

STUDY ON THE SOCIAL PROFILE OF RESIDENTS  
OF THREE SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS  
IN CAPE TOWN

*REPORTS:*

*SURVEY RESULTS AND STUDY FINDINGS -*

- 1) HOUSEHOLD PROFILE*
- 2) PERCEPTIONS AND OPINIONS  
OF RESIDENTS*

*Compilation of the 2004 study reports:  
CAPE TOWN April 2005*

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## 1) INTRODUCTION

This report takes the form of a synthesis of the statistical results of the three area surveys, analysis of qualitative data from in-depth discussions with community representatives, informal discussions with residents, site visit reports, as well as reference to other relevant research reports.

Report Annexures are listed in the Contents and referenced in this report where relevant.

Further detailed results and findings are available in three additional reports and related Annexures: Economic profile and implications; Health profile and implications; Housing issues and implications.

This study of the social profile and perceptions of residents was initiated by the City of Cape Town in response to problems experienced by those living in existing shack settlements, and the need to address these through proposed upgrading of the areas.

The brief specified the following scope of study:

- 1) Conduct a research survey of the 3 areas to determine the social, economic and physical/environmental characteristics of households living in informal settlements.
- 2) Analysis of census data by informal settlements in the City of Cape Town in order to gauge the extent to which they share similar characteristics or exhibit major differences with respect to socio-economic and physical characteristics.

Initially, the aims of the study were specified by the inter-departmental City of Cape Town project management team as follows:

- To inform the City's servicing process of informal settlements, which has as its main objective the provision of temporary and rudimentary services in order to maintain an acceptable degree of health and hygiene.

- The study was to focus on three selected informal settlements which were prioritised by the City for service delivery according to a range of criteria. These were Joe Slovo (adjacent to Langa), Nonqubela K-Section (Khayelitsha), and Sweet Home (adjacent to Brown's Farm).

However, overlap between the City's aims of this project and their concurrent urgent development process for the 'N2 Gateway' project, resulted in the need to broaden the study to obtain feedback on housing issues, and to utilise the study results from Joe Slovo settlement in particular, for informing aspects of the proposed N2 housing developments.

## **2) Research design and methodology**

There were essentially two components to the surveys, conducted face-to-face using structured questionnaires:

- 1) Gathering of accurate quantitative household data that could be projected with acceptable levels of reliability to the entire communities.
- 2a) Gathering of qualitative data in the form of open-ended responses from residents on various development issues for the area.
- 2b) In-depth Focus Group discussions with civic-based organisation representatives from the communities provided substantial additional qualitative data. These were audio-recorded in isiXhosa and translated to English.

### **2.1) Research methodology for the surveys of residents:**

Survey coverage included shacks in three informal settlements in the City of Cape Town – Joe Slovo, Nonqubela K-section, and Sweet Home. Within each household, the person primarily responsible for running the household was interviewed.

An area-probability sample of 900 households was used, segmented by settlement as shown in the table below:

| Place       | Number of households | Sample size | Weighting factor | Sampling points |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Joe Slovo   | 5 627                | 400         | 14.0675          | 80              |
| Nonqubela K | 920                  | 200         | 4,6              | 40              |
| Sweet Home  | 2 217                | 300         | 7,39             | 60              |

Comments on this table:

- The number of households in each settlement was taken from the July 2003 estimates of the City of Cape Town's GIS Unit, Strategic Information Department, based on the most recent aerial photographs of the areas
- The sample was segmented in this way in order to provide a reasonably valid sub-sample within each of the three settlements
- The sample in each settlement was weighted up to the estimated number of households (using these weighting factors) in the analysis tables of the report, so that the results of each settlement are represented in their correct proportions, and
- Five interviews were clustered at a point - a total of 180 sampling points.

## **2.2) Sampling method**

The following steps were taken to draw this area-probability sample:

- 2.1 Detailed maps of the three informal settlements were supplied by the City of Cape Town: aerial photographs at the scale of 1:750.
- 2.2 An acetate sheet with grid squares drawn on it was placed over each map, and the number of grid squares with shacks under them on the map was counted.
- 2.3 A systematic sample of these squares was drawn by dividing the number of squares counted in 2.2 by the number of sampling points required in that settlement; this established the sampling interval (e.g. 6); a random number less than the sampling interval was established from a table of random

numbers (e.g. 4); squares were drawn using these numbers – for example the 4<sup>th</sup> square, the 10<sup>th</sup> (4 + 6) square, the 16<sup>th</sup> (10 + 6) square, etc.

- 2.4 Within each selected square, the sampling point was drawn by using four random numbers – two to establish the position on the vertical side and two on the horizontal side.
- 2.5 This point was drawn on the map, and the interviewer was directed to this household in the settlement.
- 2.6 At the actual point, five shacks – every third one – were selected to form the original sample; the shacks on either sides of the original one selected were used as substitutes in the event of an interview not being completed at the original shack. A total of 98 % of the interviews were completed at the original shacks selected – a very high and satisfactory success rate (2% were 'substitute' shacks next door to the designated sample shack.)

### **2.3) Interviewing method and quality control procedures**

Personal interviews were conducted using a structured questionnaire, a copy of which is included as an appendix to this report.

The questionnaire was piloted in the field and refined before the final surveys were conducted.

Fully trained and experienced interviewers were employed on the project, who were mother-tongue isiXhosa-speakers also proficient in English. Extensive briefing of fieldworkers took place, regarding the purpose and complexity of the project.

Full-time on-site supervision and co-ordination by field managers and the project manager, ensured integrity of the fieldwork.

Community guides were employed via Community Development Forums in each area to confirm sample location and introduce fieldworkers to respondents.

In keeping with ethical research practice, all respondents were issued with a gratuity (gift) at the end of the interview. Focus Group participants and community guides were

remunerated for their time. These tokens were not incentives and did not influence response, as respondents were unaware of gratuities or payments until they had completed the interviews.

Further ethical procedure involved extensive liaison with community representatives through the City of Cape Town Directorate of Social Development and the relevant Ward Councillors, and subsequent support for the data-gathering process.

All data capture, verification, content analysis and statistical analysis were undertaken by professionals in the field.

Data tables of survey results are appended as Annexure 1: database of statistical results.

**Dates of interviewing** (inclusive of all three areas; quantitative and qualitative): Mondays to Saturdays, July 26 – 3 September 2004.

#### **2.4) Margin of error**

The statistical margin of error of any survey depends on the sample size, sampling method and response rate. In this study the margin of error is calculated as follows:

|                |                 |                     |           |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Joe Slovo:     | Sample size 400 | Response rate > 95% | MOE 2,1 % |
| Nonqubela K:   | Sample size 200 | Response rate > 95% | MOE 3 %   |
| Sweet Home:    | Sample size 300 | Response rate > 95% | MOE 2,5 % |
| Total 3 areas: | Sample size 900 | Response rate > 95% | MOE 1,4 % |

This means that the survey results can vary, either more or less, by the given margin of error above, when projected to the entire population (of the survey).

An accepted margin of error in good quality surveys is commonly around 5% (and should not be greater than 10%), for reasonable projections to the 'universe' or broader population targeted by the survey.

In the case of this study then, the above margins of error indicate high levels of data reliability.

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### 3) SURVEY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

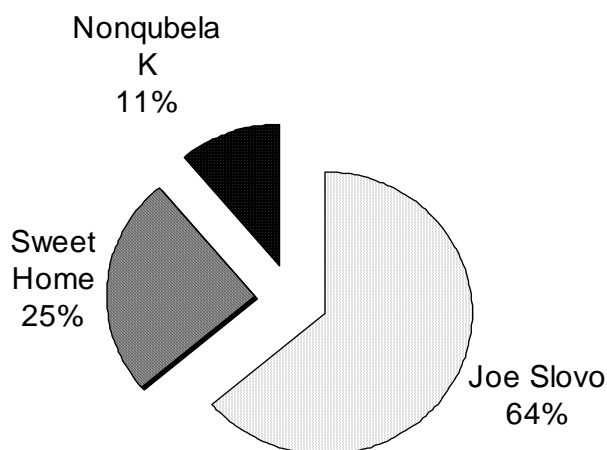
#### 3.1) Survey proportions for the three areas

- The total sample interviewed was 900 households, representing all 8 764 households in the three areas, comprising a total of 29 492 individuals.

The table of interview samples and household numbers (as outlined in the methodology Section 2, pg. 2 above) is as follows:

| Place       | Number of households | Sample size | Weighting factor | Sampling points |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Nongubela K | 920                  | 200         | 4,6              | 40              |
| Joe Slovo   | 5 627                | 400         | 14,1             | 80              |
| Sweet Home  | 2 217                | 300         | 7,4              | 60              |

Proportionately, the size of settlement of these three areas is reflected as follows:



Summary results of the surveys are presented here for the total of all three areas in all cases where there is no appreciable difference by area.

In all cases where significant differences in results are apparent, these are specified by area.

The full tables of results are available as Annexure 1. All results in the tables are cross-tabulated by the following 4 variables:

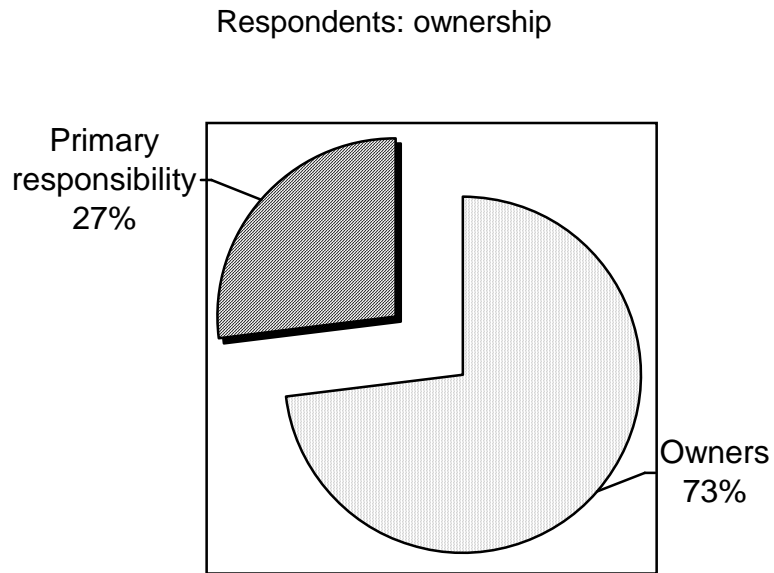
- 1) Area (Joe Slovo, Nonqubela K, Sweet Home)
- 2) Gender
- 3) Monthly household income (or contribution to household expenses)
- 4) Household size.

## **3.2) Respondent profile**

### **3.2a) Ownership of units:**

- While almost all residents owned their shacks, many may not be in a position to purchase formal houses and may instead benefit from the option to rent. This question (on potential tenants) was not part of the study.
- Most respondents (almost three-quarters) owned their shacks. The remaining 27 % interviewed, were not the owners but had primary responsibility for running the household.
- The majority of shack owners interviewed were men, that is 82 %.
- In the case of interviewing non-owners (overall, 27 % of respondents), who were responsible for running the household, the shacks were owned by their male partners in 60% of these cases: husbands (20 %) or boyfriends (22 %); or else the respondents' brothers (18 %).
- The percentage of those renting the shacks was very low: less than 1 %, as follows:

- Rental: 0.6 %:
- Renting from landlords: 0.4 %
- Renting from landladies: 0.2 %



### 3.2b) Relationships of household members:

In relation to the shack owner or the person primarily responsible for running the household, other household members were as follows:

- The majority of other household members (59%) were close family, namely children (30%), partners (15%), and adult siblings (14%).
- Relationships of other household members were widely spread among extended family members and others.

### 3.3) Household profile: demographics

At the time of interview, the household profiles of the areas were as follows:

| <i>Place</i> | <i>Total number of households</i> | <i>Total number of persons</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Joe Slovo    | 5 627                             | 18 950                         |
| Nonqubela K  | 920                               | 3 474                          |
| Sweet Home   | 2 217                             | 7 038                          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>8 764</b>                      | <b>29 462</b>                  |

### 3.3a) Household structure

Community needs for facilities and services will strongly reflect the particular demographic profile of residents, for example by gender, age, household size and life-stage, etc.

### 3.3b) Gender

There were notable differences in gender split by age grouping in all three areas. This relates to the complexity of the existing urban-rural household dynamics, and has important planning implications. It is also linked to fluctuating size and structure of the household, due to the complexity of the rural-urban economic and social interaction among close and extended family members as part of their survival strategies.

Overall, the gender split in the three areas was not especially remarkable except in the case of Sweet Home, where there were notably fewer female residents than male. However, gender by household size shows many more single and small households (up to 3 members), with predominantly male residents. Larger households (5+ members) had more female members. Indications are that households with women had greater family care responsibilities.

#### Discrepancy in gender balance:

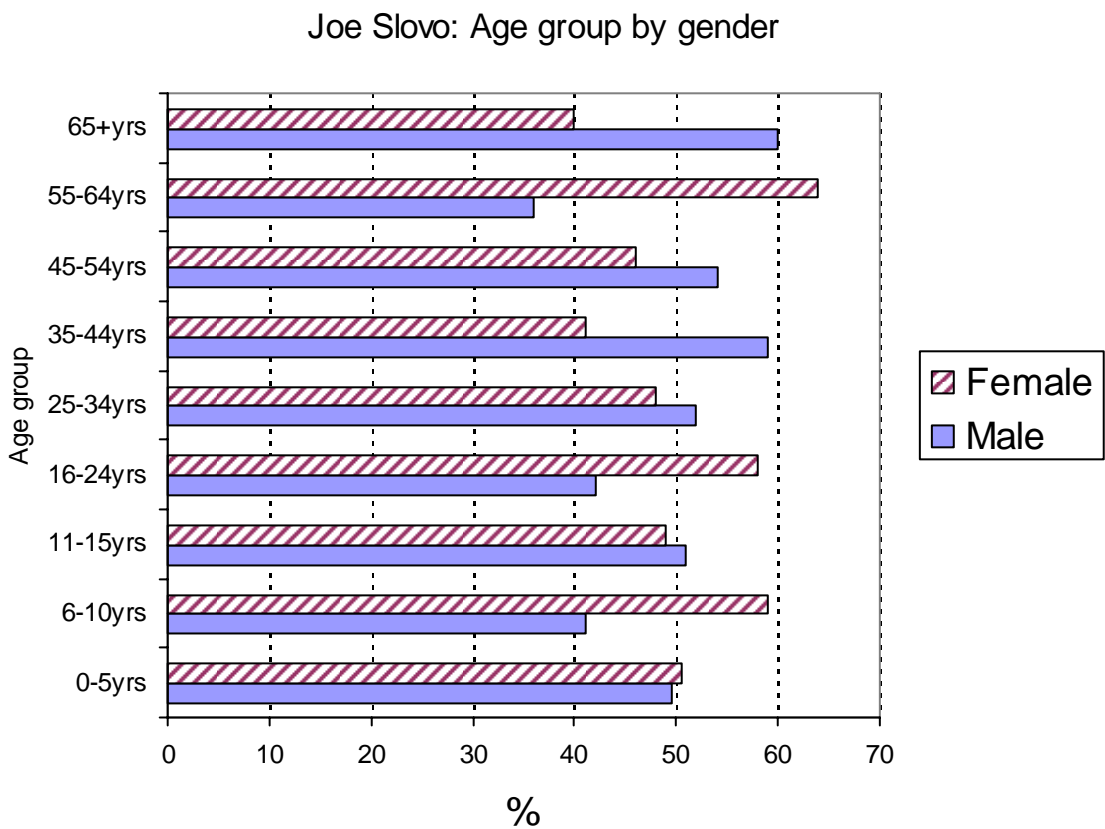
Joe Slovo:                   469 more women than men  
 Nonqubela K:               55 more women than men  
 Sweet Home:               525 more men than women

|             | Total  | Joe Slovo | Nonqubela K | Sweet Home |
|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Total       | 29492  | 18978     | 3469        | 7045       |
|             | 100.0% | 100.0%    | 100.0%      | 100.0%     |
| Male        | 14747  | 9254      | 1707        | 3785       |
| % of male   | 50.0%  | 48.8%     | 49.2%       | 53.7%      |
| Female      | 14745  | 9723      | 1762        | 3260       |
| % of female | 50.0%  | 51.2%     | 50.8%       | 46.3%      |

