



## CHAPTER 5

### Results and analysis of the empirical data

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter reflects an analysis and discussions of the results of the data obtained from the questionnaires. The staff of the internal consulting service of the Department of Statistics at the University of Pretoria coded the responses by allocating a specific code to a specific response and keeping record of it, using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The researcher analysed the data obtained by recording the responses to the questions and comparing them in a series of columns for comparison purposes. The comparative raw descriptive analyses were finally transformed to percentage scores (see tables below). The values obtained were interpreted in this chapter. In this study tables are used to show the values that one or more variable take in a sample. Furthermore, the tables are used to capture contextual information that facilitates the organisation and interpretation that is necessary to investigate the content that has to be captured according to the design of the study. The purpose of the data is to determine the daily needs and activities of people so that the information can be used for designing tutorial materials.

The researcher has decided to probe the importance of including of a large number of variables with the respondents and their association with them in order to establish the variables` significance in their daily lives. The information obtained in this way will help to determine to the extent to which the issues identified have to form part of the instructional design for ABET and learning. Basically, what is needed in the education of an adult depends on a number of activities in which a learning situation is facilitated and established.

This chapter deals with the frequency analyses of the data derived from the questionnaires, as well as an interpretation and discussion of the data.



## 5.2 Background information of respondents

This section deals with the biographical information of the respondents, which provided the researcher with a clear picture of the entire demographic spectrum and enabled the researcher to better understand the larger population represented by the sample. This section included questions to ascertain the respondents` gender, age, mother-tongue, marital status, employment status, dependents and suchlike.

### 5.2.1 Respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation

The number of respondents from both Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation as extrapolated from the questionnaires is indicated in table 5.1 below.

**Table 5.1: Number of respondents who participated in the investigation**

Number of respondents	Frequency
Damonsville	29
Onverwacht	30

According to table 5.1, 29 respondents from Damonsville, and 30 respondents from Onverwacht community took part in the investigation. A total of 59 respondents from both communities took part in the investigation. The respondents were selected to participate in the investigation because they were available at the time of the research and were also willing to participate. Furthermore, they were manageable and accessible.

### 5.2.2 Mother-tongue of the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation

This category was added to the questionnaire so as to provide the researcher with the information on the relevant language that could be used in the instructional design of a

potential learning programme. The learners` main language presents a number of problems that could impact negatively on their learning and performance as well as on their ability to complete the learning successfully. ABET learners are far less capable of handling content subjects through a second language than through their mother tongue.

The mother-tongue profile of the communities of Damonsville and Onverwacht as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires is indicated in the tables below.

**Table 5.2: The mother tongue of the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht communities who participated in the study**

Mother tongue		Frequency
Damonsville	Afrikaans	29
Onverwacht		30

A total of 29 respondents from Damonsville, and 30 respondents from Onverwacht have Afrikaans as their mother tongue, which makes the survey group a homogeneous one as the focus here is on Afrikaans-speaking persons.

### **5.2.3 Communities that took part in the investigation**

The coloured Afrikaans-speaking respondents were identified for participation in the investigation because they were the only communities staying in Damonsville and Onverwacht at the time the research was conducted. In addition they were in close proximity to Pretoria. The identified communities would be able to provide the researcher with relevant information that could be used to design the instructional materials. The communities that took part in the investigation as identified from the questionnaires are indicated in the table 5.3 below.

**Table 5.3: Comments on the issue of communities which took part in the investigation**

Communities	
Damonsville	Onverwacht

The communities that took part in the investigation are from Damonsville and Onverwacht.

#### **5.2.4 Gender of the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

A question about the gender of the participant was included in the questionnaire in order to draw up a profile of the respondents who took part in the investigation. This does not necessarily mean that outcomes of the process of the instructional design of the materials would be gender specific.

The gender profile of the communities of Damonsville and Onverwacht that participated in the investigation as derived from the data extrapolated from questionnaires is indicated in the tables below.

**Table 5.4: Gender of the respondents of Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Gender profile		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Male	13	44.8
	Female	16	55.2
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Male	11	36.7
	Female	19	63.3
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville out of a total of 29 respondents who participated in the investigation, 13 were males (44.8%) and 16 were females (55.2%).

In Onverwacht, out of a total of 30 respondents who participated in the investigation, 11 were males (36.7%) while 19 were females (63.3%). As indicated by table 5.4, the proportion of males from Onverwacht community who participated was quite low compared to Damonsville community. The difference in number of males and females respondents who participated in the investigation was because many of the men were working at the time of the investigation.

### 5.2.5 Age of the respondents

A question asking of the respondent's age was included in the questionnaire for profiling purposes since adult classes often include learners aged ranges between 15 to 80 years and even higher. In addition, the age difference might have an impact on the content of learning materials, owing to learners' different levels of experience and varied levels of competencies. The age of respondents will have little or no impact on the instructional design of materials since the contents aim at providing learning opportunities for people over the age of 15 who have had no previous schooling or whose primary schooling was incomplete. Classes will be mixed, with young and old together.

The age profile of the sample that participated in the investigation of Damonsville and Onverwacht as derived from the data extrapolated from questionnaires is indicated in the tables 5.5 below. Ages of respondents were grouped in intervals of five to reduce the size of the table and the variability of the scores.

**Table 5.5: The age of the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Ages of the respondents		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	30-34 years	4	13.8
	35-39 years	4	13.8
	40-44 years	5	17.2
	45-49 years	3	10.3
	50-54 years	3	10.3



	55-59 years	2	7.0
	60-64 years	7	24.1
	65-69 years	1	3.5
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	25-29 years	2	6.7
	30-34 years	2	6.7
	35-39 years	1	3.3
	40-44 years	8	26.6
	45-49 years	3	10.0
	50-54 years	0	0.0
	55-59 years	5	16.7
	60-64 years	3	10.0
	65-69 years	3	10.0
	70 + years	3	10.0
	Total	30	100.0

The data in the above table are grouped in intervals of 5 as follows: At Damonsville, out of 29 respondents, no respondents appeared in the 25 to 29 year age group (0.0%); four (13.8%) fell into the 30 to 34 year age group, four (13.8%), fell into the 35 to 39 age group; five (17.2%) fell into the 40 to 44 age group; three (10.3%) fell into the 45 to 49 age group; three (10.3%) into the 50 to 54 age group; two (6.9%) into the 55 to 59 age group; seven (24.1%) into the 60 to 64 age group and one (3.4%) fell into the 65 to 69 age group.

At Onverwacht, out of the 30 respondents, two (6.7%) fell into the 25 to 29 year age group, two (6.7%) fell into the 30 to 34 age group, one (3.3%) into the 35 to 39 age group; eight (26.7%) fell into the 40 to 44 age group; three (10.0%) fell into the 45 to 49 age group; no respondent 0 (0.0%) fell into the 50 to 54 age group; five (16.7%) fell into the 55 to 59 age group; three (10.0%) fell into the 60 to 64; three (10.0%) fell into the 65 to 69 age group and three (10.0%) fell into the 70-75 age group.

The ages of the respondents in Damonsville were evenly spread across the age groups between 30 and 69 years, except for between 50 and 54 years. The respondents from Onverwacht were more concentrated around the ages 40 to 60 years.

### 5.2.6 Marital status of the respondents

This category was added to the questionnaire for profiling purposes, so as to provide the researcher with the specific needs of males which could differ from those of the females, married or unmarried, divorced or widowed and so forth. The information derived from this section will have no impact on the instructional design of the materials.

The marital status of the respondents from both Damonsville and Onverwacht communities is indicated in the tables 5.6 below.

**Table 5.6: Marital status of the respondents who participated in the investigation from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Marital status		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Single	6	20.7
	2. Married	8	27.6
	3. Divorced	4	13.8
	4. Widowed	6	20.7
	5. Living together	5	17.2
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Single	7	23.3
	2. Married	6	20.0
	3. Divorced	5	16.7
	4. Widowed	10	33.3
	5. Living together	2	6.7
	Total	30	100.0

The data in the above table indicate the marital status of the respondents from Damonsville as follows: out of 29 respondents, six were single, which is 20.7%, eight were married (27.6%), while four were divorced (13.8%). Six respondents were widowed (20.7) and five respondents were living with a partner (17.2%).

Of the 30 respondents from Onverwacht who took part in the investigation, seven were single (23.3%), six were married which contributes to 20.0%, while five were divorced, which is 16.7%, whereas 10 were widowed (33.3%) and two were living with a partner (6.7%).

The total percentage of respondents who were single, divorced and widowed was 55% in Damonsville and 73.3% in Onverwacht in contrast to those who were married or living with a partner that is 44.8% in Damonsville and 26.7% in Onverwacht. Nearly three quarters of the respondents from Onverwacht were single, divorced or widowed. In Damonsville the proportion of respondents who were not married or living with a partner and those who were married or living with a partner was more equal.

### **5.2.7 Respondents` highest level of schooling**

A question on the respondents` highest level of schooling was included in the questionnaire to provide the researcher with levels of schooling the learners had reached. A clear distinction should be made between the different levels of schooling when designing instructional materials.

The data on respondents` highest level of schooling from both Damonsville and Onverwacht as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires are indicated in the tables below. This information was included to help the researcher to understand the appropriate levels for grouping of the ABET learners.



**Table 5.7: Highest level of schooling of respondents who participated in the investigation from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Highest level of schooling		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. No schooling	20	69.0
	2. ABET level 1	9	31.0
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. No schooling	22	73.3
	2. ABET level 1	8	26.7
	Total	30	100.0

From table 5.7 it can be seen that of 29 Damonsville respondents, 20 (69.0%) have no schooling and while the remaining nine (31.0%) have ABET level 1 as their highest level of schooling.

