



SADA

South African Data Archive

Omnibus October 1994

Human Sciences Research Council

CODEBOOK

SADA 0117

Omnibus October 1991

SADA 0117

Principal Investigator

Human Sciences Research Council

**South African Data Archive
1999**

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STUDY DESCRIPTION

SADA 0117:

TITLE: Omnibus October 1994

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/S:

Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

DEPOSITOR: Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

ABSTRACT:

An omnibus survey is done quarterly and its purpose is to give clients an opportunity to participate in a national survey at low cost. A number of clients' questions are combined into one questionnaire. This questionnaire is usually administered to probability sample of 2 220 respondents in the whole country (South Africa). The October 1994 omnibus survey was undertaken over the period 10 October to 28 October 1994. The fieldwork was done on a countrywide basis including all nine provinces. Interviewers specifically trained in personal interviewing collected the data. The respondents were scientifically selected, and interviewed at home. The interviews were conducted after hours to ensure that the scientifically drawn person was present. If the drawn person was not home during the first visit, but was available during the fieldwork period, an appointment was made and the person concerned revisited. If nobody in the household qualified, or was available during the fieldwork period, the household was substituted. The questions in the questionnaire were printed in both English and Afrikaans. During training these were translated into the relevant languages of the Black fieldwork areas. Interviews were conducted in the respondent's choice of language.

The respondent also had to be part of the scientifically drawn household, and be available during the fieldwork period. Substitution of the visiting point was only allowed for specified reasons.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: South Africa.

IMPORTANT VARIABLES: A variety of questions included from the different participants (clients) in the omnibus survey.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES: Standard, general demographic and biographic information in Section A of the questionnaire.

UNIVERSE: The universe that was sampled comprised the all South African residents of 18 years and older.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION – SAMPLING. Respondents were drawn by means of a multistage stratified cluster (probability) sample design. The South African population of persons 18 years and older was stratified according to provinces, socio-economic strata amongst others – see fieldwork report following in the codebook. The sample allocation to these strata was done proportional to the 1991 population census figures with some exceptions – see fieldwork report following in the codebook. Census enumerator areas and similar areas were used as the clusters in the pen-ultimate sampling stage. All clusters were drawn with probability proportional to size, whilst households were drawn from the final clusters with equal probability, i.e. systematically (serial sampling procedure was applied). Respondents were drawn randomly from qualifying

household members. In addition, population of live-in domestic workers was sampled in accordance to their incidence in already drawn households.

FIELDWORK AGENCY: MarkData of the Human Sciences Research Council conducted the fieldwork as described in the method of data collection above.

TYPE OF INSTRUMENT: Structured interview schedule/questionnaire.

UNITS OF OBSERVATION: One case/unit equals one person/respondent.

WEIGHTING: Factor weighting and RIM weighting was used – see fieldwork report following below in the codebook for details.

DATE OF DATA COLLECTION: 10 October 1994 – 28 October 1994.

EXTENT OF DATA COLLECTION: 1 data file (ASCII & SPSS Export) + hardcopy documentation + questionnaire.

File name:	'da0117m.dat'		
Number of cases:	2 250		
Number of records:	2 250		
Number of records per case:	1		
Logical Record Length:	80+		
Number of Variables:	+/-275		
Number of Kilobytes:	ASCII	1, 262KB	
	SPSS	977KB	
	SPSS Export	1, 679KB	

PUBLICATIONS:

- 1) MarkData (survey agency), Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) 1994, Fieldwork Report – Omnibus October 1994

OMNIBUS REPORT

Compiled by H.M. van der Merwe and B. Vukasovic.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

FIELDWORK PERIOD: 10-28 October 1994

SURVEY MANAGER: H.M. van der Merwe

1. FIELDWORK SUPERVISORS (PERMANENT):
 - L. Fürstenberb
 - A. Hiwa
 - V. Jaca
 - M.J. Lehutjo
 - J. Mbangcolo
 - M.M. Mokgolobotho
 - Y.K. Naidu
 - P.A. Sibanyoni
2. FIELDWORK ORGANISERS (CONTRACT):
 - R. Brümmerhof
 - J. Duvenhage
 - D. Malabie
 - H. Ndlovu
 - E. Ngubeni
 - R. Ramondingwane
 - P. van der Kooi
 - J. Wegelin
3. MARKDATA NATAL:
 - E.G. Pillay (Survey Manager)
 - W.C.J. Calitz
 - N.J. Makhuvela
 - T. Mhlongo
 - S. Raju
4. MARKDATA CAPE:
 - B.J. Dixon
 - S.A. Persent
 - F. Peters
 - M. Peters
5. ADMINISTRATIVE CO-ORDINATOR: G. Raco
6. CODING CLERKS
 - C. Grobler
 - E. Kock
 - M.M.R. Koning
 - A.M. Swanepoel
 - S.M. van Zyl
7. SAMPLE DESIGN: B. Vukasovic

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Project aim
- 1.2 Clients for whom the survey was done
- 1.3 Personnel involved with the survey
- 1.4 Fieldwork areas
- 1.5 Fieldwork period
- 1.6 Method of data collection
- 1.7 Selection of respondent

2. TRAINING

- 2.1 Training of fieldwork organisers and controllers
- 2.2 Training of interviewers
- 2.3 Training methodology

3. RECRUITMENT OF INTERVIEWERS

- 3.1 Methodology of recruitment
- 3.2 Minimum requirements

4. SAMPLE DESIGN

5. SAMPLE REALISATION

6. FIELDWORK

- 6.1 Factors which influenced fieldwork
- 6.2 Fieldwork control

7. WEIGHTING OF DATA

- 7.1 Weighting to population figures
- 7.2 Allocated weights

8. CONCLUSION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project aim

MarkData undertook an Omnibus survey in October 1994. The fieldwork for this project took place over the period 10 to 28 October 1994. The data from this survey was available in December 1994.

The Omnibus survey is done quarterly and its purpose is to give clients an opportunity to participate in a national survey at low cost. A number of clients' questions are combined into one questionnaire. This questionnaire is normally administered to a probability sample of 2220 respondents in the RSA.

The former TBVC states and self governing areas were included in the proportional representation of the nine provinces.

1.2 Clients for whom the survey was done:

C.L. Marais	Research: Information Update (HSRC)
M.A. Bosman	GSD Social Development Research (HSRC)
C.P. de Kock	GSD Socio-political Monitoring (HSRC)
L. Schlemmer	Research: Vice President (HSRC)
S.A. Snyman	GSD Co-operative Programmes
W.J. Schurink	GSD Crime and Related Studies
A.N. du Toit	GSD Development Policy Planning

1.3 Personnel involved in the survey:

MarkData was responsible for the execution and co-ordination of the fieldwork in the RSA and former TBVC states and self governing areas.

Fieldwork in the Natal Province was done by the MarkData regional office in Durban, whilst the fieldwork in the Western Cape was done by the MarkData regional office in Cape Town. MarkData (Pretoria) was responsible for fieldwork in the following provinces: Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Orange Free State, North-West, Northern Transvaal Eastern Transvaal and PWV.

Trained fieldwork organisers, working for MarkData were allotted different regions in which to organise the fieldwork (data collection). Each fieldwork organiser was responsible for a group of interviewers with experience in interviewing. The sample design was initiated by Prof. L. Schlemmer of the HSRC and formalised by Mr B. Vukasovic of MarkData. The processing and evaluation of the data was done by the Computer Centre of the HSRC.

1.4 Fieldwork area

The fieldwork was done on a countrywide basis, including all nine provinces.

1.5 Fieldwork period

Fieldwork was conducted from 10 to 28 October 1994. During this period the interviewers were trained by the fieldwork organisers, the interviews were conducted and the completed questionnaires were collected and checked.

1.6 Method of data collection

The data was collected by interviewers specifically trained in personal interviewing. The respondents were scientifically selected and interviewed at home.

The interviews were often conducted after hours to ensure that the scientifically drawn person was present. If the drawn person was not home during the first visit, but was available during the fieldwork period, an appointment was made and the person concerned revisited. If nobody in the household qualified, or was available during the fieldwork period, the household was substituted.

The questions in the questionnaire were printed in both English and Afrikaans. These were translated by the interviewers into the relevant languages of the black fieldwork areas. Interviews were conducted in the respondent's choice of language.

1.7 Respondent description

The respondents were drawn by means of a multiple stage cluster probability sample design. The universe for this sample design was all South African residents of 18 years and older. The respondent also had to be part of the scientifically drawn household and be available during the fieldwork period.

2. **TRAINING**

2.1 Training of the fieldwork organisers and PWV interviewers

- (i) The fieldwork organisers and PWV interviewers were trained on 6 October 1994.
- (ii) Training was conducted by the survey manager and clients who accepted our invitation to attend the training session.

2.2 Training of interviewers in other provinces

Trained and experienced fieldwork organisers in the employ of MarkData trained the interviewers whom they also recruited.

2.3 Training methodology

The fieldwork organisers trained the interviewers, using an instruction manual in which specific questions were covered, to ensure that all interviewers received the same high standard of training. The fieldwork organisers also monitored the fieldwork process to ensure that the correct procedure was maintained.

3. **RECRUITMENT OF INTERVIEWERS**

3.1 Recruitment methodology

Interviewers were recruited to conduct interviews as close as possible to their own residential area. Preference was given to interviewers with prior interviewing experience. Fieldwork organisers were responsible for the recruitment of the interviewers.

3.2 Minimum requirements

All interviewers had to comply with the following minimum requirements:

- (i) A Matric educational qualification or equivalent.
- (ii) Fully bilingual or able to speak the relevant language in a particular fieldwork area.

4. **SAMPLE DESIGN**

The South African population of persons 18 years and older was stratified according to:

4.1 Provinces, viz.

Western Cape
Eastern Cape
Northern Cape
Orange Free State
Natal/KwaZulu
Eastern Transvaal
PWV
North Western Province
Northern Transvaal

4.2 Socio-economic classification viz.

Rural areas in former self-governing and TBVC states
Squatter areas in former non-white urban (metro and non-metro areas)
Hostels and hotels
Former urban areas for coloureds
Former urban areas for Asians
Former urban areas for blacks
Former urban (non-metro) areas for whites
Former urban (metro) areas for whites
Rural areas, excluding the former self-governing and TBVC states

The sample allocation to these strata is given in Table 1. This allocation was done roughly proportional to the adjusted 1991 population census figures with a few exceptions, among which was to ensure a minimal provincial total of 120.

Multistage stratified cluster (probability) sampling was used to draw the respondents with the adjusted 1991 population census figures as measure of size. Census enumerator areas and similar areas were used as the clusters in the pen-ultimate sampling stage, from which an equal number, viz. One or two by four households were drawn. All clusters were drawn with probability proportional to size, whilst households were drawn from the final clusters with equal probability (systematically). Respondents were drawn at random from qualifying household members.

In addition, population of live-in domestic workers was sampled in accordance to their incidence in already drawn households.

5. REALISATION

See attached table.

6. FIELDWORK

6.1 Factors which influenced fieldwork

Fieldwork was completed without major problems. There were primarily five factors that complicated fieldwork:

(a) Sample design

Representation of the nine provinces and nine different categories in the sample design resulted in vast distances being travelled. Transport was therefore a major cost and time factor.

(b) The presence of criminal elements in the country

In urban and certain other areas the size of fieldwork teams had to be adapted to accommodate the use of small cars. Microbuses and more recently Ventures, are a prime target for theft or hijackings. This affected the allocation of personnel and fieldwork time.