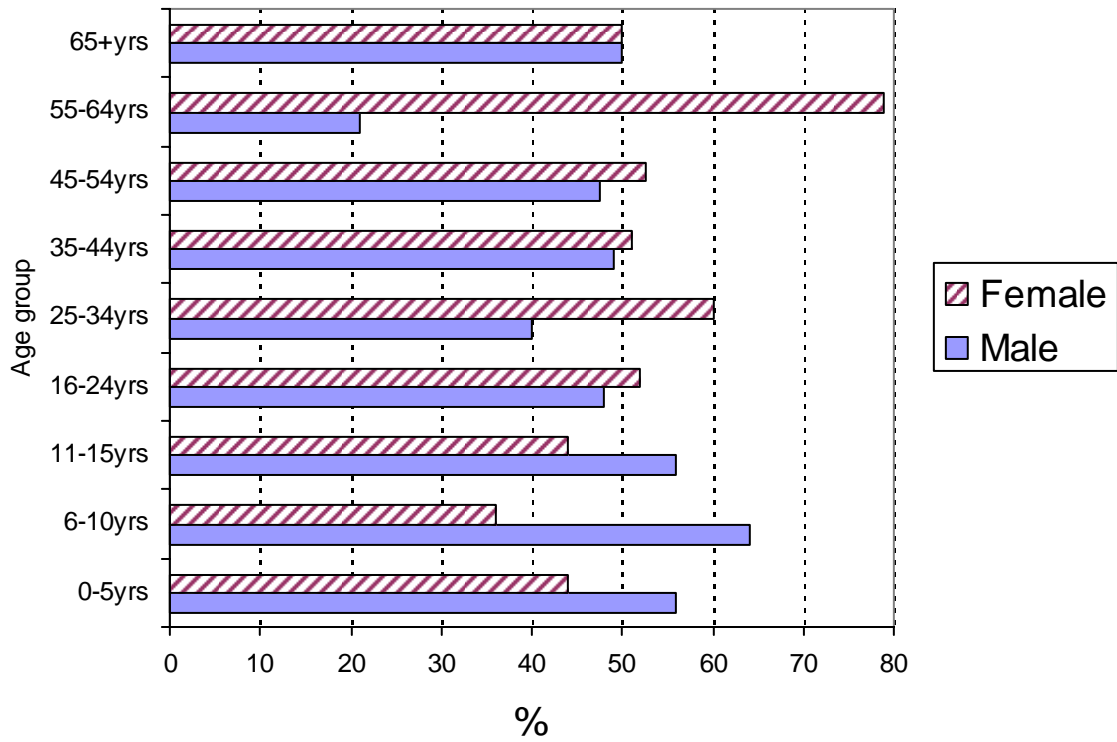
## Gender by age group

- Social profile of age by gender varied significantly according to the specific circumstances and dynamics of settlement by area. This factor is likely to be one of the most variable for individual informal settlement precincts, and one that has major social repercussions.
- [For example, the notably lower number of women in Sweet Home may be linked to the practice of sex work, which this area's discussion participants defined as "the problem of prostitution" (- the accompanying health / HIV/Aids risks are a major concern)].

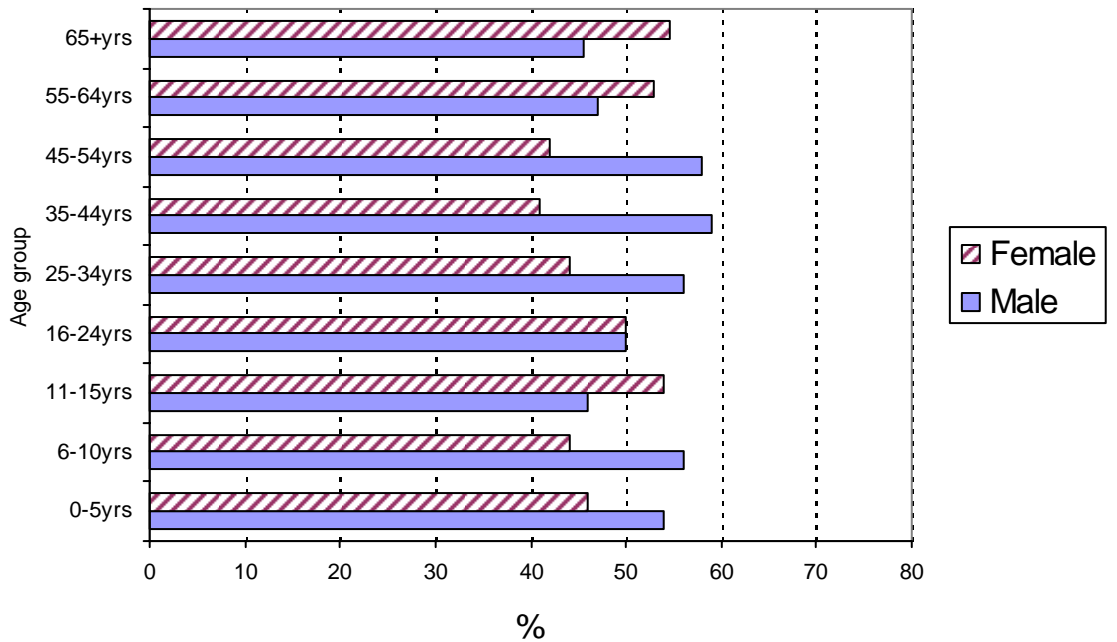
The following 3 figures indicate the apparent arbitrariness of the gender split. It is likely to fluctuate significantly, influenced by a number of social, economic, cultural and locational factors relating to access to facilities, household migratory employment patterns, family care and responsibilities.



Nonqubela K: Age group by gender



Sweet Home: Age group by gender



### 3.3c) Age profile

- The age profile of residents is also influenced by the characteristic of fluctuating household size and structure, due to rural-urban economic and social family interactions.
- Overall, the age profile of residents at these settlements was skewed to job-seekers aged between 16 and 34 years, and young children under 5 years old.

#### Children:

Between one quarter and one third of residents were dependent children aged under 1 year up to 15 years.

The number of dependent children is actually significantly higher, because although the census defines 16+ years as 'adult' in terms of labour legislation (in line with the international standard), most school-going children up to and beyond 18 years old are financially dependent on other income-earners.

Joe Slovo: Children up to 15 years: 28%

Nonqubela K: Children up to 15 years: 33%

Sweet Home: Children up to 15 years: 26%

#### Distribution of children in households:

The following 3 tables list the numbers of children in households by area, household income, and household size:

| (Age groups<br>0 – 15 years) | Total  | Joe Slovo | Nonqubela K | Sweet Home |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Total children               | 8262   | 5324      | 1144        | 1794       |
|                              | 100.0% | 100.0%    | 100.0%      | 100.0%     |
| 0-5                          | 3946   | 2510      | 444         | 992        |
|                              | 47.8%  | 47.2%     | 38.8%       | 55.3%      |
| 6-10                         | 2451   | 1614      | 371         | 467        |
|                              | 29.7%  | 30.3%     | 32.4%       | 26.0%      |
| 11-15                        | 1865   | 1200      | 330         | 335        |
|                              | 22.6%  | 22.5%     | 28.8%       | 18.7%      |

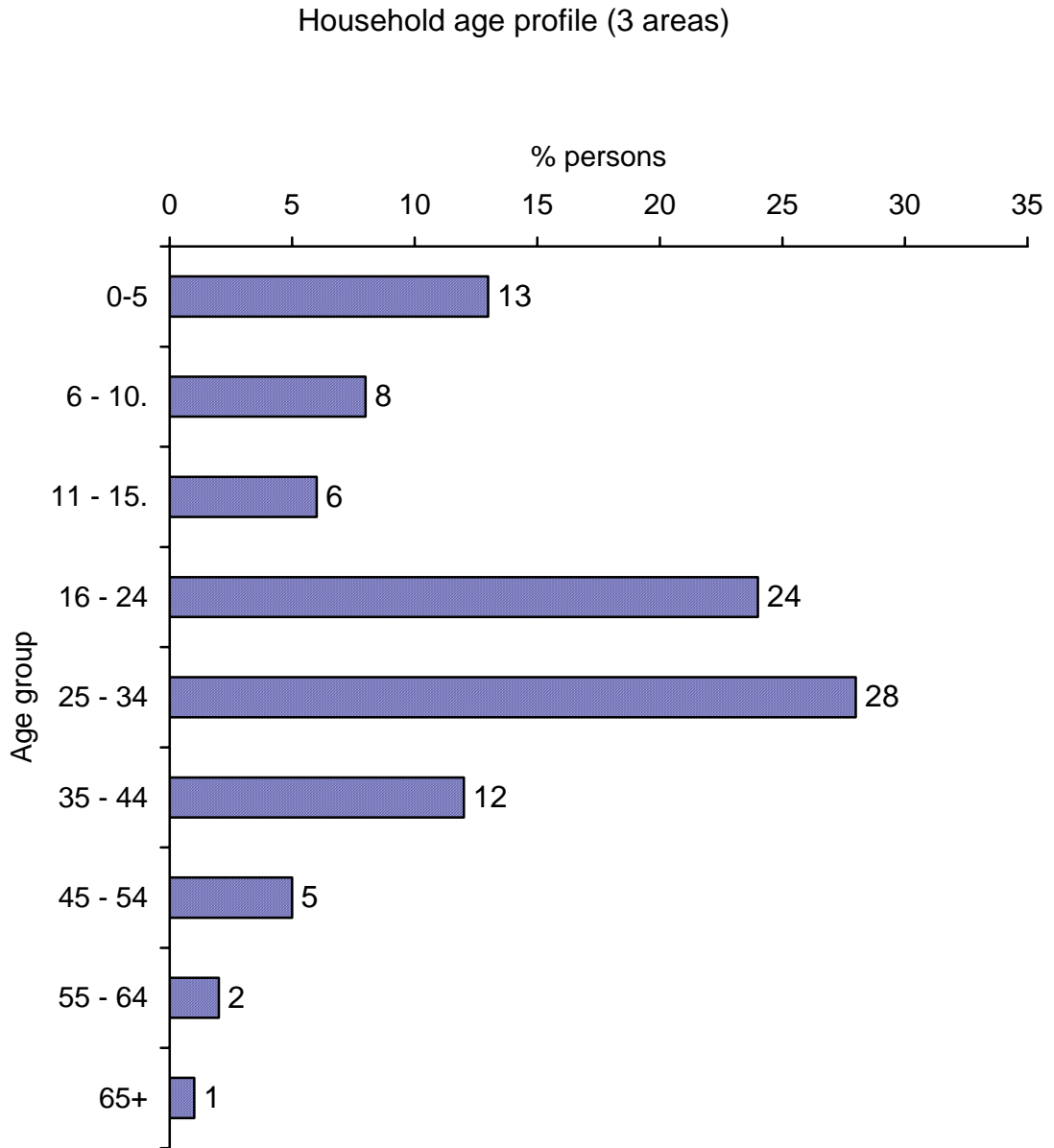
| (Age groups<br>0 – 15 years) | Total Monthly Household Income- |            |              |                |        |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------|
|                              | 0                               | R1-<br>499 | R500<br>-999 | R1000<br>-1599 | 1600+  |
| Total children               | 504                             | 1879       | 1726         | 2286           | 1868   |
|                              | 100.0%                          | 100.0%     | 100.0%       | 100.0%         | 100.0% |
| 0-5                          | 143                             | 860        | 909          | 1160           | 874    |
|                              | 28.3%                           | 45.8%      | 52.6%        | 50.7%          | 46.8%  |
| 6-10                         | 141                             | 572        | 453          | 686            | 599    |
|                              | 28.0%                           | 30.4%      | 26.3%        | 30.0%          | 32.1%  |
| 11-15                        | 220                             | 447        | 364          | 440            | 394    |
|                              | 43.7%                           | 23.8%      | 21.1%        | 19.3%          | 21.1%  |

| (Age groups<br>0 – 15 years) | Household Size: number of people |        |        |        |        |        |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                              | 1                                | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6-12   |
| Total children               | -                                | 215    | 1667   | 1792   | 1978   | 2582   |
|                              | -                                | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 0-5                          | -                                | 73     | 1018   | 1037   | 793    | 1016   |
|                              | -                                | 34.1%  | 61.1%  | 57.9%  | 40.1%  | 39.4%  |
| 6-10                         | -                                | 58     | 364    | 448    | 742    | 827    |
|                              | -                                | 27.0%  | 21.8%  | 25.0%  | 37.5%  | 32.0%  |
| 11-15                        | -                                | 83     | 285    | 307    | 442    | 739    |
|                              | -                                | 38.9%  | 17.1%  | 17.1%  | 22.4%  | 28.6%  |

**Planning implications include –**

- The importance of facilities and services for mothers and young children;
- Assessment and planning of facilities would include in particular, educational and recreational facilities.
- A very high number of relatively young job-seekers – in the age groups currently experiencing the highest unemployment.
- The necessity of catering for the youth is highlighted by the distribution of age within households, illustrated in the figure below: on average about 22 % were children up to 10 years; 30 % were youth aged 11 to 24 years; 40 % were mature adults 25 to 44 years; and the remaining 8 % were those over 45 years. (Only about 1 % of these were pensioners over 65 years.)

The skewed age structure of the residential population in the three study areas is illustrated in the following figure:



### 3.3d) Household size

#### ⇒ Average household size

Overall, average household size for all three areas was 3.4.

For each settlement, average household size was as follows:

Joe Slovo: average 3.4 members per household

Nonqubela K: average 3.8 members per household

Sweet Home: average 3.2 members per household

For planning purposes, it is most important to note the proportions of households in the full range of household size.

As mentioned, a major factor is the complexity of fluctuating household size affected by work opportunities, access to services, family responsibilities and other interactions among close and extended family members, at certain times in family life-stage as well as between the Eastern Cape – Cape Town home bases.