Of the 30 respondents from Onverwacht, 22 (73.3%) have had no schooling, while eight (26.7%) have ABET level 1 as their highest level of schooling.

The percentage of respondents that has had no schooling at all is slightly higher in Onverwacht (73.3%) compared to Damonsville (69.0%).

### **5.2.8 Employment status of the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

A question about the employment status of the respondents was included in the questionnaire for profiling purposes. Tutorial packages of ABET learners could contain valuable information on the workplace. Furthermore, the section was intended to help the researcher ascertain whether the respondents could afford the costs of a learning programme.

The profile on the employment status of the communities of Damonsville and Onverwacht as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires is indicated in the tables below.



**Table 5.8: The employment status of respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Employment status		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Unemployed	10	34.5
	2. Full-time employment	2	7.0
	3. Part-time employment	7	24.1
	4. Working now and then	3	10.3
	5. Self-employed (own business)	3	10.3
	6. Self-employed (e.g. spaza shop)		10.3
	7. Other (Specify)	1	3.5
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Unemployed	13	43.3
	2. Full-time employment	8	26.7
	3. Part-time employment	7	23.3
	4. Working now and then	2	6.7
	Total	30	100.0

The researcher needed to know what the employment statuses of the respondents were as well as where they work and what they do, in order to design certain instructional strategies around their occupations.

Out of the 29 respondents from Damonsville, 10 respondents (34.5%) were unemployed, two respondents (6.9%) were employed on a full-time basis, seven respondents (24.1%) were employed on a part-time basis, three respondents (10.3%) were working odd jobs, three respondents (10.3%) were self-employed (owned businesses), another three respondents (10.3%) were self-employed (owning spaza shops) and the remaining one respondent mentioned being a pensioner.

Out of a total number of 30 respondents in Onverwacht, 13 respondents (43.4%) were unemployed, eight respondents (26.7%) were employed on a full-time basis, seven

respondents (23.3%) were employed on a part-time basis and two respondents (6.7%) were doing odd jobs.

A large percentage of the Damonsville and Onverwacht communities are unemployed, with an unemployment rate of 34.5% and 43.3% respectively. None of the Onverwacht respondents were self-employed, in other words owned a spaza shop or a business in contrast to Damonsville where 20% was self-employed. On the other hand, only 6.9% of the respondents from Damonsville worked full-time, compared to 26.7% of the respondents in Onverwacht.

### **5.2.9 Status of financial dependency of the dependents of the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht.**

Many of the respondents have dependents that are financially dependent on them. The importance of this observation in the context of curriculum development is that the researcher should be able to ascertain the financial burden carried by the respondents. The respondents might have special skills for example to drawing or depositing money at an ATM. These special skills would have to be taken into consideration in the instructional design of materials (see Chapter 8 in this regard).

The profile of the respondents' financial dependents of Damonsville and Onverwacht as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires, is indicated in the tables below.

**Table 5.9: Comments on financial dependents of the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Financial dependents		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Yes	17	58.6
	2. No	12	41.4
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Yes	15	50.0
	2. No	15	50.0
	Total	30	100.0

Of the 29 respondents from Damonsville, 17 respondents (58.6%) have dependents that rely on them financially, while 12 respondents (41.4%) have no financial dependents.

In Onverwacht 15 respondents (50.0%) have dependents that depend on them financially, and 15 respondents (50.0%) have none. In both communities at least 50% of the respondents reported that they had people who depended on them financially.

### **5.2.10 Profile of relationship with the dependents of respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

The profile of respondents' relationship to these dependents was included in the questionnaire to highlight the social interaction between people living together. It is necessary to know what the relationships between different people are as this qualifies an own identity with own characteristics. This section does not necessarily relate to the design of the instructional materials, but has an impact on the well-being of the respondents.

There appears to be a discrepancy in the calculation of percentages in some of the following tables because of the multiple responses received and the interpretation of this information as one person could give more than one answer. Seventeen respondents indicated that they had more than one dependent. This information then causes discrepancies, for example in table 5.10, 26 counts as 152, 9% which means

that the calculation was based on 17 respondents who indicated that they had dependents.

The profile on the dependents relationship to the respondents of Damonsville and Onverwacht as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires is indicated in the tables below.

**Table 5.10: Comments on respondents` relationship to their dependents who participated in the investigation**

Dependents Relationships		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Child	Count	26	15	41
	%	152.9%	100.0%	
2. Grandchild	Count	10	8	18
	%	58.8%	53.3%	
3. Wife	Count	4	1	5
	%	23.5%	6.7%	
4. Husband	Count	5	6	11
	%	29.4%	40.0%	
5. Father	Count	2	5	7
	%	11.8%	33.3%	
6. Mother	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.9%	0%	
Total	Count	17	15	32

In Damonsville, 26 respondents (152, 9%) stated children as their dependents, while in Onverwacht, 15 respondents (100.0%) stated children as their dependents. Ten respondents (58.8%) from Damonsville have grandchildren as dependents as compared to eight respondents (53.3%) who have grandchildren as their dependents. Four respondents (23.5%) from Damonsville have wives as their dependents, while one respondent (6.7%) has a wife as a dependent. Five respondents (29.4%) from

Damonsville have husbands as dependents, compared with six dependents (40.0%) from Onverwacht. Two respondents (11.8%) from Damonsville have fathers as their dependents, compared with five respondents (33.3%) from Onverwacht have their fathers as the dependents. One respondent (5.9%) from Damonsville has a mother as a dependent compared to none in Onverwacht

From this date it would seem that most dependents are children and grandchildren. It is also important to note that is more than one dependent per respondent. While only 17 respondents from Damonsville and 15 from Onverwacht indicated that they had dependents, respondents could have more than one dependent.

### 5.2.11 Ages of the dependents of the respondents of both Damonsville and Onverwacht

The age profile was one of the classification questions whose importance lies in stratifying the sample. Adult learners come to a learning environment that varies considerably from those of children. Ages of the respondents will not have any significant role in instructional design of the materials.

The profile on the respondents` dependents` ages from Damonsville and Onverwacht as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires is indicated in the tables 5.11 below.

**Table 5.11: The profile of ages of the dependents of respondents from both Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Ages of dependents		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1-4	Count	6	4	10
	%	35.3%	26.7%	
5-8	Count	5	2	7
	%	29.4%	13.3%	
9-12	Count	5	5	10



	%	29.4%	33.3%	
13-16	Count	6	3	9
	%	35.3%	20.0%	
17-20	Count	6	5	11
	%	35.3%	33.3%	
21-24	Count	1	2	3
	%	5.9%	13.3%	
25-28	Count	2	1	3
	%	11.8%	6.7%	
29-32	Count	3	2	5
	%	17.6%	13.3%	
33-36	Count	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	
37-40	Count	3	0	3
	%	17.6%	0%	
41-44	Count	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	
45-48	Count	2	0	2
	%	11.8%	0%	
49-52	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	6.7%	
53-56	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.9%	0%	
57-60	Count	3	1	4
	%	17.6%	6.7%	
61-64	Count	0	2	2
	%	0%	13.3%	
65-68	Count	0	5	5
	%	0%	33.3%	
69-72	Count	0	2	2
	%	0%	13.3%	
73-76	Count	1	1	2
	%	5.9%	6.7%	
77-80	Count	2	0	2
	%	11.8%	0%	



81-84	Count	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	
85-88	Count	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	
88-92	Count	2	0	2
	%	11.8%	0%	
Total	Count	17	15	32

Of the Damonsville respondents, six dependents (35.3%) ranged in age 1 to 4 years, in contrast to Onverwacht where four dependents (26.7%) fell into that age range. In Damonsville five dependents (29.4%) were aged between 5 and 8, in contrast to two (13.3%) in Onverwacht. Five dependents (29.4%) were aged between 9 and 12 in Damonsville in contrast to five (33.3%) in Onverwacht. Dependents between 13 and 16 years number six (35.3%) from Damonsville and three (20.0%) from Onverwacht. Six dependents (35.3%) were aged between 17 and 20 in Damonsville and five (33.3%) in Onverwacht. One dependent (5.9%) from Damonsville and two dependents (13.3%) from Onverwacht were aged between 21-24 years. Between the ages 25 and 28 there were two dependents (11.8%) from Damonsville and one dependent from Onverwacht. Three dependents (17.6%) from Damonsville and two dependents (13.3%) from Onverwacht were aged between 29 and 32 years, while there were no dependents aged between 33 and 36 in either community. There were three dependents (17.6%) aged between 37 and 40 from Damonsville, while there were none in the other community. There were no dependents from Damonsville and Onverwacht aged between 41-44 years.

Two dependents (11, 8%) of the sample of respondents from Damonsville who participated in the study were aged between 45 and 48 years of age, while nobody from Onverwacht had dependents in this age category. Between the age ranges 49 and 52, nobody from Damonsville had any dependents, while Onverwacht had one dependent. Conversely, the opposite applied to the 53 and 56 age group. Dependents aged 57 to 60 numbered three (17.6%) in Damonsville and one in Onverwacht. Between the ages of 61 and 64, Damonsville had no dependents, while Onverwacht had three (13.3%). Nobody from Damonsville had dependents within the age category 65 to 68 years,



while Onverwacht had five dependents (33.3%). Nobody from Damonsville had dependents in the 69 to 72 age group, while Onverwacht had two dependents (13.3%). Only one dependent from Damonsville and one dependent from Onverwacht had dependents who were aged between 73 and 76 years, while Damonsville had two dependents (11.8%) and Onverwacht had none in the 77 to 80 years age group. No dependent were recorded in either community in the 81 to 84 age group or the 85 to 88 age group. However between the ages of 89 and 92 there were two dependents (11.8%) from Damonsville with none in Onverwacht.