Cross-tabulation: Province

By soc-economic category

Count	SOCIO-ECONOMIC CATEGORIES									Row total
	1	2	3	5	6	7	42	43	44	
Western Cape		16	8	17	53	28	89	9	24	244
Eastern Cape		4	4	16		32	32	16	16	120
Northern Cape	143	12	4	12	12	16	17		54	270
Orange Free State	16	17	4	12	12	52	4		38	155
KwaZulu/Natal	160	32	12	16	36	40	8	88	64	456
Eastern Transvaal	48	8	4	16		48		8	24	156
PWV	136			8		14			12	170
North Western Province		44	40	5	165	18	13	25	136	446
Northern Transvaal	100	16	8	23		44		10	32	233
Column	603	149	84	125	278	292	163	156	400	2250
Total	26.8	6.6	3.7	5.6	12.4	13.0	7.2	6.9	17.8	100.0

Socio-economic categories:

1. Rural areas in former self-governing and TBVC states
2. Squatter areas in former non-white urban (metro and non-metro) areas
3. Hostels and hotels
5. Former urban (non-metro) areas for whites
6. Metro areas
7. Rural areas
42. Former urban areas for coloureds
43. Former urban areas for Asians
43. Former urban areas for blacks

(c) Length of the questionnaire

A general complaint was received from interviewers and respondents that the length of the questionnaire was unacceptable. Interviews varied between one hour and, in extreme cases, two hours or more.

(d) Format of the questionnaire

Interviewers complained about the format of the questionnaire.

Due to time constraints the questionnaire had to be printed in two sections and stapled together. This resulted in a perception amongst interviewers that these were in fact two separate questionnaires and that payment should be separate.

(e) Complexity of questions with regard to companies

Many interviewers and respondents complained about the complexity of the section relating to companies. In certain cases respondents became aggravated when they had already told interviewers that they had no knowledge of the subject and the interview was continued.

6.2 Fieldwork control

The format of fieldwork control varied according to the fieldwork methodology implemented in a particular area.

Where a team operated in the constant presence of a MarkData fieldwork organiser, control was exercised by this official. Where local interviewers were trained to work individually personal or telephonic control was exercised by the fieldwork organiser.

On average a minimum of 10% fieldwork control was exercised.

7. **WEIGHT OF DATA**

7.1 Factor to population figures

The sample design allocation per population group was not proportional to the population figures as given in the recently released and adjusted 1991 census figures as well as recently updated figures for certain areas such as the former TBVC states. The population total for each region and socio-economic category was divided by the actual realisation in the particular cell. The figure derived is the pre-weight that was used.

The data was weighted for the age group 18 years and older, in other words, the population that qualified as respondents.

7.2 RIM weighting

The aim of the factor weighting was to correct the disproportions which were incorporated in the sample design (minimum number of 120 respondents per province, over-sampled population of Asians) and the only weighting targets were stratification variables: 'province' and 'socio-economic category'.

RIM weighting is generally used in two cases:

- ? When we want to weight our data according to various characteristics, but we do not know the relationship of the intersection of those characteristics, or
- ? When there are not enough respondents to fill all the possible cells (e.g. males who passed std. 8, 35-44 years old, employed part-time).

As the RIM weighting process runs, it tries to distort each variable as little as possible while still trying to attain all the desired proportions among the characteristics. The 'Root Mean Square' figure was used to determine how much distortion we have introduced.

The following variables were submitted to the RIM weighting procedure as various stages:

- ? Age
- ? Sex
- ? Education
- ? Employment status
- ? Occupation
- ? Marital status
- ? Language
- ? Population group

Close examination of outputs suggested that satisfactory solution can not be obtained despite the increased number of iterations (too high between-the-weights ratio) and only 'Age', 'Sex', 'Education' and 'Population group' variables were retained.

RIM weighting targets for the former TBVC states were estimated according to population characteristics drawn from the available Census '91 data for the corresponding stratification variables. The 'rest of the RSA' component was weighted strictly to the Census data.

Table below shows allocated RIM weights.

8. CONCLUSION

The survey was successfully completed within the planned period of time.

QUESTIONNAIRE

			1	1
				2-5

HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL MARKDATA

ADDRESS OF RESPONDENT.....
.....
.....
TEL. NO.....

SUBSTITUTE ADDRESS.....
.....
.....
TEL. NO.....

FIELDWORK CONTROL

FO CONTROL	YES	NO	REMARKS
PERSONAL			
TELEPHONIC			
NAME	SIGNATURE.....		
.....DATE.....1994		

YES=1/NO=2

	6
	7

OMNIBUS OCTOBER 1994

	REASON FOR SUBSTITUTION	NUMBER OF TIMES				
		LEFT	RIGHT			
SUBSTITUTIONS	NOBODY HOME AFTER 3 VISITS				8	9
	EMPTY PREMISES				10	11
	REFUSAL				12	13
	NOBODY QUALIFIES				14	15
	OTHER				16	17
	TOTAL NUMBER OF SUBSTITUTES					18-19

Name of interviewer:.....

Number of interviewer							20-23
Fieldwork organiser number							24-26
Checked by							27-29
Team							30-31
Metro (1)/Non metro (2)							32
Extra block							33
Province							34
Magisterial district							35-37
EA number							38-41
Socio-economic category							42-43
Main sample (1) Domestic sample (2)							44
Project number	G	C	O	C	Q	M	45-50

OMNIBUS SURVEY OCTOBER 1994

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) regularly undertakes studies on a wide range of social matters amongst all population groups, for example research on family planning, education, unemployment, the problems of the aged, and intergroup relations.

This questionnaire covers a variety of subjects which are presently being investigated to obtain additional information. Apart from biographical data, subjects being covered are:

1. Political aspects
2. Economic aspects
3. Commuting
4. Aids, orphans and affordable care
5. Environment
6. Prostitution
7. Juvenile offending
8. SAP
9. Crime
10. Company questions

To obtain reliable, scientific information it is necessary that you answer the questions as honestly as you can. Your opinion is important in this research.

The area in which you live, as well as yourself have been selected randomly for the purpose of this survey, thus the fact that you have been chosen is quite coincidental. Your name will not be written anywhere on the questionnaire and you need not sign the questionnaire or any other documents. The information that you provide will be treated as confidential. It will be processed by computer in such a way that no personal identification will be possible.

PARTICULARS OF VISITS

	MONTH	DATE	TIME	RESPONSE	
First visit					51-57
Second visit					58-64
Third visit					65-71
Substitute address					72-78

<u>TIME</u>		<u>RESPONSE</u>	
		Interview completed	=01
		<u>Revisit</u>	
Morning till 12:00	=1	Appointment made	=02
12:00 – 13:59	=2	Selected respondent not at home	=03
14:00 – 14:59	=3	No one home	=04
15:00 – 15:59	=4	<u>Do not qualify</u>	
16:00 – 16:59	=5	Vacant house/flat/stand/not a house or flat	=05
17:00 – 17:59	=6	No person qualifies according to	
18:00 – 18:59	=7	specifications for the survey	=06
19:00 – 19:59	=8	Respondent cannot communicate with	
20:00 – 20:59	=9	interviewer because of language	=07
21:00 and later	=0	Respondent is physically/mentally	
		not fit to be interviewed	=08
		<u>Refusals</u>	
		Contact person refused	=09
		Interview refused by selected respondent	=10
		Interview refused by parent	=11
		<u>Office use</u>	
		Used wrong respondent/address	=12

1

1. INTERVIEWER: Identify number of households on premises

79

2. Number of the selected household

80

3.

		AGE		MALE=1 FEMALE=2		
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD WHO QUALIFY FOR THIS SURVEY. (PERSONS WHO WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THE DURATION OF THIS SURVEY).		01				6-8
		02				9-11
		03				12-14
		04				15-17
		05				18-20
		06				21-23
		07				24-26
		08				27-29
		09				30-32
		10				33-35
		11				36-38
		12				39-41
		13				42-44
		14				45-47
		15				48-50
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD WHO DO NOT QUALIFY FOR THIS SURVEY OR WHO WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR THE DURATION OF THE SURVEY.		01				51-53
		02				54-56
		03				57-59
		04				60-62
		05				63-65
		06				66-68
		07				69-71
		08				72-74
		09				75-77
		10				78-80

REASONS WHY PERSONS DO NOT QUALIFY OR ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4. RESPONDENT NUMBER

5. INDICATE WITH REGARD TO EACH OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED HOUSEHOLDS THE FOLLOWING:

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH HOUSEHOLD	DWELLING STRUCTURE IN WHICH EACH OF THE HOUSEHOLDS PREDOMINANTLY LIVE (Interviewer: refer to the coding list of dwelling types below)	
			8-11
			12-15
			16-19
			20-23
			24-27
			28-31
			32-35
			36-39
			40-43

Coding list for questions 5c and 6a:

1	Formal single house
2	Flat (in flat building)
3	Flat (on same erf/stand as house)
4	Townhouse, cluster house, semi-detached house
5	Retirement dwelling in a retirement village
6	Room in an old age home
7	Traditional dwelling (hut)
8	Shack (including temporary pre-fabricated structures)
9	Boarding house/residential hotel/compound
0	Other – please specify

INTERVIEWER: (REFER TO ANSWER ON QUESTION 1) IF THERE ARE MORE THAN NINE HOUSEHOLDS ON THE PREMISES, ASK THE FOLLOWING:

6a. WHAT IS THE PREDOMINANT TYPE OF DWELLING STRUCTURE OF THE REMAINING HOUSEHOLDS ON THE PREMISES?

..... 44

6b. HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED REMAINING HOUSEHOLDS?

..... 45-46

7. HOW MANY RESIDENT EMPLOYEES LIVE ON THE PREMISES?

..... 47-48

SECTION A

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

INTERVIEWER PLEASE MARK		
Black		1
Coloured		2
Asian		3
White		4

49

1. Gender of respondent

Male	1
Female	2

50

2. What is your age in completed years?

.....Years

51-52

3. What is your current marital status?

Married	Civil (Church or magistrate)	With children	01
		Without children	02
	Traditional (Lobola/bogadi)	With children	03
		Without children	04
	Civil and traditional	With children	05
		Without children	06
Never married		With children	07
		Without children	08
Divorced/Estranged		With children	09
		Without children	10
Live together		With children	11
		Without children	12
Widower/widow		With children	13
		Without children	14
Other (Please describe in the space provided).....			

53-54

4. What is your highest educational qualification?

None	01
Grade 1 and 2 (Sub A and B)	02
Std 1	03
Std 2	04
Std 3	05
Std 4	06
Std 5	07
Std 6 (Form I)	08
Std 7 (Form II)	09
Std 8 (Form III, NTC I)	10
Std 9 (Form IV, NTC II)	11
Std 10 (Form V, NTC III)	12
Std 10 + college diploma	13
Technikon diploma	14
Technikon higher diploma	15
B. Degree/Honours Degree	16
Master's diploma in technology	17
Master's Degree	18
Laureatus in technology	19
Doctor's Degree	20
Other (specify).....	
.....	

55-56

5. What language do you speak mostly at home?

Afrikaans		01
English		02
Both Afrikaans and English		03
European language		04
Oriental language		05
Other African language		06
SOTHO	Southern Sotho	07
	Western Sotho (Tswana)	08
	Northern Sotho (Pedi)	09
NGUNI	Swazi	10
	Ndebele	11
	Xhosa	12
	Zulu	13
Tsonga/Shangaan		14
Lemba/Venda		15
Other (specify).....		
.....		

57-58

6. What is the joint income for this household per month (gross income from all sources)?

No income	01
Less than R200	02
R200 – R399	03
R400 – R599	04
R600 – R799	05
R800 – R999	06
R1000 – R1199	07
R1200 – R1399	08
R1400 – R1599	09
R1600 – R1799	10
R1800 – R1999	11
R2000 – R2499	12
R2500 – R2999	13
R3000 – R3499	14
R3500 – R3999	15
R4000 – R4499	16
R4500 – R4999	17
R5000 – R7499	18
R7500 +	19
<i>Refuse to answer</i>	20
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	00

59-60

7. What is your current occupational position (which of the following best describes your present work situation)?

Unemployed, not looking for work	01
Unemployed, looking for work	02
Work in informal sector, not looking for permanent work	03
Work in informal sector, looking for (permanent) work	04
Pensioner (age/retired/sick/disable, etc.)	05
Housewife, not working at all, not looking for work	06
Housewife, looking for work	07
Student/scholar	08
Self-employed – Full time	09
Self-employed – Part time	10
Employed part time (if none of the above)	11
Employed full time	12
Doing national service	13
Other (specify).....	
.....	

61-62

8a. What is your current occupation? (Detail please)

.....