#### ⇒ Household profile by age

##### – Distribution of average age within households

As mentioned, the necessity of catering for the youth is highlighted by the distribution of age within households: on average about 22 % were children up to 10 years; 30 % were youth aged 11 to 24 years; 40 % were mature adults; and the remaining 8 % were those over 45 years. (Only about 1 % of these were pensioners over 65 years.)

| <i>Average household size</i> | <b>All 3 areas – age groupings</b>     |                                      |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
|                               | <i>(Children)</i><br><i>0 – 10 yrs</i> | <i>(Youth)</i><br><i>11 – 24 yrs</i> | <i>(Mature adults)</i><br><i>25 – 44 yrs</i> | <i>(Ageing)</i><br><i>45 – 65+ yrs</i> |
| 3.4                           | 0.73                                   | 1.03                                 | 1.34   | 0.2                                    |
| % Distribution<br>100 %       | 22 %                                   | 30 %                                 | 40 %   | 8 %                                    |

### Distribution of average age within households by area

| <i>Average household size</i> | <b>Joe Slovo – age groupings</b>   |                               |                                       |                                 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                               | <i>(Children)</i><br>0 – 10 yrs    | <i>(Youth)</i><br>11 – 24 yrs | <i>(Mature adults)</i><br>25 – 44 yrs | <i>(Ageing)</i><br>45 – 65+ yrs |
| 3.4                           | 0.73                               | 1.07                          | 1.33                                  | 0.24                            |
| % Distribution<br>100 %       | 22 %                               | 32 %                          | 39 %                                  | 7 %                             |
| <i>Average household size</i> | <b>Nonqubela K – age groupings</b> |                               |                                       |                                 |
|                               | <i>(Children)</i><br>0 – 10 yrs    | <i>(Youth)</i><br>11 – 24 yrs | <i>(Mature adults)</i><br>25 – 44 yrs | <i>(Ageing)</i><br>45 – 65+ yrs |
| 3.8                           | 0.89                               | 0.99                          | 1.61                                  | 0.3                             |
| % Distribution<br>100 %       | 23 %                               | 26 %                          | 43 %                                  | 8 %                             |
| <i>Average household size</i> | <b>Sweet Home – age groupings</b>  |                               |                                       |                                 |
|                               | <i>(Children)</i><br>0 – 10 yrs    | <i>(Youth)</i><br>11 – 24 yrs | <i>(Mature adults)</i><br>25 – 44 yrs | <i>(Ageing)</i><br>45 – 65+ yrs |
| 3.2                           | 0.66                               | 0.95                          | 1.24                                  | 0.33                            |
| % Distribution<br>100 %       | 21 %                               | 30 %                          | 39 %                                  | 10 %                            |

#### ⇒ Household size: range and size distribution

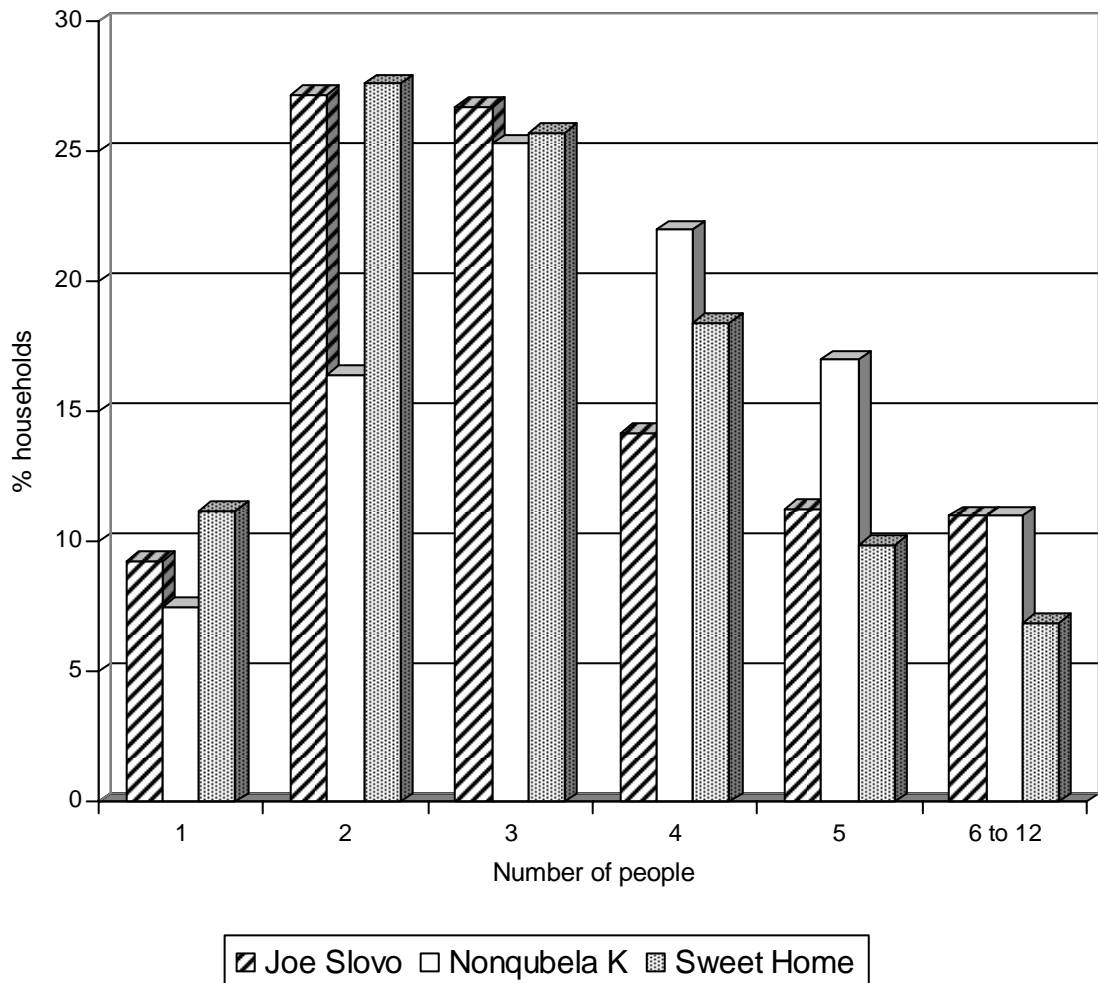
- Household size ranged from 1 to 12 persons per household.
- Proportions of number of persons per household were roughly similar for all three areas.
- The main difference was larger than average household size in Nonqubela K.
- On average, the largest proportions were 2- and 3-person households, except at Nonqubela K where this was 3- and 4-person households.
- Around 10% of households were made up of one person: the majority of these were male work-seekers, especially in the 25-34 year age group. They cannot be regarded as 'single member households' over any length of time.

Average household size distribution for all three areas is illustrated in the table and figures below.

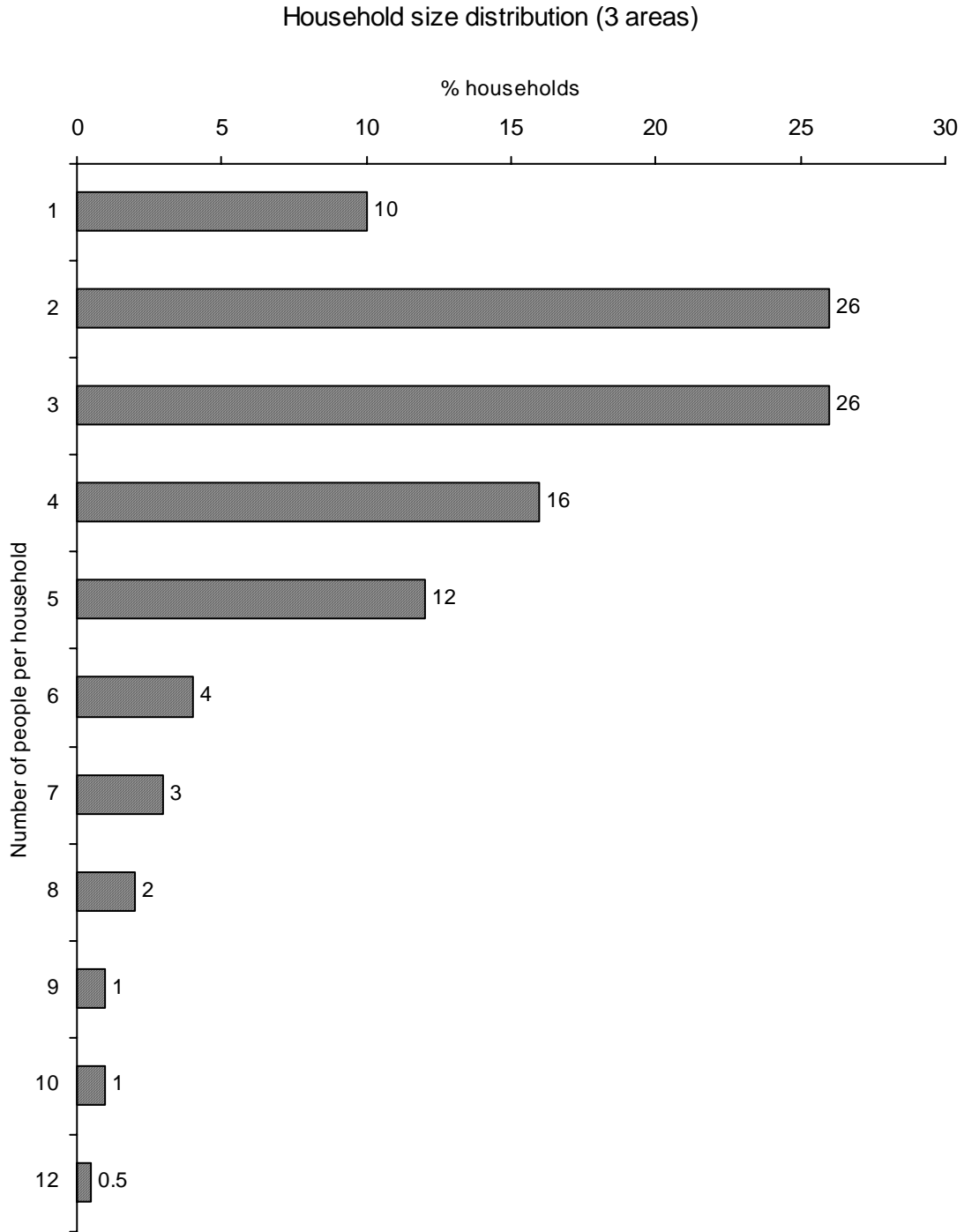
| Place                       | Number of persons per household |       |       |       |       |      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
|                             | 1                               | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6-12 |
| TOTAL<br>Households<br>8764 | 841                             | 2295  | 2306  | 1410  | 1009  | 874  |
| 100 %*                      | 9.6%                            | 26.2% | 26.3% | 16.1% | 11.5% | 10%  |
| Joe Slovo<br>5627 h/holds   | 524                             | 1531  | 1503  | 800   | 634   | 621  |
| 100 %*                      | 9.3%                            | 27.2% | 26.7% | 14.2% | 11.3% | 11%  |
| Nonqubela K<br>920 h/holds  | 69                              | 151   | 233   | 201   | 156   | 101  |
| 100 %*                      | 7.5%                            | 16.4% | 25.3% | 22%   | 17%   | 11%  |
| Sweet Home<br>2217 h/holds  | 248                             | 613   | 569   | 408   | 219   | 153  |
| 100 %*                      | 11.2%                           | 27.6% | 25.7% | 18.4% | 9.9%  | 6.9% |

- Row percentages are rounded to one decimal point and may therefore total 99+

Household size distribution summary



The full range of household sizes was as follows:



### **3.4) Education levels**

#### **3.4a) Adult education levels**

- Formal education levels were low, with only 16 % of adults with matric. Among the unemployed, only 1.6 % had matric.
- Overall, highest education levels were broadly comparable by grade in all three areas, but matric level education (or above) was highest in Joe Slovo (14 %), lower in Nonqubela K (11 %) and lowest in Sweet Home (8 %).
- Overall, 2 % more men than women had matric level education.
- Generally, male respondents had this 2% higher percentage level over female respondents, at secondary school education level.
- Respondents did not always know the highest level of education of other adult members of the household (- in 7.5 % of cases).
- With regard to the serious problem of illiteracy, indications are that one quarter of adult residents (5259 adults) had only primary schooling as their highest level of education. Adults with only primary school education are categorised as 'functionally literate', for purposes of standard administrative life-skills functions such as completing forms, applications, understanding written contracts, etc.
- Overall, an additional 0.5 % of adults (112 household members) were recorded as having no formal schooling; they were mainly in the mature or more elderly age groupings, and were unemployed.
- The unemployed had 29 % with primary school level of education, and only 1.6 % with matric, as mentioned above.

#### **3.4b) Barriers for children attending school**

At the time of the survey, there were 32 children reported to be not attending school at all: 14 in Joe Slovo and 18 in Nonqubela K. Cases in Sweet Home were also mentioned in informal discussions.

The survey results figure is likely to be higher, as these cases were spontaneously reported by respondents (and not asked in the questionnaire.)

The issue of school-age children not attending school was also raised spontaneously by participants in the Focus Group discussions at Joe Slovo and Sweet Home; as well as being mentioned during informal discussions with residents.

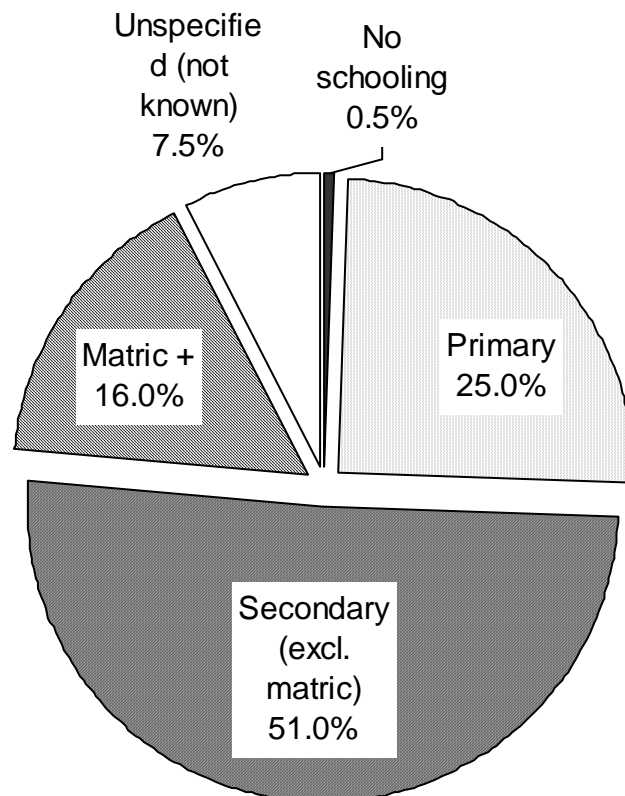
The main reasons for children not attending school were reported as follows:

- Lack of the required birth certificates;
- Discrimination by schools against children originating from poor rural areas;
- Extreme poverty where parents or caregivers did not buy the clothes or shoes for children to attend school.

Clearly these are cases where state welfare and educational departments must intervene.

The community organisation-founded school in Joe Slovo, now funded by American celebrity Oprah Winfrey, was reported to have been started by concerned local women in response to the problem of children from the community not being accepted at other nearby state schools.

#### Education levels: Adults (3 areas)



Adults: Highest level of formal education

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*SURVEY OF RESIDENTS OF JOE SLOVO; NONQUBELA K-Section; SWEET HOME / CAPE TOWN*

| Adults   | Total number  | NO schooling | Primary       | Secondary (incl.matric) | Matric & +    |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Total (known)  | 19942         | 112          | 5259          | 14363                   | 3477          |
| <i>Excluding matric unknown (no answer)</i><br>7.5 % | 100%          | 0.5%         | 25%           | 51%                     | 16%           |
| 16-24  | 6736<br>24.2% | 14<br>9.4%   | 1859<br>24.8% | 4797<br>24.1%           | 1203<br>25.7% |
| 25-34  | 8080<br>29.1% | 14<br>9.4%   | 1615<br>21.5% | 6342<br>31.9%           | 1792<br>38.3% |
| 35-44  | 3234<br>11.6% | 28<br>19.3%  | 1041<br>13.9% | 2164<br>10.9%           | 354<br>7.6%   |
| 45-54  | 1224<br>4.4%  | 42<br>28.7%  | 482<br>6.4%   | 682<br>3.4%             | 70<br>1.5%    |
| 55-64  | 497<br>1.8%   | 14<br>9.4%   | 180<br>2.4%   | 289<br>1.5%             | 58<br>1.2%    |
| 65+  | 171<br>0.6%   |              | 82<br>1.1%    | 89<br>0.4%              |               |

| Highest level of education at time of survey:<br>All residents | Survey Area     |                 |                |                | Respondents:<br>Gender |                 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
|  | Total persons   | Joe Slovo       | Nonqubela K    | Sweet Home     | Male                   | Female          |
| Total  | 29471<br>100.0% | 18964<br>100.0% | 3469<br>100.0% | 7038<br>100.0% | 7558<br>100.0%         | 21913<br>100.0% |
| No schooling   | 893<br>3.0%     | 469<br>2.5%     | 133<br>3.8%    | 292<br>4.1%    | 169<br>2.2%            | 724<br>3.3%     |
| Pre-school   | 3965<br>13.5%   | 2483<br>13.1%   | 476<br>13.7%   | 1006<br>14.3%  | 680<br>9.0%            | 3285<br>15.0%   |
| Kindergarten   | 697<br>2.4%     | 497<br>2.6%     | 55<br>1.6%     | 146<br>2.1%    | 181<br>2.4%            | 516<br>2.4%     |
| Grade 1  | 845<br>2.9%     | 538<br>2.8%     | 110<br>3.2%    | 197<br>2.8%    | 174<br>2.3%            | 670<br>3.1%     |
| Grade 2  | 763<br>2.6%     | 510<br>2.7%     | 114<br>3.3%    | 139<br>2.0%    | 105<br>1.4%            | 659<br>3.0%     |
| Grade 3  | 789<br>2.7%     | 483<br>2.5%     | 73<br>2.1%     | 233<br>3.3%    | 165<br>2.2%            | 624<br>2.8%     |
| Grade 4  | 1519<br>5.2%    | 979<br>5.2%     | 197<br>5.7%    | 343<br>4.9%    | 459<br>6.1%            | 1059<br>4.8%    |
| Grade 5  | 1395<br>4.7%    | 828<br>4.4%     | 174<br>5.0%    | 394<br>5.6%    | 376<br>5.0%            | 1020<br>4.7%    |
| Grade 6  | 1363<br>4.6%    | 841<br>4.4%     | 179<br>5.1%    | 343<br>4.9%    | 431<br>5.7%            | 932<br>4.3%     |

