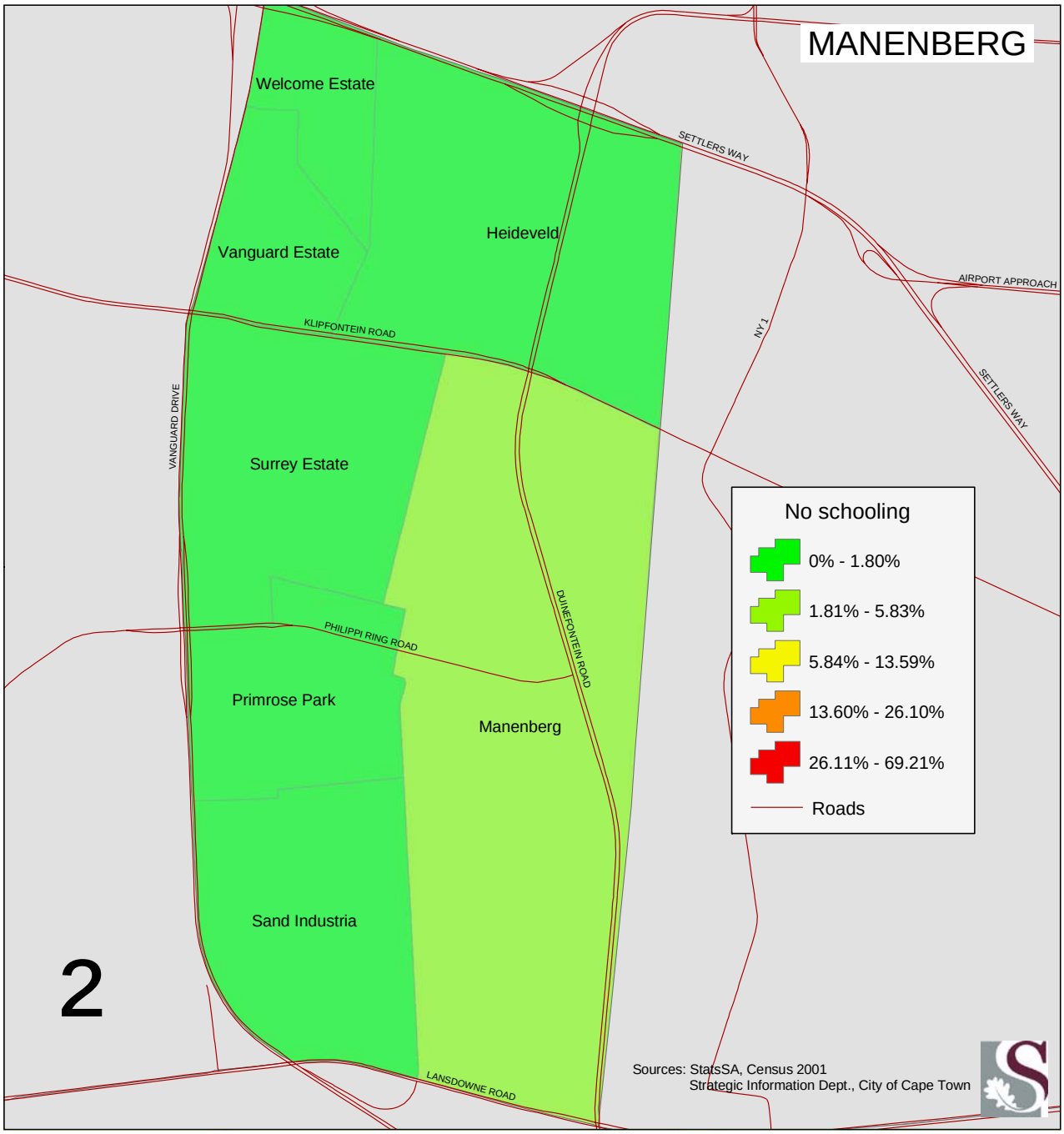
4.1.3 Education: No schooling for adults 20 years and older



The purpose of this map is to show the percentage of adults (20 years and older) who did not have the opportunity to complete any schooling. The percentage for the Manenberg area is 3.2%. This compares very positively with the provincial percentage of 5.8%. The highest percentage was recorded in Manenberg with 3.9%.

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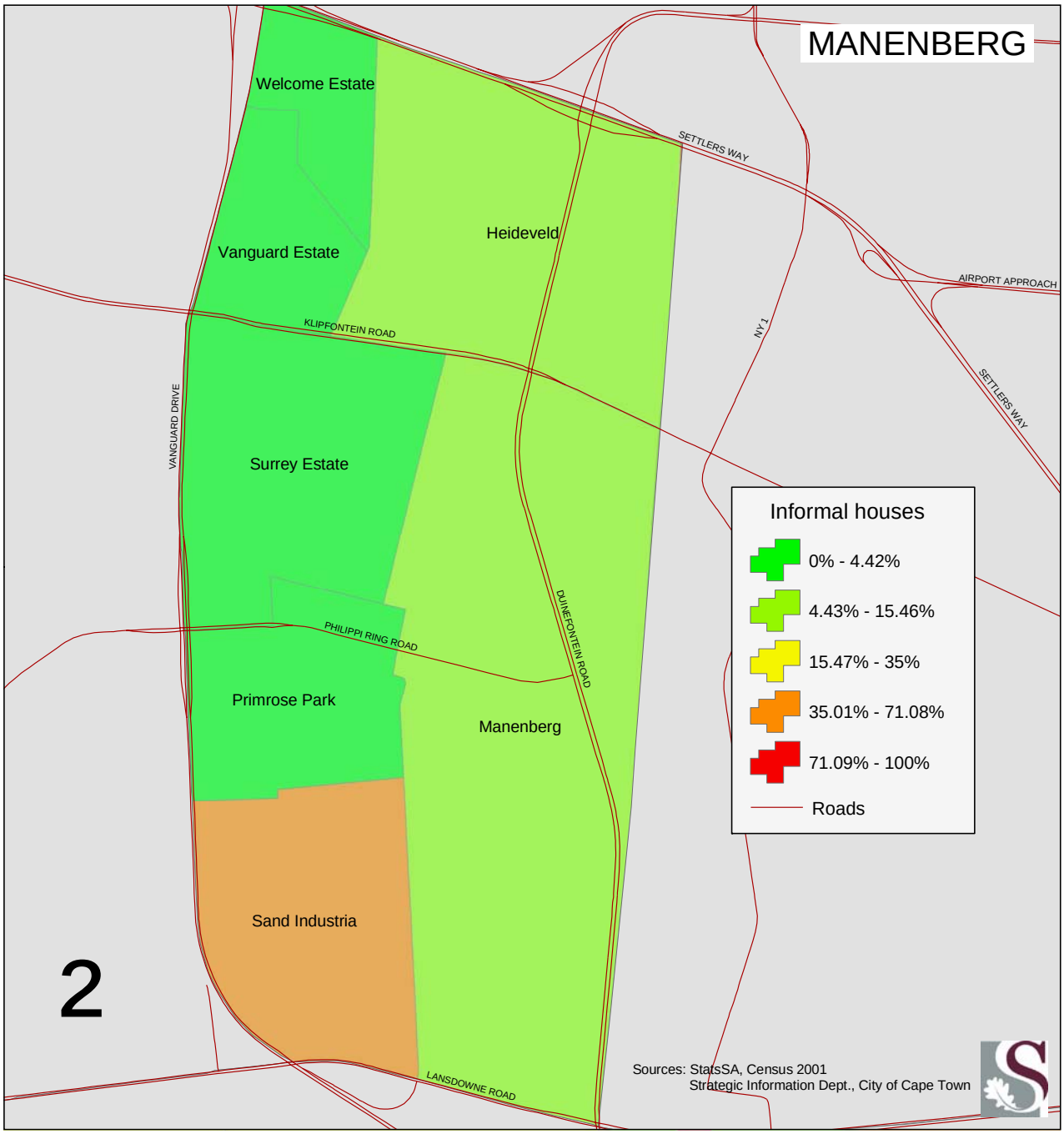
4.1.4 Housing: Informal dwellings



The map shows the percentages of households, in each of the smaller areas of the Manenberg area, where the house was classified by the Census as an informal dwelling.[1] The total percentage of informal dwellings in the Manenberg area is 6.4%. Sand Industria has a very small population but 33% of the dwellings are informal. Manenberg has the next highest percentage with informal houses (7.7%) followed by Heideveld with 6.9%.

[1] The official definition of Census 2001 for an informal dwelling is a combination of two dwelling types: "Informal dwelling/shack in backyard" and "Informal dwelling/shack, NOT in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement" (www.statssa.gov.za).

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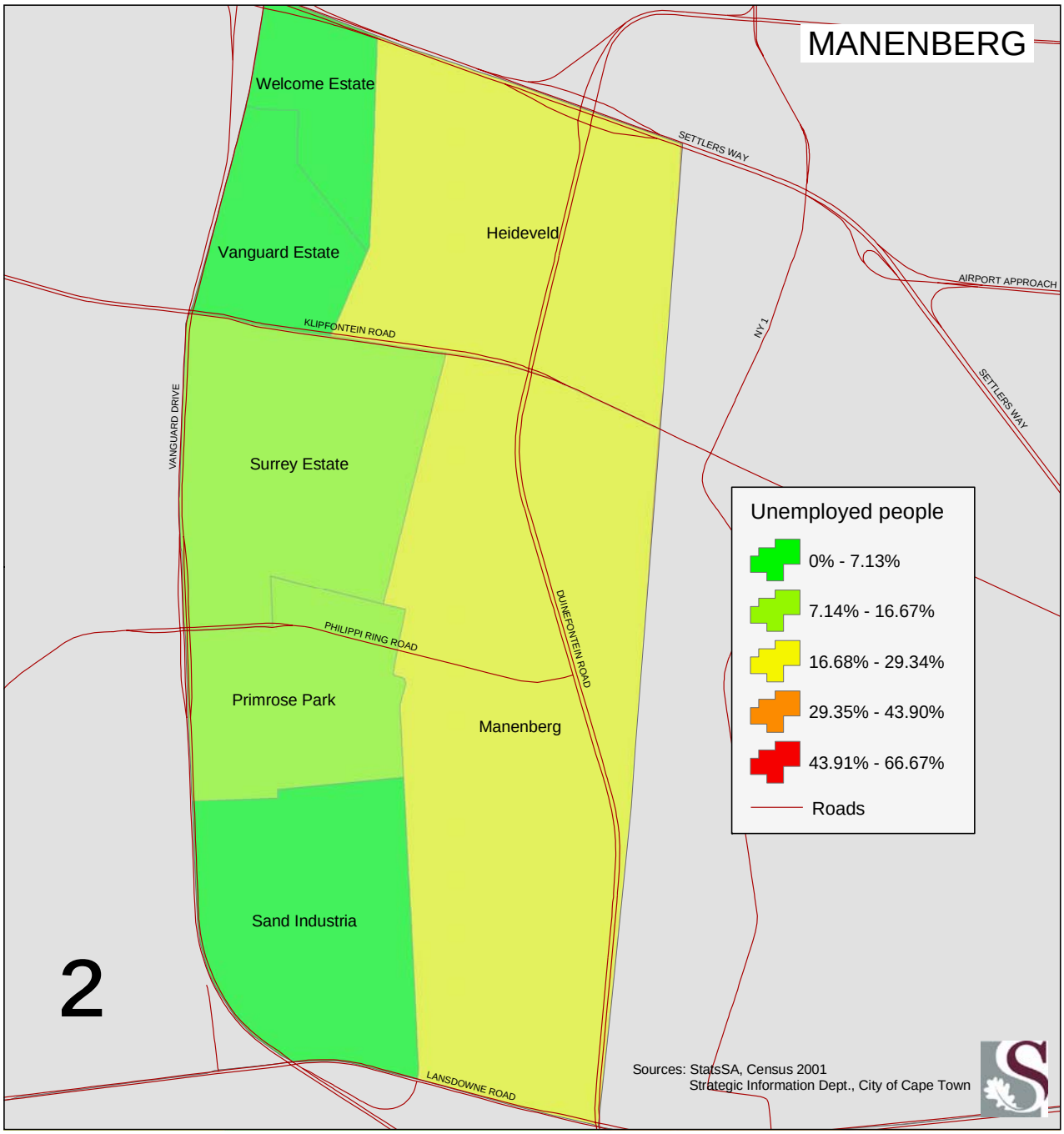
4.1.5 Unemployment



An unemployed person, according to Census 2001, is a person between the ages of 15 and 65 who did not have work, could not find work, has taken active steps to find employment and could start within one week, if offered work.

The Manenberg area has an unemployment percentage (according to StatsSA's definition explained above) of 19.3%. It has grown since Census 1996 from 14.4% to 19.3%. The areas with the highest percentages were Manenberg (22.7%) and Heideveld (19%).

This map follows the same trend as the previous maps, namely that the eastern areas of Manenberg and Heideveld seem to be more at risk of being poor.

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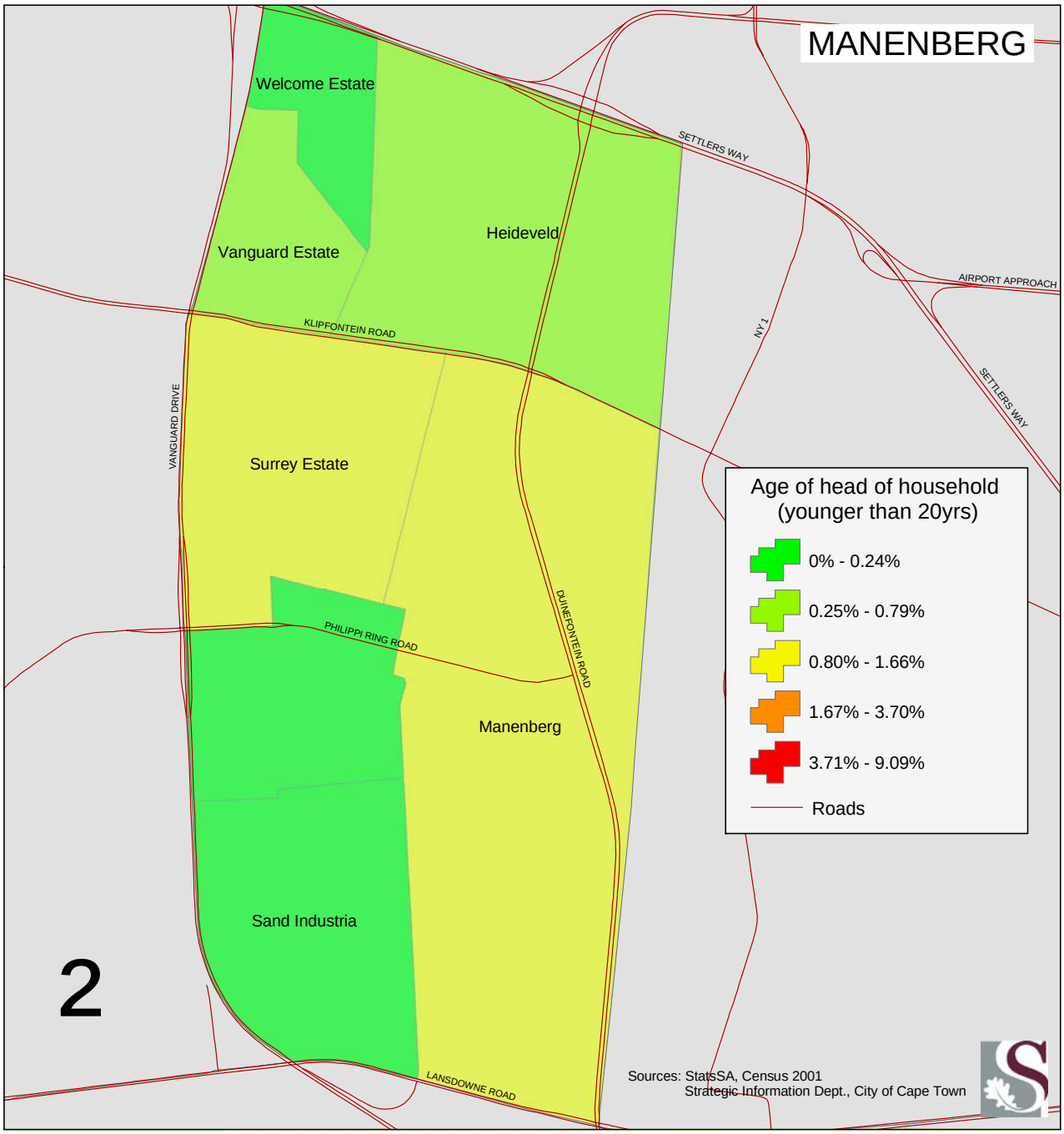
4.1.6 Family: Age of head of household younger than 20 years



The purpose of this map is to depict the possible influence of, for example, HIV/Aids on households by indicating the areas where children younger than 20 years are the heads of households. Here an attempt is made to establish areas with vulnerable households. According to the legend, there are no areas with percentages higher than 1.67%. However, there are two areas (Manenberg and Surrey Estate) with percentages ranging from 0.8% to 1.66%.