--	--

63-64

3

8b Occupational codes: 0-9

--	--

 65

9. Do you read a daily newspaper regularly, that is, at least four out of six issues a week?

Yes	1
No	2

 66

10. Could you estimate how many hours you spend on an average work day, that is from Monday to Friday, watching TV?

Less than one hour	1
1 – 2 hours	2
2 – 3 hours	3
3 – 4 hours	4
More than 3 hours	5
Never watch TV	6
Don't have TV (No TV transmission in my area)	7

 67

11. Do you have a telephone?

Yes	1
No	2

 68

12. What church do you belong to or to what faith/religion do you subscribe?

Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk	01
AME	02
Anglican (Church of the Province of SA)	03
Church of England	04
Apostolic Faith Mission of SA (AFM)	05
Assemblies of God	06
Baptist Church	07
Buddist	08
Ethiopian Churches	09
Full Gospel Church of God in SA	10
Reformed Churches of SA	11
Hindu	12
Islam	13
Jehovah's Witnesses	14
Jewish	15
Lutheran Church and Evangelical Lutheran Church in SA	16
Methodist of SA/Wesleyan	17
Moravian Assemblies of God	18
Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk	19
Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk	20
New Apostolic Church	21
NG Kerk in Africa	22
NG Sendingkerk	23
NGK (Reform) Kerk	24
Old Apostolic Church	25
Orthodox (Greek, Serbian, Russian) Church	26
Presbyterian of SA	27
Reformed Ecumenical Synod	28
Rhema Bible Church	29
Roman Catholic Church	30
Seventh Day Adventist Church	31
Shembe	32
International Fellowship of Christian Churches	33
Traditional African Beliefs	34
Union of Orthodox Synagogues in SA	35
United Congregational Church of SA	36
United Hebrew Congregation of Johannesburg	37
World Alliance of Reformed Churches	38
Zion Christian Church (ZCC)	39
Other Zionist Churches	40
Other Independent Black Churches	41
None	42
Refuse to answer	43
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	00
Other (specify).....	

13. LSM (Living Standard Measure)

Question	Yes	No		
DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD				
Own a fridge or freezer?	1	2		71
Own a polisher or vacuum cleaner?	1	2		72
Own a TV set?	1	2		73
Own a Hi-Fi or music centre? (Radio excluded)	1	2		74
Own a microwave oven?	1	2		75
Own a washing machine? (Any)	1	2		76
Own a sewing machine? (Any)	1	2		77
Shop at supermarkets?	1	2		78
Live in a metropolitan area?	1	2		79
Live in a rural area?	1	2		80

4	1
---	---

 2-5

Have electricity or running water in your home?	1	2		6
Have a domestic servant?	1	2		7
Have at least one car in your household?	1	2		8
TOTAL OF RESPONDENT				
ADD CONSTANT				
GRAND TOTAL				

Note: A supermarket shopper is any household who does most of their shopping at Pick 'n Pay, Checkers/Shoprite, Clicks, Diskom, Spar, Woolworths includes both Hypermarkets, OK and Supermarkets.

Note: A metropolitan area is a community with a population of more than 250,000. A rural area is a community with a population of less than 500. (Community sizes in-between these two are not relevant for the determination of LSM's).

Respondent LSM.....			9
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SECTION B

INFORMATION UPDATE

POLITICAL QUESTIONS

I would like to ask how close or distant you feel towards various political parties and organizations. If you feel close to a party, you would support it, if you feel distant you would oppose it. I will name a political party, and would like you to tell me whether you feel very close, close, neutral, distant or very distant towards the political party.

	Very close	Close	Neutral	Distant	Very distant	Uncertain – Don't know	
AZAPO	1	2	3	4	5	0	10
PAC	1	2	3	4	5	0	11
SACP	1	2	3	4	5	0	12
ANC	1	2	3	4	5	0	13
DP	1	2	3	4	5	0	14
NP	1	2	3	4	5	0	15
IFP	1	2	3	4	5	0	16
ACDP	1	2	3	4	5	0	17
FREEDOM FRONT	1	2	3	4	5	0	18
CP	1	2	3	4	5	0	19

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

4. During the past six months would you say that SA's economy has:

Improved?	1
Stayed the same?	2
Worsen	3
Uncertain/Don't know	0

20

5. During the next six months? Would you think that the economy will:

Improve?	1
Stayed the same?	2
Worsen?	3
Uncertain/Don't know	0

21

6. Would you say that your household income is:

“Outstripping” the rate of inflation	1
“Keeping pace” with rate of inflation	2
“Lagging behind” the rate of inflation	3
<i>Uncertain/Don’t know</i>	0

22

7. Would you say that at present buying conditions are:

Favourable	1
Unfavourable	2
Neither favourable nor unfavourable	3
<i>Uncertain/Don’t know</i>	0

23

COMMUTING

1. How far do you live from your place of work or how far do you travel to look for work every day?

Work at home	1
0 – 20 km	2
21 – 50 km	3
51 – 100 km	4
More than 100 km	5
Not working and not looking for work	6
<i>Not applicable</i>	7
<i>Uncertain</i>	0

24

INTERVIEWER: IF CODE 1, 6 OR 7 ABOVE, SKIP QUESTIONS 2, 3, 4 AND 5

2. How do you usually travel to work or look for work?

Train	01
Bus	02
Taxi	03
In a vehicle with others	04
In a vehicle on own or with live in partner	05
Walk or hitch hike	06
Motorbike	07
Bicycle	08
<i>Not applicable</i>	09
Other (Specify).....	
.....	

24-26

3. How much money do you spend on transport to and from work/Looking for work every month?

Less than R100	1
R101 – R250	2
R251 – R500	3
More than R500	4
<i>Not applicable</i>	5
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

27

4. What is your approximate monthly take home pay?

Less than R400	1
R400 – R800	2
R801 – R1200	3
R1201 – R2000	4
R2001 - R4000	5
R4001 – R6000	6
More than R6000	7
<i>Not applicable</i>	8
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

28

5. How many hours do you spend travelling to work and back every day?

Less than 1 hour	1
1 – 2 hours	2
2 – 3 hours	3
3 – 4 hours	4
More than four hours	5
<i>Not applicable</i>	6
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

29

AIDS, ORPHANS AND AFFORDABLE CARE

1. When parents or other care-givers either die of AIDS or are seriously ill from AIDS, the children they cared for may need special care. Who should take responsibility for these children? (Mark only the most important one.)

Central government	1
Provincial government	2
District health authority	3
Local authority	4
Non-governmental organisation (e.g. a welfare agency)	5
Community-based organisation (stokvel, ratepayers' association, etc.)	6
Neighbours, friends	7
Relatives	8
Other (specify).....	9
I do not have an opinion on the matter	0

30

INTERVIEWER: IF CODE 9, WRITE IN ANSWER AND CIRCLE CODE 9

2. Children like those mentioned above need certain health, welfare and educational services. What type of provision, in your opinion, is most urgently required? (Mark one only.)

Nutritional services	1
Educational services	2
Financial assistance with schooling	3
Special childcare legislation	4
Special healthcare legislation	5
Healthcare services	6
Specialized foster care	7
Other (Single service) (Specify).....	8
Other (Combined service) (Specify).....	9

31

IF SPECIALIZED CARE BUT NOT FOSTER CARE IS SEEN AS THE MOST URGENTLY NEEDED, MENTION IT UNDER CODE 8 OR 9.

3. Did/do you know of any of the following? (Mark all that apply)

	CODE
A child(ren) with AIDS (or HIV positive)	1
An adult(s) with AIDS (or HIV positive)	2
A child in foster care/In an institution because his/her parent(s) has (have) had AIDS	4
A child in the care of friends or relatives because his/her parent(s) has (have) had AIDS	8
A child who is abandoned/On the streets because his/her parent(s) has (have) had AIDS	16
A person who died of AIDS	32
A person who lost a family member through AIDS	64
A person who cared for or still cares for someone with AIDS	128
A person who gives/gave talks on AIDS (or educates, warns against indiscriminate sex, etc.)	256

32-34

4. **Instruction:** If code(s) 1 and/or 2 were marked at question 3, ask: How many people with AIDS (or who are HIV-positive) do you know about?

Put 0 if not applicable; put 9 for 9 or more than 9.

0-9	
-----	--

 35

Instruction: Check the figure by asking how many children (code 1) and how many adults (code 2.)

5. Have you yourself lost a relative through AIDS?

No		1
Yes	A close relative	2
	A distant relative	3

36

ENVIRONMENT

1. In your opinion, is the attention paid by the government to environmental issues?

Too little	1
Sufficient	2
Too much	3

37

2. What happens to your household garbage?

Garbage removers take it away	01
We take it to a specific rubbish dump	02
We dump it over the fence	03
We burn it	04
We take it into the veld	05
We throw it outside the house	06
Other (specify).....	
.....	

38-39

3. Would you give in bottles, cans and paper if you could get money for it?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

40

4. Are you involved in any activities in your community aimed at upgrading the environment?

Yes	1
No	2
I do not know of any such projects	3

41

5. Which one of the following community activities concerning the environment would you be interested in?

Planting trees	01
Cleaning the streets and open areas	02
Maintenance of buildings	03
Upgrading the street surfaces	04
Gardening	05
Cleaning rivers and spruite	06
Cleaning the veld	07
Other (Specify).....	
.....	

42-43

PROSTITUTION

1. Persons (females but sometimes also males) who sell sex for money currently receive a lot of attention. One of the aspects especially receiving attention is whether prostitution should be legalised or not. What is your opinion in this regard?

Prostitution should not be legalized under <u>any circumstances</u>	1
Prostitution should be legalized or decriminalised provided that rigid measures of control (e.g. regular medical check-ups and licensing) be implemented.	2
Prostitution should be legalized in <u>certain areas</u> only (where it is already prevalent) provided that rigid measures of control (e.g. regular medical check-ups and licensing) be implemented.	3
Prostitution should be legalized without any preconditions.	4
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	

44

STREET CHILDREN

1. Some people feel that street children are a problem in our country. To what extent do you feel that street children are a problem in the town/city/area where you live?

It is a serious problem	1
It is somewhat of a problem	2
It is not a problem at all	3
I don't know	0

45

JUVENILE OFFENDING

1. Human rights' issues are becoming more prominent in South Africa society giving rise to *inter alia* an increasing demand to keep children out of the criminal justice system. On the other hand, crime figures in South Africa have reached epidemic proportions. This leaves officials of the court with the dilemma of deciding how to deal with juvenile offenders. In your opinion what do you consider to be the best/most appropriate way of dealing with young people who have been found guilty of committing a crime? Would you say they should be:

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE NOTE THAT (A) AND (B) ARE SEPARATE QUESTIONS	When a non-violent offence has been committed	When a violent offence has been committed	
Made to do community service, such as working at a welfare organization?	1	1	
Sent to a prison similar to those we have for adults.	2	2	
Given corporal punishment (that is, a caning)?	3	3	
Sent to a reformatory or industrial school?	4	4	
Left in the care of their parents, on condition that they receive special help and treatment for their problems?	5	5	
Referred to a “family/community court” where family members, community leaders, the probation officer, a lawyer, the police and if possible the victim(s), get together to decide on appropriate action, e.g. the referral of the juvenile to the youth court, dealing with the child in the community (community-based services.)	6	6	

46

CRIME

1. From time to time the social problems appear in each community. Which one of the following problems do you think is the most serious one facing your community?

None	0
Moral decline (prostitution, homosexuality, sexual promiscuity) and the suspension of censorship.	1
Crime (e.g. theft, assault, robbery, murder).	2
Excessive drinking (alcoholism) and/or drug abuse.	3
Unemployment including retrenchments	4
Housing shortage and homelessness/informal settlements	5
Lack of municipal services and facilities (e.g. electricity infrastructure, water, roads, clinics)	6
Street children	7
Poverty	8
Other (specify).....	9
.....	

48

2. In your opinion, how probable do you think it is that you or someone living in this household will be the victim of crime (e.g. assault, robbery or rape) within the next 12 months?