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*SURVEY OF RESIDENTS OF JOE SLOVO; NONQUBELA K-Section; SWEET HOME / CAPE TOWN*

| Highest level of education<br>at time of survey:<br>All residents | Survey Area      |              |                |               | Respondents:<br>Gender |        |
|---|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|--------|
|   | Total<br>persons | Joe<br>Slovo | Nonqubela<br>K | Sweet<br>Home | Male                   | Female |
| Total   | 29471            | 18964        | 3469           | 7038          | 7558                   | 21913  |
|   | 100.0%           | 100.0%       | 100.0%         | 100.0%        | 100.0%                 | 100.0% |
| Grade 7   | 2164             | 1186         | 307            | 671           | 656                    | 1508   |
|   | 7.3%             | 6.3%         | 8.8%           | 9.5%          | 8.7%                   | 6.9%   |
| Grade 8   | 2660             | 1710         | 279            | 671           | 821                    | 1839   |
|   | 9.0%             | 9.0%         | 8.0%           | 9.5%          | 10.9%                  | 8.4%   |
| Grade 9   | 2965             | 1876         | 316            | 773           | 900                    | 2064   |
|   | 10.1%            | 9.9%         | 9.1%           | 11.0%         | 11.9%                  | 9.4%   |
| Grade 10  | 3296             | 2083         | 426            | 788           | 924                    | 2372   |
|   | 11.2%            | 11.0%        | 12.3%          | 11.2%         | 12.2%                  | 10.8%  |
| Grade 11  | 2426             | 1696         | 233            | 496           | 460                    | 1966   |
|   | 8.2%             | 8.9%         | 6.7%           | 7.0%          | 6.1%                   | 9.0%   |
| Grade 12  | 3494             | 2634         | 357            | 503           | 995                    | 2500   |
|   | 11.9%            | 13.9%        | 10.3%          | 7.2%          | 13.2%                  | 11.4%  |
| Certificate/diploma - no<br>matric                                | 61               | 41           | 5              | 15            | 14                     | 47     |
|   | 0.2%             | 0.2%         | 0.1%           | 0.2%          | 0.2%                   | 0.2%   |
| Post matric   | 176              | 110          | 37             | 29            | 49                     | 128    |
|   | 0.6%             | 0.6%         | 1.1%           | 0.4%          | 0.6%                   | 0.6%   |

## **3.7) HEALTH**

### **3.5a) General health status**

The survey results on basic health status – including the issue of hunger which is discussed in Section 3.8h), pg. 49 – also indicate the extent of attention necessary for the development and upliftment of these communities.

- Overall, household members with disabilities and chronic illness amounted to a significant 20% of all households: 5% with disabilities and 15% with chronic illness.
- This amounts to a total of 1765 households: (1332 chronic illness cases) + (433 disability cases).
- The numbers of residents with debilitating physical infirmities must be taken into account in the physical planning and design of housing and the related built environment.
- The area breakdown for chronic illness and disability among residents is as follows:

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Joe Slovo:   | 1007 households |
| Nonqubela K: | 252 households  |
| Sweet Home:  | 496 households  |

- In total, 29 % of household members had been treated for illness over an 18 month period 2003-2004.
- This differed in the three areas as follows:
- Household members treated for illness 2003-4:

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| Joe Slovo:   | 24 %   |
| Nonqubela K: | 50 %   |
| Sweet Home:  | 34.5 % |

**Places of treatment** were widespread within the city; the main places were as follows:

|              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Joe Slovo:   | Vanguard clinic          |
| Nonqubela K: | Khayelitsha Day Hospital |
| Sweet Home:  | Hanover Park clinic      |

### **3.5b) Reported illnesses treated**

Examples of the main illnesses were as follows, also reflecting conditions of poverty:

- Tuberculosis (582 households, 22.6 %); hypertension – high blood pressure (240 households, 9.3 %); asthma (224 households, 8.7 %); stomach ailments (180 households, 7 %).
- Treatment for HIV / Aids was only specified in 43 households overall (1.7%), but is likely to be under-reported as the social stigma remains prevalent, and is also commonly masked under TB treatment. Participants in the Focus Groups spontaneously mentioned the problem of HIV / Aids in their communities, as well as the stigma attached to the disease and the need for further education and support.

### **3.5c) Chronic illness**

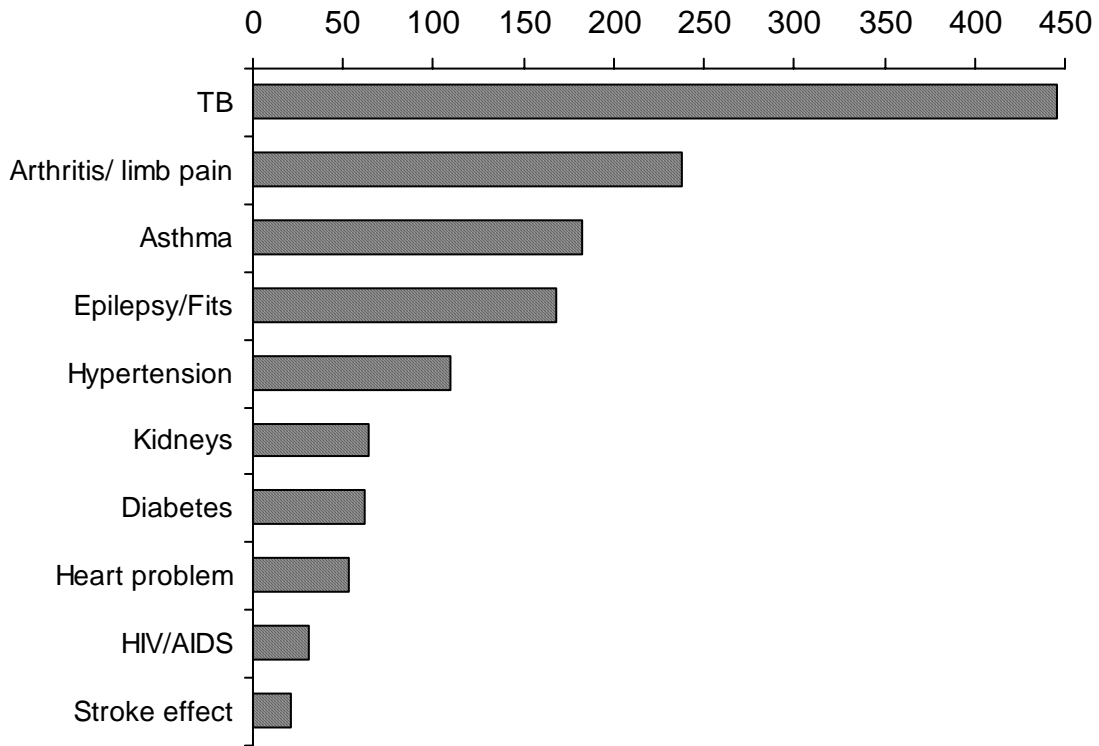
- Chronic illness affected 15 % or 1332 households across all three areas.
- Incidence of chronic illness was somewhat higher (by 2.3%) among female household members than male; and by area was highest in Nonqubela K.
- The main chronic illnesses were reported by respondents as tuberculosis (affecting 456 households); arthritis; asthma; epilepsy; hypertension; kidney problems; diabetes; heart problems; HIV / Aids; and stroke effects.
- In total, household members with chronic illness and disabilities amounted to 20% of all households, numbering 1765.
- These figures need to be fully taken into account in the planning and design of housing and neighbourhood redevelopment in the settlements.

Differences by areas were as follows:

Chronic illness:

Joe Slovo: 14% or 786 households  
Nonqubela K: 19.4% or 179 households  
Sweet Home: 16.1% or 357 households

Chronic illness: number of households



Other stated chronic illnesses affecting less than 20 households, included the following: Meningitis effects, eye ailments, rheumatic fever, depression, cancer, and conditions affecting the legs (including knees, feet and toes).

### 3.5d) Disability

- Disabilities among household members affected 5% of households. (This corresponds well with the national average, as well as with other city-based surveys.)
- The proportion was similar for each of the three areas, although overall this was higher in Nonqubela K.
- Incidence of physical limb disability was higher in Sweet Home and Nonqubela K than in Joe Slovo.
- Incidence of disability was notably higher among males than females in all areas; overall, more than double the disabled were men.

Disabilities: (All three areas) 433 households:

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| Joe Slovo:   | 221 households |
| Nonqubela K: | 73 households  |
| Sweet Home:  | 139 households |

(296 male household members; 136 female household members)

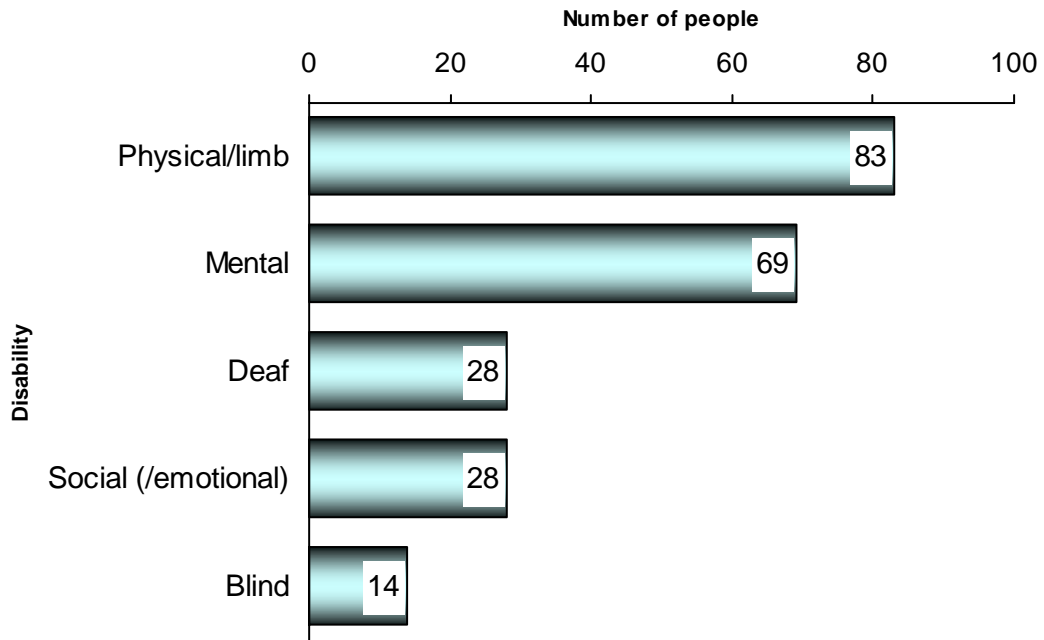
#### **Disabilities: Percentage differences in gender:**

|               |                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Joe Slovo –   | 75% male household members  |
| Nonqubela K – | 69% male household members  |
| Sweet Home –  | 58 % male household members |

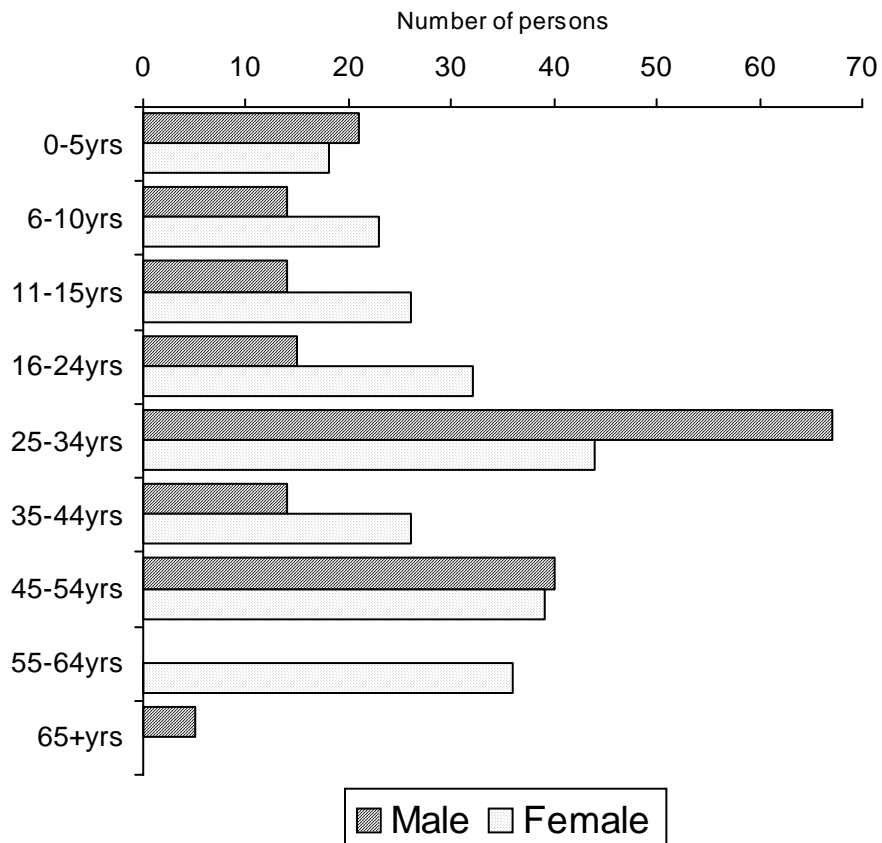
*Additional detail on health status of residents is discussed in Annexure 3B: Health Profile and implications.*

/Graphs over page

Disabilities: type and number



Disabilities: Age group by gender



## **3.6) MIGRATION**

### **3.6a) Length of time living in current area and unit**

Respondents presented a mixed profile of established Cape Town residents and recent arrivals.

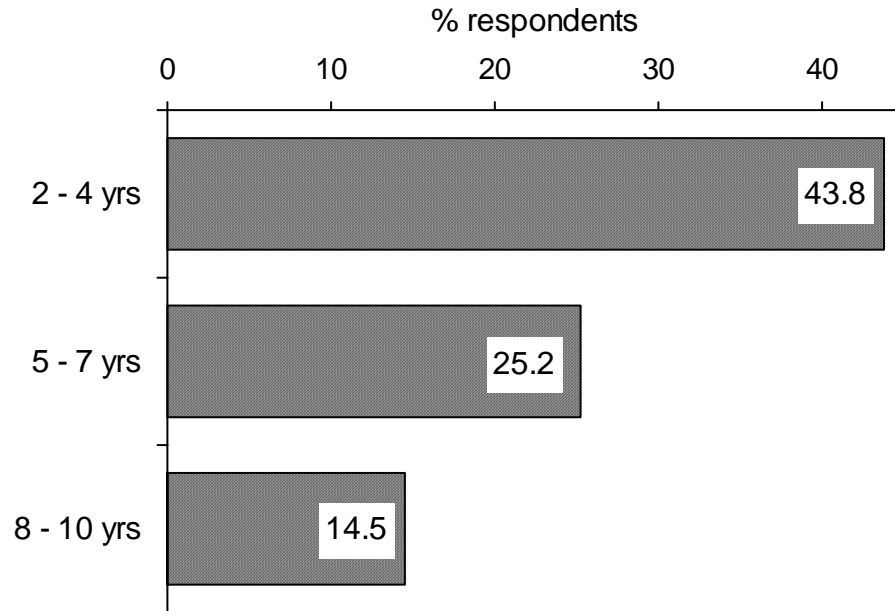
- The figure for newcomers to Cape Town was about one third of respondents, who had moved in recent years from mainly Eastern Cape towns and villages, where they had lived on average for about 20 years.
- Two thirds of respondents had lived in a spread of 61 (mainly township) suburbs of the Cape Town metropolitan area before moving to their current place. Many had lived in various township areas for extensive periods, up to 25 years.
- Average length of time (for all three areas) that respondents had lived in their current shack, was just short of 5 years.
- The full number of years living in the current shack, ranged from 2 years to 10 years.
- The larger proportion of residents (55.3 %) had lived in their current shack for less than 4 years.
- This does indicate ongoing migration of newcomers to the city, corresponding with the global trend of rapid urbanisation.