The dependents of respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht tended to be younger (1 to 23 years) while respondents from Onverwacht had more dependents aged 60 and older (11), than Damonsville respondents (8).

This category was included in the questionnaire as it highlights the respondents' responsibilities towards their dependents in terms of financial and household tasks.

### **5.2.12 Languages in which the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht are fluent at**

The profile of the languages in which Damonsville and Onverwacht respondents are fluent, as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires is indicated in the tables below. Mother-tongue literacy is obviously literacy in an individual's home language. The data derived in this section will strengthen the choice of the language to be used when compiling literacy materials.



**Table 5.12: Comments on languages the respondents from both Damonsville and Onverwacht are fluent at**

Fluency in languages		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
Afrikaans	Yes	29	30	59
	%	43.9%	51.7%	
English	Yes	17	16	33
	%	25.8%	27.6%	
Northern Sotho	Yes	0	1	1
	%		1.7%	
Ndebele	Yes	0	0	0
	%		0%	
Tsonga	Yes	0	1	1
	%		1.7%	
Tswana	Yes	10	5	15
	%	15.2%	8.6%	
Venda	Yes	1	2	3
	%	1.5%	3.4%	
Xhosa	Yes	1	1	2
	%	1.5%	1.7%	
Zulu	Yes	2	2	4
	%	3.0%	3.4%	
Other	Yes	6	0	6
	%	9.1%	0%	
Total	Yes	66	58	124

All 29 respondents (43.9%) from Damonsville and 30 respondents (51.7%) from Onverwacht said that they are fluent in Afrikaans. This is to be expected owing to the make-up of the survey group.

In Damonsville 17 respondents (25.8%) are fluent in English as compared to 16 respondents (27.6%) from Onverwacht who are also fluent in English. None of the respondents from both Damonsville and Onverwacht are fluent in Ndebele. Furthermore, only one respondent from Onverwacht is fluent in Northern Sotho. One



respondent from Onvewacht is reported to be fluent in Tsonga while ten respondents (15.2%) from Damonsville and five respondents (8.6%) from Onverwacht are fluent in Tswana; on the other hand, only one respondent from Damonsville and three respondents from Onverwacht reported being fluent in Venda. Only one respondent from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht reported being fluent in Xhosa and two respondents (3.0%) from Damonsville and two respondents from Onverwacht reported being fluent in Zulu. The other language mentioned by six respondents (9.1%) from Damonsville is Fanagalo which is the language used to communicate with the mine workers on the mines-in this case in Brits.

Onverwacht and Damonsville are coloured Afrikaans-speaking communities and the literacy materials selected for this study are to be written in Afrikaans. During the course design, some fine examples in other languages which are indicated by the respondents could be considered.

### **5.3 Main activities of participation and engagement of Damonsville and Onverwacht communities**

This section was included in the questionnaire so as to determine the main activities and events the sample of respondents are engaged in and from these interactions an indication could be found of the needs of ABET learners in terms of learning programmes and learning activities.

Learning is enhanced when the daily activities of the participants become their learning content and learning experiences. The exemplary nature of learning is strengthened when learners can relate what they have to learnt to their everyday lives and activities.

The profile on the information needs of the Damonsville and Onverwacht communities as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires is indicated in the table 5.13 below.

### 5.3.1 The amount of time spent in each of the environments

The amount of time spent by the respondents in certain environments from the two communities was included in the questionnaire because the more the time spent in an environment; the more the characteristics of that environment will have to be captured in the desired programmes. The examples of environments listed in the questionnaire include the home, the family, friends, shops, work, doing sportsground, place of worship, clinic, post office, pension paypoint, bank/ATM, and other environments.

**Table 5.13: Comments on home as preferred choice of environment by respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

At home		Frequency	Percentage
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	18	62.1
	2. Half of the week	6	20.7
	3. Seldom during the week	2	6.9
	4. Never	2	6.9
	No	1	3.4
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Most of the week	14	46.7
	2. Half of the week	6	20.0
	3. Seldom during the week	7	23.3
	4. Never	3	10.0
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville, 18 respondents (62.1%) spend most of the week at home, while six respondents (20.7%) spend half of the week at home, two respondents (6.9%) are seldom at home during the week, two respondents (6.9%) never spend time at home, and while one respondent (3.4%) did not identify home as one of the environments of choice.

In Onverwacht, 14 respondents (46.7%) spend most of the week at home, while six respondents (20.0%) spend half of the week at home, seven respondents (23.3%) are

seldom at home during the week and while three respondents (10.0%) never spend time at home.

Between 70 and 85% of the respondents in both communities reported that they spend most or half of the week at home.

From the above information, it is clear that because so much time is spent at home (70-85%), the home landscape could render a valuable choice of information in the selection of learning content.

**Table 5.14: Comments on the family as preferred choice of environment where respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht spent their time**

The family		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	6	20.7
	2. Half of the week	2	6.9
	3. Seldom during the week	7	24.1
	4. Never	14	48.3
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Most of the week	1	3.3
	2. Half of the week	2	6.7
	3. Seldom during the week	1	3.3
	4. Never	26	86.7
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville six respondents (20.7%) spend most of the week with their families, while two respondents (6.9%) spend half of the week with their families, seven respondents (24.1%) are seldom with their families during the week, and 14 respondents (48.3%) never spend time with their families.

In Onverwacht, one respondent spends most of the week with his/her family, while two respondents (6.7%) spend half of the week with their families. One respondent was seldom with his/her family during the week, while 26 respondents (86.7%) never spend time with their families.

The respondents do not spend a lot of their time with families. Seventy-two percent of the respondents in Damonsville seldom or never spend time with families during the week. In Onverwacht, 86.7% reported that they never spend time with families.

**Table 5.15: Comments on friends as preferred choice of environment where respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation spent their time**

Friends		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	6	20.7
	2. Half of the week.	5	17.2
	3. Seldom during the week.	8	27.6
	4. Never	10	34.5
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	2. Half of the week	5	16.7
	3. Seldom during the week	2	6.7
	4.. Never	23	76.6
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville six respondents (20.7%) spend most of the week with friends, while five respondents (17.2%) spend half of the week with friends during the week, eight respondents (27.6%) indicated that they are seldom with friends during the week, while 10 respondents (34.5%) never spend time with friends

In Onverwacht five respondents (16.7%) spend half of the week with friends, while two respondents (6.7%) seldom spend time during the week with friends and 23 respondents (76.7%) reported that they never spend time with friends.

**Table 5.16: Comments on the shopping as preferred choice of environment by respondents from Damonsville and onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Shopping		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	2. Half of the week	3	10.3
	3. Seldom during the week	24	82.8
	4. Never	2	6.9
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	3. Seldom during the week	18	60.0
	4. Never	12	40.0
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville three respondents (10.3%) spend half of the week doing shopping, while 24 respondents (82.8%) seldom do shopping during the week and two respondents (6.9%) never go shopping.

In Onverwacht 18 respondents (60.0%) seldom go shopping during the week, while 12 respondents (40.0%) never do any shopping.

The majority of respondents spend little time shopping (they do their shopping during week-ends): Eighty two point eight percent of the respondents in Damonsville seldom go shopping, while 60% of the respondents in Onverwacht seldom go shopping and 40% never go shopping because they are unemployed. Furthermore the distance between the places where they stay and the nearest towns where they can shop means that transport costs are high.

**Table 5.17: Comments on the place of work as preferred choice of environment where the respondents from Damonsville and onverwacht who participated in the investigation spend their time**

Work		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	12	41.4
	2. Half of the week	5	17.2
	3. Seldom during the week	1	3.5
	4. Never	11	37.9
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Most of the week	13	43.3
	2. Half of the week	4	13.4
	4. Never	13	43.3
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville, 12 respondents (41.4%) spend most of the week at work, while five respondents (17.2%) spend half of the week at work, one respondent (3.4%) is seldom at work during the week and 11 respondents (37.9%) never spend time at work because they are unemployed (see table 5.8).

In Onverwacht, 13 respondents (43.3%) spend most of the week working, while four respondents (13.3%) spend half of the week at work and 13 respondents (43.3%) never spend time at work because they are unemployed (see table 5.8).



**Table 5.18: Comments on the involvement in the community service by respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Community service		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	1	3.4
	2. Half of the week	4	13.8
	3. Seldom during the week	4	13.8
	4. Never	20	69.0
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Most of the week	2	6.7
	2. Half of the week	1	3.3
	3. Seldom during the week	1	3.3
	4. Never	26	86.7
	Total	30	100.0

Knowing whether respondents are engaged in community services would highlight key issues in working with the communities and would have an impact on the needs that could be included in the instructional design. The active participation of ordinary people in the community services, result in secure trusting relations within the communities.

In Damonsville one respondent spends most of the week doing community service, while four respondents (13.8%) spend half of the week doing community service. Four respondents (13.8%) are seldom do community service during the week, and 20 respondents (69.0%) never do community service.