Very probable	1
Probable	2
Improbable	3
Very improbable	4
<i>Do not know/Uncertain</i>	5

49

3. Do you think that crime in this neighbourhood has increased, decreased or remained about the same over the past year?

N.a. - No crime problem here	1
Increased	2
Decreased	3
Remained about the same	4
<i>Do not know/Uncertain</i>	5

50

4. Which one of the following measures that could be adopted to prevent crime do you think would be the most effective in your neighbourhood?

<i>Don't know</i>	0
More severe punishment/sentences for offenders	1
Parents should be made more responsible for their children's actions.	2
More police/better police protection/more effective police.	3
Stricter laws	4
Job creation	5
Better control over firearms/traditional weapons	6
Establishment of a national peace force to act as a link between the police and the community.	7
Individual households should become part of the local neighbourhood watch.	8
Individual households should obtain weapons e.g. rifles and pangas, to defend themselves.	9

51

5. To what extent are you willing to become personally involved in community crime prevention actions launched by the South African Police (SAP) e.g. participating in police-community-liaison forums, farm, small-holding and neighbourhood watches and business watches?

Very willing	1
Willing	2
<i>Neither willing nor unwilling</i>	3
Unwilling	4
Very unwilling	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

52

POLITICAL ISSUES

1. How satisfied are you with the general political situation in South Africa at present? Are you

Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
<i>Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied</i>	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

53

2. How satisfied are you with the general economic situation in South Africa at present?

Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
<i>Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied</i>	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

54

3. How safe do you feel in South Africa today?

Very safe	1
Safe	2
<i>Neither safe nor unsafe</i>	3
Unsafe	4
Very unsafe	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

55

- 4(a) Do you think that your standard of living under the government of national unity will noticeably rise, stay the same, or fall?

Question 4(b)	Rise	1
	Stay the same	2
	Fall	3
	<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	4

56

(b)

Only for those who said “rise”.

How soon do you think your standard of living will begin to improve noticeably?

In six months	1
In 1 year	2
In 3 years	3
In 5 years	4
In 10 years	5
After more than 10 years	6
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

57

5. How would you rate the government of national unity?

(a)

IS THE GOVERNMENT	
Very fair	1
Fair	2
<i>Neither fair nor unfair</i>	3
Unfair	4
Very unfair	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

58

(b)

IS THE GOVERNMENT	
Very effective	1
Effective	2
<i>Neither effective nor ineffective</i>	3
Ineffective	4
Very ineffective	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

59

(c)

IS THE GOVERNMENT	
Very transparent	1
Transparent	2
<i>Neither transparent nor non-transparent</i>	3
Non-transparent	4
Very non-transparent	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

60

(d)

IS THE GOVERNMENT		
Very strong	1	
Strong	2	
<i>Neither strong nor weak</i>	3	
Weak	4	
Very weak	5	
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0	61

(e)

IS THE GOVERNMENT		
Very honourable	1	
Honourable	2	
<i>Neither honourable nor dishonourable</i>	3	
Dishonourable	4	
Very dishonourable	5	
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0	62

6. How credible is the government of national unity's communication with the public?

Very credible	1	
Mostly credible	2	
<i>Neither credible nor not credible</i>	3	
Mostly not credible	4	
Not at all credible	5	
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0	63

7. In your view, what measure of control does the government of national unity have over the crime that is occurring in South Africa at the present time? Is the government:

In full control	1	
In control to a large extent	2	
In control to a small extent	3	
Not in control at all	4	
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0	64

8. Has your personal attitude towards other population groups improved or deteriorated in the past year? Have your feelings towards them -

Improved	1	
Deteriorated	2	
<i>Remained the same</i>	3	
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0	65

9. To what degree are you in favour of or opposed to the re-introduction of the death penalty in South Africa?

Strictly in favour	1
In favour	2
<i>Neither in favour nor opposed</i>	3
Opposed	4
Strictly opposed	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

66

10. To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the protest action such as strikes, occupation of buildings and property and marches during the past two months in South Africa?

Strictly in favour	1
In favour	2
<i>Neither in favour nor opposed</i>	3
Opposed	4
Strictly opposed	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

67

11. How would you rate your provincial government?

(a)

IS THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	
Very effective	1
Effective	2
<i>Neither effective nor ineffective</i>	3
Ineffective	4
Very ineffective	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

68

(b)

IS THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	
Very transparent	1
Transparent	2
<i>Neither transparent nor not transparent</i>	3
Non-transparent	4
Very non-transparent	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

69

12. Do you support or reject the new constitution of South Africa?

Support the new constitution	1
Reject the new constitution	2
Do not know enough about the new constitution to be able to say	3
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

70

13. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way South Africa is being governed at present?

Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
<i>Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied</i>	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

71

14. Has there generally been greater reconciliation between different interest groups (e.g. political parties, races, language groups) in South Africa, since the government of national unity came to power in May this year?

Yes	1
No	2
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

72

15. Have your personal life circumstances improved or deteriorated since the government of national unity came to power in May this year?

Improved a lot	1
Improved	2
<i>Stayed the same</i>	3
Deteriorated	4
Deteriorated a lot	5
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

73

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

1. How would you rate the police (SAP) on the following aspects:

(a) Their capability to prevent crime.

Very capable	1
Capable	2
<i>Neither capable nor incapable</i>	3
Incapable	4
Very incapable	5
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

74

(b) Their capability to solve crime.

Very capable	1
Capable	2
<i>Neither capable nor incapable</i>	3
Incapable	4
Very incapable	5
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

75

(c) Their capability to handle public protest.

Very capable	1
Capable	2
<i>Neither capable nor incapable</i>	3
Incapable	4
Very incapable	5
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

76

(d) Their capability to handle political violence.

Very capable	1
Capable	2
<i>Neither capable nor incapable</i>	3
Incapable	4
Very incapable	5
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

77

(e) Their attitude towards people in your community.

Very positive	1
Positive	2
<i>Neither positive nor negative</i>	3
Negative	4
Very negative	5
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

78

(f) Their political neutrality.

Definitely biased	1
Probably biased	2
Neither biased nor neutral	3
Probably neutral	4
Definitely neutral	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

79

5	1
	2-5

2. The attacks on policemen, both while on and off duty, have been in the news a lot lately. Are these attacks justified or not?

The attacks are completely justified	1
The attacks are justified	2
<i>The attacks are neither justified nor unjustified</i>	3
The attacks are unjustified	4
The attacks are completely unjustified	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

6

3. Why do you think the police are so often attacked? (Only main reason)

.....

0

 7-8

4. Generally speaking, how well do the members of the SAP execute their duties?

Very satisfactorily	1
Satisfactorily	2
Neither satisfactorily nor unsatisfactorily	3
Unsatisfactorily	4
Very unsatisfactorily	5
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

9

5. Has your view of the police changed since the election in April?

Go to question 5b	Yes	1
	No	2
	<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

10

5b. If “yes” in what way did your view change?

.....

--

 11-12

6. What are in your opinion the two most important things that can be done to improve your opinion of the police? Indicate them in order of importance.

(1).....

0

 13-14

(2).....

0

 15-16

ILLEGALS, SANDF AND LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. During the past few months there have been many reports on illegal aliens in South Africa (e.g. Mozambicans, Nigerians and Taiwanese). In your opinion should the authorities:

Go to question 1b	Act much more strictly against them	1
	Act more strictly against them	2
	Act less strictly against them	3
	Act much less strictly against them	4
	<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

17

1b.

If more strictly or much more strictly

What is the single most important reason why say the authorities must act more strictly or much more strictly against illegal aliens?

.....

18-19

2. To what extent are you personally willing at present to perform part-time military service in the citizen force or commandos of the South African National Defence Force?

Go to question 3	Very willing	1
	Willing	2
	<i>Neither willing nor unwilling</i>	3
	Unwilling	4
	Very unwilling	5
	<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0

20

3.

If unwilling or very unwilling

What is the single most important reason why you are not willing to perform part-time military service?

.....

21-22

4. What is your view on the government's decision to write off (allow people not to pay) the arrears in municipal rent and service charges in many black areas? Which one of the following is the nearest to your own view?

The arrears should be written off in all black areas only.	01
The arrears should be written off in all black, coloured and Indian areas only.	02
The arrears should be written off in all areas, including white areas, where people are unable to pay.	03
The arrears should not be written off in any areas, whether black, white, coloured or Indian; but people in arrears should not be forced to pay interest on their arrears.	04
The arrears should not be written off in any areas, and the people in arrears should be forced to pay both what they owe and interest on that arrears.	05
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	00
Other (specify).....	

23-24

5. Are you at the present time prepared to pay your local authority for services and/or rent?

Yes, I am prepared to pay for services and/or rent, even if I do not pay a "flat rate", but the full amount owed, that is the same as what people in the "white" areas pay.	01
Yes I am prepared to pay for services and/or rent, but only if I pay a "flat rate".	02
No, I am not prepared to pay for service and/or rent, even if I would pay a "flat rate".	03
<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	00
Other (specify).....	

25-26

6. If you answered "no" to the previous question (that is 03 above) why are you not prepared to pay for your local authority for services and/or rent?

.....

27-28

14. If a general election were held soon, for which of the current political parties would you vote?

ANC	01
SACP	02
PAC	03
AZAPO	04
DP	05
NP	06
IFP	07
FF	08
ACDP	09
CP	10
Refuse to answer	11
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	00
Other (specify).....	
.....	

29-30

COMPANY QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION: There is a great deal of discussion these days about big companies and their contribution to the new South Africa.

1. Think of large companies in South Africa. In general, do you feel that the activities of large companies are -

Very good for the country	1
Fairly good for the country	2
Fairly bad for the country	3
Very bad for the country	4
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

31

2a. In your opinion, what is the first and most important duty and responsibility of a large company?

..... 32-33

2b. What would be the second most important duty and responsibility?

..... 34-35

3. Please give me the names of the large companies that you can think of (probe “what else” up to six companies).

1.....		36-37
2.....		38-39
3.....		40-41
4.....		42-43
5.....		44-45
6.....		46-47

4. If the Anglo American Corporation is not mentioned, ask casually: Have you heard of the Anglo American Corporation?

MAY I ADD IT TO THE LIST? (WRITE DOWN COMMENTS)

Yes	1	48
No	2	
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0	

.....		49-50
-------	--	-------

5. Among the large companies in South Africa, which one is the largest?

.....		51-52
-------	--	-------

6a. If a particular company is much larger than others, do you admire it:

Go to question 6b	More	1	53
	Less	2	
	Or does it make no difference	3	
	<i>Uncertain/Do not know</i>	0	

6b. (If admires more or less) Why do you feel that way? (Probe for a specific codable answer)

.....		54-55
-------	--	-------

7. Let us take two of the companies we have spoken about. Take Anglo American and the company you have mentioned first/second in Question 3 (*Mention name – if Anglo was mentioned first, take company mentioned second*)

What are your feelings about each of these two companies?

	Anglo	2 nd company (specify name)	
Very favourable	1	1	56-57
Fairly favourable	2	2	
Fairly unfavourable	3	3	
Very unfavourable	4	4	
Uncertain/Don't know	0	0	58-59

8. What are the activities of these two companies – what do they do in their day to day business?
(Probe “what else” until all activities recorded.)

Anglo	2 nd company (specify)	
1.....	1.....	<div></div> 60-63
2.....	2.....	<div></div> 64-67
3.....	3.....	<div></div> 68-71
4.....	4.....	<div></div> 72-75
5.....	5.....	<div></div> 76-79
		<div>6</div> 1 2-5

9. All large companies started as small companies. What do you think the main reasons are for their growth and success? What have they done to grow large?
(Probe “what else” for three major factors)

1.....	<div></div> 6-7
2.....	<div></div> 8-9
3.....	<div></div> 10-11

10. Think of a large company which makes a great deal of money in its activities. Who benefits from the wealth which is created?
(Prove “who or what else” until at least four categories are identified. Record in order of mention.)