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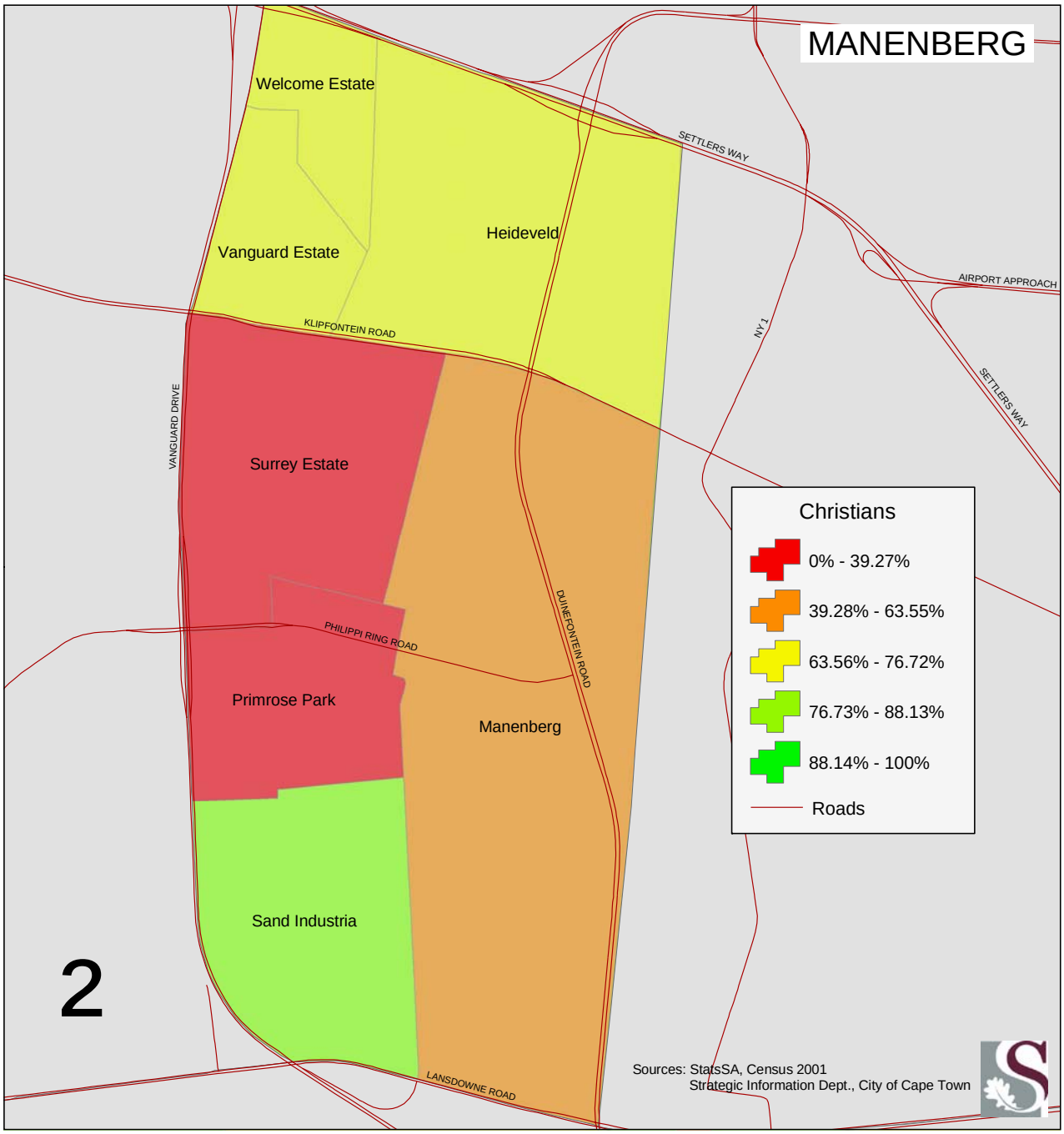
4.1.7 Christian affiliation



The purpose of this map is to indicate the affiliation to Christian denominations in the Manenberg area. All the answers of respondents in Census 2001 were indexed into 67 groups, 62 religious groups and five other categories (e.g. “not stated”). This map shows all people who indicated that they are affiliated with a Christian church or denomination.

As was indicated above, 57.3% of the people in the Manenberg area indicated that they are affiliated with the Christian religion. There is one area with a very high percentage, e.g. Sand Industria (100%). Keep in mind, however, that this area has a very small population. On the other hand, Surrey Estate has the lowest percentage at 29.3%.

There are areas in the Manenberg area with significant percentages of people affiliated with Islam, e.g. Surrey Estate with 68.3% and Primrose Park with 60%.

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4.2 GPS phase

4.2.1 Places of worship

A summary of all the places of worship is given below. There are a total of 99 places where people worship. Congregants utilise different venues for this purpose, e.g. houses, formal buildings, schools or other places. 80.8% of all places are Christian, followed by Muslim places with 18.2%.

Table 2: Places of worship

	House	Formal church building	School building	Other	Total	%
Christian	6	45	27	2	80	80.8
Muslim	8	4	3	3	18	18.2
Hindu	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jewish	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Traditional African Belief	1	0	0	0	1	1.0
Other religions	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	**15**	**49**	**30**	**5**	**99**	**100**

A map showing the 80 places of Christian worship is provided below. If one looks at the distribution more closely, one can draw a few conclusions.

- Churches are spread more densely on the eastern side of the study area.
- For the Manenberg area as a whole there is one church for every 511 people (see Table 4). Compare this figure with, for example, Helderberg Basin, where there is on average one church for every 660 people, Khayelitsha one church for every 1,201, Southern Suburbs one church for every 1,356 people and Mitchell's Plain with one church for every 528 people.
- There are areas with no churches, namely Welcome Estate, Vanguard Estate, Surrey Estate and Sand Industria.
- The areas with the most churches are Manenberg (55) and Heideveld (24). This, however, does not tell the whole story.
- If the ratio of people per church in specific areas is calculated, a different perspective emerges. The areas where the ratio of people per church is the lowest are Heideveld (347) and Manenberg (497) and Primrose Park (665).
- On the other hand, there are areas with no churches e.g. Surrey Estate with a population of 6,515 people and Vanguard Estate with a population of 2,536 people.

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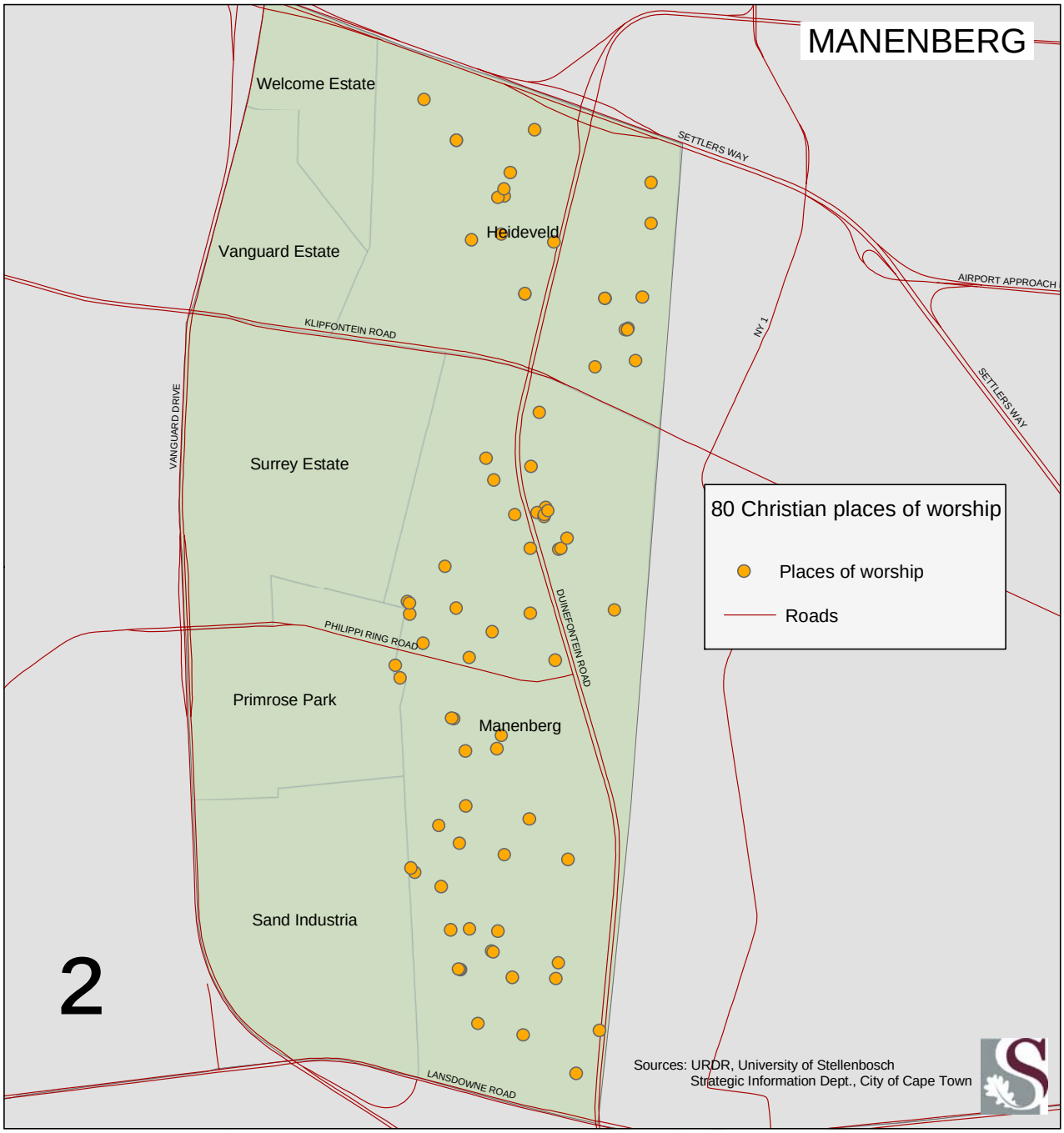

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4.2.2 Liquor outlets

The number of liquor outlets (84) is less than the Christian places of worship. A few observations can be made:

- Of the 84 liquor outlets 80 (95%) are shebeens.
- There are three areas with no liquor outlets, namely Sand Industria, Vanguard Estate and Welcome Estate.
- The areas with the most liquor outlets are Manenberg (65) and Heideveld (16).
- If one looks more closely at the number of liquor outlets, it seems as if there is one outlet for every 850 people in the Manenberg area.
- If the ratio of people per liquor outlet is calculated for the different areas, a different perspective emerges. The number of liquor outlets per population is the lowest in Manenberg (one for every 711 people) and Heideveld (one for every 799 people).

Table 3: Summary of Liquor outlets

Liquor stores	1
Night clubs	1
Shebeens	80
Hotels	0
Pubs/Taverns/etc.	2
Other	0
Total	**84**

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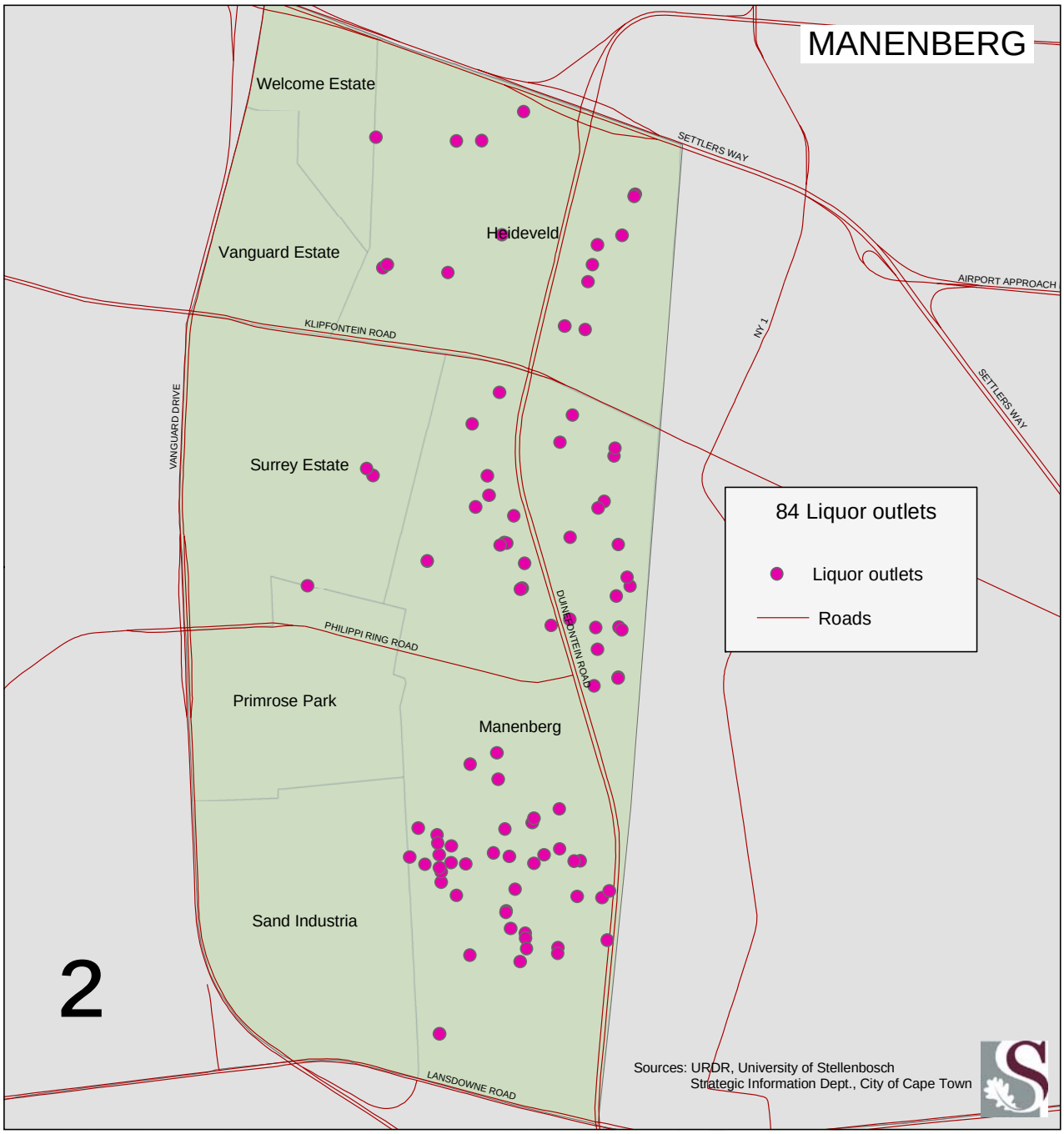

The table below is an attempt to summarise the discussion regarding churches and liquor outlets in an effort to establish possible connections. The columns contain the area, the population of that area, the population in that area that are affiliated with the Christian religion, the percentage of Christians

in the population, number of liquor outlets, number of churches, ratio of people in that area per liquor outlet and lastly ratio of people in that area per church.