Average time lived in current shack unit:

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Joe Slovo:   | 4.5 years |
| Nonqubela K: | 6.9 years |
| Sweet Home:  | 4.6 years |

- Those with larger households (especially 5+ members) had resided in the shacks for longer than those with small households (especially 1-3 members). It is likely that among newcomers, household members joined their Cape Town – based family once settled, and also that children were born to parent/s who had moved to the city.

Length of time lived in this shack: all three areas



- On average, respondents had lived in the same township area for almost 7 years. In the majority of cases, they had moved to their current shack from the surrounding areas within recent years – mainly adjacent townships, as well as from other informal settlements.

Average time lived in current settlement area:

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Joe Slovo:   | 6 years    |
| Nonqubela K: | 10.1 years |
| Sweet Home:  | 6.6 years  |

- Respondents from 5814 households (66 %) had lived in a spread of 61 suburbs in Cape Town before moving to their current shack settlement.
- In the majority of cases, residents had moved from other shacks in the surrounding areas; including from hostels and backyard shacks.

- On average, residents had lived in other areas (-mainly Eastern Cape) for 19.4 years.

The length of time for each survey area was as follows:

Joe Slovo: respondents lived for 18.7 years elsewhere  
Nonqubela K: respondents lived for 20.9 years elsewhere  
Sweet Home: respondents lived 20.5 years elsewhere

- This length of time was comparable for all household sizes.

### **3.6b) Country of birth**

- Almost 100% of residents at these three sites were South African-born.
- A few respondents gave their country of birth as Zimbabwe.
- It is likely that only a very small minority of residents at these shack settlements were foreign-born. However, foreign residents at Sweet Home refused to be interviewed, as they feared reprisals for not being in possession of permits to live in the area. Field staff reported that a number of these residents said they worked on ships 'at the harbour'.

RSA-born: 99.9 %  
Zimbabwe-born: 0.1 %

*[Field notes: Foreign residents drawn in the survey sample at Sweet Home refused to be interviewed. The reason given was that they feared they may not be legally eligible to live where they were. No other foreign-born respondent refusals were recorded.]*

### 3.6c) Province of origin

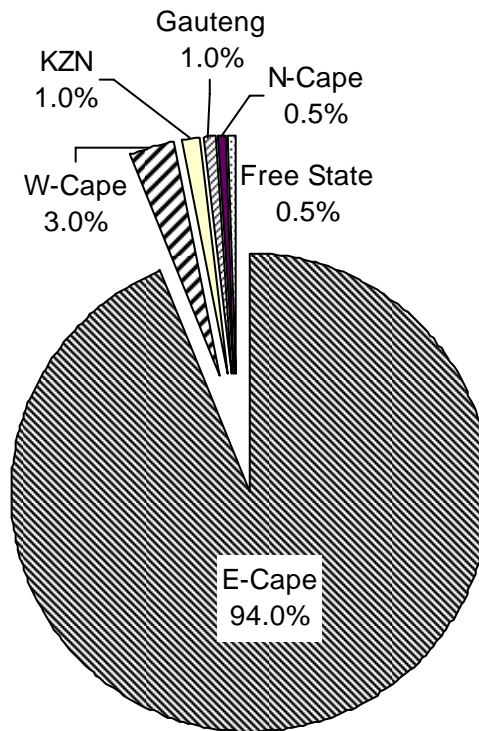
- Most South African-born residents in each of the three areas, were born in the Eastern Cape and had moved to Cape Town as young adults.
- The main difference by area was that relatively more residents from other provinces were living in Sweet Home, as indicated in the table below:

#### Province of birth (South African residents), by area:

| Province                                   | Total  | Joe Slovo | Nonqubela K | Sweet Home |
|--|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Total<br>(number of household respondents) | 8764   | 5627      | 920         | 2217       |
|  | 100.0% | 100.0%    | 100.0%      | 100.0%     |
| Eastern Cape                               | 8259   | 5406      | 847         | 2006       |
|  | 94.2%  | 96.1%     | 92.0%       | 90.5%      |
| Western Cape                               | 284    | 124       | 50          | 109        |
|  | 3.2%   | 2.2%      | 5.5%        | 4.9%       |
| KwaZulu Natal                              | 86     | 28        |             | 58         |
|  | 1.0%   | 0.5%      |             | 2.6%       |
| Gauteng                                    | 61     | 41        | 5           | 15         |
|  | 0.7%   | 0.7%      | 0.5%        | 0.7%       |
| Northern Cape                              | 28     |           | 14          | 15         |
|  | 0.3%   |           | 1.5%        | 0.7%       |
| Free State                                 | 21     | 14        |             | 7          |
|  | 0.2%   | 0.2%      |             | 0.3%       |

#### Province of birth: Percentage South African residents of all three areas

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### 3.6d) Language

- In all three areas, the vast majority of residents spoke isiXhosa as their first language.
- Over half (55 %) spoke English as a second language, except in Sweet Home where this was the case for 44% of respondents. (Many others mentioned “only very little English”).
- The number of languages spoken by respondents ranged from one to five.

#### Home language:

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| isiXhosa:  | 98 %  |
| Afrikaans: | 0.9 % |
| isiZulu:   | 0.5 % |
| SeSotho:   | 0.1 % |
| SeTswana:  | 0.1 % |

#### Second language:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| English:                                      | 55.2 % |
| Afrikaans:                                    | 5.3 %  |
| (Other languages were spoken by less than 1%) |        |

Third and other languages: mainly Afrikaans; English; Less than 1%: isiZulu, SeSotho, Spanish, IsiNdebele, isiXhosa, SeTswana, SiSwati, Shangaan, TshiVenda.

### 3.7) Daily activity categories (household members)

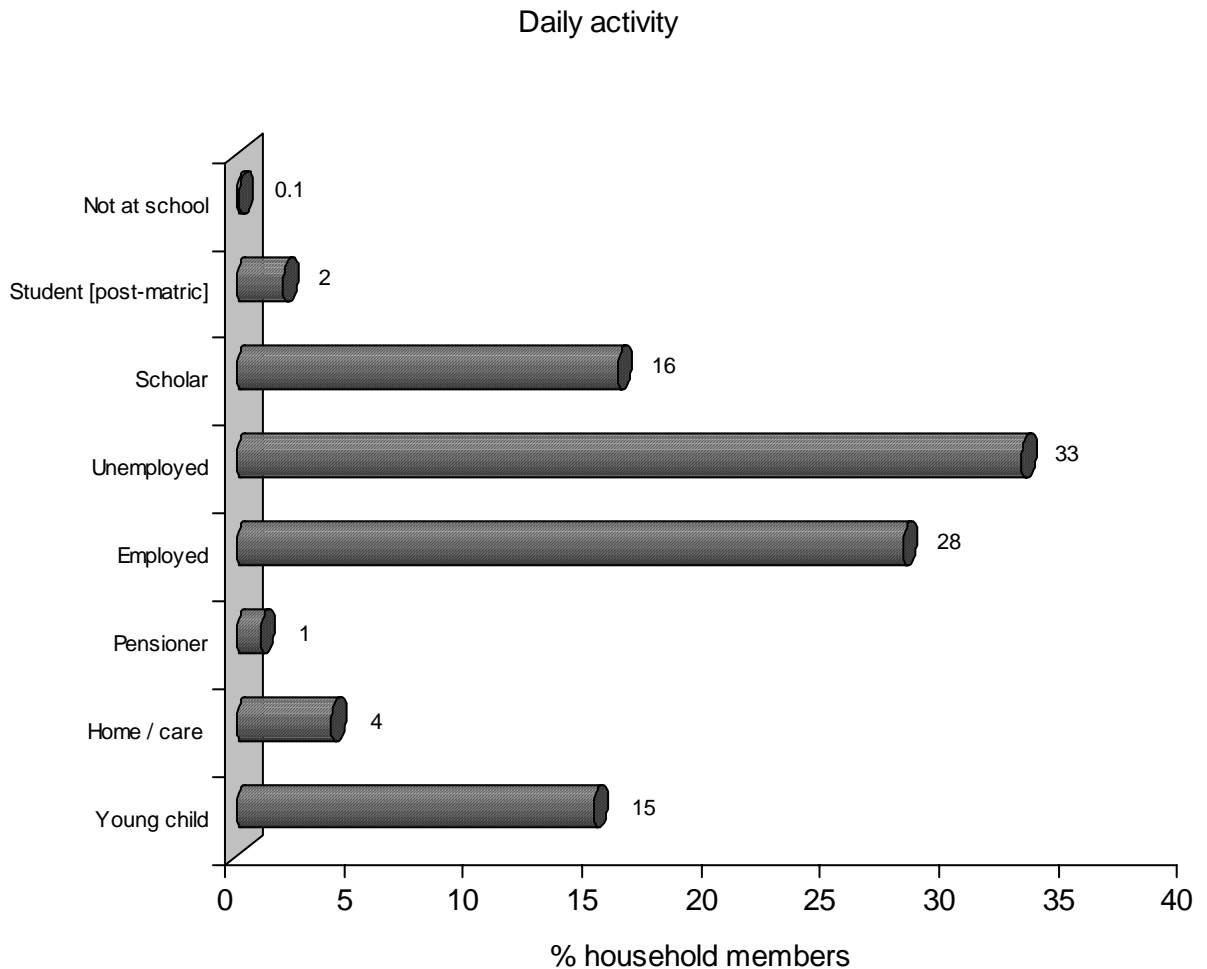
This question, asked early in the interview, reflects a rough but useful profile of the daily occupations of householders.

The proportions of residents involved in the daily activity categories illustrated in the figure below, were very similar at all three sites.

The main differences compared to the averages (for all three areas), were as follows:

- In the case of school-going children, there were more at Nonqubela K (22%) and fewer at Sweet Home (14%);
- Correspondingly, fewer homemakers or caregivers (usually, women at home) were recorded at Sweet Home (3%);
- Unemployment figures were higher at Sweet Home (36%) and lower at Nonqubela K (30%).

[For various reasons, responses to questions on unemployment were complex and this is discussed in more detail below: 3.8) Employment].



## **3.8) ECONOMIC PROFILE**

### **3.8a) Employment**

Responses to questions on employment of household members were complicated by a number of factors.

The first was perceptions on unemployment and self-employment:

Respondents commonly regarded self-employment (usually street trading or liquor sales) as a survival response to unemployment, and often categorised self-employed members of the household as unemployed.

These responses were compared with later questions on self-employment and income, and in synthesising the different survey results sections, a sound analysis of the situation is possible but exact figures remain elusive.

Other complications emerged regarding minor proportions of income earned through illegal activities (including sex work or prostitution, drug dealing), and other proceeds of crime.) While such income towards maintaining the household may be acknowledged, the income-earners were reported by respondents as 'unemployed,' or if stated as 'employed', their income contributions were undisclosed.

The experience in these surveys highlights the complexity of obtaining clear-cut figures on employment, underemployment and unemployment in the informal settlements.

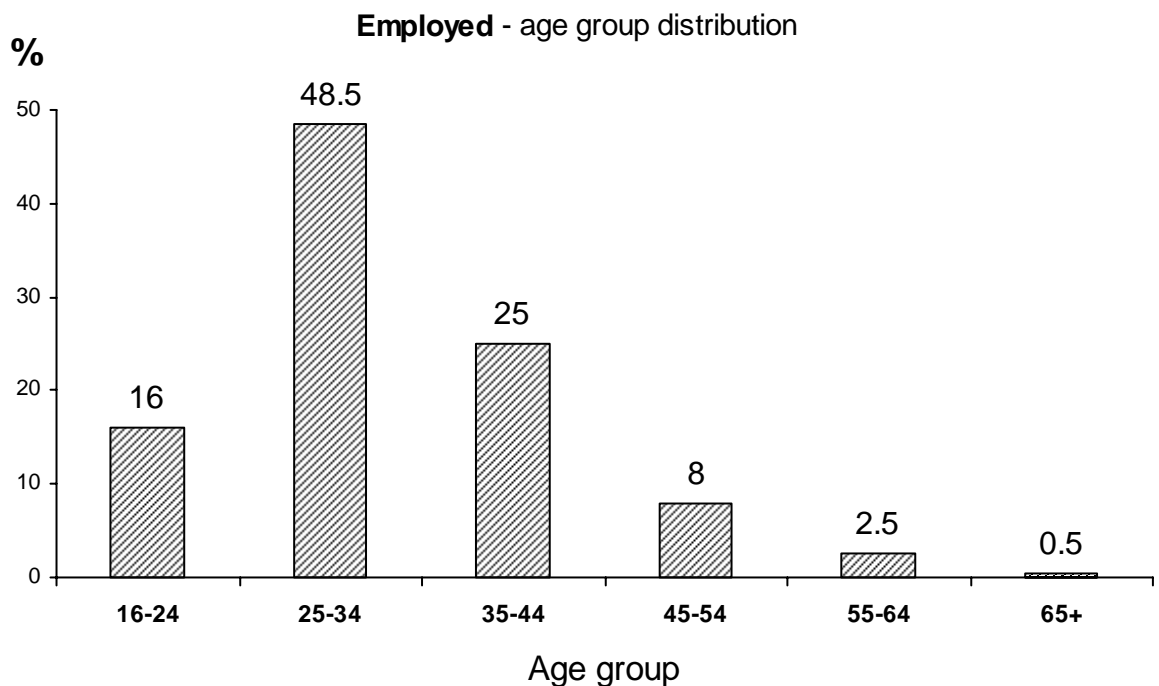
- In summary, the largest proportion of labour force residents in these areas at present, generally comprises a 'pool' of low-skilled, poorly educated people, many under-employed on a part-time, temporary or casual basis, in low-paid elementary occupations. This is very unlikely to lead to improvement of their socio-economic situation and prospects for supporting their dependants.

- **Households with at least one member employed**

As mentioned, there was difficulty in clarifying actual figures on employment, due to the prevailing characteristic of occasional and casual work where residents were sometimes working for short periods.

- In total, 8206 households had at least one member employed at the time of the survey.
- By area, this amounted to 5406 households in Joe Slovo, 838 households in Nonqubela K, and 1962 households in Sweet Home. However, a number of these households had more than one member employed, while other households had no wage-earners.
- Overall, 68% of those employed (including self-employed) from these households were men and 32% were women.
- The following figure shows the very high proportion of those employed in the 25-34 year age group in these settlements, compared to other age groups. This age group also reflected the highest number of unemployed work-seekers.

(While proportionately there was a higher unemployment rate in the 16-24 year age group, many of those under 20 years still attend school.)



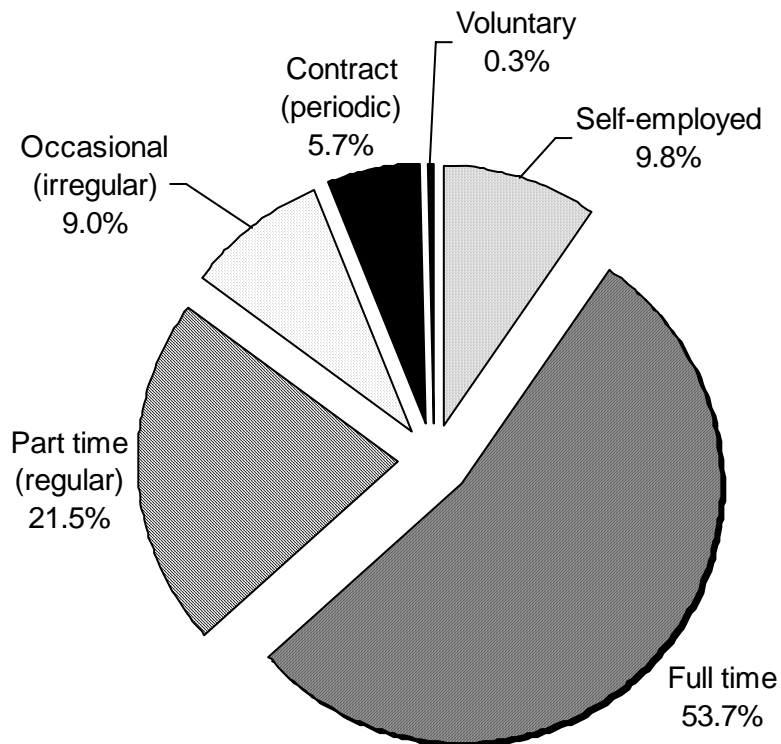
### 3.8b) Work status: extent of employment

Total 3 areas: 8039 households with at least one member employed

Proportions of those employed full-time, part-time, or occasionally, were similar for each area.