1st.....	<div></div> 12-13
2nd.....	<div></div> 14-15
3rd.....	<div></div> 16-17
4 th	<div></div> 18-19

11. If a large company like Anglo American is successful and makes a great deal of money, how does this affect the economy of South Africa? What things happen in the country because of a company making money? (*Probe for three answers.*)

1st.....	<input type="text"/>	20-21
2nd.....	<input type="text"/>	22-23
3rd.....	<input type="text"/>	24-25
4 th	<input type="text"/>	26-27

12. (*Emphasise words in bold print*)

I am going to read a number of things which **people say about all kinds of large companies**. For each, tell me whether you feel that what is said is true of the **Anglo American Corporation**. You need not be certain about it – just tell me what you feel to be true for Anglo American. If something is not true of Anglo American just leave it out.

	True	Untrue	Uncertain Don't know	
Supported by the new government	1	2	0	28
Pays high wages with good working conditions	1	2	0	29
It is really an overseas company	1	2	0	30
It is tough and unsympathetic to trade unions	1	2	0	31
Helps the country through the taxes it pays	1	2	0	32
It is anti-Afrikaans in its policies	1	2	0	33
Has opposed apartheid for a long time	1	2	0	34
It serves mainly a rich white elite	1	2	0	35
Is advancing black people into better jobs	1	2	0	36
Has created a create number of jobs for South Africa	1	2	0	37
The new government opposes or criticises it	1	2	0	38
It is really a truly South African company	1	2	0	39
Its products and new techniques help the country to advance	1	2	0	40
It pays lower wages than it can afford	1	2	0	41
Works with and helps local communities	1	2	0	42
It is well known for assisting education	1	2	0	43
It invests a great deal of its money overseas	1	2	0	44
It earns South Africa a great deal of money through its exports	1	2	0	45
It makes it very difficult for smaller companies to succeed.	1	2	0	46
It provides equal opportunities for people of all races	1	2	0	47
It is mainly a mining company	1	2	0	48
It has helped to create hostels and all the problems that they cause	1	2	0	49
Has recently invested in important new factories and businesses	1	2	0	50
It exploits its workers and treats them badly	1	2	0	51

	True	Untrue	Uncertain Don't know	
It is concerned about pollution, nature conservation and the environment	1	2	0	52
It sends most of its profits overseas	1	2	0	53
It is so big that it controls the South African economy to suit itself	1	2	0	54
The money it makes is spent in ways which benefit all South Africans	1	2	0	55
The new government will divide it up into smaller companies	1	2	0	56
Assists many small businesses to develop by giving them work	1	2	0	57
Its mines, forests and factories spoil or harm the environment	1	2	0	58
It has for a long time opposed discrimination against blacks and it has worked for people's rights	1	2	0	59
It is concerned only with profits	1	2	0	60
It weakens and takes over smaller competitors	1	2	0	61
It assists its employees with education, housing and welfare	1	2	0	62
It is not really concerned with South Africa and South Africans	1	2	0	63
It is unfairly criticised by politicians in the new government	1	2	0	64
It is a leader helping to uplift communities	1	2	0	65

13. Some large companies spend a great deal of time and money in helping communities with education, housing and welfare. I will mention some of the ways they help. For each kind of assistance tell me:

- A. Does Anglo American help in this way or not, and if so,
 B. Does it give more or less help than other companies you can think of?

	Yes, more than other co's	Yes, but less than other co's	No	Uncertain Don't know	
School bursaries and scholarships	1	2	3	0	66
University/technikon bursaries & scholarships	1	2	3	0	67
Helps to build or support schools	1	2	3	0	68
Helps to train teachers	1	2	3	0	69
Supports schemes to create jobs	1	2	3	0	70
Provides good housing for employees	1	2	3	0	71
Assists small black businesses	1	2	3	0	72
Supports development organizations	1	2	3	0	73
Work with communities and civics for development	1	2	3	0	74
Its leaders have written books and made speeches to promote sound policies	1	2	3	0	75
Restructured its companies to make them more efficient	1	2	3	0	76
Participates in negotiations about future policies	1	2	3	0	77

7	1
	2-5

14A. Think of the leaders of large companies in South Africa – the owners, directors and top managers. What kind of people does one mainly find as leaders of companies? (Probe “who else” – for up to four types).

1.....		6
2.....		7
3.....		8
4.....		9

14B. Think of the Anglo American Corporation. What kind of people are its leaders? (Probe as before)

1.....		10
2.....		11
3.....		12
4.....		13

14C. Do you consider this to be:

A very serious problem	1	
A problem but not serious	2	
Not a problem at all	3	
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0	14

15. People say that many large companies invest their money abroad. Think of the Anglo American Corporation. Does it:

Invest very little of its money overseas	1	
Invest some, but not most of its money overseas	2	
Invests about equally in South Africa and overseas	3	
Invests more overseas than in South Africa	4	
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0	15

16. Some people say that overseas investments take wealth and job opportunities away from South Africa. Others say that overseas investments help us to earn money, help us to export and help us to improve our skills. Which argument would you agree with:

The first	1	
The second	2	
Both	3	
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0	16

17. Here are arguments people have about big companies and about business. For each tell me whether you agree with the first, the second or a bit of both.

17.1 Companies must provide jobs, help their employees and help communities even if they make less profit or

Companies must concentrate on making profits, growing and becoming more efficient in order to help the country's economy to grow.

The first	1
The second	2
Both	3
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

17

17.2 Large companies only help communities and education to advertise themselves or

It does not matter why they do it, if large companies assist communities and education they should be praised.

The first	1
The second	2
Both	3
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

18

17.3 Large companies have benefited from apartheid in the past or

Many large companies supported opposition parties and opposed racial discrimination in the past.

The first	1
The second	2
Both	3
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

19

17.4 The government should control and regulate so that they work for the benefit of poorer people or

The economy of South Africa will grow faster and all people will eventually benefit if companies are allowed to grow and develop as they wish to.

The first	1
The second	2
Both	3
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

20

17.5 People who own and manage companies must make the final decision because they have risked their money in an investment or

Managers must share decisions with workers for the sake of justice even if profits are affected.

The first	1
The second	2
Both	3
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

21

17.6 Without trade unions workers would be poorer and weaker, therefore trade unions should become more powerful or

Trade unions protect people who have work, but cause companies to save on labour, hence fewer people can find work.

The first	1
The second	2
Both	3
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

22

17.7 The solution to unemployment is to encourage companies to make profits, grow, expand and create work or

The solution to unemployment is government creating special schemes to create work.

The first	1
The second	2
Both	3
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

23

17.8 Companies should not be allowed to grow too big because they become so powerful that they control conditions to suit themselves or if companies are prevented from becoming too large, they will be less interested in working hard to succeed and the economy will suffer.

The first	1
The second	2
Both	3
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

24

17.9 Government should not become too big because it uses a great deal of money to employ people and does not produce goods which earn money or private companies can be very successful and produce great wealth but not everyone benefits equally. Therefore government must tax companies to employ more people in government.

The first	1
The second	2
Both	3
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

25

18. Where do you mainly get your information on Anglo American and other large companies?

Political leaders	01
Informed people in the community	02
Friends and colleagues	03
Newspapers	04
Magazines	05
Radio	06
Television	07
Workers in companies	08
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	00
Other (Please specify).....	
.....	

26-27

19. Think of the Anglo American Corporation and its operations: Are they:

Very good for the country	1
Fairly good for the country	2
Fairly bad for the country	3
Very bad for the country	4
<i>Uncertain/Don't know</i>	0

28

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

RECORD LAYOUT

CARD 1	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
Card number 1	1	1	1	1	N
Record number	2	4	0001	2500	N
FO control personal	6	1	1	2	N
Control telephonic	7	1	1	2	N
Substitutions: How many - Left	8	1	1	9	X
Right	9	1	1	9	X
Left	10	1	1	9	X
Right	11	1	1	9	X
Left	12	1	1	9	X
Right	13	1	1	9	X
Left	14	1	1	9	X
Right	15	1	1	9	X
Left	16	1	1	9	X
Right	17	1	1	9	X
Total number of substitutes	18	2	00	99	X
Number of interviewer	20	4	0001	9999	N
Fieldwork organiser number	24	3	001	999	N
Checked by	27	3	001	999	N
Team	30	2	00	99	N
Metro (1)/Non metro (2)	32	1	1	2	N
Extra block	33	1	b	b	b
Province	34	1	1	9	N
Magisterial district	35	3	000	999	N
EA number	38	4	0001	9999	N
Socio-economic category	42	2	01	55	N
Main sample (1) Domestic sample (2)	44	1	1	2	N
Project number GCOCQM	45	6	GCOCQM		A
Particulars of visits: Month	51	2	09	11	N
Date	53	2	01	31	N
Time	55	1	0	9	N
Response	56	2	01	12	N
Month	58	2	09	11	X
Date	60	2	01	31	X
Time	62	1	0	9	X
Response	63	2	01	12	X
Month	65	2	09	11	X
Date	67	2	01	31	X
Time	69	1	0	9	X
Response	70	2	01	12	X
Month	72	2	09	11	X
Date	74	2	01	31	X
Time	76	1	0	9	X
Response	77	2	01	12	X
Number of households on premises	79	1	1	9	N
Number of selected household	80	1	1	9	N

CARD 2		COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
Card number 1		1	1	2	2	N
Record number		2	4	0001	2500	N
Persons qualify						
1.	Age	6	2	18	99	N
	Sex	8	1	1	8	N
2.	Age	9	2	18	99	X
	Sex	11	1	1	8	X
3.	Age	12	2	18	99	X
	Sex	14	1	1	8	X
4.	Age	15	2	18	99	X
	Sex	17	1	1	8	X
5.	Age	18	2	18	99	X
	Sex	20	1	1	8	X
6.	Age	21	2	18	99	X
	Sex	23	1	1	8	X
7.	Age	24	2	18	99	X
	Sex	26	1	1	8	X
8.	Age	27	2	18	99	X
	Sex	29	1	1	8	X
9.	Age	30	2	18	99	X
	Sex	32	1	1	8	X
10	Age	33	2	18	99	X
	Sex	35	1	1	8	X
11	Age	36	2	18	99	X
	Sex	38	1	1	8	X
12	Age	39	2	18	99	X
	Sex	41	1	1	8	X
13	Age	42	2	18	99	X
	Sex	44	1	1	8	X
14	Age	45	2	18	99	X
	Sex	47	1	1	8	X
15	Age	48	2	18	99	X
	Sex	50	1	1	8	X
Persons in the household who do not qualify for this survey and who will not be available						
1.	Age	51	2	00	99	X
	Sex	53	1	1	8	X
2.	Age	54	2	00	99	X
	Sex	56	1	1	8	X
3.	Age	57	2	00	99	X
	Sex	59	1	1	8	X
4.	Age	60	2	00	99	X
	Sex	62	1	1	8	X
5.	Age	63	2	00	99	X
	Sex	65	1	1	8	X
6.	Age	66	2	00	99	X
	Sex	68	1	1	8	X
7.	Age	69	2	00	99	X
	Sex	71	1	1	8	X

CARD 2	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
8. Age	72	2	00	99	X
Sex	74	1	1	8	X
9. Age	75	2	00	99	X
Sex	77	1	1	8	X
10 Age	78	2	00	99	X
Sex	80	1	1	8	X
CARD 3	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
Card number 3	1	1	3	3	N
Record number	2	4	0001	2500	N
Respondent number	6	2	01	15	N
Household number	8	1	0	9	N
Number of people	9	2	01	99	N
Dwelling structure	11	1	0	9	N
Household number	12	1	0	9	X
Number of people	13	2	01	99	X
Dwelling structure	15	1	0	9	X
Household number	16	1	0	9	X
Number of people	17	2	01	99	X
Dwelling structure	19	1	0	9	X
Household number	20	1	0	9	X
Number of people	21	2	01	99	X
Dwelling structure	23	1	0	9	X
Household number	24	1	0	9	X
Number of people	25	2	01	99	X
Dwelling structure	27	1	0	9	X
Household number	28	1	0	9	X
Number of people	29	2	01	99	X
Dwelling structure	31	1	0	9	X
Household number	32	1	0	9	X
Number of people	33	2	01	99	X
Dwelling structure	35	1	0	9	X
Household number	36	1	0	9	X
Number of people	37	2	01	99	X
Dwelling structure	39	1	0	9	X
Household number	40	1	0	9	X
Number of people	41	2	01	99	X
Dwelling structure	43	1	0	9	X
Household number	44	1	0	9	X
Number of people	45	2	01	99	X
Dwelling structure	47	2	00	99	X