In Onverwacht two respondents spend most of the week doing community service, while one respondent spends half of the week doing community service. By contrast one respondent seldom does community service during the week and 26 respondents (86.7%) never do community service.

**Table 5.19: Comments on the sport/recreational activities as preferred choice where respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation spend their time**

Sport/recreational activities		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	1	3.5
	2. Half of the week	3	10.3
	3. Seldom during the week	3	10.3
	4. Never	22	75.9
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Most of the week	2	6.7
	2. Half of the week	4	13.3
	3. Seldom during the week	1	3.3
	4. Never	23	76.7
	Total	30	100.0

Information on involvement in sport/recreational activities in the questionnaire is important for revealing recreational activities that would have an impact on the literacy practices of everyday life, so that the community lives of participants are positively valued. This implies that learning materials could therefore contain aspects related to sport and recreational activities.

In Damonsville, one respondent spends most of the week being involved in sport/recreational activities, three respondents (10.3%) spend half of the week being involved in sport/recreational activities, while another three respondents (10.3%) are seldom involved in sport and recreational activities and 22 respondents (75.9%) never spend time doing sport/recreational activities.

In Onverwacht, two respondents spend most of the week doing sport/recreational activities, four respondents (13.3%) spend half of the week at sporting/recreational activities, and one respondent is seldom involved at sporting/recreational activities during the week, while another 23 respondents (76.7%) never spend time at sporting/recreational facilities.

**Table 5.20: Comments on the place of worship as preferred choice of environment by respondents from Damonsville and onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Place of worship		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	3	10.4
	2. Half of the week	7	24.1
	3. Seldom during the week	8	27.6
	4. Never	11	37.9
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Most of the week	2	6.7
	2. Half of the week	8	26.7
	3. Seldom during the week	1	3.3
	4. Never	19	63.3
	Total	30	100.0

The importance of inclusion of activities at a place of worship in the questionnaire is that religion plays an important role in the lives of individuals and societies and helps to provide answers to questions concerning the meaning of life, as well as right and wrong behaviour. This implies that instructional designs could therefore contain aspects related to the reading of the Bible in the materials of the respondents.

In Damonsville, three respondents (10.3%) spend most of the week at a place of worship, seven respondents (24.1%) spend half of the week at a place of worship, and eight respondents (27.6%) are seldom at a place of worship, while 11 respondents (37.9%) never spend time at a place of worship.

In Onverwacht, two respondents (6.7%) spend most of the week at a place of worship, eight respondents (26.7%) spend half of the week at the place of worship, one respondent (3.3%) is seldom at a place of worship, while 19 respondents (63.3%) never spend time at a place of worship.

**Table 5.21: Comments on the clinic as preferred choice of environment by respondents from Damonsville and onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Clinic		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	1	3.5
	2. Half of the week	8	27.6
	3. Seldom during the week	15	51.7
	4. Never	5	17.2
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	2. Half of the week	6	20.0
	3. Seldom during the week	10	33.3
	4. Never	14	46.7
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville, one respondent spends most of the week at the clinic, eight respondents (27.6%) spend half of the week at the clinic, while 15 respondents (51.7%) are seldom at the clinic and five respondents (17.2%) never spend time at the clinic.

In Onverwacht, six respondents (20.0%) spend half of the week at the clinic, 10 respondents (33.3%) are seldom at the clinic during the week and 14 respondents (46.7%) never spend time at the clinic.



**Table 5.22: Comments on the post office as preferred choice of environment by respondents from Damonsville and onverwacht who took part in the investigation**

Post office		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	2.Half of the week	1	3.5
	3. Seldom during the week	5	17.2
	4. Never	23	79.3
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	1. Most of the week	1	3.3
	2. Half of the week	3	10.0
	3. Seldom during the week	1	3.3
	4. Never	25	83.4
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville, one respondent reported spending half the week at the post office, five respondents (17.2%) reported being seldom at the post office during the week and 23 respondents (79.3%) reported never spending time at the post office

In Onverwacht, one respondent reported spending most of the week at the post office, three respondents (10.0%) reported spending half of the week at the post office, and one respondent reported seldom being at the post office during the week, while 25 respondents (83.3%) never spend time at the post office.

**Table 5.23: Comments on the pension pay point as preferred choice of environment by respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who took part in the investigation**

Pension paypoint		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	2. Half of the week	6	20.7
	3. Seldom during the week	7	24.1
	4. Never	16	55.2
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	2. Half of the week	10	33.3
	3. Seldom during the week	1	3.3
	4. Never	19	63.4
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville six respondents (20.7%) spend half of the week at the pension paypoints, seven respondents (24.1%) are seldom at the pension paypoints, and 16 respondents (55.2%) never spend time at the pension paypoints.

In Onverwacht 10 respondents (33.3%) spend half of the week at the pension paypoints, one respondent is seldom at the paypoint during the week, while 19 respondents (63.3%) never spend time at pension paypoints.

**Table 5.24: Comments on the bank/ATM as preferred choice of environment by respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Bank/ATM		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	1	3.5
	2. Half of the week	7	24.1
	3. Seldom during the week	16	55.2
	4. Never	5	17.2
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	2. Half of the week	15	50.0
	3. Seldom during the week	10	33.3
	4. Never	5	16.7
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville, one respondent spends most of the week at the bank/ATM, seven respondents (24.1%) spend half of the week at the banks/ATMs, 16 respondents (55.2%) are seldom at the banks/ATMs during the week, while five respondents (17.2%) never spend time at the banks/ATMs.

In Onverwacht, 15 respondents (50.0%) spend half of the week at the banks/ATMs, 10 respondents (33.3%) seldom go to the bank during the week, while five respondents (16.7%) never spend time at the banks/ATMs.

**Table 5.25: Comments on the travelling listed as preferred choice of the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Travelling		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	1. Most of the week	3	10.3
	3. Seldom during the week	6	20.7
	4. Never	20	69.0
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	4. Never	29	96.7
	No	1	3.3
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville three respondents (10.3%) spend most of the week travelling, six respondents (20.7%) are seldom involved in travelling during the week and 20 respondents (69.0%) never spend time travelling.

In Onverwacht 29 respondents (96.7%) never spend time travelling and one respondent (3.3%) was not interested in travelling. The majority of respondents spend little time travelling.

**Table 5.26: Comments on the other environments as preferred choice of the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Other environments		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	2. Half of the week	1	3.4
	No	28	96.6
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	No	30	100.0

In Damonsville, only one respondent spends half of the week at a shebeen and 28 respondents (96.6%) did not identify other environments.

In Onverwacht, all 30 respondents (100.0%) did not identify other environments as their preferred location.

### **5.3.2 Some specific activities performed by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht within the listed environments**

The following activities have been included in the questionnaire because they give the researcher an understanding of the common engagement of the respondents in the first place as acknowledgement of their involvement. This will allow me as a researcher to link their prior knowledge to the design of subject specific learning content.

The profile on the specific activities performed by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht communities as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires are indicated in the tables 5.27 below.

An overlap occurs here because of the categorisation and definition of the question. Furthermore, one respondent could name more than one activity. Percentages in the tables are calculated on the number of respondents who gave information on an activity in support of the choice of environments made.





**Table 5.27: Comments on the specific activities performed at home by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Home		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Cooking for people	Count	15	17	32
	%	55.6%	63.0%	
2. Gardening	Count	15	7	22
	%	55.6%	25.9%	
3. Watching television	Count	4	12	16
	%	14.8%	44.4%	
4. Cleaning the house	Count	19	18	37
	%	70.4%	66.7%	
5. Doing washing	Count	16	12	28
	%	59.3%	44.4%	
6. Working in own spaza-shop	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
7. Drinking beer sometimes	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
8. Talking to wife	Count	2	0	2
	%	7.4%	0%	
9. Bathing grandchild	Count	4	3	7
	%	14.8%	11.1%	
10. Doing sewing/making clothes	Count	4	2	6
	%	14.8%	7.4%	
11. Bathing	Count	10	17	27
	%	37.0%	63.0%	
12. Selling beer	Count	3	0	3
	%	11.1%	0%	
13. Preparing sorgum beer	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
14. Washing dishes	Count	4	0	4
	%	14.8%	0%	



15. Doing prophet work	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
16. Disabled, staying in chair at home	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
17. Reading from Bible	Count	3	0	3
	%	11.1%	0%	
18. Resting at the end of the day	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
19. Playing cards with friend	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
20. Enjoying supper	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
21. Sleeping	Count	2	4	6
	%	7.4%	14.8%	
22. Bathing disabled child	Count	0	1	1
	%		3.7%	
23. Caring for the disabled	Count	1	1	2
	%	3.7%	3.7%	
24. Painting house	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
25. Collecting firewood	Count	3	2	5
	%	11.1%	7.4%	
26. Baking cake	Count	0	2	2
	%		7.4%	
27. Playing music	Count	0	1	1
	%		3.7%	
Total	Count	27	27	54