The main difference was that Sweet Home had higher proportions of casual workers (who found work occasionally), as well as part-time rather than full-time workers, than either of the other two areas.

- Overall, 54 % of those employed worked full-time; 36 % were effectively underemployed in part-time or occasional work overall.
- The remaining 10 % who were self-employed, comprised a mix of viable micro-business trading and unsustainable attempts at a subsistence level.
- While the largest proportions of residents worked in elementary occupations (38 % overall: cleaning services, manual labour and street trading), another 42 % were employed in semi-skilled occupations, and a significant 20 % (more than 1800 residents) worked in skilled positions.
- This is a valuable resource that should be acknowledged in the ongoing development process of these neighbourhoods.



Work status: extent of work time

- Place of work for those employed was spread among 100 Cape Town suburbs, throughout the city.
- The largest concentration was Cape Town city centre, the place of work for 11% (members of 891 households).
- Self-employed street traders or stall-holders (this category made up 10% or more of those working), usually worked in their immediate neighbourhoods in each of the three areas.

### **3.8c) Occupation**

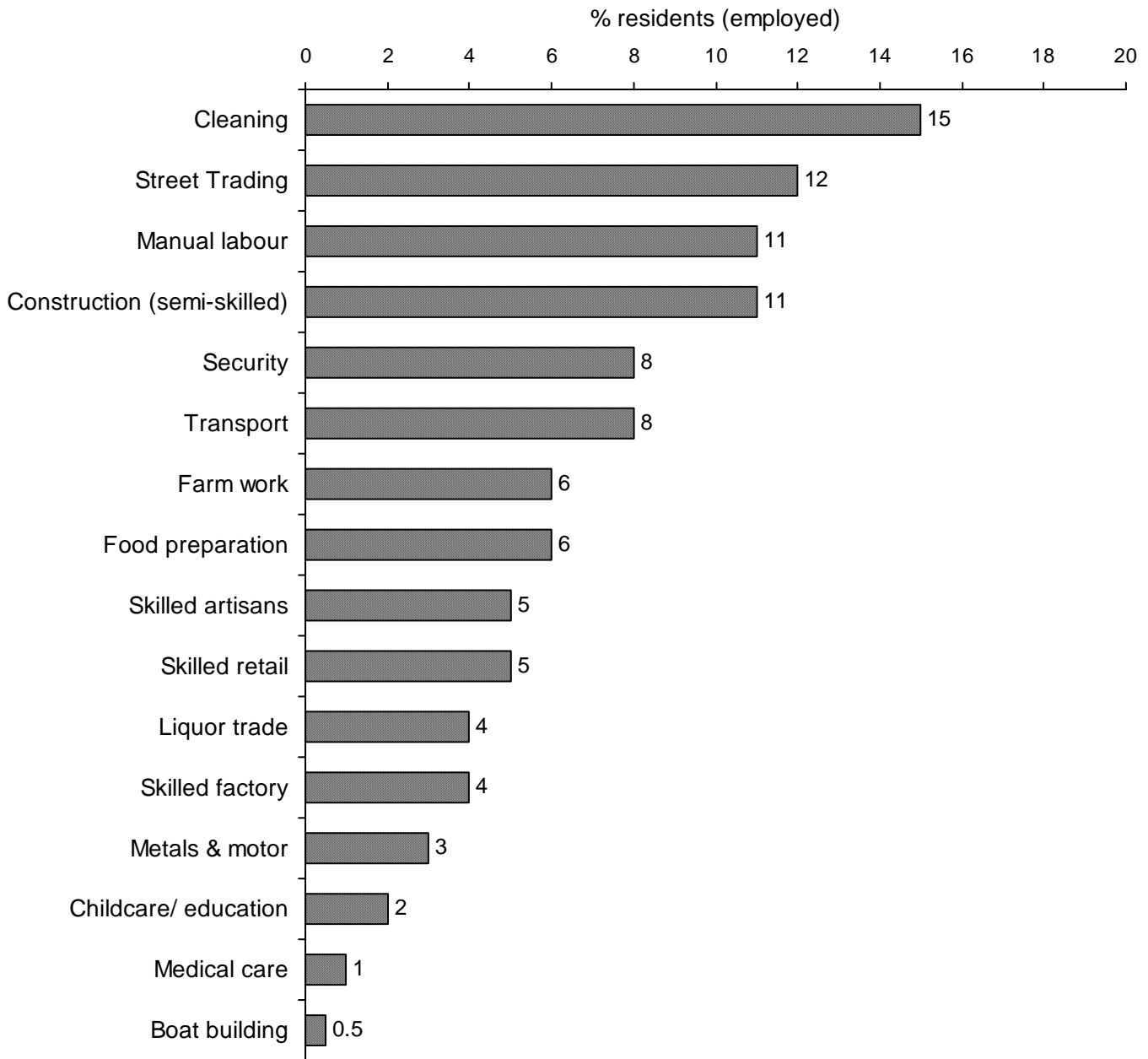
- The major proportions of employed residents worked in elementary occupations, especially cleaning services (15 %), various manual labour jobs (11 %), and semi-skilled construction work (11 %).
- Virtually all those working as street traders (12%), were self-employed.
- Proportions of residents' occupation categories were comparable in each of the three study areas, except for notable differences in the following cases:
  - Sweet Home housed more residents working in the construction industry, manual labour jobs generally, and farm work in particular.
  - Joe Slovo housed fewer street traders than the other two areas.
  - Nonqubela K had more workers involved in food preparation jobs.

The detailed report on economic issues provides data on the full range of occupations and related cross-tabulations.

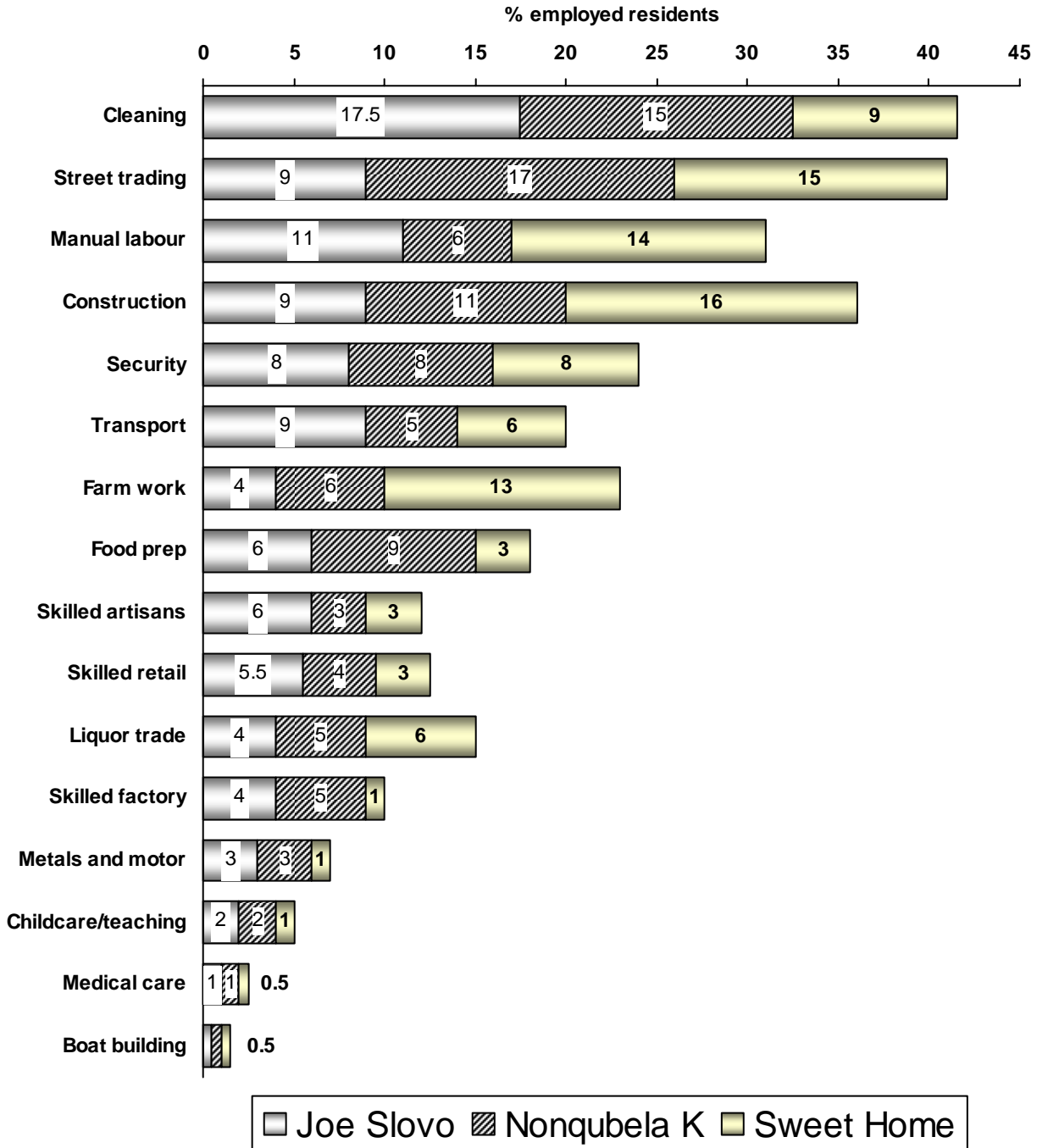
The range of occupations is illustrated by the following figures:

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### Occupation (categories)



**Occupation (category) by settlement**



### **3.8d) Informal trading**

- In most cases of street trading activities, unemployed residents had resorted to micro-scale selling of foodstuffs and a limited range of other products, mainly within the local neighbourhood.
- Limitations on growing these subsistence livelihoods were obvious in terms of severe lack of resources.
- The problems raised by respondents link easily to possible support responses by public and private roleplayers; the major support needs include the following:
  - ⇒ Building business hubs providing shelter, storage, cleaning areas, electricity, sanitation;
  - ⇒ Support for transport of stock, such as fresh vegetables from the main markets;
  - ⇒ Business skills training;
  - ⇒ Mechanisms for access to credit and loans to stabilise micro-businesses;
  - ⇒ Strategy for accommodating animal husbandry including trade and butchering of livestock;
  - ⇒ Planning for and skills training in urban food gardening;
  - ⇒ Security support services.

These issues are discussed in more detail in Annexure 3A: Economic Profile and implications.

In summary, the main findings relating to self-employment trade are listed as follows:

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Table: Frequency of comments relating to problems and advantages, for those running their own small business: 1392 residents

| <b>Own small business - PROBLEMS</b> experienced     | Total number of comments |
|--|--------------------------|
| Total  | 2948                     |
| Non-payment of credit purchases by customers         | 848                      |
| Access to credit – to purchase sufficient stock      | 445                      |
| Crime: theft of goods & cash takings                 | 322                      |
| Unpredictable business - variable income             | 248                      |
| Subsistence selling- small items, no profit          | 164                      |
| Shelter needed for stalls - from rain, wind and sun  | 156                      |
| Loss of perishable stock                             | 151                      |
| Non-payment by customers leads to conflict           | 128                      |
| Electricity- to prevent loss of perishables          | 105                      |
| Stock confiscation- harassment by authorities        | 75                       |
| Storage space needed                                 | 70                       |
| Competition for limited market - slow business       | 68                       |
| Facilities needed - Hygienic cleaning area with taps | 62                       |
| Business skills - need training                      | 39                       |
| Transport of goods                                   | 35                       |
| Access to credit - cash-flow problems                | 32                       |

| <b>Own small business - ADVANTAGES</b> perceived      | Total number of comments |
|---|--------------------------|
| Total   | 2396                     |
| Income for basic food and fuel                        | 572                      |
| Necessity for survival                                | 396                      |
| Income to assist family and children                  | 383                      |
| Independence / allows for self-reliance               | 263                      |
| Own income - no tax, no overheads; daily earnings     | 210                      |
| 'Being my own boss' / not accountable to anyone else  | 177                      |
| Own time management- allows flexibility               | 154                      |
| Extra income beyond basics and for emergencies        | 114                      |
| No pressure, less stress and interference from others | 113                      |
| Alternative to crime for survival                     | 14                       |

### 3.8e) Unemployment

- For all three areas, 8282 adults were recorded as unemployed and looking for work.
- This amounts to 39.5 % of the adult population.
- Figures between 30 – 36 % unemployed were consistent for all three areas. Of those reported 'looking for work', 3 to 9 % may have been casually or occasionally (under)-employed (including in temporary street trading), but were actively looking for other work.
- The gender split for the unemployed was 34 % men and 66 % women.
- A further 20% of unemployed adults were not looking for work for the following reasons:
  - Childcare and home maintenance responsibilities (women, 17.5%);
  - Illness [at the time of the survey] (2.5%).

Work status: Age groups of unemployed adults in this survey is as follows:



- **Last paid job of those unemployed**

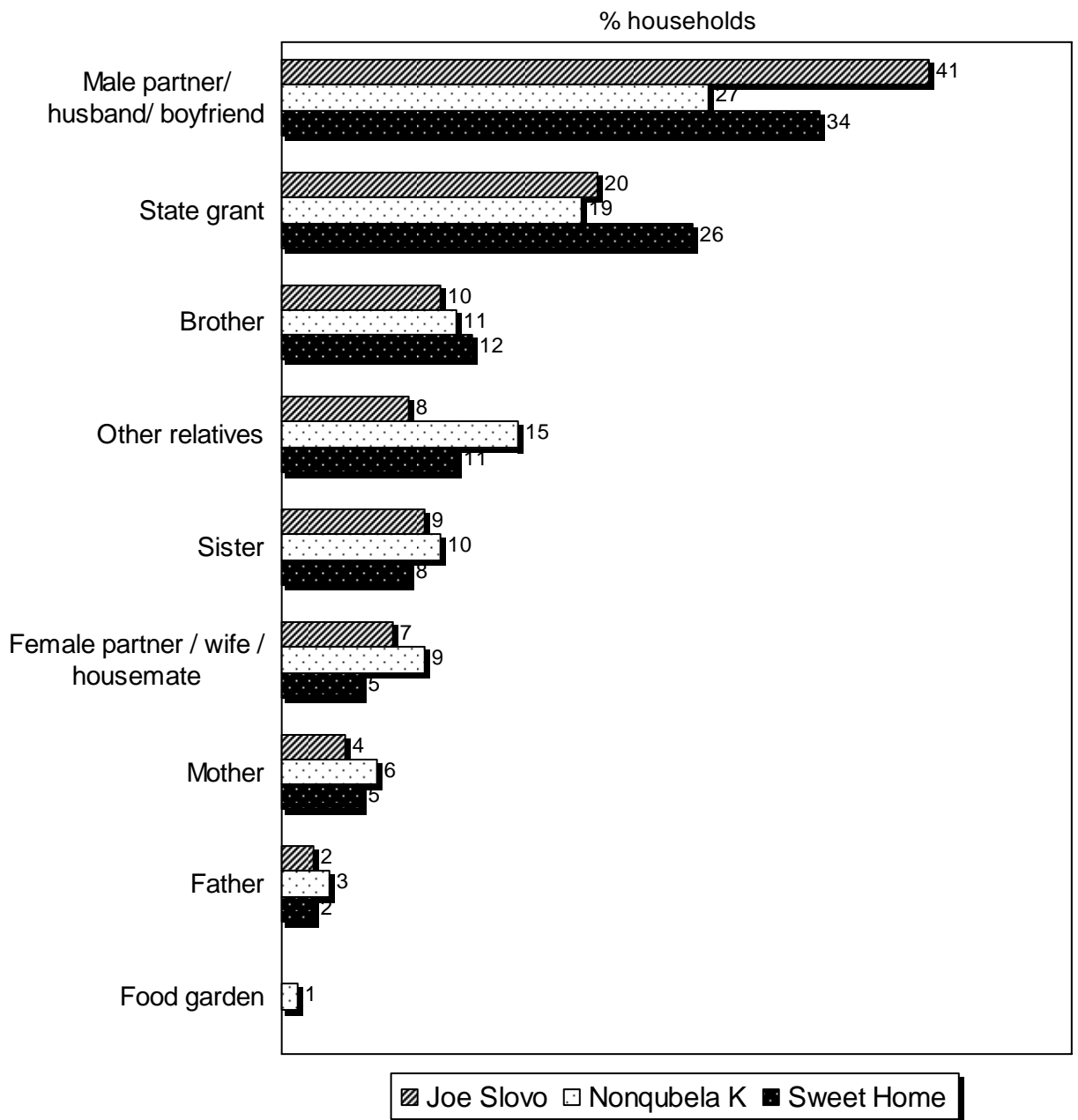
- A very high 52% of those unemployed had not worked in paid jobs before. This factor of inexperience highlights the ongoing difficulty likely to be faced by these work-seekers.
- On average for all three areas, unemployed persons had been out of work for 15.5 months.
- Among the three areas, those in Joe Slovo had been unemployed for just over 1 year, those in Nonqubela K for just over 2 years, and those in Sweet Home for just over 1.5 years.
- The highest proportions of those who had worked before, were last employed as cleaners (especially women), and otherwise in construction and related manual labour.
- These results highlight the high level of elementary occupations among these work-seekers, coupled with impoverished and deprived backgrounds which have resulted in serious additional disadvantages for the job market, such as high levels of functional illiteracy.
- These factors relating to employment in the population profiles of the informal settlements have dramatic socio-economic implications: A high proportion of these work-seekers are likely to remain unemployed, or underemployed in low-paid elementary jobs, unless there is a concerted initiative to develop skills training linked to the generation of more sustainable income-earning opportunities.