CARD 3	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
<u>SECTION A</u>					
Biographical data					
Population group	49	1	1	4	N
1. Gender	50	1	1	2	N
2. Age	51	2	18	99	N
3. Current marital status	53	2	01	50	N
4. Highest educational qualification	55	2	01	30	N
5. Home language	57	2	01	30	N
6. Joint income	59	2	00	20	N
7. Current occupational position	61	2	01	50	N
8.(a) Occupation	63	2	01	99	N
8.(b) Occupation	65	1	A/0	E/9	G
9. Read newspaper	66	1	1	2	N
10. Hours TV	67	1	1	7	N
11. Do you have a telephone:	68	1	1	2	N
12. Religion	69	2	00	99	N
13. Does your household have:					
Fridge or freezer	71	1	1	2	N
Polisher or vacuum cleaner	72	1	1	2	N
TV set	73	1	1	2	N
Hi-Fi or music centre	74	1	1	2	N
Microwave oven	75	1	1	2	N
Washing machine	76	1	1	2	N
Sewing machine	77	1	1	2	N
Shop at supermarkets	78	1	1	2	N
Live in metropolitan area?	79	1	1	2	N
Live in rural area	80	1	1	2	N
CARD 4	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
Card number 4	1	1	4	4	N
Record number	2	4	0001	2500	N
Electricity or running water	6	1	1	2	N
Domestic servant	7	1	1	2	N
Have a car	8	1	1	2	N
Respondent LSM	9	1	0	9	X
<u>SECTION B</u>					
INFORMATION UPDATE					
<u>Political questions</u>					
1. How close or distant towards					
AZAPO	10	1	0	8	X
PAC	11	1	0	8	X
SACP	12	1	0	8	X
ANC	13	1	0	8	X
DP	14	1	0	8	X
NP	15	1	0	8	X
IFP	16	1	0	8	X
ACDP	17	1	0	8	X
Freedom Front	18	1	0	8	X
CP	19	1	0	8	X

CARD 4	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
<u>Economic questions</u>					
2. The economy has...	20	1	0	3	X
3. The economy will...	21	1	0	3	X
4. Household income...	22	1	0	3	X
5. Present buying conditions	23	1	0	3	X
<u>Commuting</u>					
1. How far from work	24	1	0	7	X
2. How travel to work	25	2	00	99	X
3. Money spend on transport	27	1	0	5	X
4. Take home pay	28	1	0	8	X
5. Hours travelling to work	29	1	0	6	X
<u>Aids, orphans and affordable care</u>					
1. Responsibility for children	30	1	0	9	X
2. Provision required	31	1	1	9	X
3. Do you know any	32	3	001	999	X
4. How many with AIDS?	35	1	0	9	X
5. Lost relative	36	1	1	3	X
<u>The environment</u>					
1. Attention paid environment issues	37	1	1	3	X
2. Happens to household garbage	38	2	00	99	X
3. Give bottles, cans & paper for money	40	1	1	3	X
4. Activities upgrading environment	41	1	1	3	X
5. Activities be interested in	42	2	00	99	X
<u>Prostitution</u>					
1. Prostitution be legalised	44	1	0	4	X
<u>Street children</u>					
1. Street children problem	45	1	0	4	X
<u>Juvenile offending</u>					
1. Non-violent offence	46	1	0	8	X
2. Violent offence	47	1	0	8	X
<u>Crime</u>					
1. Serious social problems	48	1	0	9	X
2. Victim of crime	49	1	1	5	X
3. Crime – Increased or decreased	50	1	0	4	X
4. Measures adopted	51	1	0	9	X
5. Crime prevention actions	52	1	0	5	X
<u>Political issues</u>					
1. Satisfied – General political situation	53	1	0	5	X
2. Satisfied – General economic situation	54	1	0	5	X
3. How safe	55	1	0	5	X
4(a) Standard of living	56	1	0	5	X
4(b) How soon	57	1	0	5	X
5. Rate government					
5a Government is...	58	1	0	5	X
5b Government is...	59	1	0	5	X
5c Government is...	60	1	0	5	X
5d Government is...	61	1	0	5	X
5e Government is...	62	1	0	5	X

CARD 4	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
6. Communication – Public	63	1	0	5	X
7. Control – Crime	64	1	0	4	X
8. Attitude – Other population groups	65	1	0	3	X
9. Re-introduction of death penalty	66	1	0	5	X
10. Protest action	67	1	0	5	X
11. Rate provincial government					
11a Provincial government is...	68	1	0	5	X
11b Provincial government is...	69	1	0	5	X
12. New constitution	70	1	0	3	X
13. SA governed	71	1	0	5	X
14. Greater reconciliation	72	1	0	2	X
15. Personal life circumstances	73	1	0	5	X
<u>SAP</u>					
1. Rate police following aspects					
(a) Prevent crime	74	1	0	5	X
(b) Solve crime	75	1	0	5	X
(c) Handle public	76	1	0	5	X
(d) Political violence	77	1	0	5	X
(e) Attitude	78	1	0	5	X
(f) Political neutrality	79	1	0	5	X
CARD 5	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
Card number 5	1	1	5	5	N
Record number	2	4	0001	2500	N
2. Attacks justified	6	1	0	5	X
3. Why often attacked	7	2	00	99	X
4. SAP execute duties	9	1	0	5	X
5. View of police	10	1	0	2	X
5b If yes	11	2	00	99	X
6. Improve opinion of police					
1	13	2	00	99	X
2	15	2	00	99	X
<u>Illegals, SANDF and local authority</u>					
1. Should the authorities	17	1	0	4	X
1(b) Why	18	2	00	99	X
2. Part-time	20	1	0	5	X
3. Why	21	2	00	99	X
4. Your view	23	2	00	99	X
5. Prepared to pay	25	2	00	99	X
6. Why not	27	2	00	99	X
7. Vote for	29	2	00	99	X

CARD 5	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
<u>Company questions</u>					
1. Activities of large companies	31	1	0	4	X
2(a) Duty and responsibility	32	2	00	99	X
2(b) Second duty	34	2	00	99	X
3. Large companies					
1.	36	2	00	99	X
2.	38	2	00	99	X
3.	40	2	00	99	X
4.	42	2	00	99	X
5.	44	2	00	99	X
6.	46	1	0	9	X
	47	2	B	b	b
4. Heard of Anglo American	48	1	0	2	X
Comments	49	2	00	99	X
5. Largest company	51	2	00	99	X
6(a) Admire it	53	1	0	3	X
6(b) Why	54	2	00	99	X
7. Feelings about two companies	56	2	00	99	X
A. Anglo	58	1	0	8	X
B. (Specify)	59	1	0	8	X
8.Activities					
1. Anglo	60	2	00	99	X
1. Other	62	2	00	99	X
2. Anglo	64	2	00	99	X
2. Other	66	2	00	99	X
3. Anglo	68	2	00	99	X
3. Other	70	2	00	99	X
4. Anglo	72	2	00	99	X
4. Other	74	2	00	99	X
5. Anglo	76	2	00	99	X
5. Other	78	2	00	99	X
CARD 6	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
Card number 6	1	1	6	6	N
Record number	2	4	0001	2500	N
9. Reasons for growth					
1.	6	2	00	99	X
2.	8	2	00	99	X
3.	10	2	00	99	X
10. Who benefits					
1 st	12	2	00	99	X
2 nd	14	2	00	99	X
3 rd	16	2	00	99	X
4 th	18	2	00	99	X
11. What happen – Company makes money					
1.	20	2	00	99	X
2.	22	2	00	99	X
3.	24	2	00	99	X
4.	26	2	00	99	X

CARD 6	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
12. Tell how you feel					
Supported by government	28	1	0	8	X
High wages	29	1	0	8	X
Overseas company	30	1	0	8	X
Unsympathetic	31	1	0	8	X
Help taxes	32	1	0	8	X
Anti Afrikaans	33	1	0	8	X
Opposed apartheid	34	1	0	8	X
Rich white elite	35	1	0	8	X
Black people – better jobs	36	1	0	8	X
Created jobs	37	1	0	8	X
Government opposes	38	1	0	8	X
Really SA company	39	1	0	8	X
Help country	40	1	0	8	X
Pays lower wages	41	1	0	8	X
Help communities	42	1	0	8	X
Assisting education	43	1	0	8	X
Invests overseas	44	1	0	8	X
Earns through exports	45	1	0	8	X
Difficult for small companies	46	1	0	8	X
Equal opportunities	47	1	0	8	X
Mining company	48	1	0	8	X
Create hostels	59	1	0	8	X
Invested	50	1	0	8	X
Exploits workers	51	1	0	8	X
Concerned – Environment	52	1	0	8	X
Profits overseas	53	1	0	8	X
Controls SA economy	54	1	0	8	X
Benefit to SA	55	1	0	8	X
Divide companies	56	1	0	8	X
Assists small businesses	57	1	0	8	X
Mines spoil environment	58	1	0	8	X
Work for people's rights	59	1	0	8	X
Concerned – Profits	60	1	0	8	X
Weakens – Take over	61	1	0	8	X
Assists employees	62	1	0	8	X
Not really concerned	63	1	0	8	X
Unfairly criticised	64	1	0	8	X
Uplift communities	65	1	0	8	X
13. Ways to help					
School bursaries	66	1	0	8	X
University bursaries	67	1	0	8	X
Build schools	68	1	0	8	X
Train teachers	69	1	0	8	X
Schemes – Create jobs	70	1	0	8	X

CARD 6	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
Good housing	71	1	0	8	X
Black businesses	72	1	0	8	X
Development organisations	73	1	0	8	X
Work – communities	74	1	0	8	X
Promote sound policies	75	1	0	8	X
Restructured – companies	76	1	0	8	X
Participates – Negotiations	77	1	0	8	X
Blanko	78	3	b	b	b
CARD 7	COL	LE	MIN	MAX	TYPE
Card number 7	1	1	7	7	N
Record number	2	4	0001	2500	N
14(a) What kind of leaders?					
1.	6	1	0	9	X
2.	7	1	0	9	X
3.	8	1	0	9	X
4.	9	1	0	9	X
14(b) Anglo American what kind of people are leaders?					
1.	10	1	0	9	X
2.	11	1	0	9	X
3.	12	1	0	9	X
4.	13	1	0	9	X
14(c) Consider this to be	14	1	0	3	X
15. Companies invest money abroad	15	1	0	4	X
16. Take jobs away from SA	16	1	0	3	X
17.1 Must provide jobs	17	1	0	3	X
17.2 Help to advertise themselves	18	1	0	3	X
17.3 Benefited from apartheid	19	1	0	3	X
17.4 Government should control	20	1	0	3	X
17.5 Final decision by managers	21	1	0	3	X
17.6 Without trade unions	22	1	0	3	X
17.7 Solution to unemployment	23	1	0	3	X
17.8 Not be allowed to grow	24	1	0	3	X
17.9 Government not too big	25	1	0	3	X
18. Where get your information	26	2	00	99	X
19. Are Anglo American...	28	1	0	4	X
14A	29	2	00	99	X
14A	31	2	00	99	X
14B	33	2	00	99	X
14B	35	2	00	99	X
Blanko	37	43	b	b	b

LIST OF CODES FOR OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

1. **High** administrative, corporate leadership, senior political and equivalent:
 - ? Public service DG's, DDG's
 - ? CEO's and chairmen, large COs
 - ? Cabinet ministers
 - ? Supreme court

2. **Independent** professional senior academic and scientific, high technology and equivalent
 - ? Professors
 - ? Directors and above, large research and NGO's
 - ? School principals, inspectors
 - ? Equivalent grades in public sector
 - ? Doctors, lawyers, architects, etc.
 - ? Airline pilots
 - ? Large project engineers

3. **Managerial** and executive and equivalent:
 - ? General managers
 - ? Managing directors, Medium Co.
 - ? Other executives, large and medium COs
 - ? Equivalent ranks in public sector
 - ? Large farmers

4. **Middle and lower** salaried professional, research, academic and equivalent technological and creative occupations
 - ? Hospital doctors
 - ? Teachers, nurses
 - ? Research officers
 - ? Computer experts
 - ? Design artists
 - ? Senior journalists, etc.