Pertaining to the home, 15 respondents (55.6%) from Damonsville and 17 respondents (63.0%) from Onverwacht cook for people. Fifteen respondents (55.6%) from Damonsville and seven respondents (25.9%) from Onverwacht do gardening, meanwhile four respondents (14.8%) from Damonsville and 12 respondents (44.4%) from Onverwacht watch television. Nineteen respondents (70.4%) from Damonsville



and 18 respondents (66.7%) clean the houses, while 16 respondents (59.3%) from Damonsville and 12 respondents (44.4%) from Onverwacht do washing. Only one respondent from Damonsville worked in own Spaza shop, while another one respondent from Damonsville prefers to engage in occasional drinking of beer at home. Only two respondents (7.4%) from Damonsville have conversations with their wives. Bathing of grandchildren is done by four respondents (14.8%) from Damonsville and three respondents (11.1%) from Onverwacht. The respondents who were involved with sewing, numbered four (14.8%) from Damonsville and two (7.4%) from Onverwacht. Furthermore, 10 respondents (37.0%) from Damonsville and 17 respondents (63.0%) from Onverwacht preferred bathing in their homes. Selling of beer was an activity performed at home by three respondents (11.1%) from Damonsville only. One respondent from Damonsville prepared sorghum beer. Four respondents (14.8%) from Damonsville washed dishes. Only one respondent from Damonsville did the prophet work from home. One respondent from Damonsville, who was disabled, stayed in a wheelchair at home. Reading of the Bible was done by 3 respondents (11.1%) from Damonsville only. One respondent from Damonsville indicated at the time of the investigation his or her preference to take a rest after a hard day`s work. Only one respondent from Damonsville preferred playing cards with friends. One respondent from Damonsville enjoyed supper in the house. Two respondents (7.4%) from Damonsville and four respondents (14.8%) from Onverwacht preferred sleeping at home. Only one respondent from Onverwacht bathed disabled child. One respondent from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht cared for the disabled at home. Only 1 respondent from Damonsville painted the home. Three respondents (11.1%) from Damonsville and two respondents (7.4%) from Onverwacht collected firewood. Baking of cake was done by two respondents from Onverwacht. In Onverwacht, one respondent played music in their homes.

The most prominent activities that can be identified from above discussion that could be linked to ABET programmes include the following:

- selling of beer,
- knowledge about money matters especially how to count money and the calculate the correct change,
- reading from the Bible, where reading skills play an important role,



- baking of cakes, where knowledge of how to measure ingredients in grams, cups, etc, is needed.

**Table 5.28: Comments on the specific activities performed with the family by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Family		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Visiting parents	Count	12	3	15
	%	80.0%	75.0%	
2. Cleaning parent's house	Count	3	1	4
	%	20.0%	25.0%	
3. Cooking for parents	Count	3	0	3
	%	20.0%	0%	
4. Bathing parents	Count	2	0	2
	%	13.3%	0%	
5. Washing parent's clothes	Count	1	0	1
	%	6.7%	0%	
6. Doing everything with family	Count	1	0	1
	%	6.7%	0%	
7. Sharing a drink with family	Count	1	0	1
	%	6.7%	0%	
8. Sharing a conversation	Count	1	0	1
	%	6.7%	0%	
9. Doing washing for mother-in-law	Count	3	1	4
	%	20.0%	25.0%	
10. Caring for family	Count	1	2	3
	%	6.7%	50.0%	
11. Helping where needed	Count	3	2	5
	%	20.0%	50.0%	
12. Eating together	Count	1	0	1
	%	6.7%	0%	
13. Asking for food	Count	1	1	2



14. Attending burial	%	6.7%	25.0%	
	Count	1	0	1
	%	6.7%	0%	
15. Collecting from home	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	25.0%	
Total	Count	15	4	19

The respondents who visited their families numbered 12 (80.0%) from Damonsville and 3 (75.0%) from Onverwacht. Cleaning of parents' houses was done by three respondents (20.0%) from Damonsville and one respondent (25.0%) from Onverwacht. The respondents who were involved with cooking for parents numbered three (30.0%) from Damonsville only. Only two respondents (13.3%) from Damonsville bathed their parents. One respondent from Damonsville washed the parents' clothes. Furthermore, one respondent from Damonsville did everything with the family. Only one respondent from Damonsville shared a drink with the family and only one respondent was collected by the family when husband is at work. Three respondents (20.0%) from Damonsville and one respondent (25.0%) from Onverwacht had conversations with families. Doing of washing for mother-in-law was done by one respondent from Damonsville and two respondents (50.0%) from Onverwacht. Three respondents (20.0%) from Damonsville and two respondents (50.0%) from Onverwacht care for their families. Only one respondent from Damonsville helped where needed. One respondent from Damonsville and one respondent (25.0%) from Onverwacht ate together with family. Only one respondent from Damonsville asked for food from the families, while one respondent (25.0%) from Onverwacht attended burial of families.



**Table 5.29: Comments on the specific activities performed with friends by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Friends		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1.Conversation	Count	17	7	24
	%	89.5%	100.0%	
2.Sharing a drink	Count	12	3	15
	%	63.2%	42.9%	
3.Finding out how they were doing	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.3%	0%	
4.Supportive	Count	3	1	4
	%	15.8%	14.3%	
5.Coming together	Count	7	0	7
	%	36.8%	0%	
6.Visiting	Count	4	0	4
	%	21.1%	0%	
7. Pushed around as disabled	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.3%	0%	
8.Learning together how to sew clothes	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.3%	0%	
9.Sharing a cigarette	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.3%	0%	
10.Playing cards together	Count	1	2	3
	%	5.3%	28.6%	
11.Looking for gardening jobs	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.3%	0%	
12.Asking for food	Count	1	1	2
	%	5.3%	14.3%	
13.Jogging together	Count	0	2	2
	%		28.6%	
14.Playing chess together	Count	0	1	1
	%		14.3%	
Total	Count	19	7	26



Seventeen respondents (89.5%) from Damonsville and seven respondents (100.0%) from Onverwacht hold conversation with friends, while twelve respondents (63.2%) from Damonsville and three respondents (42.9%) from Onverwacht share a drink. Only one respondent from Damonsville visits friends to see how they are doing while three respondents (15.8%) from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht, come together occasionally with friends. Four respondents (21.1%) from Damonsville visit friends while one respondent from Damonsville is pushed around by friends in a wheelchair. Only one respondent from Damonsville has learnt how to sew with friends and only one respondent from Damonsville has shared a cigarette with friends. One respondent from Damonsville and two respondents (28.6%) from Onverwacht have played cards with friends while only one respondent from Damonsville has looked for gardening jobs with friends. One respondent from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht have asked for food from friends. In Onverwacht two respondents (28.6%) jog with friends and one respondent from Onverwacht plays chess with friends.

In Damonsville 62% of the respondents seldom or never spend time with friends. Of the respondents in Onverwacht, 76.7% state that they never spend time with friends.

Literacy skills that can be acquired in the above activities including learning how to sew clothes by hand or by machine.



**Table 5.30: Comments on the specific activities performed at the shop by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Shop		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Buying groceries	Count	26	18	44
	%	96.3%	100.0%	
2. Buying spaza shop groceries	Count	2	1	3
	%	7.4%	5.6%	
3. Paying water and electricity	Count	7	2	9
	%	25.9%	11.1%	
4. Buying ingredients for sorghum beer	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
5. Paying accounts	Count	10	8	18
	%	37.0%	44.4%	
6. Buying clothes	Count	2	0	2
	%	7.4%	0%	
7. Walking around in shops	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
8. Buying electricity coupons	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	5.6%	
9. Eating out	Count	1	0	1
	%	3.7%	0%	
Total	Count	27	18	45

Multiple responses were retrieved in this instance since one respondent could perform more than one activity at various places. Only 27 respondents from Damonsville out of a total of 29 respondents chose shopping as an activity and the remaining two respondents did not choose this activity. Only 18 respondents out of 30 from Onverwacht chose shopping as a preferred activity while the remaining 12 did not do so.



The respondents who were involved in buying of groceries numbered 26 (96.3%) from Damonsville and 18 (100.0%) from Onverwacht. Two respondents (7.4%) from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht bought groceries to be sold in spaza shops. Seven respondents (25.9%) from Damonsville and two respondents (11.1%) from Onverwacht paid electricity bills while one respondent from Damonsville bought ingredients for making sorghum beer. Ten respondents from Damonsville and eight respondents (44.4%) from Onverwacht paid their accounts while two respondents (7.4%) from Damonsville bought clothes at various shops. Only one respondent from Damonsville walked around in shops and only one respondent (5.6%) from Onverwacht bought electricity coupons. Only one respondent from Damonsville ate out at shops.

Monetary literacy skills are required for almost all of the activities listed.

**Table 5.31: Comments on the specific activities performed at work by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Work		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1.Selling in spaza shop	Count	2	1	3
	%	11.1%	5.9%	
2.Doing washing for families	Count	6	2	8
	%	33.3%	11.8%	
3.Cooking	Count	4	1	5
	%	22.2%	5.9%	
4.Cleaning the dogs	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
5.Selling sorghum beer	Count	3	1	4
	%	16.7%	5.9%	
6.Cleaning house	Count	5	4	9
	%	27.8%	23.5%	
7.Cleaning cars	Count	4	3	7
	%	22.2%	17.6%	



8.Pushing grandmother around in wheelchair	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
9.Collecting child from nursery school	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
10.Cleaning busses	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
11.Collecting rubbish	Count	1	1	2
	%	5.6%	5.9%	
12.Manufacturing tyres at Firestone	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
13.Doing welding	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
14.Counting metals welded	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
15.Keeping record of welded metals	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
16>Contacting client	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
17.Cleaning in hospital	Count	1	3	4
	%	5.6%	17.6%	
18. Making tea	Count	1	4	5
	%	5.6%	23.5%	
19.Cleaning dishes	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
20.Taxi driver	Count	2	0	2
	%	11.1%	0%	
21. Doing gardening	Count	2	3	5
	%	11.1%	17.6%	
22.Cleaning the clinic	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
23. Arranging the files	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.6%	0%	
24.Selling vegetables	Count	1	0	1



25.Petrol attendant	%	5.6%	0%	
	Count	0	1	1
26.Looking after the baby	%	0%	5.9%	
	Count	0	1	1
27.Working in the mine	%	0%	5.9%	
	Count	0	1	1
28. Breaking the stones	%	0%	5.9%	
	Count	0	1	1
29.Sorting out different stones	%	0%	5.9%	
	Count	0	1	1
30.Selling shoes	%	0%	5.9%	
	Count	0	1	1
31.Messenger of court	%	0%	11.8%	
	Count	0	2	2
32.Working in the farm	%	0%	11.8%	
	Count	0	2	2
33.Controling watering of plants	%	0%	5.9%	
	Count	0	1	1
34.Cleaning of the shops	%	0%	11.8%	
	Count	0	2	2
Total	Count	18	17	35

According to the above table, two respondents (11.1%) from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht sell groceries in spaza shops. Six respondents (33.3%) from Damonsville and two from Onverwacht do washing for their families. There are four respondents (22.2%) from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht cook at the places of employment, while one respondent from Damonsville washes dogs at the place of employment. A further three respondents (16.7%) from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht sell sorghum beer. Five respondents (27.8%) from Damonsville and four respondents (23.5%) from Onverwacht are employed as cleaners in private residences (place of employment).