- **Support for the unemployed**

- The unemployed were mainly supported by their family members; in particular, women were dependent on their male partners (38%).
- A further notable 22% of those unemployed were reliant on state grants as a source of income: Overall, 35.4 % of households were receiving the child support grant (3 100 households); 5.5 % received the disability grant (479 households); and 4.1 % received pensions (360 households).

- Only 1 % supplemented their support with food garden produce, mentioned at Nonqubela K. Expanding this source of support for impoverished households should be part of the area development planning, an issue also raised by the focus group participants.
- Family and other sources of support for unemployed adults were specified as follows:

Main sources of support for the unemployed



### **3.8f) Household income or earnings contributed**

The *pre-survey pilot study* indicated that answers to questions on household income were largely unreliable.

The main reason for this was that respondents did not know the income of each adult member of the household.

This fact corresponds with other surveys, indicating that parents often do not know what their working children earn, nor do many couples know what their partners earn.

Surveys often 'guess' at earnings or income according to occupation or type of work; however, these estimates are always approximate.

A more reliable method of gathering data on household earnings was therefore to capture current monthly spending to maintain the household.

The respondent, being the person primarily responsible for running the household, was best-placed to answer the question on the amount contributed by each adult (working person or welfare recipient) to household expenses: amount as well as frequency.

In addition, contributions 'in kind' by all household members were recorded – (such as childcare, housework, buying of household goods and groceries, paying of school fees, etc.) – as these play an important part in the social and economic maintenance of the household.

For practical purposes, we refer here to the figures captured where at least one member of the household was employed.

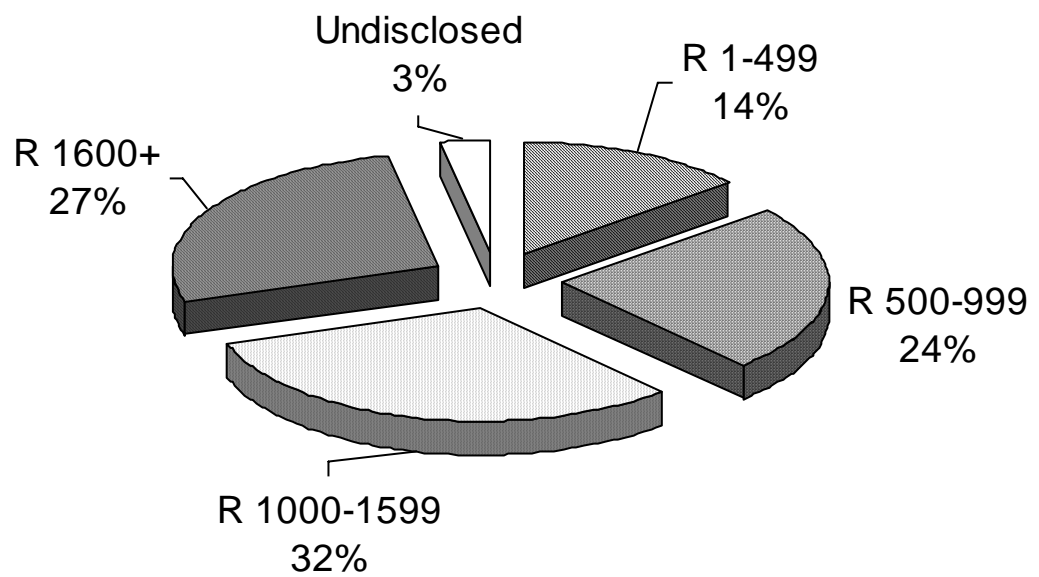
Contributions of state welfare income (pensions, child support and disability grants) are included in these figures.

The summary results for household expenditure for the 6542 households where at least one household member was employed, are as follows:

- Overall, average household income (member contribution) was R 1315 per month for all three areas.
- If we include households where everyone was reportedly unemployed and dependent on handouts for support from other family members and state welfare, then this average is reduced to R 1184 per month.



**Average monthly household income contribution (3 areas)**



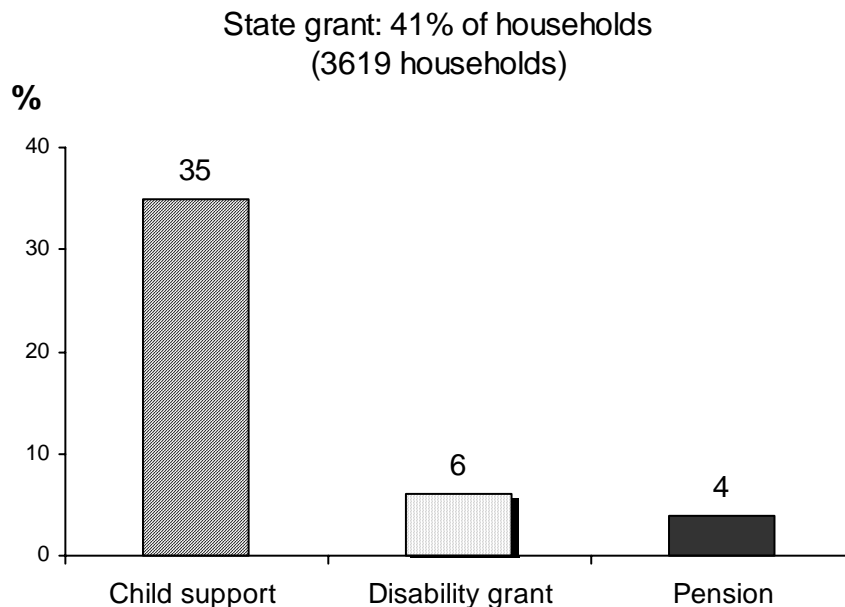
### 3.8g) Welfare grants

- Generally, the proportions of households receiving state support grants mirrored the area population profile in terms of age (pensioners and children) and disability:
- Comparatively fewer households in Sweet Home received child support grants, but more received disability grants;
- Nonqubela K had the highest number of pensioners, and Joe Slovo the lowest.

The proportions of households receiving state grants or other financial support, were as follows:

| Financial support: State grants | Total: 3 areas | Joe Slovo | Nonqubela K | Sweet Home |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Total households                | 8764           | 5627      | 920         | 2217       |
|                                 | 100.0%         | 100.0%    | 100.0%      | 100.0%     |
| No support                      | 5145           | 3282      | 499         | 1364       |
| %                               | 58.7%          | 58.3%     | 54.2%       | 61.5%      |
| Child support state grant       | 3100           | 2110      | 348         | 642        |
| %                               | 35.4%          | 37.5%     | 37.8%       | 28.9%      |
| Disability grant                | 479            | 276       | 50          | 153        |
| %                               | 5.5%           | 4.9%      | 5.5%        | 6.9%       |
| Pension                         | 360            | 179       | 64          | 117        |
| %                               | 4.1%           | 3.2%      | 7.0%        | 5.3%       |

#### Distribution of state grant income to households for all three areas:



### **3.8h) Hunger**

Some measurement of hunger, although quite complex, is a common and effective variable indicating the degree of poverty.

- These survey results highlight the state of extreme poverty for well over half of residents in the study area informal settlements: only 37.7 % of households (average, all three areas), said they always had enough food.
- In the three study areas, these results again indicate residents of Joe Slovo as best off, followed by those in Nonquela K, and residents of Sweet Home as worst off.

The variable 'HUNGER' was defined as "No food eaten at all, for the day".

Interviewers were briefed regarding the specifics of this definition, elaborated as "going to bed at night without having eaten any food that day."

Respondents were asked to specify going hungry 'never', 'sometimes', or 'often'; as other quantifying estimates were found during the pilot study to be inadequate.

Open-ended comments regarding hunger showed the main reason being lack of money to buy food in the later half of the month.

Maize meal as the staple food was commonly purchased in bags at the beginning of the month, which then ran out before month's end.

These households with children in their care would necessarily feed the children, leaving adults to go to bed without food at the end of the day.

Comments on the crisis of hunger sketch a bleak picture of the economic precariousness of thousands of these households: unemployment, low wages and variable income, payment of other debts or 'emergency expenses' such as illness or death, as well as failure of regular support from relatives, resulted in reduced money available for food.

The proportions of households experiencing hunger listed in the following table, are a shocking reflection of the extent of poverty in these enclaves of one of South Africa's wealthiest cities.

Household members go hungry:

| Go hungry -                   | Total –<br>All 3 areas | Joe Slovo | Nonqubela<br>K | Sweet<br>Home |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| 'Often'                       | 1254                   | 731       | 114            | 408           |
| % of all households           | 14.3 %                 | 13 %      | 12.4 %         | 18.4 %        |
| 'Sometimes'                   | 3450                   | 2055      | 389            | 1006          |
| % of all households           | 39.4 %                 | 36.5 %    | 42.3 %         | 45.4 %        |
| Total households go<br>hungry | 4704                   | 2786      | 503            | 1414          |
| % of all households           | 53.7 %                 | 49.5 %    | 54.7 %         | 63.8 %        |

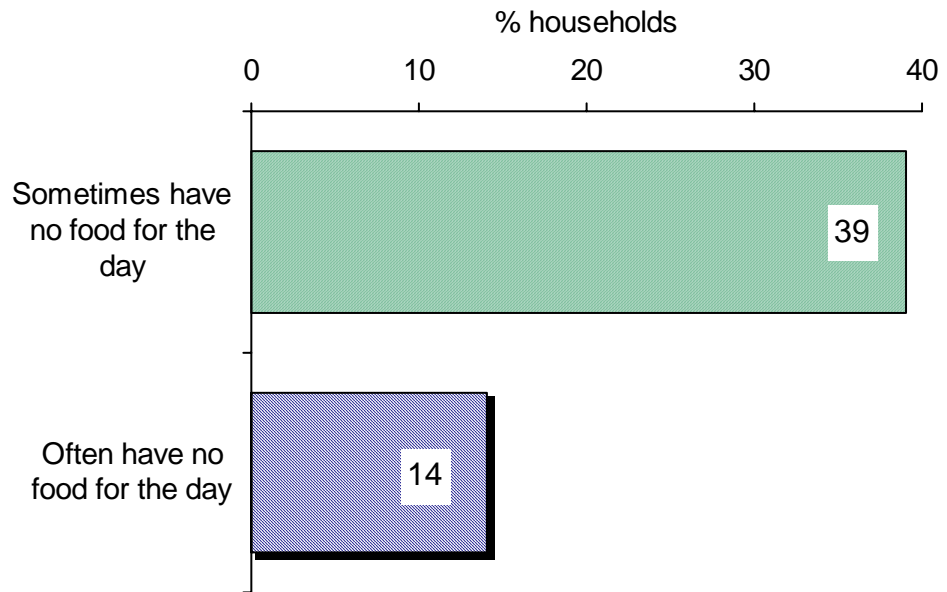
- Further to the probe on 'hunger', respondents were also asked whether members of their household had "enough food to eat".
- The results to this question produced even higher proportions who said they did not always have enough food; they did not however classify themselves as 'hungry', according to the survey definition, as they did not have no food at all for the day.

The proportions of those who said they always have enough food, were as follows:

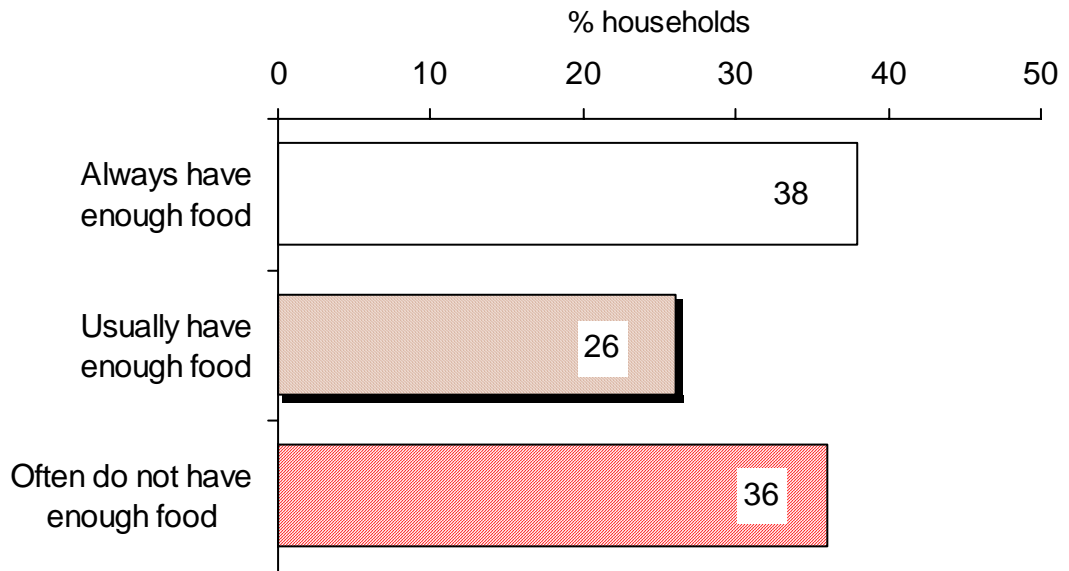
|                       |              |        |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------|
| Average % households: | All 3 areas: | 37.7 % |
|                       | Joe Slovo:   | 40.7 % |
|                       | Nonqubela K: | 34.3 % |
|                       | Sweet Home:  | 31.6%  |

- Overall, the balance of households that stated they do not (always) have enough food, amounts to over 61 %.

### No food for the day



### Enough food



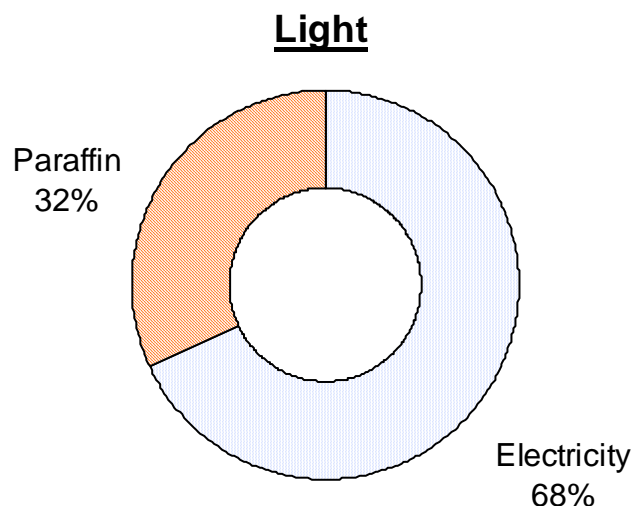
### **3.9) INFRASTRUCTURE AND RELATED CONDITIONS**

Energy use and sanitation were the only infrastructural features assessed using the structured questionnaire.