5. Inspectional, **semi-professional**, specialised, medium formal sector businessmen, medium farmers, equivalent ranks in public service

- ? Health inspectors
- ? Technical drawing
- ? Computer programmers
- ? Junior lecturers, researchers
- ? Journalists
- ? Section heads
- ? Medium farmers
- ? Owners of businesses above small shops, workshops

6. Clerical and sales (non counter) and equivalent, **small formal** businesses and small farmers.

7. **Skilled manual**, artisans, foremen, shift supervisors, controllers, storemen, etc.

8. Routine white collar, counter sales, **informal sector** businesses with premises.

9. **Semi-skilled**, machinists, operatives, drivers, taxi operators, etc.

0. **Unskilled manual**, labourers, street sellers and hawkers, subsistence farmers.

- A. Housewife
- B. Unemployed – Fit for work
- C. Unemployed – Not fit for work
- D. Retired
- E. Students and school children

CODES FOR OCCUPATION

1. PROFESSIONAL, SEMI-PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

11. Engineers, architects and related occupations

Engineer (registered: professional engineer, engineer in training)

Engineer (non-registered), engineering technologist

Architect and related occupations

Land-surveyor and related occupations

12. Natural science occupation

Physical science occupations

Mathematician and related occupations

Life science occupations

Natural science occupations not elsewhere classified

13. Technical science occupation

Engineering technician

Technician (except engineers)

Technical inspector and related occupations

Technical assistant

Technical occupations not elsewhere classified

14. Medical, dental and related health services

Medical occupations

Dental occupations

Veterinary occupations

Pharmaceutical occupations

Auxiliary health occupations

Nursing service

Health services not elsewhere classified

15. Education and related occupations

Inspector of education, principal of school, etc.

Lecturer (university, college)

Teacher

Educational occupations not elsewhere classified

16. Human scientific and related occupations

Legal profession
Theological profession
Social science occupations
Personnel and managerial service occupations
Economic and related occupations
Human scientific occupations not elsewhere classified

17. Art, sport and entertainment related occupations

Graphic artist
Designer
Performing artists and related occupations
Author and related occupations
Sports occupations
Arts and entertainment occupations not elsewhere classified

2. **MANAGERIAL EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OCCUPATIONS**

21. Legislative, executive and managerial occupations (Strata and local authorities)

Number of parliament, councillor (State and provincial council)
Civil administrator, director and related occupations in public service

22. Managerial occupations

Director/Manager: Senior executive of company
Director/Manager/Superintendent: Division of company
Manager etc.: Not elsewhere classified

23. Administrative occupations

Administrative services

3. **CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS**

31. Clerical occupations

Clerical supervisor
Clerk (general)
Bookkeeper
Cashier
Typist and related occupations
Office machine operator
Clerical occupations not elsewhere classified

32. Sales occupations

Self-employed owner (retail and wholesale)

Sales supervisors

Technical salesman, sales engineer

Salesman, shop assistant

Stockbroker, insurance agent, property agent and related occupations

Representative, agent, auctioneer and related occupations

Sales employer not elsewhere classified

4. TRANSPORT, DELIVERY AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

41. Transport occupations

Maritime transport occupations

Road transport occupations

Railway transport occupations

Aerial transport occupations

Transport occupations not elsewhere classified

42. Communication occupations

Postal operation (services) occupations

Telecommunication service occupations

5. SERVICE OCCUPATION

51. Protection occupations

Protection services

52. Catering and accommodation occupations

Catering service occupations

Accommodation service occupations

53. Personal service occupations

Personal service occupations

59. Service occupations not elsewhere classified

6. FARMER, FISHERMAN, HUNTER AND FARM WORKERS

61. Farmer, farm manager

Farmer, nursery man

62. Fisherman, hunter

Fisherman and hunter

63. Farm, forestry and nursery worker

Farm, forestry and nursery workers

7. ARTISANS AND APPRENTICES

71. Artisans

Metalworker and engineers

Electrical and electro-technical

Motor

Building

Printers

Furniture

Food

Diamond, jewellery and gold

Artisan not elsewhere classified

72. Apprentices

Metalworker and engineer

Electrical and electro-technical

Motor

Building

Printers

Furniture

Food

Diamond, jewellery and gold

Artisan not elsewhere classified

8. MINERS, QUARRYMEN, PRODUCTION FOREMEN AND SUPERVISORS, OPERATORS, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND ELATED OCCUPATIONS

81. Mine and quarry workers

Mine official

Miner: In possession of blasting certificate

One-processing occupations (processing and reclaiming occupations)

Operator, production worker: Mines and quarries

Mine and quarry workers not elsewhere classified

82. Production foremen and supervisors

Production foreman and supervisor: Metal manufacture, metal processing and manufacturing of machine parts (motor and electrical equipment included)

Production foreman and supervisor: Building and/or construction work

Production foreman and supervisor: Wood processing, furniture manufacturing etc.

Production foreman and supervisor: Clothing and textile manufacturing

Production foreman and supervisor: Food, liquor and tobacco preparation and manufacturing

Production foreman and supervisor: Leather, artificial leather and cobbling (shoe manufacturing)

Production foreman and supervisor: Glass, fibre glass, cement, lime, bricks, tiles, etc. (production and processing)

Production foreman and supervisor: Chemical and rubber products, soap, candles, edible oils and fats, artificial resin, explosives, fertilisers (production and processing)

Production foreman and supervisor: Printing process and paper production

Production foreman and supervisor: Not elsewhere classified

83. Operator, production workers and related occupations

Operator, production worker: Metal manufacture, metal processing and manufacturing of machine parts (motor and electrical equipment included)

Operator, production worker: Building and/or construction work

Operator, production worker: Wood processing, furniture manufacturing etc.

Operator, production worker: Clothing and textile manufacturing

Operator, production worker: Food, liquor and tobacco preparation and manufacturing

Operator, production worker: Leather, artificial leather and cobbling (shoe manufacturing)

Operator, production worker: Glass, fibre glass, cement, lime, bricks, tiles etc. (production and processing)

Operator, production worker: Chemical and rubber products, soap, candles, edible oils and fats, artificial resin, explosives, fertilisers (production and processing)

Operator, production worker: Printing process and paper production

Operator, production worker: Not elsewhere classified

84. Labourer and other unskilled workers not elsewhere classified

9. ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PERSONS

- 91. Housewife
- 92. Unemployed – Fit for work
- 93. Unemployed – Not fit for work
- 94. Retired
- 95. Students and school children

CA 3 CO 8-43

Indicate with regard to each of above mentioned households the following:

- 0 One room next to a garage
- One room in employees yard

CA 3 CO 69 QUESTION 12

What church do you belong to or to what faith/religion do you subscribe?

- 44. 12 Apostolic Church
- 45. Nazareth
- 46. Faith Mission
- 47. Pentecostal Church
- 48. Members in Christ
- 49. New Governant International/NICC
- 50. Home Church
- 51. African Emmanuel
- 52. Harvest Christian Church
- 53. Intern Fellowship Christian Church/IFCC
- 54. Pentecostal Protestant Church
- 55. Salvation Army
- 56. Swiss Mission
- 57. Church of Christ
- 58. Griekwa Independent Church
- 59. “Volks Church”
- 60. Christian Country Church
- 61. Christian Brethren Church
- 62. Ebenaezer Congregational Church

CA 4 CO 25-26 QUESTION 2

How do you usually travel to work or look for work

- 10. Combination = 4 + 7
- 11. By truck
- 12. By tractor
- 13. Combination = 1 + 2

CA 4 CO 30 QUESTION 1

When parents or other care-givers either die of AIDS or are seriously ill from AIDS the children they cared for may need special care. Who should take responsibility for these children?

9 Establish a special centre/orphanage for children with AIDS

Combination = 1 + 2

Combination = 1 to 8

Combination = 1 + 8

Combination = 6 + 7 + 8

Combination = 4 + 8

Combination = 2 + 8

Orphanage

Hospice

Irrelevant

Witch doctors

Have their own home for love and education

CA 4 CO 31 QUESTION 2

Children like those mentioned above need certain health, welfare and educational services. What type of provision, in your opinion, is most urgently required.

8. Donations from community

Parental care

Don't know

Government

CA 4 CO 31 QUESTION 2

Children like those mentioned above need certain health, welfare and educational services. What type of provision, in your opinion, is most urgently required?

9. Combination = 1 + 2 + 6
 Combination = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6
 Combination = 1 + 2 + 6 + 7
 Combination = 1 + 2
 Combination = 1 + 2 + 7
 Combination = 1 + 7
 Combination = 1 + 3
 Combination = 2 + 7
 Combination = 6 + 7
 Food, place to stay, money for clothes
 Food, clothing, schooling
 Combination = 2 + 5
 All above mentioned
 Combination = 2 + 6
 Combination = 6 + 8
 Nations from Community
 Combination = 3 + 6
 If they are under age the government must build institutions for them and give them
 healthcare and education
 Combination = 1 + 6 + 7
 Combination = 1 + 2 + 5
 Combination = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7
 Mural, physical, spiritual
 Combination = 1 + 5
 Never heard of them
 Combination = 1 + 6

CA 4 CO 38-39 QUESTION 2

What happens to your household garbage?

07. Dig holes and pour those garbage
08. To make manure/Compost
09. Combination = 04 + 07
10. Combination = 02 + 04
11. Sent to school for recycle
12. Separate paper from garbage to recycle it
13. Combination = 01 + 05

CA 4 CO 42-43 QUESTION 5

Which one of the following community activities concerning the environment would you be interested in?

- 00 Don't know
 - 08 I am too old
 - 09 I will pay someone to do it
 - 10 I don't have the time
 - 11 Joining the SPCA
 - 12 Combination = 5 + 6
 - 13 Combination = 1 + 5
 - 14 Combination = 1 + 2 + 5
 - 15 Combination = 1 + 5 + 6 + 7
 - 16 Combination = 6 + 7
 - 17 Combination = 1 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 6 + 7
 - 18 Combination = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7
 - 19 Combination = 1 + 2
 - 20 Erecting fences for schools
 - 21 2 & recycle garbage
 - 22 Traditional security
 - 23 Illness
 - 24 Combination = 2 + 5
 - 25 Every individual should look after its own
 - 26 Nature conservation
-
- 97 Not interested/None
 - 98 No response
 - 99 Irrelevant
 - Do sewing/community choir/Any job

CA 4 CO 48 QUESTION 1

From time to time social problems appear in each community. Which one of the following problems do you think is the most serious one facing your community?

- 9 Child abuse
- People are being raped
- Combination = 1 + 2
- Combination = 2 + 8
- Combination = 2 + 3
- Combination = 2 + 3 + 4
- Combination = 3 + 8
- Combination = 4 + 5 + 2
- Alcoholism
- Money

CA 5 CO 7-8 QUESTION 3

Why do you think the police are so often attacked?