Those respondents who are involved with the cleaning of cars at workplaces number four (22.2%) from Damonsville and three (17.6%) from Onverwacht. Only one respondent (5.6%) from Damonsville pushes the grandmother around in a wheelchair. One respondent from Damonsville collecta a child from nursery school and one respondent from Damonsville cleans buses at the workplace. Those respondents who are working as the rubbish collectors number one from Damonsville and one from Onverwacht. Manufacturing of tyres at the workplace was performed by one respondent from Damonsville while one other respondent from Damonsville does welding. A further one respondent from Damonsville counts the metals welded and another respondent from Damonsville keeps records of the welded metals. One respondent from Damonsville contacts clients. Those respondents who are involved in the cleaning of hospitals were from Damonsville and three (17.6%) from Onverwacht. One respondent from Damonsville and four respondents (23.3%) from Onverwacht are tea makers while one respondent from Damonsville cleans dishes at workplace. Two respondents (11.1%) from Damonsville are taxi drivers while two respondents (11.1%) from Damonsville and three respondents (17.6%) from Onverwacht do gardening. Only one respondent from Damonsville is a cleaner at the clinic and another respondent from Damonsville arranged files at the workplace. Only one respondent from Damonsville sells vegetables wile one respondent from Onverwacht is a petrol attendant. Only one respondent from Onverwacht looks after the baby while another respondent from Onverwacht works on the mines. One respondent from Onverwacht sorts out types of stone at workplace while onether respondent from Onverwacht sells shoes. Two respondents (11.8%) from Onverwacht are messengers of the court while another two respondents (11.8%) from Onverwacht work on the farms. A further one respondent from Onverwacht controls the watering of plants, while another two respondents (11.8%) from Onverwacht are employed as cleaners in a shop.

As deduced from information derived from the above analysis, a number of skills are required for the listed activities as follows:

- skills for counting money
- conversation skills for conducting a meeting
- literacy skills for arranging files and reading addresses
- financial skills for selling shoes

This information will be investigated when dealing with the content analysis so as to find out whether existing materials address the needs of the identified communities.

**Table 5.32: Comments on the community services done by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Community Service		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1.Cleaning garden	Count	1	0	1
	%	14.3%	0%	
2.Cleaning windows	Count	2	0	2
	%	28.6%	0%	
3.Helping old people	Count	1	2	3
	%	14.3%	100.0%	
4.Distributing food among the disabled	Count	2	1	3
	%	28.6%	50.0%	
5.Giving poor people food	Count	2	0	2
	%	28.6%	0%	
6.Burying of poor families	Count	1	0	1
	%	14.3%	0%	
7.Visiting old people	Count	3	1	4
	%	42.9%	50.0%	
8.Visiting sick people	Count	1	1	2
	%	14.3%	50.0%	
9.Bathing old people	Count	1	0	1
	%	14.3%	0%	
10.Cooking for old people	Count	1	0	1
	%	14.3%	0%	
Total	Count	7	2	9

Cleaning of the garden was done by one respondent (14.3%) from Damonsville, while only two respondents (28.6%) from the same community clean windows. One

respondent (14.3%) from Damonsville and two respondents (100.0%) from Onverwacht help old people. Two respondents (28.6%) from Damonsville and one respondent (50.0%) from Onverwacht distribute food among the disabled, while two respondents (28.6%) from Damonsville give food to poor people. One respondent (14.3%) from Damonsville buries families who are poor, while three respondents (42.9%) from Damonsville and one (50.0%) from Onverwacht visit the elderly. One respondent (14.3%) from Damonsville and one respondent (50.0%) from Onverwacht visit sick people in the communities, while only one respondent (14.3%) from Damonsville baths old people and one respondent (14.3%) from the same community cooks food for old people.

A discrepancy occurs here because the calculation of percentages is based on the number of respondents in the section.

**Table 5.33: Comments on the sporting activities performed by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Sport		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Exercising regularly	Count	4	6	10
	%	50.0%	85.7%	
2. Taking part in soccer	Count	1	1	2
	%	12.5%	14.3%	
3. Jogging	Count	3	4	7
	%	37.5%	57.1%	
4. Referee for soccer team	Count	4	0	4
	%	50.0%	0%	
5. Playing Chess	Count	1	2	3
	%	12.5%	28.6%	
6. Learning to play rugby	Count	1	0	1
	%	12.5%	0%	
7. Playing netball	Count	1	0	1
	%	12.5%	0%	



8. Playing cards	Count	1	0	1
	%	12.5%	0%	
9. Training soccer team	Count	0	1	1
	%		14.3%	
10. Netball referee	Count	0	1	1
	%		14.3%	
11. Playing cricket	Count	1	0	1
	%	12.5%	0%	
Total	Count	8	7	15

In Damonsville a total of four respondents (50.0%) and four respondents (85.7%) exercise regularly. One respondent (12.5%) from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht play in soccer. The respondents who are jogging are three (37.5%) from Damonsville and four (57.1%) from Onverwacht while only four respondents (50.0%) from Damonsville are soccer referees. One respondent (12.5%) from Damonsville and two respondents (28.6%) from Onverwacht do play chess. Only one respondent from Damonsville is learning how to play rugby. One respondent from Damonsville plays netball and another respondent from Damonsville plays cards. One respondent (14.3%) from Onverwacht is a soccer team trainer. One respondent (14.3%) from Onverwacht is a netball referee and one respondent from Damonsville plays cricket.

**Table 5.34: Comments on activities performed at place of worship by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Worship		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Attending Sunday service	Count	8	7	15
	%	47.1%	63.6%	
2. Preaching in church	Count	2	0	2
	%	11.8%	0%	
3. Cleaning the church	Count	10	9	19
	%	58.8%	81.8%	



4. Helping priest with Sunday service	Count	4	0	4
	%	23.5%	0%	
5. Welcoming the congregation	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.9%	0%	
6. Reading from the Bible	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.9%	0%	
7. Singing in choir	Count	8	2	10
	%	47.1%	18.2%	
8. Teaching children stories from the Bible	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.9%	0%	
9. Sharing problems with the priest	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.9%	0%	
10. Conducting Thursday service	Count	3	4	7
	%	17.6%	36.4%	
11. Leader of choir	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.9%	0%	
12. Advising the priest	Count	1	0	1
	%	5.9%	0%	
13. Attending Wednesday church for women	Count	2	3	5
	%	11.8%	27.3%	
14. Selling old clothes	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	9.1%	
15. Holding church meetings	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	9.1%	
16. Meditating	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	9.1%	
Total	Count	17	11	28

Respondents who attend Sunday service number eight (47.1%) from Damonville and seven (63.6%) from Onverwacht. Only two respondents (11.8%) from Damonville preach in the church. Ten respondents (58.8%) from Damonville and 9 (81.8%) from Onverwacht clean the church; four respondents (23.5%) from Damonville help the



priest with Sunday service arrangements. Only one respondent from Damonsville welcomes the congregation and another reads from the Bible. Eight respondents (47.1%) from Damonsville and two (18.2%) from Onverwacht sing in the choir; one respondent from Damonsville teaches children stories from the Bible. Only one respondent from Damonsville shares problems with the priest. Three respondents (17.6%) from Damonsville and four (36.4%) from Onverwacht conduct Thursday service. Only one respondent from Damonsville is a leader of the church choir while another is involved in advising the priest. Two respondents (11.8%) from Damonsville and three respondents (27.3%) from Onverwacht attend the Wednesday church service for women. Only one respondent from Damonsville sells old clothes at church and another from Onverwacht conducts church meetings while another one from Onverwacht meditates in church.

Knowledge of reading especially when reading from the Bible, and money matters when selling old clothes, play an important role here.