Table 4: Summary of places of worship and liquor outlets

Area	Population	Christians	% Christians	Liquor outlets	Churches	Persons/Liquor	Persons/Church
Heideveld	12,783	8,334	65.2%	16	24	799	347
Manenberg	46,238	27,321	59.1%	65	55	711	497
Primrose Park	1,738	665	38.3%	1	1	1,738	665
Sand Industria	21	18	85.7%	0	0	0	0
Surrey Estate	6,515	1,910	29.3%	2	0	3,258	0
Vanguard Estate	2,536	1,666	65.7%	0	0	0	0
Welcome Estate	1,533	997	65.0%	0	0	0	0
Total	**71,364**	**40,911**	**57.3%**	**84**	**80**	**850**	**511**

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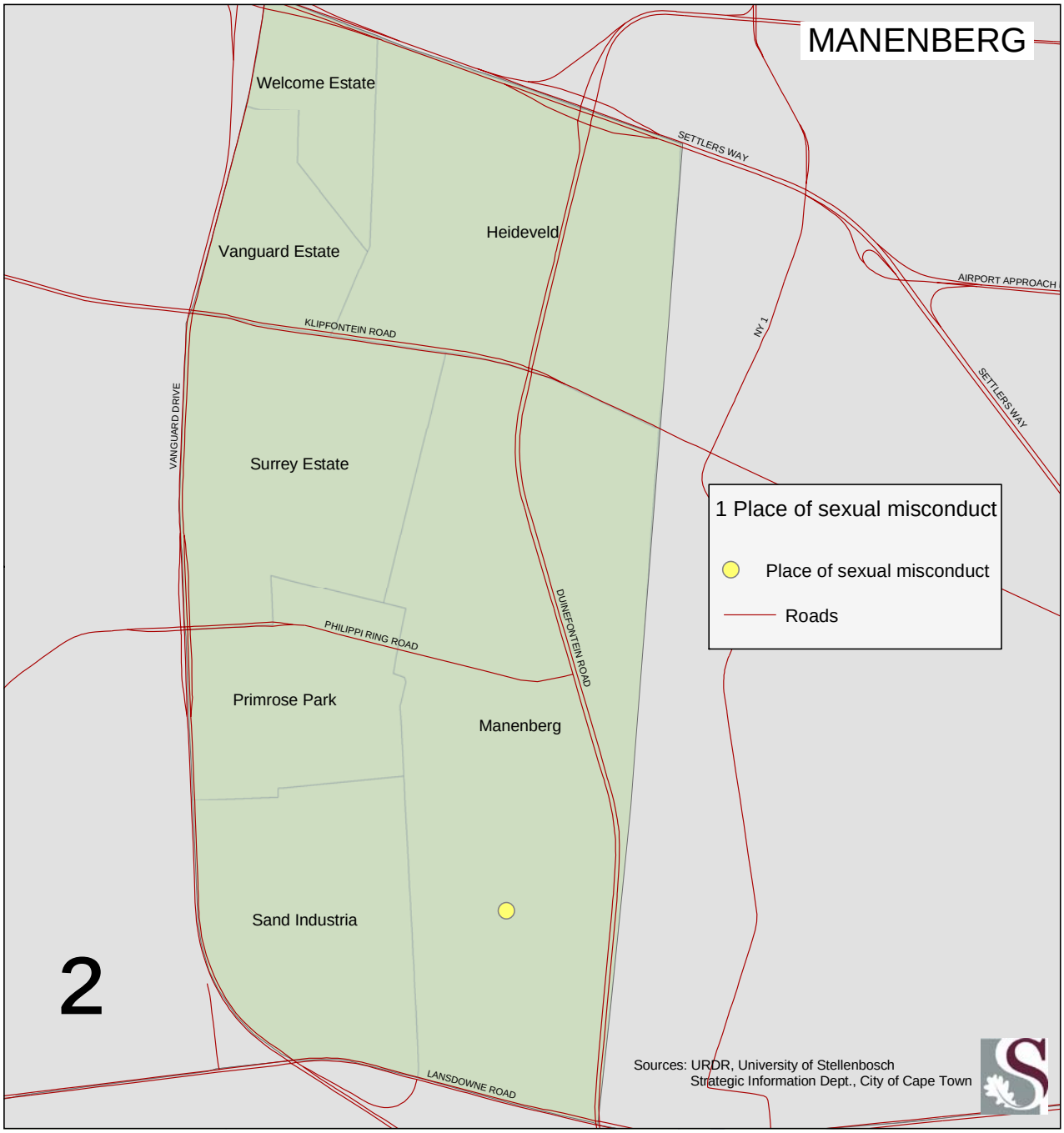
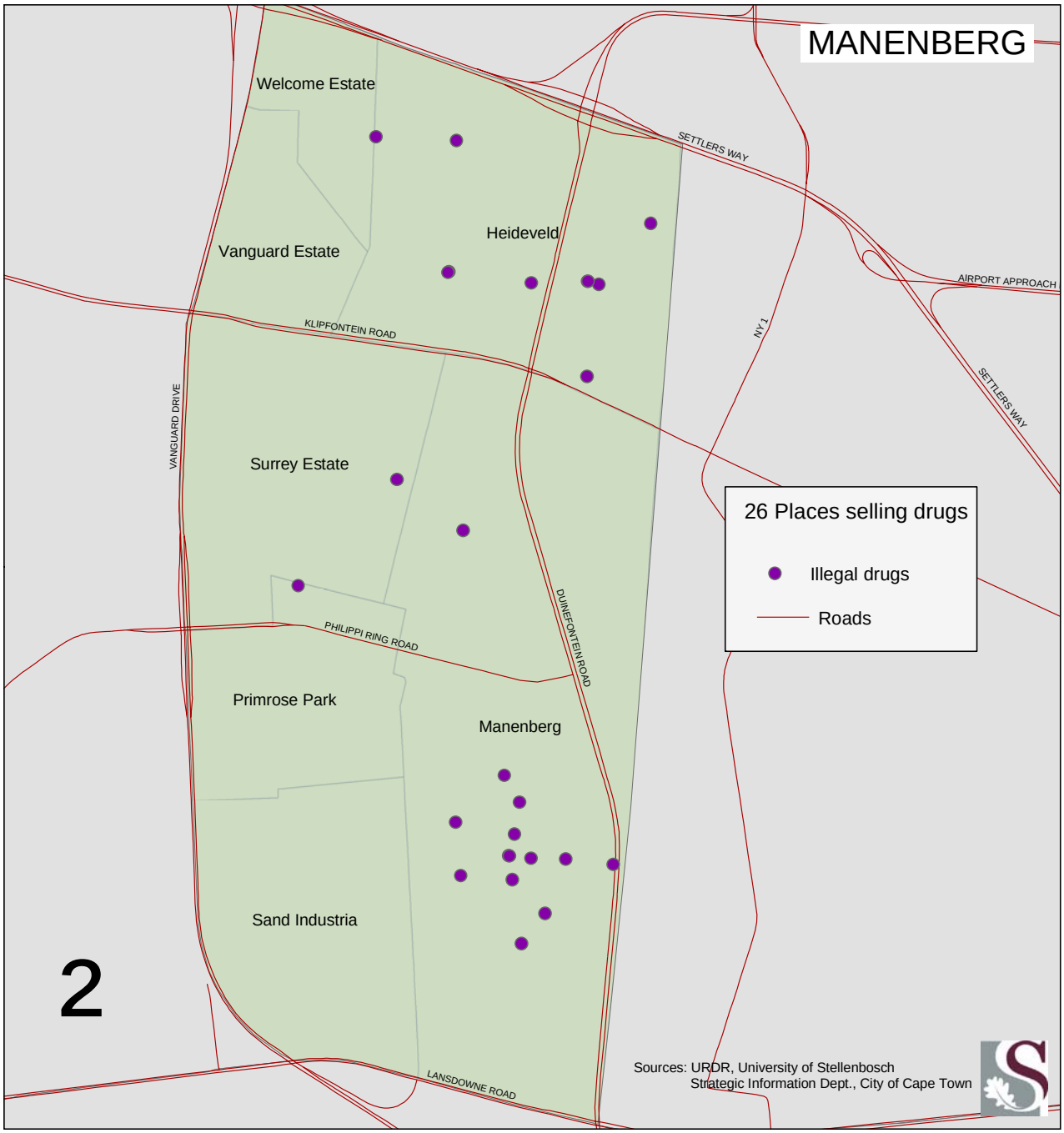
4.2.3 Places of sexual misconduct

There was a total of 1 place mapped.



4.2.4 Selling of illegal drugs

26 places were mapped where drugs are sold illegally. These places are mainly focused in Manenberg and Heideveld.



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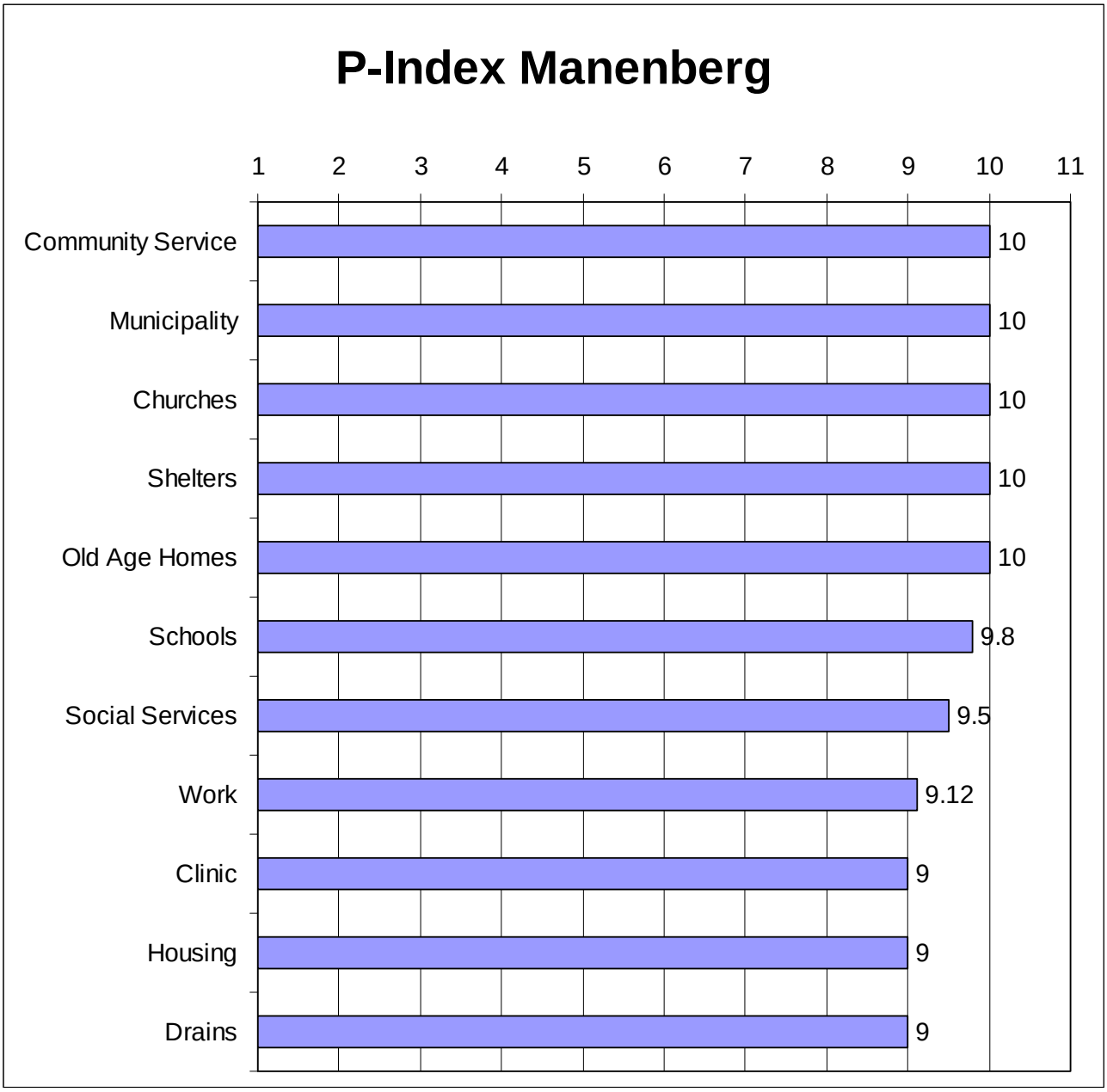
4.3 Needs analysis

A full report of the needs analysis conducted in Manenberg is available at our office. However, a summary of the P-Index, C-Index and Bonding will be given for each area below.

4.3.1 Manenberg

P-Index

A graph summarising the top 11 priorities is given below. The scale varies between 0 and 11, with 11 the highest priority.



It is evident that the community is struggling with major issues. A summary of respondents' feedback on five issues will be given below:

1. Community Service

"People don't have work and they hang around on the streets. If you want to look for work you have to borrow money."

“There needs to be people who have contacts who know of work and who can arrange work/interviews. A type of advice office.”

“And they can also give advice on how to start your own business and help people to get started, and train the people.”

“There can also be volunteer work.”

2. Municipality/drains

“The drains in the street are blocked and this is a problem when it rains. The municipality doesn’t respond to complaints.”

“The drains are always full and don’t get cleaned out.”

“The council needs to fix this problem.”

3. Shelters

“There are no night shelters in Manenberg, and the hobos have nowhere to go.”

4. Old Age Homes

“Old people are left astray because their children don’t care about them. Some old people have to stay on their own.”

“The old people are sick and have no one to look after them.”

“Jobs can be created at old-age home for those who are experienced in home care, nursing etc.”

5. Housing

“There are too many people living in one house. If they build more houses it could also be a form of job creation.”

“The roofs leak.”

“You have to wait very long to get a house after you have applied.”