- 00 Don't know
- 01 Revenge
 - Because of hatred
 - Blacks view the police as their enemies
 - Blacks hate whites – that is why they kill so much
 - They didn't trust them
 - Dissatisfied with the police
 - Personal grievances against the police
 - They think nothing after all/ Not accepted/Don't need help
 - People are frustrated because it was allowed for social conditions to get worse – it is now convenient for these frustrated people to take their frustrations out on the police
 - They say the police are spies
 - They are not honourable
 - They are untrustworthy/undisciplined
 - They are victims of uncertainty
 - They are walking target in uniform
- 02 Friction between police and community
 - Hiding information
 - Do bad things to the community
 - Don't help people/Treat people badly
 - They don't want the police to arrest them
 - Jealousy between community and police
 - They were attacked because they did not work properly with people
 - Mutinous/Police are disloyal
 - They are rude and don't do their duties/Don't do their work properly
 - Don't act immediately when one is facing a problem
 - We can prove that police shoot/beat people
 - They don't respect people's rights
 - Their attitude
 - They are not 100% accepted by people
 - Public inadequately educated
 - Unfair towards people/They treat people badly

- 03 Prevent crime/Because of their duty
Arrest them for criminal cases
Tsotsis are scared of the police because the police catch tsotsis if they cause trouble
Criminally motivated
Hooligans who don't want to be arrested
They are sellouts
Police have too limited powers
They do their job
Want the police force out of the way so that more crimes can be committed
Grievances against the police because they want to end criminals – crime spree
Because they fight for peace
Police cannot retaliate
Target for criminals
They stop people from marching
Police become victims of gangs that know them
- 04 Because of poverty
Because of unemployment
Shortage of work and they want money
- 05 Community trust the police
They must not kill the police because they protect us
People attack police because police are the only people that help many not to get hurt, robbed and raped
Because they work day and night to help people
Because of their uniform
To protect people
Police is a easy target
People do not understand why the police is there
- 06 Public's negative attitude is caused by apartheid
System and black liberation movements
Support apartheid
Police were protecting the government during apartheid
Blacks discriminate against whites
Just want to catch blacks
It's pure racism – blacks do not want law and order to be upheld
Blacks have the wrong impression of the police; they view it as discrimination if steps are taken against them
The people who did think that the police are still of the old status quo
Police are taking sides
A form of aggression against the previous government
Barbarians do it
The public must be trained

- 07 Wanted to decrease the number of police so that they can control themselves
Because of the percentage of police misusing their position
Kill each other
They do not do their work
They behave like they are the owners of the country
Police might be killing one another
Police are failing to combat crime
Police want to rule everywhere
- 08 Police are involved in murders
They kill innocent people so we are going to suffer for the sake of protection - it is just
crime like to kill anybody
They are negative
They don't have good manners
They are stealing stolen goods
Viewed as people who use violence
They are also involved in crime
They were brutal to the people
People always think back of what happened in 1960 when the police shot at black children
and killed them
Because people still think police are killers
They are part of crime e.g. cattle theft
They are criminals
They have killed lots of people because of apartheid
Police don't take their work seriously
Do not execute their duties correctly
Policemen were neglecting some other people's cases
Don't respect old people/Don't handle people all right
Don't like the SAP blame SAP for things that happened in the past
They were not doing honest job
- 09 Blacks hate law and order
Blacks hate police because they don't want law and order
To protest against law and order
Blacks hate it when the police expose their misdeeds
Discrimination against law and order
An attack on the legal system
No discipline in our country/To destabilise the country
It's the revolutionary trend of lawlessness
Negative attitude towards police/Oppose the work of the SAP
They want to destroy new government
Unruly elements
Foolishness/Silliness
Destroy government/Try to intimidate the government
Liberation elements
Stupid people attack the police
Satanic forced against principles
They wanted to destroy new government

- 10 Blacks do not want action against them – this is the new South Africa
Blacks do not want things in the country to go back to normal
Bad elements that try to disturb everything
- 11 Don't like new management of police
To get blacks in their posts
Blacks are taking over
Most of them are hypocrites
- 12 Criminals and the ANC cause it
Policy of ANC before getting into power
People say police are comrades (ANC) because they are mostly IFP members
- 13 For their firearms
They are not protected
They have no rights to protect them
Because they are not allowed to use their firearms
Many people are in possession of weapons
Too many illegal firearms in this country
- 14 At the wrong place at the wrong time
Work at night
They are the easy target to attack
- 15 Seen to be puppets of the government
People do not want the white government so they think police are working for him
- 16 Try to end violence
Violence is on the increase
- 17 Police accepts bribery
- 18 Political intolerance
Political agitation
Political marches
Want to discriminate our government
- 19 They seem drunk all the time
They are to blame because they drink and get killed and they also intimidate people
- 20 They must be neutral
Anti – White – anti order
Neutral towards all accusations
- 21 The third force is still exciting, that's why black police is attack
- 22 Better trained
Don't respect their work
- 23 The far right is possibly involved in destabilising the country

- 24 Police are outnumbered
Not enough police stations
- 25 Policemen are too young
- 97 Refuse to answer
- 98 No answer/reason
- 99 Irrelevant
They must be easily available
They must get enough police
Unfair
Policemen were never killed here

CA 5 CO 11-12 QUESTION 5B

If "YES" in what way did your view change?

- 00 Don't know
- 01 They do their work
Their work satisfied a lot
They are doing their best to protect us
No more violence
Good work under difficult circumstances
They work peaceful
I like the police
Because of jobs that are advertised on radio
They are very strong in controlling crime
Protect
I always thought they were arrogant, now I see their viewpoint
- 02 They patrol the streets
Handle all cases
They support us when overthrowing Bop government
They try their best to normalize the situation in the township
The rate of theft now decreased in my area
They prevent crime
Road blocks
- 03 The government interferes too much with the police's work, and there is too few men
- 04 The Police shouldn't be politised, rather perform community service
They are no longer interested in politics
Involve community in their activities
They're not really politically involved and they need to learn much how to fight crime

- 05 They are trying to be neutral to all race groups
The new government has taught them to deal with people
They respect human rights
They do not discriminate
They no longer practice discriminatory laws
The police is biased; whites are in a disadvantaged position
We have talks with each other
They are showing transparency
Nor they can solve our problems
- 06 They don't attack us anymore
They are more positive
They are no longer harassing people
They don't harm us in the school premises
- 07 Because the new constitution comes with different things
- 08 Uncertainty about employment amongst SADP employees
- 09 Their attitude changed: they try to create a better image
They are able to communicate with people
They don't beat us anymore
They improved – they are a better police force now
They seem to be more service orientated and less intimidation orientated
They do not use vulgar words anymore
More competent
More positive
- 10 They still prefer the previous government rule
- 11 I hated them
Don't like the police
I think less of them
Have a lower opinion of them
- 12 Impress by manner in which the police accepted the changes
The change the system they used before
They have been effective, that is shown by the number of drugs and weapons that have been recovered
- 13 Not enough personnel: take too long to respond
- 14 They are also involved in strikes – don't take their work serious
- 15 They do not maintain law and order
Not capable of handling things
- 16 It is more dangerous to be in the police
- 17 Not educated men

- 18 Now a days they don't even ask our ID books
- 19 SAP has less rights to act
Their hands are tied
- 20 They are impatient during the strikes between workers and employees
- 21 SAP – ZP work together
- 22 I have seen some policemen were irresponsible on duty – drunk (many times)
- 98 No response
- 99 Irrelevant
At present they wear uniform

CA 5 CO 13-16 QUESTION 6

What are in your opinion the two most important things that can be done to improve your opinion of the police? Indicate them in order of importance

- 00 Don't know
- 01 Satisfied
Good reconciliation
Good approach
Reward = good work
Very difficult – hard job
- 02 They must do their work with respect
Listen to problems and solve them/Follow rules and regulations
Must be trustworthy/They could control drug traffic
They must give us protection
They must come quickly to solve our problems/Must have enough cars
Must arrest criminals/Misconduct in the streets
Must arrest tsotsis/Eye for eye
Must act strongly
Less violence
Lack of efficiency
Night duties
Sent people who sell drugs to jail
Decrease crime
Threat people equal
They mustn't judge
- 03 MK should join the police
They should be trained again by MK
- 04 Better salaries
Pay them decent salaries

- 05 Increase police/Should be present at scenes of violence
Employment
Employee more people
Bigger work force = better service
Promotions must be handled accordingly
Get policeman of all race groups
More police on farms
- 06 Community can work together with police
They must work with people
Continued community involvement
More community service
Public must help the police and support them
Faithful to people
Meetings
Community should be disciplined
Jobs for community people
- 07 They should be trained again
Retraining/Brainwashing of police attitudes
Stricter training/Better selection
Rules on how to use guns
Stop just killing for the sake of having firearms
Stop killing innocent people
Improve their communication skills
- 08 They must be neutral/Must get their act together; especially in charge offices
They must not discriminate against people
Must solve our problems equally
They must not shoot the prisoners
We must be the same = police should not oppress the people
They mustn't take the law in own hands/respect it
Must be more accurate
Should not have apartheid
They should stop interrogations
White police should keep peace in their areas and blacks keep peace in theirs
Must have less influential friends in the public
- 09 Must protect themselves with dangerous weapons
Better safety measures
Better equipment/change clothing
Better laws
Give them security
More police vans
More prevention in crime

- 10 The must be honourable
 Remove the bad elements from the force
 Change their behaviour
 They must also obey the laws of government
 Must be loyal
 Policemen must be treated the same
 Policemen must be allowed to arrest whites
- 11 They must stay away from public shebeen(bars)
- 12 Less interference by the government
 Allow them to maintain law and order
 Give them freedom to do their work
 Must get government support
 Wider powers to control crime
 Police must get wider powers to tackle criminal elements
 Mustn't be bound
 More powers
 Must be treated fairly
 Government must not represent police as enemies in community
- 13 Must be friendlier/form of address
 Change their mindset
 Tolerant
 They must be neutral
 More positive
 Raised their opinion
 More polite
- 14 Better personal relations in SA (Create a better image)
 More understanding of general public
 Be related to people
 Communication
 Don't judge them without reason
 Better information
 Policemen should be treated more respectfully
- 15 Display better self discipline
 No more brutality
 Must be punished in the right way
 Better discipline
 Mustn't have double standards
 Must not go to disco's
 They must take their work more seriously
 Better motivation
- 16 Depoliticise the police
 Political neutrality
 Take side with political party
 Shouldn't give political comment on each little incident

- 17 Must be more visible
Taxi ranks patrol
Patrol houses
Re think the areas in which a station has to operate = take long to get to a person
- 18 Advertise their success rate
Better interest in public
- 19 Whole change of “policing” methods
Replace old police to be in tune with the new SA
Changed around every week – different police stations
- 20 Their superior should be a white person
- 21 They should be sent back to the metropolitan areas
- 22 They should handle matters fairly and not be bribed with money
- 23 To protect the whole country abroad
- 24 Shouldn’t use alcohol
Stop dealing in drugs themselves
- 25 Enough police
- 26 Extend college duration
- 27 Promotion
- 28 Better work conditions
- 29 Death sentence & stricter punishment
- 30 They must go to church and pray
- 31 Lie detectors
- 32 Should go back to old laws
- 33 Too many black in SAP = Popcru creates a bad impression
A separate black and white police
- 34 Build more police stations
- 35 Should stop friendship with criminals
- 36 Police who committed crime must be brought to book especially those who killed Webster and Steve Biko
- 37 Media should support them
Media shouldn’t take things out of context

- 38 Bophuthatswana police still exists
Bophuthatswana vehicles should be changed
- 39 Sport activities
- 40 The integration of SAP and KZP can make a difference and they could work with trust
- 41 Stop child abuse
- 42 They should not give out weapons to the public
They must collect all arms in society
- 43 Police should unite with army
SAP should get 100% support from the Defence Force
- 44 The government must have strict laws against police
- 45 They must bring back the internal stability unit
- 46 Establishment of national peace, to act as a link between police and community
- 47 Correct education of children – must give assistance
- 48 Combining of all armed forces
- 97 None
- 98 No response
- 99 Irrelevant

CA 5 CO 19 QUESTION 1B

What is the single most important reason why you say the authorities must act more strictly or much more strictly against illegal aliens?

- 00 Don't know
- 01 Jobs just for South Africans/Take our jobs
There is no jobs for them/SA already has huge unemployment
They take the food from our mouths
High unemployment rate
Their success in business lessen our changes
They are flooding the market with cheap illegal labour
Bigger unemployment = causes more crime
They will cause more poverty
Cause disruption in SA
Finish our money

- 02 Overpopulation in their area/overpopulation
 Too little housing in the country
 Take over our places
- 03 Spread AIDS
 Bring bad diseases into the country
- 04 They are criminals
 Bring drugs
 Bring violence to the country
 They are thieves
 Because