**Table 5.35: Comments on the specific activities performed at the clinic by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Clinic		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Collecting medicine	Count	23	16	39
	%	92.0%	106.7%	
2. Consulting doctor	Count	17	7	24
	%	68.0%	46.7%	
3. Cleaning the clinic	Count	1	0	1
	%	4.0%	0%	
4. Transporting sick people to clinic	Count	2	0	2
	%	8.0%	0%	
5. Doing gardening at clinic	Count	1	0	1
	%	4.0%	0%	
6. Taking grandchild to doctor	Count	0	2	2
	%		13.3%	
Total	Count	25	15	40

A total of 23 respondents (92.0%) from Damonsville and 16 respondents (106.7%) from Onverwacht collect medicine. Seventeen respondents (68.0%) from Damonsville and seven respondents (46.7%) from Onverwacht consult a doctor. Only one respondent from Damonsville cleans the clinic. Only two respondents (8.0%) from Damonsville transport sick people to the clinic. Only one respondent from Damonsville does gardening at the clinic. Two respondents (13.3%) from Onverwacht take grandchildren to the doctor.

**Table 5.36: Comments on the specific activities performed at the post office by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Post-Office		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Collecting post	Count	4	4	8
	%	80.0%	80.0%	
2. Paying water and electricity	Count	1	0	1
	%	20.0%	0%	
3. Cleaning post office	Count	1	1	2
	%	20.0%	20.0%	
4. Posting letters	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	20.0%	
Total	Count	5	5	10

A total of four respondents (80.0%) from Damonsville and four respondents (80.0%) from Onverwacht collect post. Only 1 respondent from Damonsville pays their water and electricity at the post office. One respondent from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht clean the post office while one respondent from Onverwacht posts letters.

Monetary matters involving the correct amount to be paid for accounts and reading of statements, writing skills required for collection and posting of letters play important roles which should not be overlooked when involved in instructional design.



**Table 5.37: Comments on the activities performed at pension pay point by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Pension		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Collecting pension	Count	6	9	15
	%	50.0%	81.8%	
2. Selling beer	Count	2	1	3
	%	16.7%	9.1%	
4. Collecting neighbour's pension	Count	1	0	1
	%	8.3%	0%	
5. Inquiry on pension	Count	1	0	1
	%	8.3%	0%	
6. Transporting old people to pension pay-point	Count	2	0	2
	%	16.7%	0%	
7. Collecting child's pension	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	9.1%	
8. Meeting friends	Count	0	2	2
	%	0%	18.2%	
9. Selling old clothes	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	9.1%	
Total	Count	12	11	23

A total of six respondents (50.0%) from Damonsville and nine respondents (81.8%) from Onverwacht collect their pension at paypoints. The selling of beer at pension paypoint is done by two respondents from Damonsville and one respondent from Onverwacht, one respondent (8.3%) from Damonsville collects her neighbour's pension while another one respondent from Damonsville, makes inquiries about pension. Another two respondents from Damonsville, transport old people to the pension paypoint; one respondent from Onverwacht collects their disabled child's pension. Two respondents (18.2%) from Onverwacht meet friends and one respondent from Onverwacht sells old clothes.

The following are required with regard to literacy matters as part of the activities mentioned in the above table:

- signing of names when collecting pension
- information on money matters for selling beer and old clothes

**Table 5.38: Comments on the specific activities performed at the bank by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Bank		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Depositing money	Count	22	21	43
	%	91.7%	87.5%	
2. Withdrawal of money	Count	17	23	40
	%	70.8%	95.8%	
3. Taking neighbour to bank	Count	2	0	2
	%	8.3%	0%	
4. Paying accounts	Count	0	1	1
	%	0%	4.2%	
Total	Count	24	24	48

A total of 22 respondents (91.7%) from Damonsville and 21 respondents (87.5%) from Onverwacht deposit their monies. Seventeen respondents (70.8%) from Damonsville and 23 respondents (95.8%) from Onverwacht withdraw monies two respondents (8.3%) from Damonsville take neighbours to the bank and one respondent (4.2%) from Onverwacht pays their accounts.

The majority of the respondents lack skills for depositing and withdrawing of money especially for completing of forms and using the card systems for withdrawing of money. These activities could be taken into account when engaging in instructional design.



**Table 5.39: Comments on the specific activities performed when travelling by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Travel		Community		Total
		Damonsville	Onverwacht	
1. Buying for Spaza shop	Count	3	0	3
	%	42.9%	0%	
2. Visiting family in Cape Town	Count	2	0	2
	%	28.6%	0%	
3. Visiting family in Mafikeng	Count	1	0	1
	%	14.3%	0%	
4. Visiting mother	Count	1	0	1
	%	14.3%	0%	
5. Visiting places as taxi driver	Count	2	0	2
	%	28.6%	0%	
Total	Count	7	0	

A total of three respondents (49.2%) from Damonsville travel to town to buy groceries for their spaza shops while the other two respondents (28.6%) visit family in Cape Town and another one respondent (14.3 %) from Damonsville visit family in Mafikeng. Only one respondent (14.3%) from Damonsville visits their mother and two respondents (28.6%) from Damonsville visit places as taxi drivers.

Reading road signs for required destinations, names of stations/buses, and so forth are necessary skills for the mentioned activities. Some respondents are involved in travelling to different destinations such as Cape Town and Mafikeng etc.

#### **5.4 Information based on Adult Basic Education and Training Course (ABET)**

The researcher have decided to ask the respondents about their familiarity with ABET because such questions address the central issues of the investigation and furthermore this knowledge will inform the researcher about the enrolment of learners in courses that suit them. A deeper understanding will be gained of the context from which the

respondents have decided, at a particular time and place in their lives, to seek out education. Furthermore general information will be gained on the preferred choice of learning activities (content) that could be included in the learning programmes together with their preferred ways of learning a new skill. The choice of the learning content will be matched to the existing learning content of the literacy materials (see chapter 1 in this regard under “Research question”).

The profile of the information based on an Adult Basic Education and Training course for the communities of Damonsville and Onverwacht as derived from the data extrapolated from the questionnaires is indicated in the tables 5.40 to 5.51 below.

**Table 5.40: Response to whether the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht have heard about Adult Basic Education and Training courses**

Have you heard about ABET?		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Yes	17	58.6
	No	12	41.4
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Yes	18	60.0
	No	12	40.0
	Total	30	100.0

Of the 29 respondents from Damonsville 17 (58.6%) had heard about such courses while 12 respondents (41.4%) had not. In Onverwacht 18 respondents (60.0%) had heard about the course while 12 respondents (40.0%) had not.

**Table 5.41: Responses to whether the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht know what ABET is**

Do you know what ABET is?		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Yes	14	48.3
	No	15	51.7



Onverwacht	Total	29	100.0
	Yes	18	60.0
	No	12	40.0
	Total	30	100.0

Out of 29 respondents from Damonsville, 14 respondents (48.3%) know what ABET is while 15 respondents (51.7%) did not. From Onverwacht 18 respondents (60.0%) knew what ABET is and 12 respondents (40.0%) did not.

**Table 5.42: Comments on whether the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht are currently attending ABET classes**

Are you currently attending ABET classes?		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	No	16	55.2
	Did not respond to the question	13	44.8
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	No	18	60.0
	Did not respond to the question	12	40.0
	Total	30	100.0

Sixteen respondents (55.2%) from Damonsville were not currently attending classes while 13 respondents (44.8%) did not respond to the question because they had already indicated that they did not know what ABET was. A total of 18 respondents (60.0%) from Onverwacht were not attending classes and 12 (40.0%) did not respond to the question. None of the respondents from both Damonsville and Onverwacht were attending ABET classes at the time of the research.

Those respondents whose chose “no” as answer in table 5.42 above gave the following reasons to support their choices:

- There is currently no ABET classes

- Some have no time for such courses

**Table 5.43: Comments on whether they would like to attend classes from the respondents of Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Would you like to attend ABET classes?		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Yes	22	75.9
	No	7	24.1
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Yes	25	83.3
	No response	5	16.7
	Total	30	100.0

Twenty-two respondents (75.9%) from Damonsville were willing to attend ABET classes; while seven respondents (24.1%) were not willing to attend ABET classes. Twenty-five respondents (83.3%) from Onverwacht were willing to attend classes while five respondents (16.7%) were not willing to attend ABET classes.

The respondents who were not willing to attend ABET classes mentioned the following reasons:

- They do not know ABET.
- Classes are not available.
- They regard themselves as being too old to study.
- They regard themselves as unemployable.

Those respondents who would have liked to attend ABET classes made mention of the following reasons:

- To acquire a certificate
- To learn to read the Bible
- To use the bankcards
- To have a better control of their finances





- To be able to count money
- To be able to use ATM
- To learn how to reduce alcohol and drug abuse
- To learn how to combat vandalism in the communities
- To be educated
- To learn to write their name
- To read the sale pamphlets
- To pass matric
- To read books
- To get a promotion
- To communicate better with other people.

**Table 5.44: Comments on whether they think ABET classes will help them in their daily lives as suggested by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation**

Will ABET classes help you in your daily life?		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Yes	27	93.1
	No	2	6.9
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Yes	28	93.3
	No	2	6.7
	Total	30	100.0

Out of a total of 29 respondents from Damonsville, 27 (93.1%) agreed that ABET classes would help them in their daily lives while two respondents (6.9%) did not think so. Twenty respondents (93.3%) from Onverwacht agreed that ABET classes would help them while two respondents (6.7%) did not think that ABET classes would help them.

The respondents from both communities who agreed that ABET would help them in their daily lives mentioned the following as reasons for their choice:

- To learn to read and write
- To do a lot of things on their own
- To earn respect
- To contribute to my communities
- To change my life
- To be able to write my name
- To be able to use ATM
- To be able to read the Bible
- To earn a better salary
- To find a better paying job
- To help fight alcohol- and drug abuse

Those who disagreed cited the following reasons as:

- I am too old and will never find work.
- ABET will not be able to change my life.
- They will not understand in class owing to age-related problems.