“The windows and doors don’t close properly and the doors can’t be locked. There are also a lot of broken windows and taps. It takes very long to get the house fixed.”

“The work isn’t done properly at the council offices. If you write a complaint in the book you have to wait a long time for a reaction.”

“The youth walk around in the streets because the houses are too full, and then they get involved in drugs.”

“There is only 1 toilet and this has to be shared between 3 families.”

“The children are constantly sick because of the bad air in the house and everybody who is sick breathes in the small space.”

C-Index

A graph of the C-index is given below. The scale varies between 0 and 11, where 11 indicates high satisfaction. The three facilities and services rated the highest were religion, transport and water. On the other hand, the sectors with lowest satisfaction are safety, income, sanitation and housing. Religion is the sector which is viewed most positively. This provides for an opportunity to enter the community via the religious sector.

People had the following to say about the **safety** issue:

Street lights

“The street lights don’t work and it is very dark.”

“The children throw stones at the lights and break them.”

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"It is very dark in the veld at night, and you have to walk home across the veld. This is dangerous because you can't see if there are other people there."

Gangsterism

"Gangsterism causes a lot of trouble. We need to get rid of the gangs."

"The people are very rude."

"They use the children. They hide guns away where the children play."

Safety

"Neighbourhood watch is not active anymore."

"There is a lot of vandalism. We need security at the school."

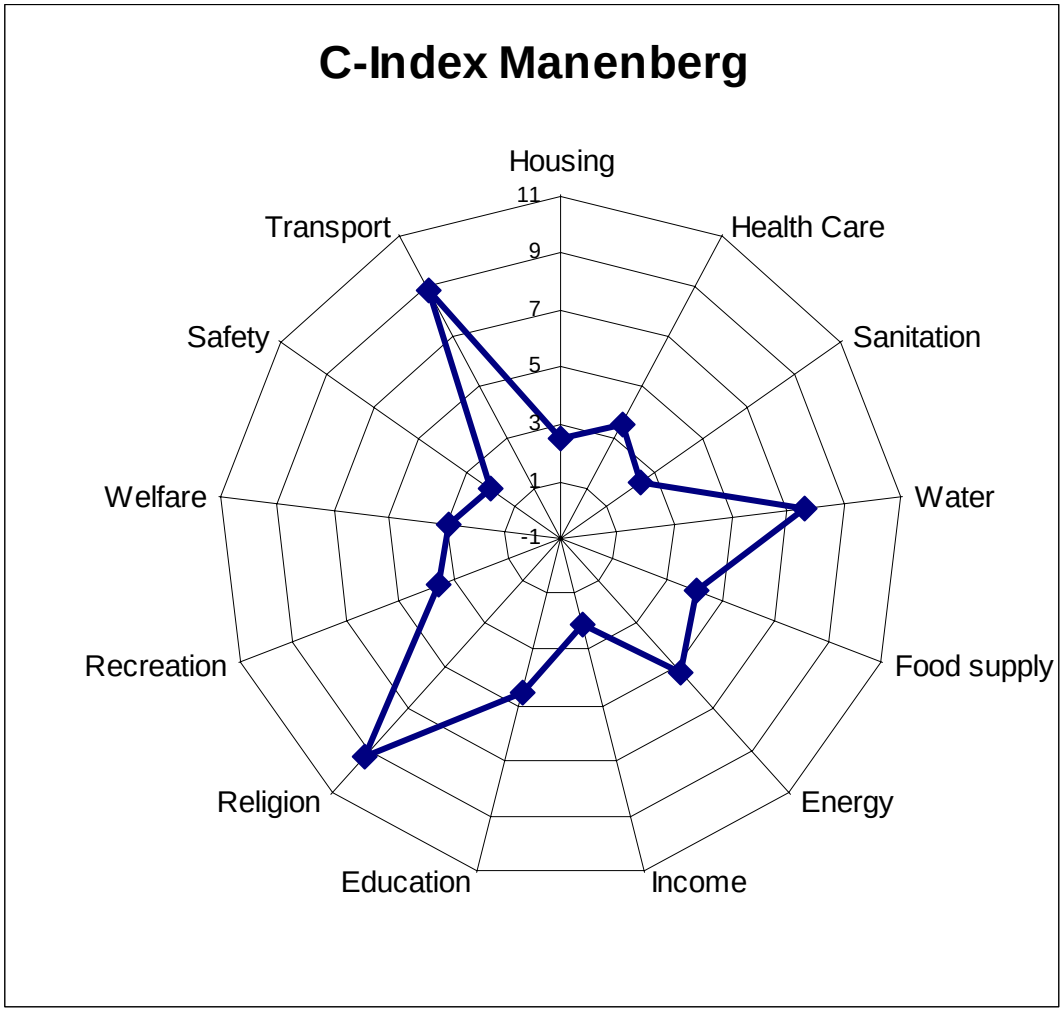
Police Station/Police

"The police come too late if there is trouble."

"The police are involved in the drug-dealing."

"The police are scared of the gangsters."

"There is racism in the police – they hit you when you are just walking down the street."



Bonding

Again the scale varies between 0 and 11, where 11 is the highest value in a positive sense. Three questions were asked to establish the level of bonding in the community. The average responses are given below:

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1. To what extent do you consider the community to be your home? 9.6
2. How close do you feel to your friends in the community? 9.4
3. To what extent can you rely on the community to come to your aid? 3.9

The average figure for bonding in Manenberg is 7.6.

Summarising the needs analysis in Manenberg, the following aspects were observed. Bonding does not seem to be a great problem in Manenberg. The people feel that they feel a part of the community. They do, however, seem a bit uncertain as to whether the community will come to their aid if they need help and have a problem. Drug abuse seems to be one of the major problems facing this community, alongside unemployment and housing. They seem to imply that the unemployment is a cause of the drug abuse and the crime in the area.

The residents of Manenberg feel that they are ostracised by the surrounding areas. Everyone looks down on them and thinks that because they come from Manenberg they are no good. They feel that they are not helped enough by government because they are a coloured community – the black communities get all the help.

Religion in the area seems to be strong. This could be used as an important instrument for welfare and social work, as well as offering extra-curricular activities and training courses.

4.4 Secondary data

Three secondary sources of data were added as layers of information into the GIS: census data, a database from the City of Cape Town Health directorate, and lastly crime statistics from SAPS.

4.4.1 Census data

Examples of the demographics of the Manenberg area taken from census data were given above.

4.4.2 Health data

The results of the analysis of the database showing the causes of death in the CMA population will be given.

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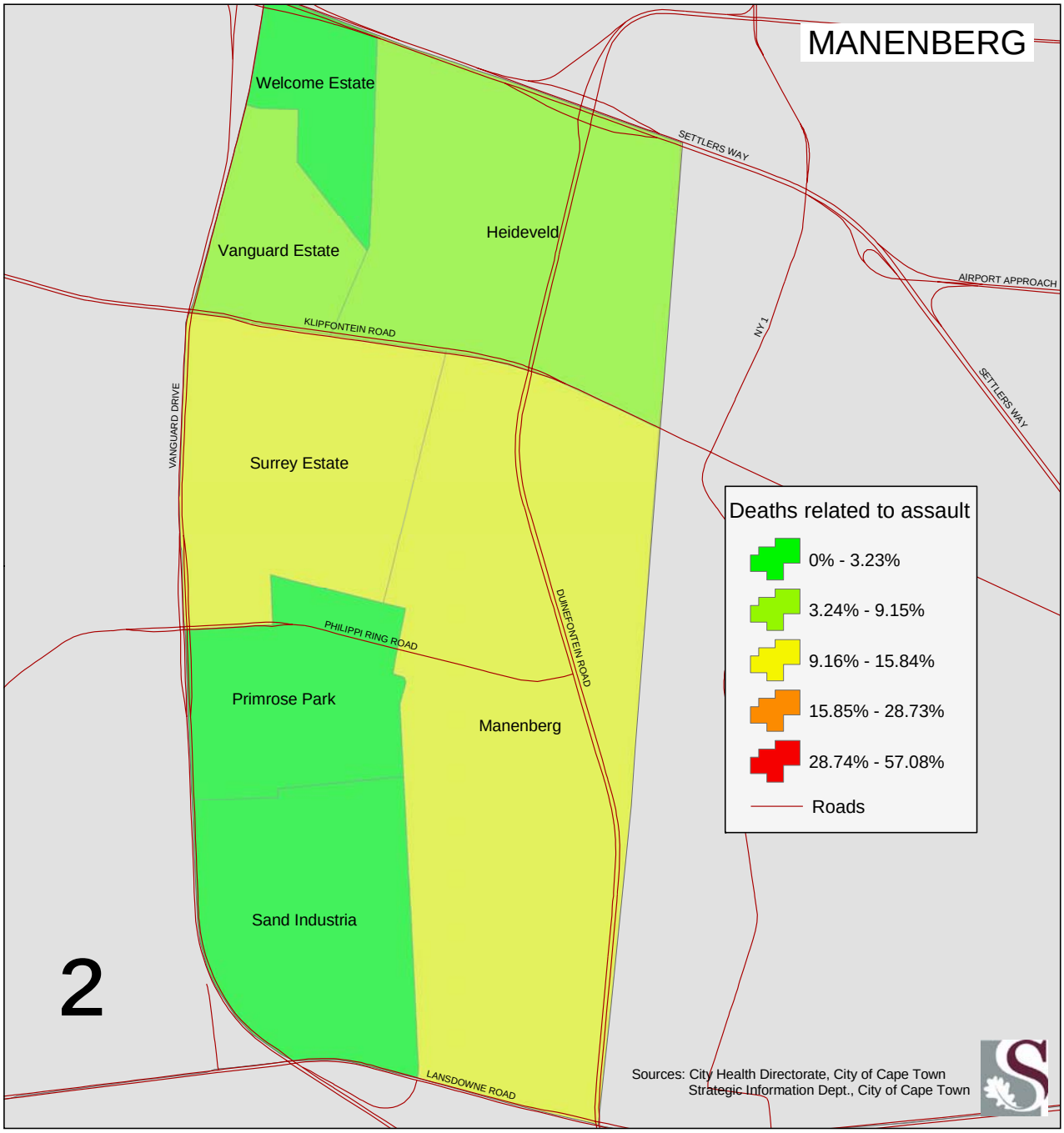
4.4.2.1 People who died due to assault



The map shows the percentage of people in the Manenberg area who died in 2001 as a result of physical assault. The percentages are shown for each of the smaller areas of the Manenberg area. This map indicates Manenberg and Surrey Estate as the most violent areas in the study area.

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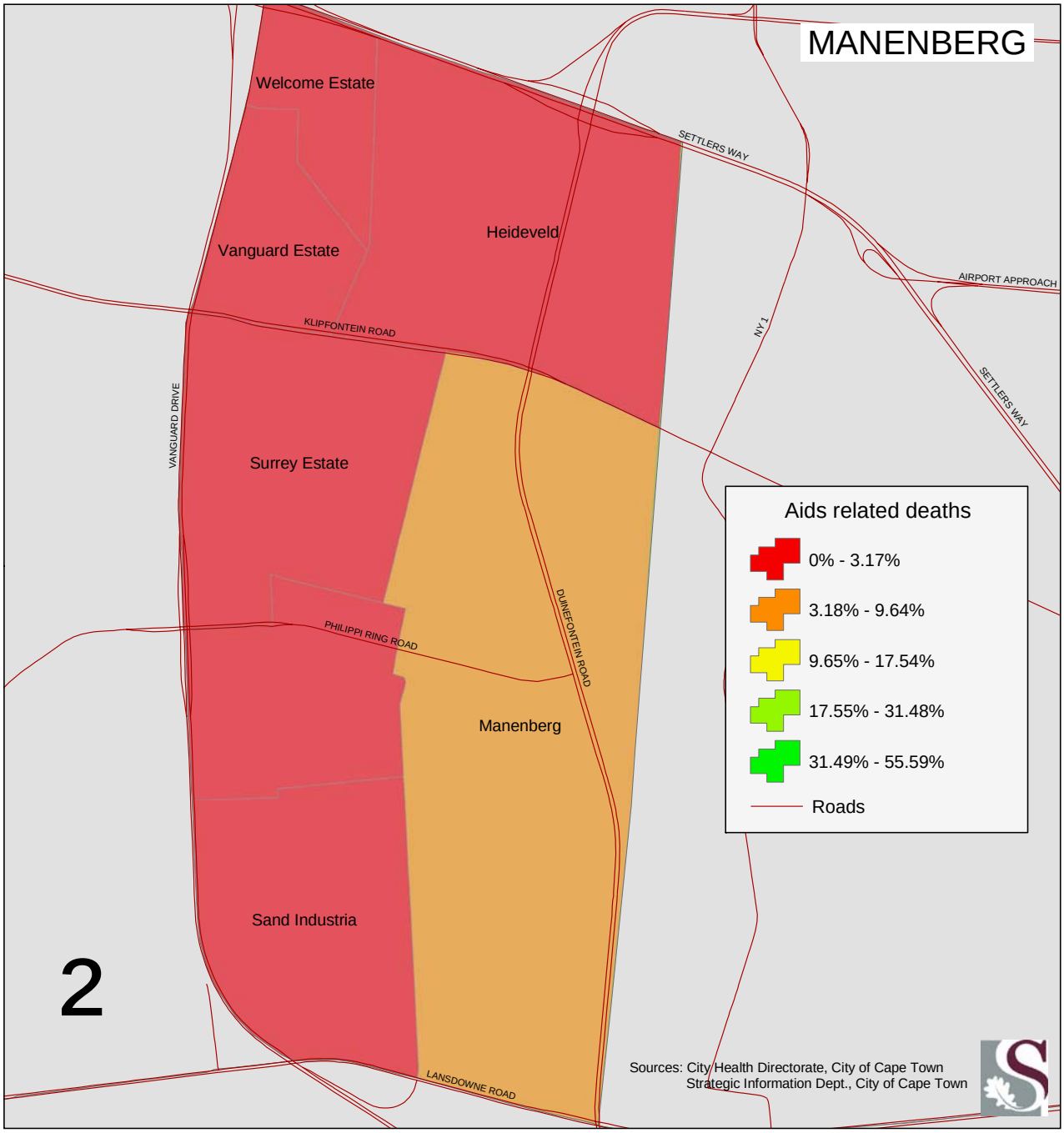
4.4.2.2 The number of HIV/Aids-related deaths



The percentage of people in the Manenberg area who died in 2001 as a result of some or other disease together with HIV/Aids is shown on this map. Manenberg is the area with the highest percentage of people who died of HIV/AIDS-related causes.

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4.4.3 Crime data: SAPS

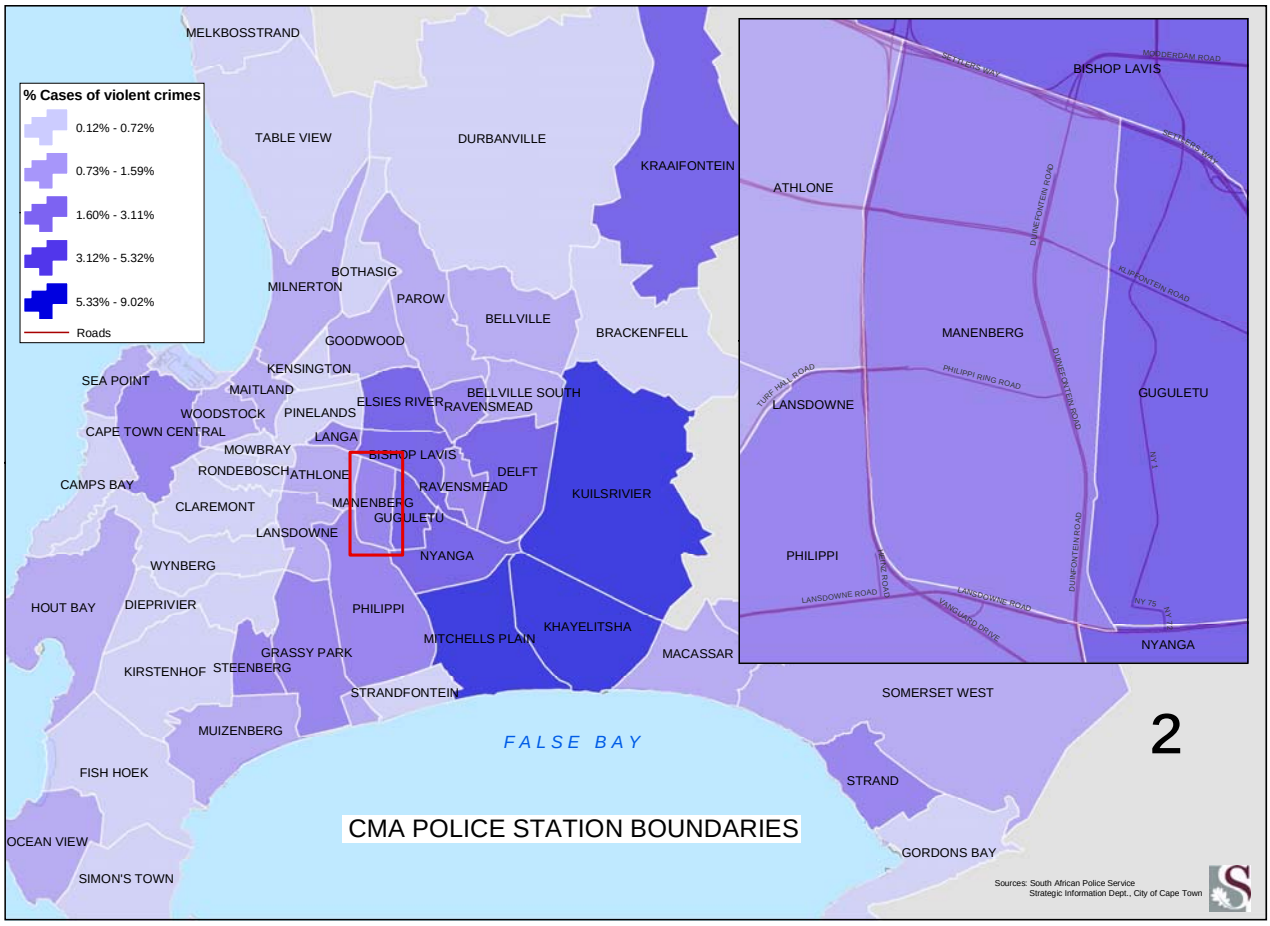
a. Sexual crimes (rape, attempted rape).

b. Assault (indecent assault, common assault, assault with grievous bodily harm).

The next two maps show the boundaries of the police stations in the city of Cape Town. The graduated colours on the maps indicate the intensity at which a certain kind of crime occurs within the service area of a specific police station in relation to the overall occurrence of the same kind of crime in the rest of the City of Cape Town. In other words, the darker the colour for a specific area, the higher the incidence of the crime for that area in relation to the rest of the City. The percentages which each colour represents can be seen in the legend of the map.

The only police station that services the area partially or completely located within the study area is Manenberg. The boundaries of the study area are indicated in purple on the map.

4.4.3.1 Violent crimes/assault



It is evident from the graduated colours that the study area in total has a medium rate of occurrences of violent crimes compared to the rest of the City of Cape Town.

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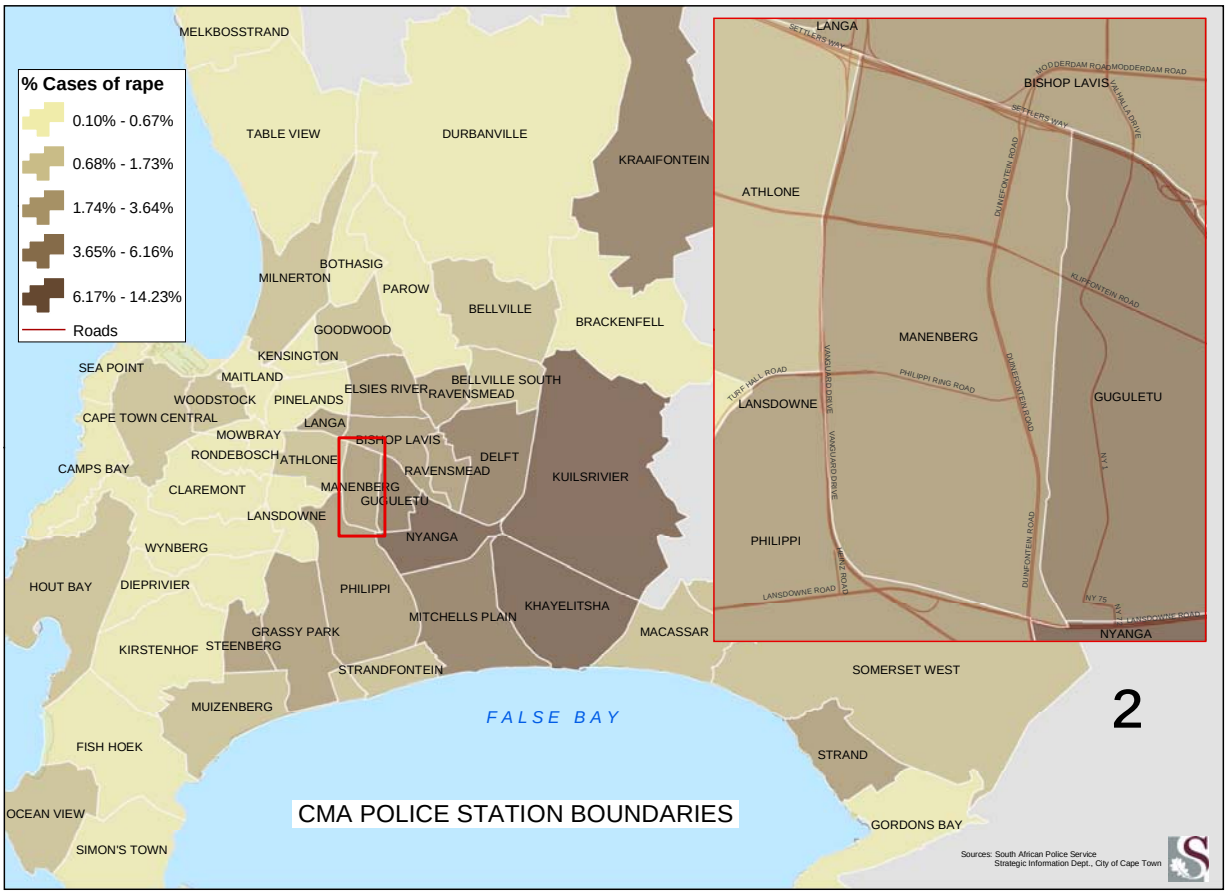
4.4.3.2 Sexual crimes/rape



On this map we see the same phenomenon as on the previous map, which depicts the occurrences of violent crimes. The graduated colours indicate that in total the study area has a medium rate of occurrences of rape.

5 DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

The feedback of the results will be provided at a meeting held during the second half of 2004.

The Unit also developed a website where the research partners can view the results of the research (http://www.sun.ac.za/theology/urdr.htm).

6 CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion we want, firstly, to summarise the results and, secondly, direct concluding remarks to the church leaders.

Summarising the demographics of Manenberg, it seems that the following points can be made:

- The community is, socio-economically speaking, Coloured, Afrikaans/English speaking, slightly declining and poor;
- There are a high percentage of people older than 20 years who do not finish high school (46.3%) compared to the provincial average (36.1%);
- The average income is well below the provincial average. Unemployment also grew from 14.4% in 1996 to 19.3% in 2001. This is a big concern;
- Affiliation with the Christian religion in Manenberg is only 57.3%, compared to the provincial percentage of 81.9%.

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Examination of the GPS phase produces very interesting results. There is a total of 80 Christian places of worship. Most of these churches worship in formal church buildings, followed by schools as venues. How do we interpret this - positively or negatively? The answer is: probably a little of both. It can be viewed as a sign of disunity in the Christian community. Some churches certainly do have a history of disruption. The 80 churches are witness to this reality. This is most unfortunate.

But one can also view the distribution of churches positively in the sense of their potential impact in the Manenberg area. Churches are probably the only organisations in the Manenberg area that have contact with virtually every household in the community. The distribution definitely adds to the churches' potential to influence the community.

We would also like to argue that more churches can be planted. The ratio is one church for every 511 people. Generally speaking, the ratio is smaller in poorer communities. There are possible reasons for this. More affluent people are able to travel to churches further away from them. Concomitantly churches in richer areas possibly have the infrastructure (full-time pastors, telephones, fax lines, e-mail and buildings to serve more people. On the other hand, people in poorer areas mostly have to walk to the church of their preference.

Ideally, in a community such as Manenberg there should be one church for every 400 people. This would mean a total of 178 churches for the Manenberg area. In other words, a total of 98 more churches is needed to minister effectively to the community. These churches can be planted in areas where the ratio of population per church is low or where there are no churches, e.g. Surrey Estate, Vanguard Estate and Welcome Estate.

However, all the liquor outlets have a heavy impact on the community. There is a total of 84 liquor outlets. What is just as distressing is that there is one outlet for every 850 people. Alcohol also facilitates other crimes which impact on the community, e.g. violent crimes, especially domestic violence, etc.

The number of places where drugs are sold is exceptionally high (26 places). When one reads this statistic together with the needs analysis report of how the community feels the burden of drugs, gangsterism and crime, a bleak picture emerges.

The needs analysis report from Manenberg tells a story of poverty, of persons being caught up in the cycle of gangs, crime, drugs and poor housing. The cluster of **crime, lack of security, gangs and drugs** recurs as the main problems that need to be addressed. At the root of these problems lies poverty, sometimes abject poverty.

Unfortunately we were not able to access in time the crime statistics for the smaller units within each police station's jurisdiction to identify specific areas of need. The SAPS recently (since the pilot project in Helderberg Basin) changed their policy in terms of which these data can be accessed. We recently received permission to access and process the data. As soon as we receive the data, they will be processed and made available.

However, it seems from the maps that, compared to the rest of the city, the research area is definitely an area where assault and rape are problems.

The data from City Health confirms the violent nature of the Manenberg area community. Assault is a major reason why people died in the research area during 2001.

Summarising the above discussion, one can conclude that the areas below can be called "hot spots". The reason is that they consistently reappear as areas of need.

- Socio-economically speaking, the areas to the east, Manenberg and Heideveld, are hot spots.

Concluding remarks on the church as a role-player in development

Since the mid-1980s South Africa has gone through far-reaching transformations. The two most prominent ones were getting rid of the yoke of apartheid and entering into a new democratic

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dispensation with the first democratic elections held in 1994. The South African population is currently celebrating the 10th anniversary of these elections. Since 1994 the country has also developed and accepted one of the most liberal constitutions in the world. South Africa is now governed according to a constitution in which human rights are spelled out. The country as whole and local communities are still grappling with the realities of living in a post-apartheid democracy.

It is evident, however, that daunting challenges still face South Africa after the *miracle* of its peaceful transition. Overwhelming poverty and poverty-related problems, such as the HIV/Aids pandemic, face Africa. South Africa is comprised of both a rich and a poor world. Previously, the apartheid laws marked boundaries between these two worlds. Now new boundaries are developing along, inter alia, political-power and class-related lines. Social transformation, implying the way society and culture change in response to such factors as economic growth, war or political upheavals, is particularly relevant to the continuing transformation of communities in post-apartheid South Africa.

Firstly, the paradigm of church leaders must be challenged. Many pastors only live, think and plan within the paradigm of their own local organization. Sometimes, they are guilty of ambitiously building their own kingdoms in their churches. Leaders must focus more on the kingdom of God and the community. Instead of keeping believers inside the church, members should be empowered and mobilised to live "out there." Thus, when reflecting on community transformation, they should consider strategies that operate at several levels. Churches need to form partnerships with the community, other churches and other role-players. Transformation will not happen at only one level.

Secondly, let's examine the church from a development perspective. Since 1994 South Africans have been living in a *secular, pluralist, democratic society*. Such a society has various public institutions, organizations and initiatives that fill the public space. Free from government intervention, individuals can organize themselves into autonomous organizations. The church is an example of such an organization, competing with government and business for room in the public space.

The church is also a *volunteer organization* and thus forms part of the dynamics of volunteer organizations, over against the government sector, which has the ability to demand resources by means of threat, power and coercion. The business sector operates with economic power by selling products and services, while volunteer organizations specialise in the *power of consensus*. People commit to a volunteer organization to the extent that they identify with its *vision and values*. They remain committed to the point that they are able to realise themselves through the organization. The power of these organizations resides in their values, vision, independence and services that they render to improve the community's quality of life. On the other hand, such organizations are very sensitive as regards their membership. Therefore, the more vital their vision and values, the greater the number of members!

Thus, as a volunteer organization, the church competes for public space by communicating and living a **vision and values** for the community.

A second developmental perspective on the church is its role as agent for development. Traditionally, the church has always been involved in ministries of charity. These services focus on people's immediate needs, for example, food, housing and medical services, especially during and after wars and natural disasters. In fact, the church probably has the best organized networks locally and internationally for delivering these services.

However, if churches accept the challenge to play a role in developing sustainable communities, they should also implement strategies other than merely providing relief. Churches must develop strategies to increase people's capacities to meet their own needs through self-reliant action (community development). Churches should also adopt strategies that attempt to develop sustainable systems: churches that work with major national role-players to reorient policies and working modes in a sustained process of using and raising resources in such a way that the challenges can be dealt with effectively. Lastly, churches should develop people's movements: decentralized action to

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involve people in a movement at grassroots level, where there is less focus on money and resources, and more on motivating social energy in movements.

The **values** underlying these activities are threefold. Firstly, development should be *people-centred*, that is people must be able to participate in their own development, which must meet basic felt needs. It often happens that churches start ministries in response to perceived needs, not necessarily the people's real needs. Their felt needs are a need to belong, to be significant and important, and a need for a reasonable amount of security. Secondly, development must be *sustainable* and, thirdly, there should be *empowerment* of both the helpers and those who are being helped.