**Table 5.45: Comments on whether the respondents will be able to attend classes though the classes cost R50.00 per month by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Will you still attend classes irrespective of cost?		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Yes	26	89.7
	No	2	6.9
	Maybe	1	3.4
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Yes	29	96.7
	Maybe	1	3.3
	Total	30	100.0

Twenty six respondents (89.7%) from Damonsville agreed that they would be able to attend classes irrespective of the cost, while two respondents (6.9%) did not agree and one respondent (3.4%) was not unsure. In Omverwacht, 29 respondents (96.7%) agreed, while one respondent was unsure.

Those who agreed that they would attend ABET classes irrespective of the cost mention the following reasons for their willingness to attend:

- To be able to function effectively in my community
- To control my life
- To be able to use an ATM
- To communicate effectively in English
- To be able to write my name
- To be able to count money
- To be intelligent
- To be able to handle my finances
- To earn a better salary
- To improve my qualifications
- To help reduce drug abuse in our area

Those respondents who did not agree mentioned the following reasons:

- My age is a problem.
- I was never in school.
- I am too old to learn.

Those respondents who chose “maybe” as an option made mention of the following:

- Money will be a problem.
- I am not sure whether I will be able to afford it by then.



**Table 5.46: Comments on whether the respondents would be able to attend classes during the week by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Would you attend classes during the week?		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Can't attend during the week	17	58.6
	Can attend during the week	12	41.4
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Can't attend during the week	12	40.0
	Can attend during the week	18	60.0
	Total	30	100.0

Of the 29 respondents from Damonsville, 17 respondents (58.6%) would not be able to attend classes during the week while 12 respondents (41.4%) said they could attend the classes during the week.

Twelve respondents (40.0%) from Onverwacht would not be able to attend classes during the week while 18 respondents (60.0%) said they could.

**Table 5.47: Comments on attendance of classes one morning per week by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the research**

Can attend one morning per week		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Can attend	2	6.9
	Cannot attend	27	93.1
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Can attend	1	3.3
	Cannot attend	29	96.7
	Total	30	100.0

Two respondents (6.9%) from Damonsville would be able to attend class one morning per week while 27 respondents (93.1%) would not. In Onverwacht, one respondent

indicated that they could attend one morning per week while 29 respondents (96.7%) could not.

**Table 5.48: Comments on attendance of classes one afternoon per week by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the research**

One afternoon per week		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	No	29	100.0
Onverwacht	One afternoon per week	3	10.0
	No	27	90.0
	Total	30	100.0

None of the 29 respondents (100.0%) from Damonsville chose the option of attending classes one afternoon per week, while in Onverwacht three respondents (10.0%) preferred to attend classes one afternoon per week while 27 respondents (90.0%) did not choose the option of attending classes one afternoon per week.

**Table 5.49: Comment on attendance of classes one evening per week by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the research**

One evening per week		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	One evening per week	2	6.9
	No	27	93.1
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	One evening per week	2	6.7
	No	28	93.3
	Total	30	100.0

Only two respondents from Damonsville preferred to attend classes one evening per week, while 27 respondents (93.1%) did not. In Onverwacht, two respondents

preferred the option of attending classes one evening per week, while 28 respondents (93.3%) did not.

**Table 5.50: Comments on attendance of classes one full day per week by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the research**

One full day per week		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	One full day per week	24	82.8
	No	5	17.2
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	One full day	24	80.0
	No	6	20.0
	Total	30	100.0

Twenty-four respondents (82.8%) from Damonsville preferred to attend classes one full day per week while five respondents (17.2%) did not. In Onverwacht, 24 respondents (80.0%) did prefer the option while six respondents (20.0%) did not.

**Table 5.51: Comments on attendance of class on a week day or Saturday by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the research**

Week day/Saturday		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Week day	6	20.7
	Saturday	22	75.9
	Total	28	96.6
	No	1	3.4
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Week day	15	50.0
	Saturday	14	46.7
	Total	29	96.7



	No	1	3.3
	Total	30	100.0

In Damonsville six respondents (20.7%) preferred to attend classes on a weekday while 22 respondents (75.9%) preferred Saturday and only one respondent did not respond to any of the choices provided. In Onverwacht, 15 respondents (50.0%) preferred a weekday while 14 respondents (46.7%) preferred Saturday and one respondent did not respond.

The respondents listed the following as things that they would like to learn on the ABET course and which could improve their daily activities or work:

- To learn how to sign my name
- To speak English
- How to use bank card
- How to use an ATM
- How to help victims of drug abuse
- To control personal financial matters
- To count money
- How to start a small business
- How to create work
- To know how to measure the medicines
- To read a newspaper
- How to use a computer
- How to teach own children who are at school
- How to bake a cake
- To learn how to be a soccer player
- How to write a Curriculum Vitae (CV)
- To learn drama



### 5.5 The best ways the respondents can learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation.

This section was included in the questionnaire because the greatest challenges for the ABET educators is to understand the best possible teaching strategies that can help adult learners to understand the contents of the materials. The identified ways of learning a skill would be taken into consideration when dealing with instructional design.

The best ways the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht who participated in the investigation believe new skills should be learnt as extrapolated from the questionnaires are indicated in the tables 5.52 to 5.60 below:

**Table 5.52: Comments on doing something physical as the best way to learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Learning by doing something physical		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	No	1	3.4
	Yes	28	96.6
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Yes	30	100.0

Only one respondent (3.4%) from Damonsville did not prefer learning by doing something physical as a way of learning, while 28 respondents (96.6%) from Damonsville and 30 respondents (100.0%) from Onverwacht were in favour of learning by doing something physical as the best way of learning a new skill.



**Table 5.53: Comments on when someone explains what is to be done as the best way to learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Learning when someone explains what is to be done		Frequency
Damonsville	Yes	29
Onverwacht	Yes	30

All 29 respondents (100.0%) from Damonsville prefer to learn a new skill when someone explains what is to be done, while all 30 respondents (100.0%) from Onverwacht also preferred this option.

**Table 5.54: Comments on observing activities done by others as the best way to learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Observing activities done by others		Frequency
Damonsville	Yes	29
Onverwacht	Yes	30

All the 29 respondents (100.0%) from Damonsville and all 30 (100.0%) from Onverwacht preferred observing activities as done by others as the best way to learn a new skill.

**Table 5.55: Comments on asking questions as the best way to learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Asking questions		Frequency
Damonsville	Yes	29
Onverwacht	Yes	30

All 29 respondents (100.0%) from Damonsville and all 30 respondents (100.0%) from Onverwacht preferred the asking of questions as the best way to learn a new skill.

**Table 5.56: Comments on speaking to others as the best way to learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Speaking to others		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Yes	29	100.0
Onverwacht	No	1	3.3
	Yes	29	96.7
	Total	30	100.0

All 29 respondents (100.0%) from Damonsville and 29 respondents (96.7%) from Onverwacht preferred speaking to others as a way to learn a new skill, while the other respondent (3.3%) from Onverwacht did not like this option.

**Table 5.57: Comments on working together in a group/team as the best way to learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Working together in a group/team		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	No	1	3.4
	Yes	28	96.6
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Yes	30	100.0

A total of 28 respondents (96.6%) from Damonsville and all 30 respondents (100.0%) from Onverwacht preferred working together in a group/team as a new way to learn a skill while one respondent (3.4%) from Damonsville did not like this option.



**Table 5.58: Comments on playing games as the best way to learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Playing games		Frequency	Percent
Damonville	Yes	1	3.4
	No	28	96.6
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	Yes	23	76.6
	No	7	23.3
	Total	30	100.0

The respondent who preferred playing games as a way to learn a new skill was one from Damonsville, while 28 respondents (96.6%) did not prefer this option. From Onverwacht 23 respondents (76.7) preferred playing games as a way to learn a new skill, while seven respondents (23.3%) did not prefer the option.

**Table 5.59: Comments on participating in sports as the best way to learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Participating in sport		Frequency	Percent
Damonville	No	2	6.9
	Yes	27	93.1
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	No	7	23.3
	Yes	23	76.7
	Total	30	100.0

Twenty-seven (93.1%) respondents from Damonsville and 23 (76.7%) from Onverwacht preferred participating in sport as a new way to learn a skill, while two respondents (6.9%) from Damonsville and seven (23.3%) from Onverwacht did not.

**Table 5.60: Comments on other best ways to learn a new skill by the respondents from Damonsville and Onverwacht**

Other		Frequency	Percent
Damonsville	Yes	8	27.6
	No	21	72.4
	Total	29	100.0
Onverwacht	No	30	100.0

A total of eight respondents (27.8%) from Damonsville had other ways that could be used to learn a new skill for example to learn a new skill through singing and repetition, while 21 respondents (72.4%) from Damonsville and 30 respondents (100.0%) from Onverwacht could not identify other new ways for learning new skills.

## 5.6 Summary

The preferences of both communities of Damonsville and Onverwacht were collected by the researcher, recorded by the staff at the department of statistics and analysed by the researcher. The gathered information was displayed in the form of tables and statistical analysis. The data were counted and added up and the inclusion of various variables in the questionnaire was justified. An attempt was made to clarify the discrepancies that occurred in some of the tables. In chapter 6, the contents of literacy materials were analysed with an aim of comparing the findings with the information derived from this chapter.

In Chapter 7 the findings from the data collected in this chapter are discussed and compared with the findings discussed in Chapter 6 which is based on the content analysis.