In conclusion, the Christian religion has the potential to influence the community. The sets of information presented on the Christian religion definitely indicate that the Christian religion does have the potential to promote change. The success of initiatives will depend on:

1. The values/ideas which they employ; the symbols and images they use. Religious ideas about poverty, women and family, the environment, the local community, safety and security, peace, reconciliation, social justice, equity, etc. will have an influence;
2. Leadership - leadership that expresses the desired change and lives it, leadership that walks the talk. These leaders must be *prophets* who declare the path, affirm the values and act as symbol senders. Alternatively, leadership can be a networking organization;
3. Their capacity to be inclusive and effect unification will create the space for change;
4. The initiative must integrate deep spiritual transformation with social transformation;
5. The potential of the Christian religious group. The internal dynamics of religious communities in Manenberg might also influence this potential;
6. The dialectic relationship of the Christian grouping with the larger society. In other words how is the church influencing society and how is society influencing the church? Are the churches very negative towards society, withdrawing their influence and remaining aloof or do they assertively seek ways to influence society, based on their values, for the better?

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8 ANNEXURES

8.1 Annexure 1: Variants available from research project

1. GPS

1.1 Places of worship (House, formal church building, school building, other)

- Christian
- Muslim
- Hindu
- Jewish
- Traditional African Belief

1.2 Liquor outlets

- Liquor stores
- Night clubs
- Shebeens
- Hotels
- Pub/Tavern
- Other

1.3 Sexual misconduct

1.4 Selling of illegal drugs

2. Needs analysis

Reports from two areas:

- Sir Lowry's Pass
- Lwandle

3. South African Police Service Data

- Rape
- Attempted rape
- Common assault
- Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm
- Indecent assault
- Sexual and/or violent crimes in general

4. Causes of death data – City of Cape Town Health Department

- TB
- Aids & TB
- Aids
- Drug overdose
- Maternal deaths (mothers who died during pregnancy or during labour)
- Transport related deaths

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Assault

[Each variant is separately available for women and men. The average age of death in an area is also available]

5. Censuses of 1996 and 2001 (StatsSA)

Personal:

- Gender
- Populations groups
- Age groups (0-9; 10-19; 20-34; 35-49; 50+)
- First language
- Marital status (20+ years)
- Religious groups
- Education (20+ years)

Economic:

- Employment status (15-65 years)
- Occupation (employed)
- Industry (employed)
- Income per household

Household:

- Number of rooms per dwelling
- Type of dwelling
- Access to water supply
- Access to fuel for lighting
- Gender of head of household
- Age of head of household
- Relationship to head of household
- Year moved to this address (migration)

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8.2 Annexure 2: Demographic Profile of the Manenberg area using Census 1996 and 2001

REPORT ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF MANENBERG AREA

A comparative analysis describing the demographics of your area!

This report is compiled by:

UNIT FOR RELIGION AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

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3. Demographic profile of your area 5

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A.1. Index diagrams on personal variables see attached at back or IndexPersonal.pdf

B. Economic variables 8

B.1. Index diagrams on economic variables see attached at back or IndexEconomic.pdf

C. Household variables 9

C.1. Index diagrams on household variables see attached at back or IndexHouseHold.pdf

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1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION ON REPORT CONTENTS

What is the report about?

The main content of the report is to provide you with comparative information about your area in relation to a comparative area (CA) or town / city or province for more insight into it's demographic profile.

What information are being looked at?

A. Personal variables:	Gender
	Population groups
	Age groups
	First language
	Marital status (20 years and older)
	Religious groups
	Educational qualifications (20 years and older)
B. Economic variables:	Employment status (20 years and older)
	Occupation (employed people)
	Industry (employed people)
	Income per household
C. Household variables:	Number of rooms per dwelling
	Type of dwelling
	Access to water supply
	Access to fuel for lighting
	Gender of head of household
	Age of head of household
	Relationship to head of household

What are being compared?

The comparisons are between:

- the way your area changed from 1996 to 2001 according to the 1996 and 2001 census data;

- the way your area differs from your CA or town/city according to the 2001 census data

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2. DESCRIPTION OF INDEX-DIAGRAMS:

What is an index-diagram?

An index-diagram is a graphic representation of the comparison of one group to another, the groups being your area compared to the CA.

How do I interpret an index-diagram? (refer to figure 1)

- A diagram consists of axes:
  * each axis represents a different characteristic
  (in figure 1, each axis represents the marital status of people)

- Two values are plotted on each axis, these are index values:

  * the blue line is what the index value of your area would be if there is no difference between it and the CA

  * the red line is the actual index value of your area

- The comparative indices are calculated in the following way:

  * an index value of 100 of your area (red line) indicates that it does not differ from the CA. An index value of 150 indicates that your area is 1.5 times the CA average. A value of 50 indicates that your area is estimated to be only one-half of the CA average

  * the actual index value of your area (red line) is calculated by taking for example the percentage of people who are married in your area and dividing it by the percentage of people who are married in the whole of the CA and multiplying it by 100, (25% / 10%) * 100 = 250. Therefore 2.5 times the national average

  * as has been sad earlier; if there is no difference between the your area's average and that of the CA, (25% / 25%) * 100 = 100, the index value will always be 100. Therefore, the blue line always runs through the axis where the value is 100.

When looking at the diagram and the way the red line deviates from the blue one, one gets a good idea of the differences there are between your area and the CA with the index value on each axis showing the degree of deviation.

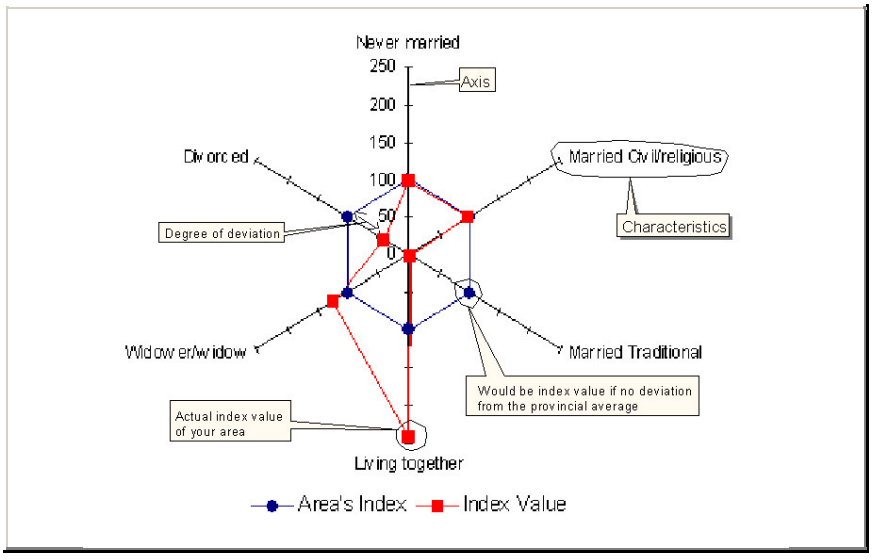

Figure 1: Outset of an index-diagram

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3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION	**1996:**	**76,356**	**2001:**	**71,367**	**DIF:**	**-4,989**
HOUSEHOLDS	**1996:**	**15,747**	**2001:**	**15,078**	**DIF:**	**-669**

The comparative area (CA) in this report is: WESTERN CAPE

A. Personal Variables

Gender	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Male	47.00%	46.76%	-0.24%	48.49%
Female	53.00%	53.24%	0.24%	51.51%
Population group	**1996**	**2001**	**'96 to '01**	**CA '01**
African/Black	2.29%	4.26%	1.97%	26.68%
Coloured	96.30%	94.37%	-1.93%	53.79%
Indian/Asian	1.29%	0.96%	-0.34%	1.00%
White	0.12%	0.41%	0.29%	18.52%
Age group	**1996**	**2001**	**'96 to '01**	**CA '01**
00 - 09 yrs	21.21%	19.31%	-1.90%	18.00%
10 - 19 yrs	19.83%	21.04%	1.21%	19.20%
20 - 34 yrs	27.26%	24.21%	-3.05%	27.60%
35 - 49 yrs	15.63%	18.58%	2.95%	20.04%
50 yrs +	16.08%	16.86%	0.78%	15.16%
First language	**1996**	**2001**	**'96 to '01**	**CA '01**
IsiNdebele	0.06%	0.05%	-0.01%	0.05%
IsiXhosa	0.51%	2.43%	1.92%	23.68%
IsiZulu	0.00%	0.07%	0.07%	0.22%
Sepedi	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%
Sesotho	0.01%	0.08%	0.07%	0.71%
Setswana	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.13%
Siswati	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.04%
Tshivenda	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
Xitsonga	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%
Afrikaans	70.72%	69.35%	-1.38%	55.26%
English	28.61%	27.89%	-0.72%	19.34%
Language other	0.08%	0.09%	0.01%	0.44%

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Marital status	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Never married	17.77%	20.04%	2.27%	21.44%
Married civil/Religious	62.13%	45.80%	-16.33%	43.45%
Married traditional	2.95%	3.26%	0.31%	4.41%
Living together	2.79%	2.95%	0.16%	7.58%
Widower/widow	7.29%	7.93%	0.64%	5.94%
Divorced	7.08%	6.47%	-0.61%	4.48%

Religious groups	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Zion Christian churches	0.12%	0.16%	0.04%	2.47%
Dutch Reformed churches	3.92%	2.38%	-1.54%	15.33%
Catholic churches	8.34%	6.85%	-1.49%	5.55%
Methodist churches	2.66%	2.95%	0.29%	6.86%
Pentecostal/Charismatic churches	8.55%	9.26%	0.71%	9.23%
Anglican churches	12.28%	10.23%	-2.05%	8.57%
Apostolic Faith Mission	0.85%	0.30%	-0.55%	0.63%
Lutheran churches	1.44%	1.31%	-0.12%	1.84%
Presbyterian churches	0.20%	0.30%	0.10%	1.38%
Bandla Lama Nazaretha	0.23%	0.39%	0.16%	0.16%
Baptist churches	1.34%	1.40%	0.06%	1.28%
Congregational churches	0.66%	0.51%	-0.15%	1.49%
Orthodox churches	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.07%
Other Apostolic churches	11.81%	9.30%	-2.50%	13.03%
Other Zionist churches	0.38%	1.36%	0.98%	2.55%
Ethiopian type churches	0.90%	0.39%	-0.50%	1.40%
Other Reformed churches	0.10%	0.19%	0.09%	0.23%
Other African Independent churches	0.18%	0.67%	0.49%	1.02%
Other Christian churches	5.50%	10.50%	5.01%	10.21%
Islam	38.98%	38.60%	-0.38%	6.56%
Hinduism	0.02%	0.14%	0.11%	0.16%
Judaism	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	0.37%
African traditional belief	0.01%	0.00%	-0.01%	0.02%
Other non-christian churches	0.34%	0.29%	-0.04%	0.52%
No religion	1.40%	2.86%	1.46%	9.21%

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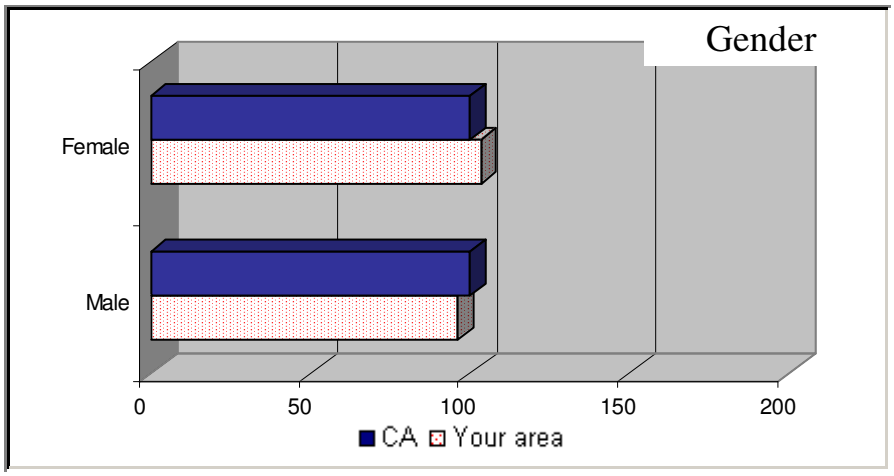
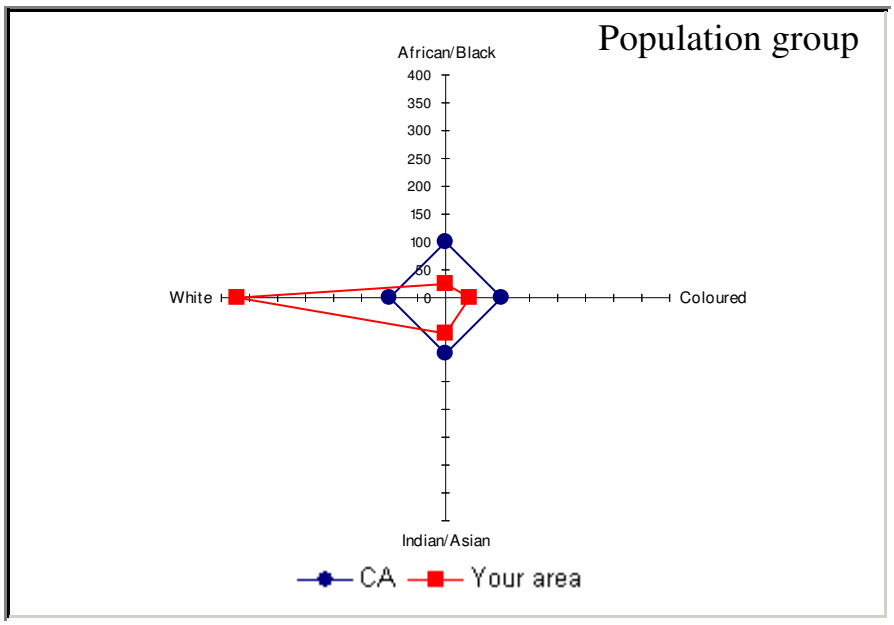
Educational qualifications	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
No Schooling	4.27%	3.26%	-1.01%	5.80%
Grade 0 - 7	31.63%	30.18%	-1.45%	23.20%
Grade 8 - 11	46.65%	46.26%	-0.39%	36.09%
Matric only	13.22%	16.59%	3.37%	23.58%
Post school qualification	4.23%	3.72%	-0.51%	11.33%

A.1. Index-diagrams on personal variables





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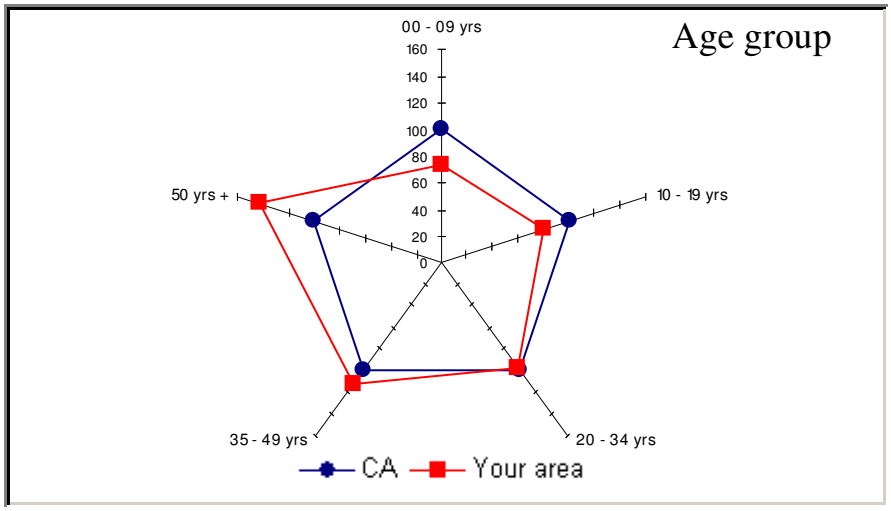

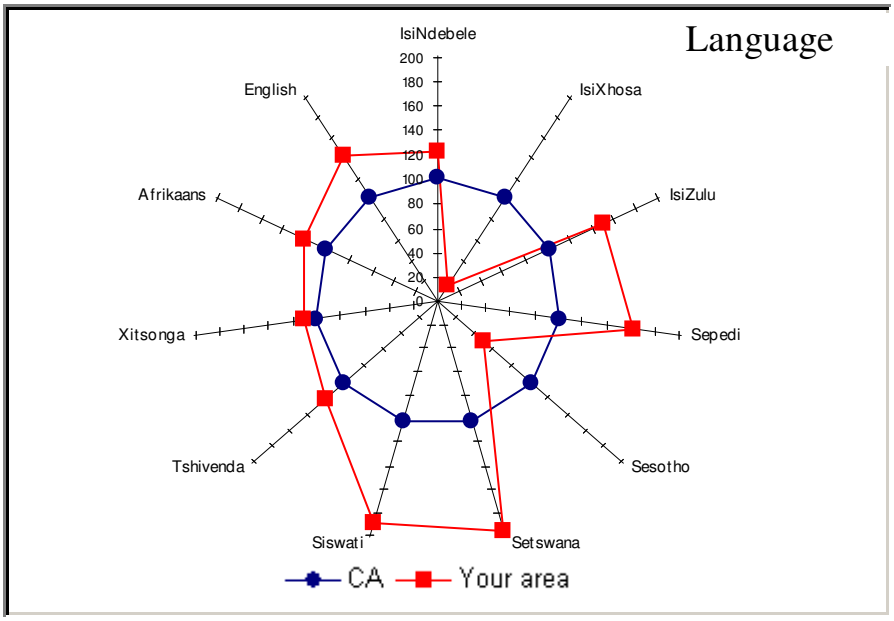

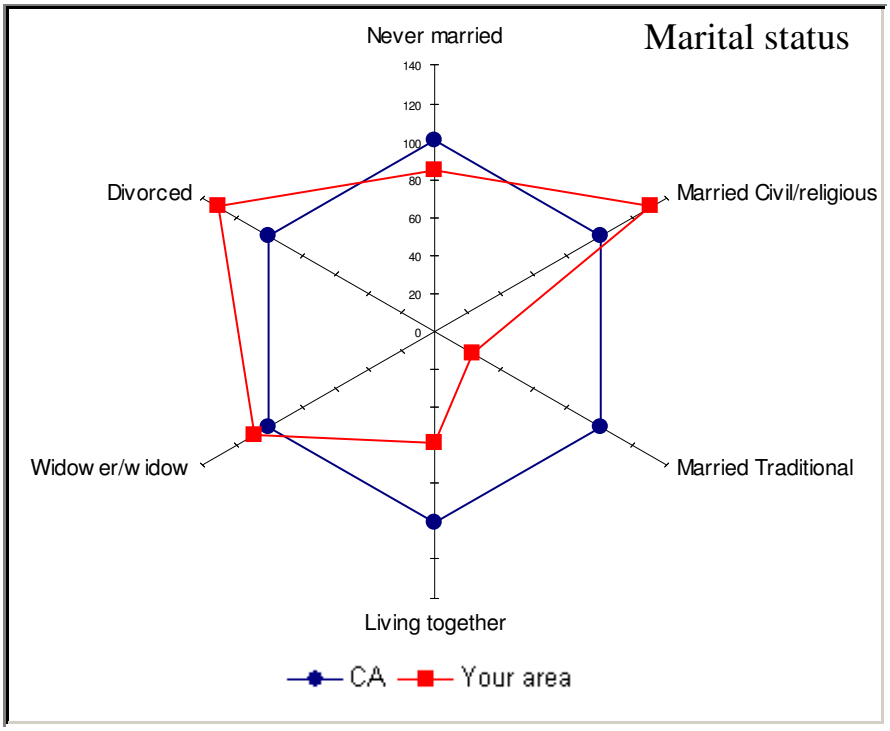

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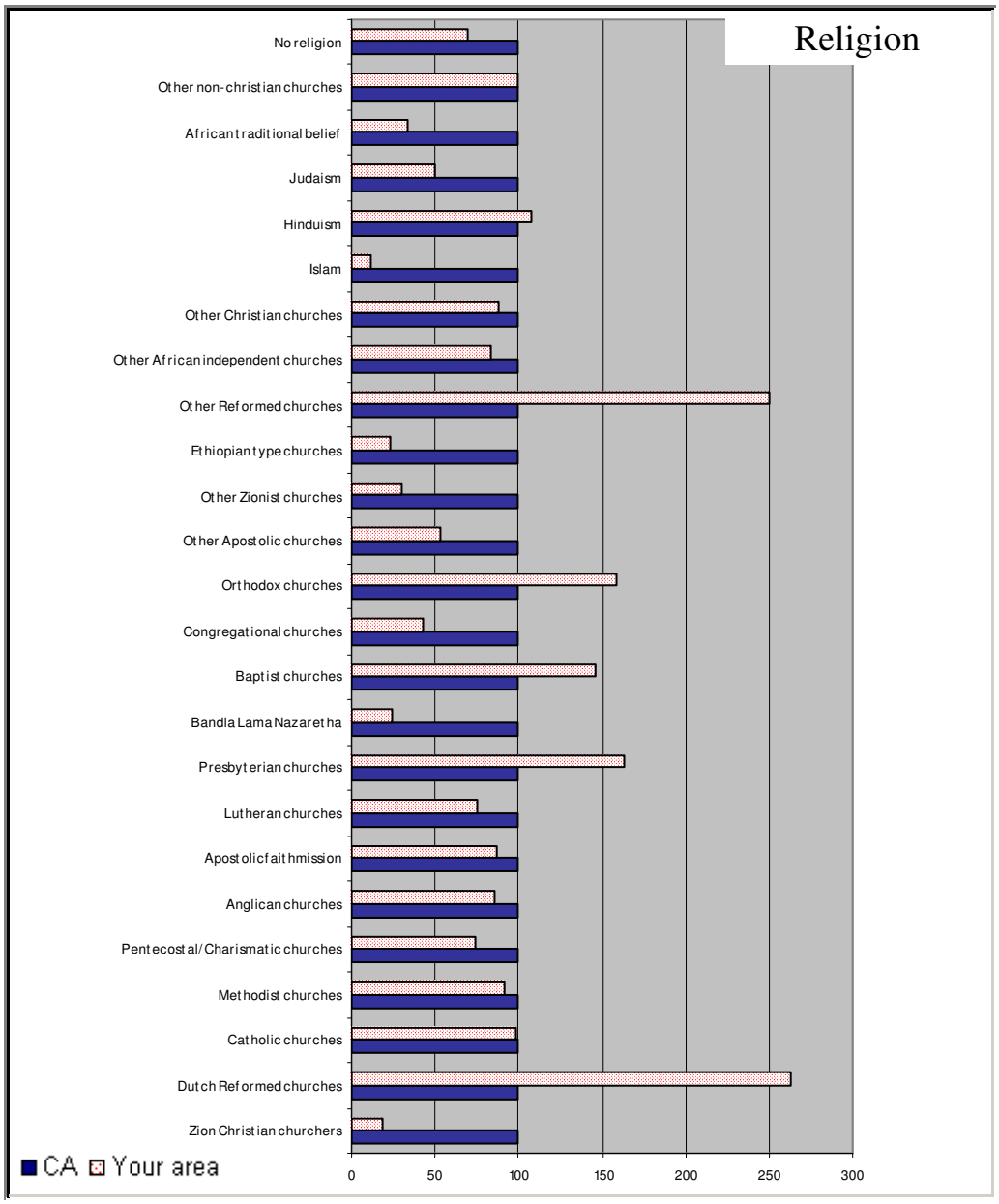

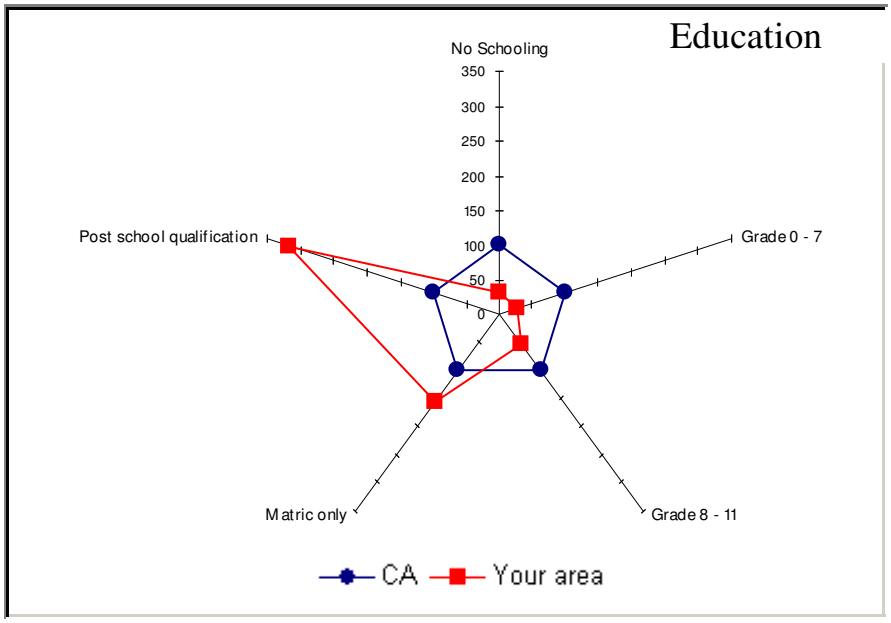

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2. Economic Variables

Employment status	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Employed	43.51%	40.66%	-2.85%	48.44%
Unemployed	14.38%	19.28%	4.90%	17.15%
Not economically active	42.11%	40.06%	-2.05%	34.40%

Occupation	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Legislators/Senior officials/Managers	3.85%	4.07%	0.22%	6.45%
Professionals	6.46%	4.24%	-2.21%	7.77%
Technicians/Associate professionals	6.93%	9.25%	2.32%	9.65%
Clerks	13.35%	16.19%	2.84%	12.39%
Service workers/Sales workers	8.31%	9.16%	0.85%	10.97%
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	0.75%	0.48%	-0.26%	2.73%
Craft related trades	20.44%	18.33%	-2.12%	11.39%
Plant/Machine operators	16.68%	15.73%	-0.95%	7.49%
Elementary occupation	23.24%	22.56%	-0.68%	31.17%

Industry	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	0.82%	1.70%	0.88%	15.30%
Mining	0.16%	0.13%	-0.03%	0.37%
Manufacturing	34.15%	32.01%	-2.14%	15.39%
Electricity/Gas/Water supply	0.71%	0.55%	-0.16%	0.56%
Construction	9.20%	9.61%	0.42%	7.62%
Whole sale/Retail trade	18.62%	19.86%	1.24%	18.03%
Transport/Storage/Communication	6.83%	6.12%	-0.71%	4.82%
Financial/Insurance/Real estate/Business	8.99%	10.82%	1.84%	11.62%
Community/Social services	16.11%	16.29%	0.17%	19.30%
Private households	4.42%	2.91%	-1.51%	6.99%

Average income per household for one year

1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
R 42,647.40	R 49,472.12	R 6,824.72	R 75,932.31

PLEASE NOTE: 1996 INCOME INFLATED WITH CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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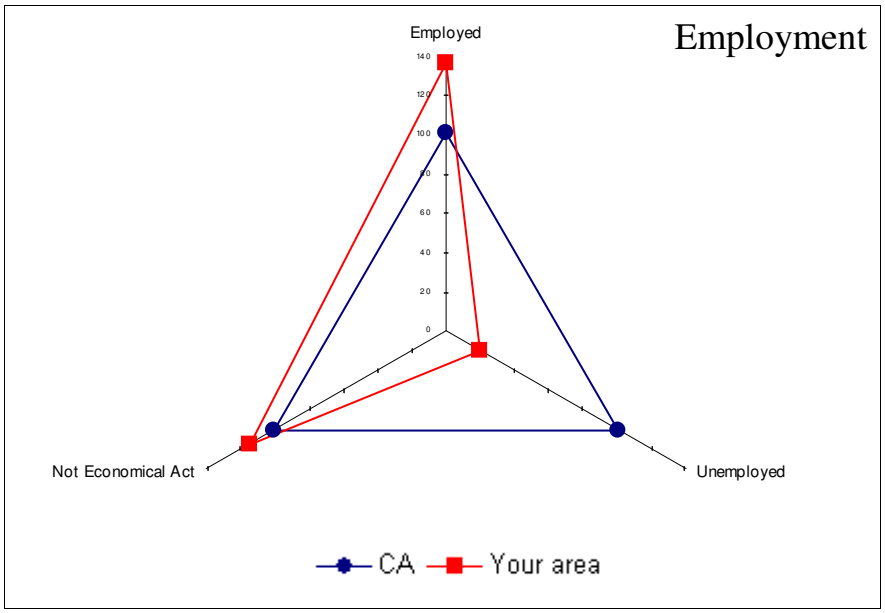
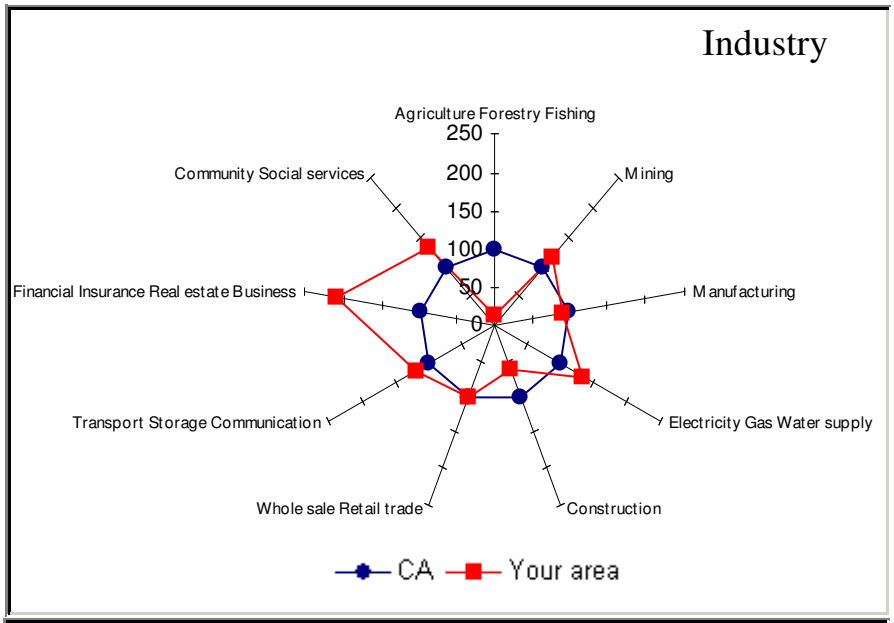
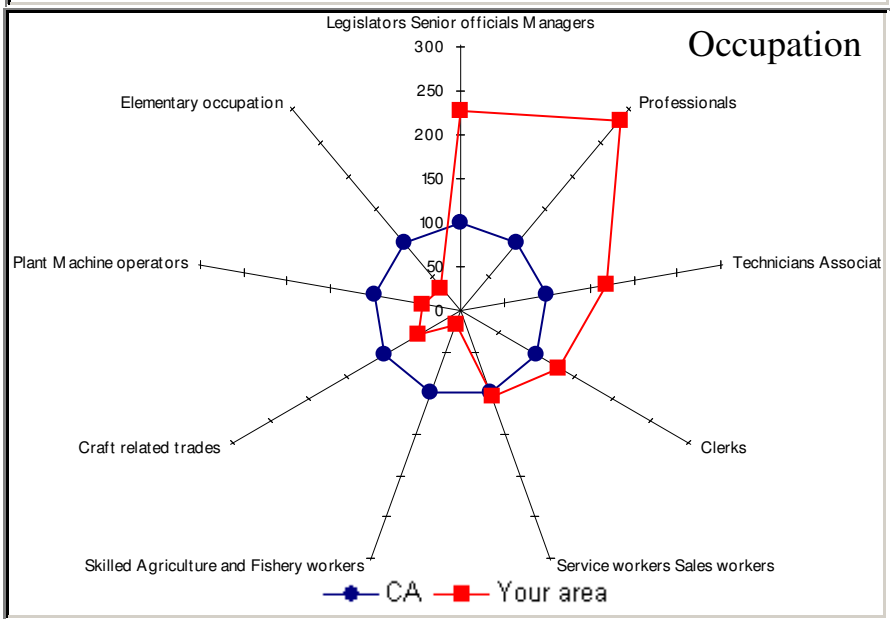
B.1. Index-diagrams on economic variables







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3. Household Variables

Number of rooms per dwelling	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
1- 2	14.80%	17.93%	3.13%	27.47%
3 - 5	75.61%	70.43%	-5.18%	53.30%
6 and more	9.59%	11.64%	2.05%	19.23%

Type of dwelling	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
House on separate stand	32.69%	49.58%	16.89%	65.06%
Traditional dwelling	0.36%	2.45%	2.09%	2.27%
Flat in block of flats	33.12%	21.86%	-11.26%	7.59%
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	21.98%	15.05%	-6.93%	5.68%
House/flat/room in backyard	5.65%	3.77%	-1.88%	2.17%
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	4.33%	5.26%	0.93%	4.00%
Informal dwelling/shack elsewhere	0.46%	1.18%	0.72%	12.14%
Room/flatlet on shared property	1.34%	0.71%	-0.63%	0.74%
Caravan/tent	0.05%	0.12%	0.07%	0.31%
Other	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%

Watersupply access for household	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Piped water in dwelling	92.10%	83.69%	-8.41%	68.31%
Piped water on site	7.39%	8.23%	0.84%	18.85%
Public tap	0.40%	7.57%	7.18%	11.36%
Borehole / rainwater tank / well	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.25%
Dam / river / stream / spring	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.32%
Other	0.11%	0.01%	-0.10%	0.91%

Access to fuel for lighting	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Electricity direct from authority	99.00%	99.08%	0.09%	90.30%
Electricity from other source	0.04%	0.07%	0.03%	0.11%
Gas	0.04%	0.27%	0.24%	0.27%
Paraffin	0.46%	0.13%	-0.33%	5.32%
Candles	0.47%	0.34%	-0.13%	3.89%

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Gender of head of household	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Male	60.49%	53.91%	-6.58%	66.37%
Female	39.76%	46.67%	6.91%	34.64%

Age of head of household	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
15 - 19 yrs	0.37%	0.78%	0.40%	0.89%
20 - 29 yrs	10.89%	8.97%	-1.92%	15.34%
30 - 59 yrs	65.74%	63.74%	-2.00%	65.88%
60 + yrs	22.99%	26.52%	3.52%	17.89%

Relationship to head of household	1996	2001	'96 to '01	CA '01
Head of household	22.02%	21.62%	-0.40%	27.69%
Husband/wife/partner	14.21%	12.72%	-1.49%	16.03%
Son/daughter	44.82%	40.55%	-4.27%	38.00%
Brother/sister	1.94%	2.76%	0.81%	3.22%
Father/mother	0.89%	1.61%	0.73%	1.26%
Grandchild	11.50%	13.26%	1.76%	7.31%
Other-relative	4.62%	7.47%	2.85%	6.48%

Year moved to town	Your Area	Neighbouring Area
earlier than '96	94.52%	82.21%
1996	0.15%	0.65%
1997	0.58%	2.28%
1998	0.68%	3.00%
1999	1.45%	3.80%
2000	1.25%	4.02%
2001	1.53%	4.69%

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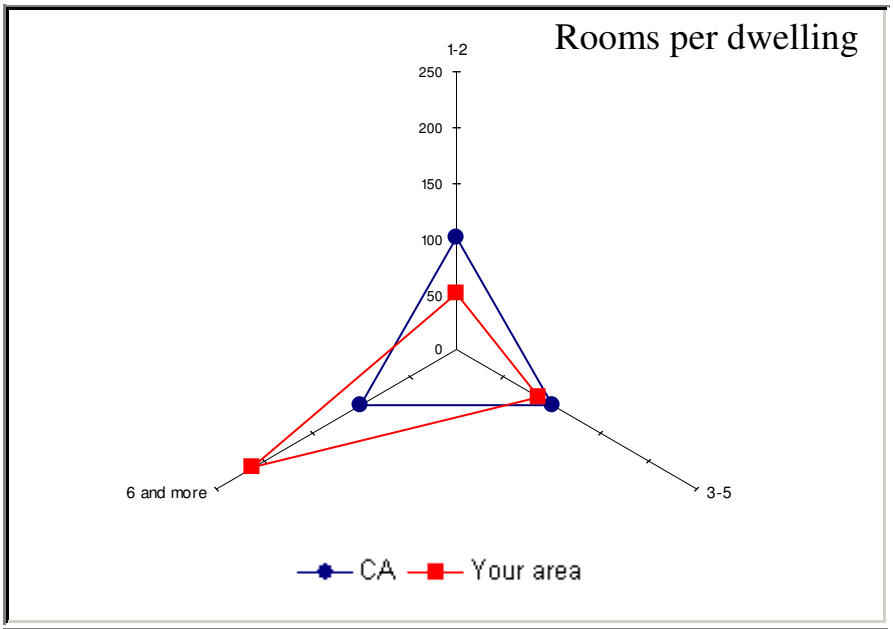
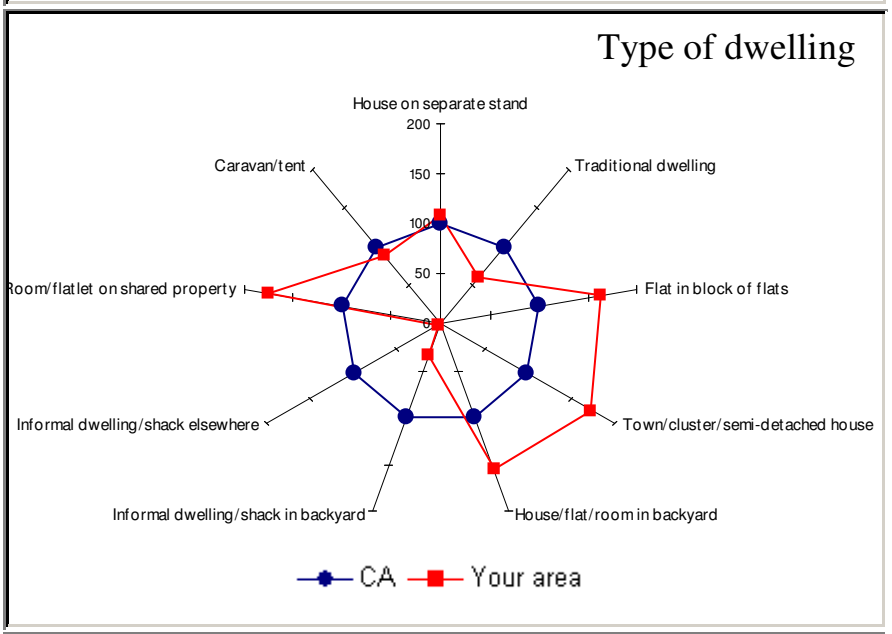
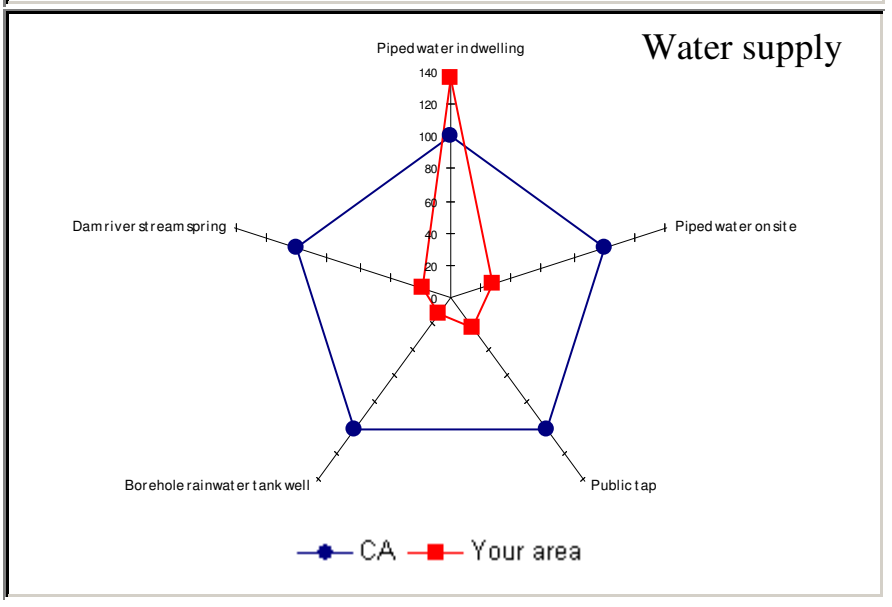
C.1. Index-diagrams on household variables







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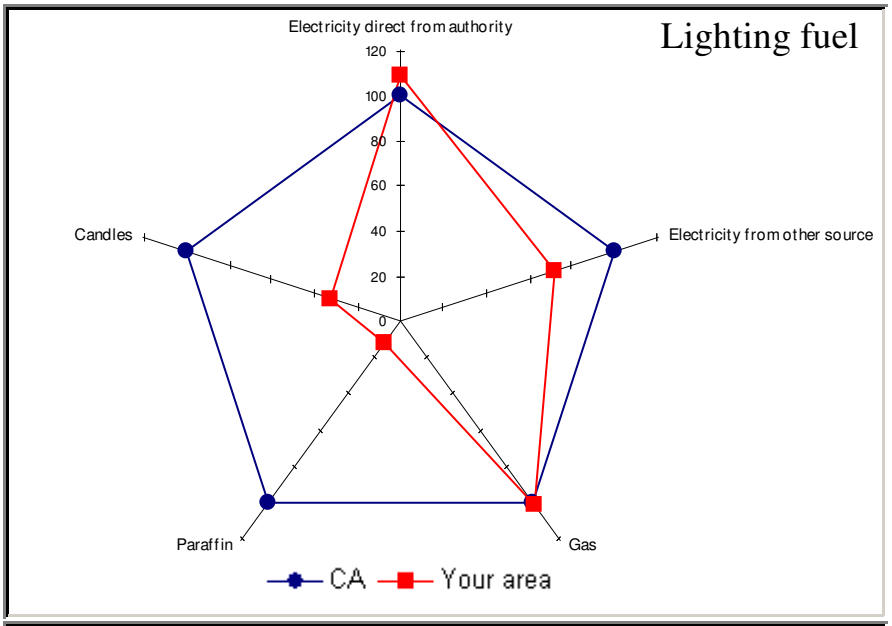

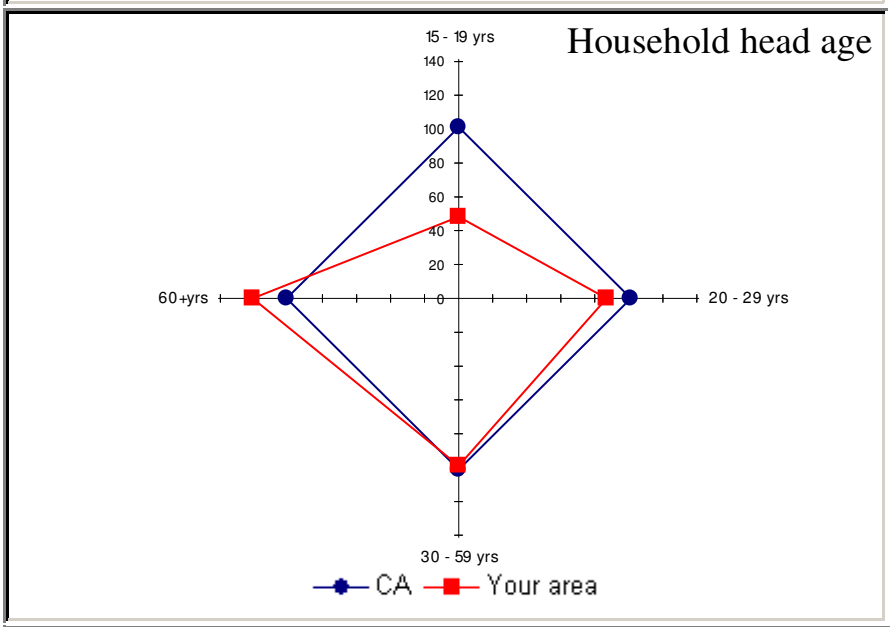

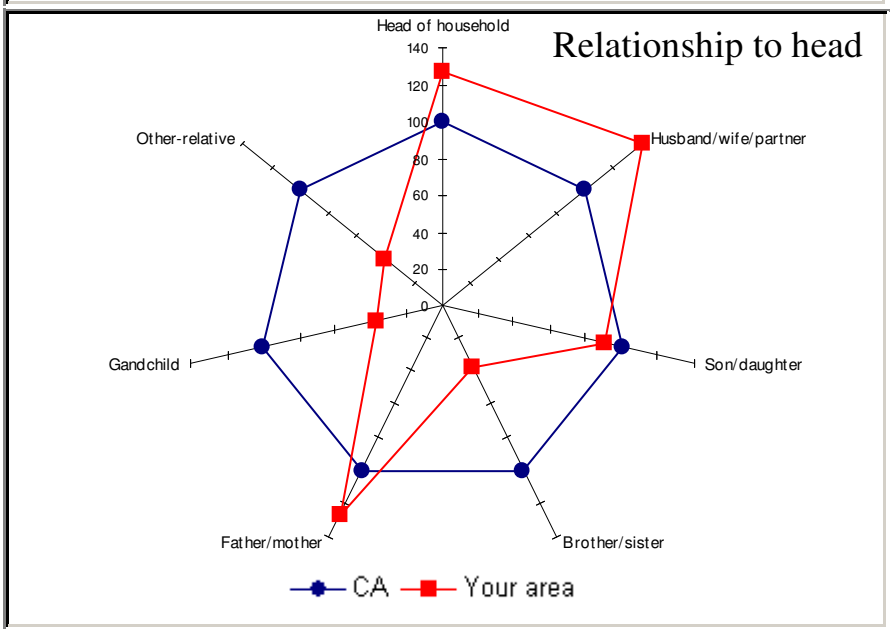

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