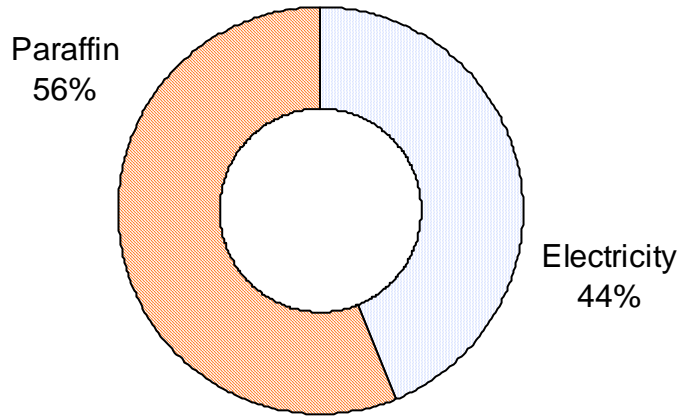
Other infrastructure priorities and issues were raised by respondents in open-ended questions and discussion groups.

#### **3.9a) Energy sources**

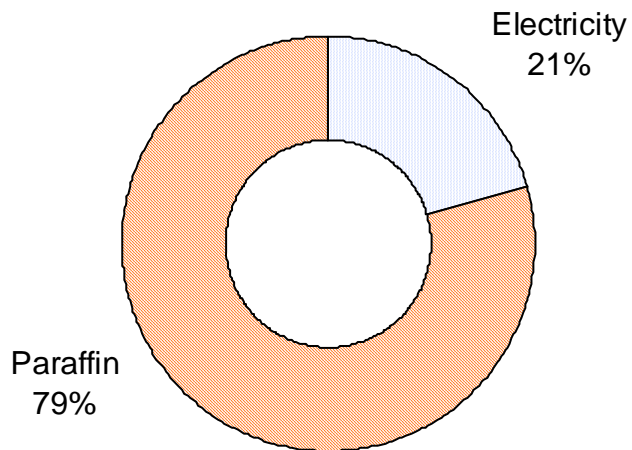
- An important point to note from the survey results, is that even where all residents had access to electricity (whether formal or informal connections), high usage of cheaper energy sources continued.
- The main alternative was paraffin, which was used by 69 % of households for warmth, 55 % of households for cooking, and 30 % of households for light.
- The majority of these households had formal electricity connections.
- The high usage of paraffin appliances has important connotations regarding the continued need for raising awareness of fire risk and prevention among these households; as well as serious respiratory health risks.



**Cooking**



**Warmth**



As mentioned, the survey results highlight the continued reliance on paraffin as a cheap energy source, even where electricity is available. The challenge remains in raising awareness and safety measures to minimise the health and substantial fire risks due to paraffin usage and appliances.

- Major energy sources: Electricity and paraffin
  
- Formal connection: Joe Slovo 83%; Nonqubela 45%; Sweet Home 0
  
- Informal connection: Joe Slovo 17%; Nonqubela 55%; Sweet Home 0
  
- Residents' perception of their electricity connections as safe:
  - Joe Slovo 80%; Nonqubela K 44%
  
- Residents' perception of living under powerlines as dangerous:
  - Joe Slovo 48%; Nonqubela K 90%
  
- Generally, residents were aware of the dangers of informal connections but avoiding the cost of formal connections was the major reason for arranging them. In these cases, residents usually paid a fee to a neighbour from where they drew the connection.

### **3.9b) Electricity connections**

Access to electric power was very different in the three study areas.

- Formal connections were highest at Joe Slovo, with 93 % using electricity;
- Less than half, with 45 % connected at Nonqubela K, but many informal connections;
- No electricity at all at Sweet Home, where no powerlines exist in the immediate vicinity.
  
- The range of energy sources used by residents included electricity, paraffin, gas, candles, wood, motor car battery, and generator.

Due to cost, different sources of energy were used at all the sites for different uses, as follows:

- **Light**

- Electricity for light was used by 93% of Joe Slovo residents, and by 45% at Nonqubela K.
- Paraffin and candles were the other main sources of energy for light, for all residents at Sweet Home and the remainder of those at the other two sites.

- **Cooking**

- Overall, paraffin was also the major source of energy for cooking.
- A significant number of households continue to use paraffin stoves even when they have access to electricity because of the cost difference.

Paraffin stoves for cooking, by area:

- Lowest in Joe Slovo, 37 % of households;
- Two thirds at Nonqubela K, 66 % of households;
- Almost all at Sweet Home, 97 % (- the remainder was use of wood, 2 % and gas,1%.)

- **Warmth**

- Paraffin dominated as the energy source for warmth, used by 69 % of households in all three areas: Joe Slovo 63 %, Nonqubela K 73 %, and Sweet Home 81 %.
- As the area with best access to electricity, Joe Slovo residents used it to generate warmth in only 27 % of households.
- Overall, 440 households (5 %) used wood for fires, most of them in Sweet Home.

- **Use of household appliances**

- As expected, electricity for household appliances was used mainly in Joe Slovo (77 %); and by 34 % of Nonqubela K households.
- Use was also made of batteries (e.g. for radios), paraffin and gas.

### **3.9c) Sanitation**

As is well known, the lack of sanitation services in the informal settlements is a major problem. Virtually all respondents expressed their need and preference for flush toilets next to or in a dwelling unit.

Clearly, the building of stands of communal toilet cubicles is something to avoid in any serious upgrading undertaking, except in the case of emergency, short-term, temporary sanitation services.

The survey results highlighted the vast inadequacy of existing and relatively recent provision of rudimentary services in addressing the problem, for the following reasons:

- There are serious logistical and health drawbacks for residents in the sharing of rudimentary toilet cubicles located at a distance from the dwellings;
- The degree to which use is not made of these services by residents, due to the constraints, and the resulting effluent problem;
- Non-compliant emptying of sewerage buckets from shacks after night use, results in significant pollution of adjacent areas within and around the neighbourhood – notably also waterways - especially the canal alongside the length of Joe Slovo (where only 41 household respondents spontaneously mentioned that they used the river as a toilet; we can assume the number is much higher).
- Another 3 % of respondents (221 households) said they dug their own toilet pits outside the shack.

The health hazards associated with the above practices are obvious.

- Overall, 85 % of households shared toilets (of any type) in the three areas at the time of the surveys. On average, this amounted to 9 households sharing a toilet, or over 30 persons per toilet (- based on average household size).
- A majority of 86 % said they found it **unacceptable** to share a toilet with other households.
- The main objection to sharing in 83 % of responses, was that the shared toilets were dirty and unhygienic, causing exposure to disease.

Other reasons were, understandably, the following four:

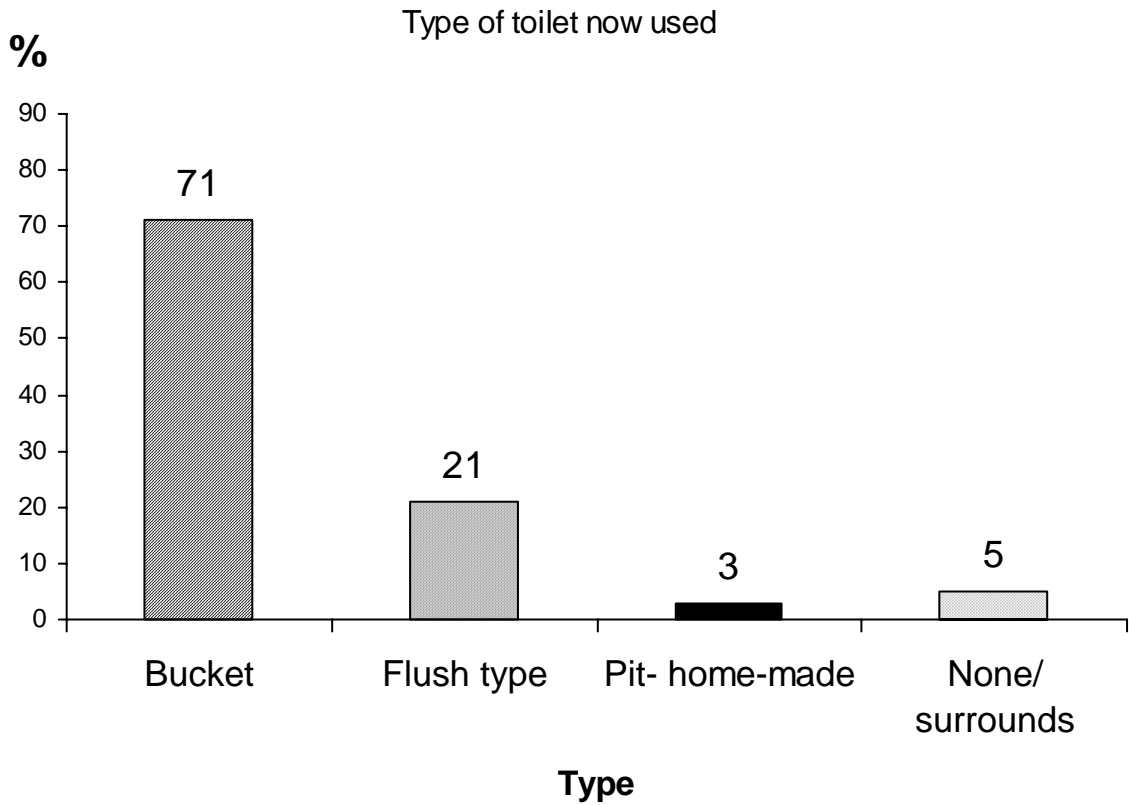
- Toilets remained locked (by key-holders) and other users did not have keys;
  - Queues were too long – including the inconvenience of distance especially when ill, elderly or otherwise constrained;
  - Residents walking to and from toilets (especially children, and in particular girls and women who are vulnerable to rape), were easy targets for criminals;
  - Many toilets were damaged or broken, with resulting dirt and health risks.
- More than half the respondents (58 %) said they did not make use of the shared toilets at night, or only did so sometimes. This figure is likely to be much higher. The reasons were the same as above, with added health risks of poor visibility in dirty toilet areas and bad weather being additional factors.
- In the event that residents have no choice at all but to share communal toilet cubicles, respondents were asked to specify acceptable distances from their units and their responses are listed in the following table.

| Acceptable distance        | Total  | J Slovo | Nonq K | S Home |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Total                      | 8764   | 5627    | 920    | 2217   |
|                            | 100.0% | 100.0%  | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| In yard / next to the unit | 4877   | 2717    | 600    | 1561   |
|                            | 55.7%  | 48.3%   | 65.2%  | 70.4%  |
| Inside the house only      | 1142   | 910     | 101    | 131    |
|                            | 13.0%  | 16.2%   | 10.9%  | 5.9%   |
| Up to 10m from the unit    | 1408   | 1186    | 69     | 153    |
|                            | 16.1%  | 21.1%   | 7.5%   | 6.9%   |

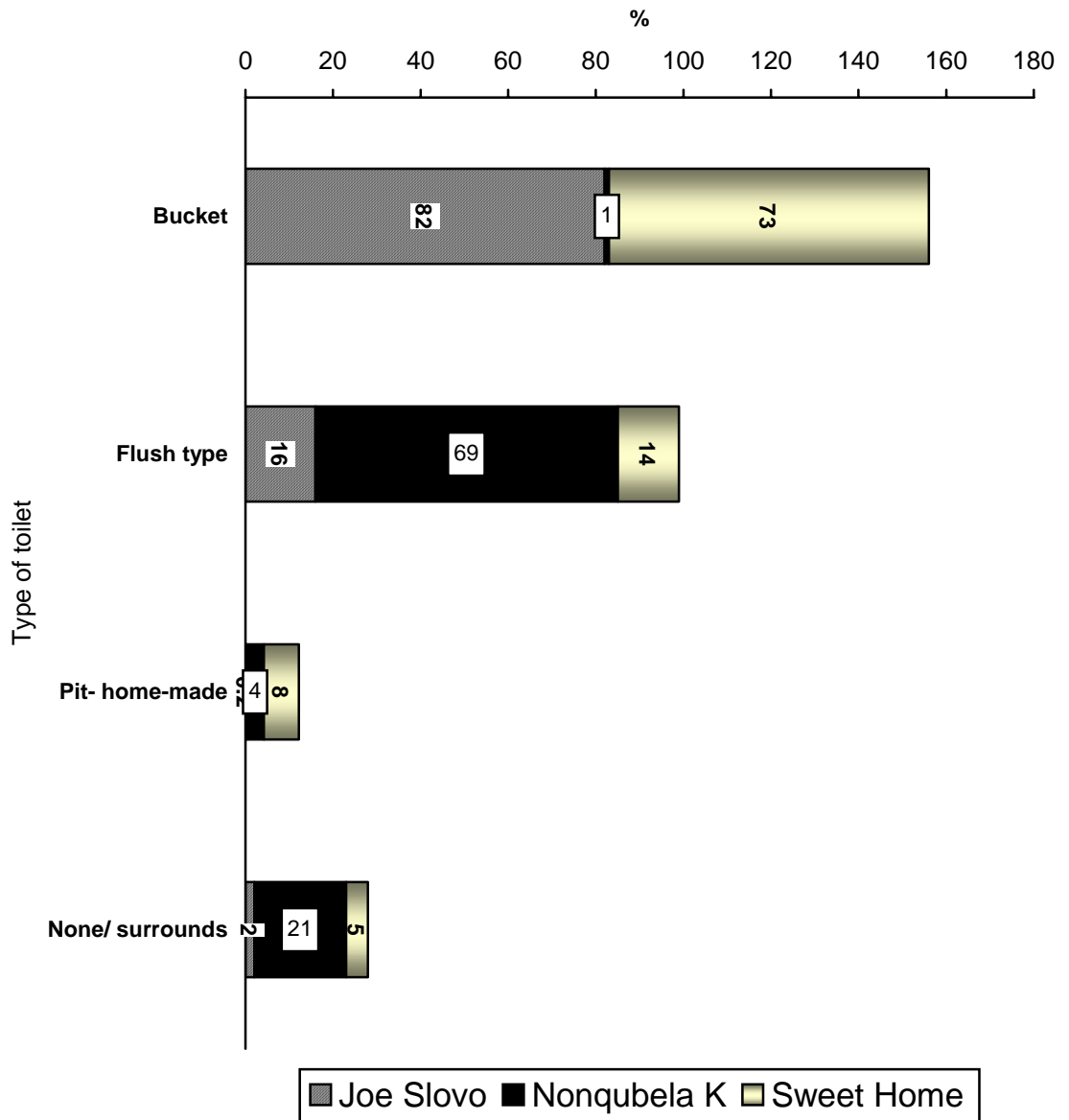
- Overall, the majority of residents had access only to the bucket toilet system of sanitation services at the time of the surveys, as illustrated in the following figure:

**'Bucket system' toilet cubicles: All three areas**

- Used by 71 % (6223 households)



These circumstances varied between and within the three study areas.  
 Residents' access to toilet types in each area was as follows:



### 3.10) Perceptions and problems relating to lack of infrastructure of the informal settlement environment

Grossly unhygienic conditions were prevalent at all the sites. Joe Slovo was 'best off', relative to Nonqubela K and Sweet Home.

The major problems were noted as follows:

- Uneven ground and lack of drainage of water:
- Flooding of the shacks and pools of stagnant water were a great problem during heavy winter rains of 2004. Many families were living in pools of water inside their shacks.
- Stagnant, polluted mud pools were common, particularly around the communal standpipes, toilets, in roadways and surrounds.
- Participants in all area focus groups raised the concern of health risks – especially for children – associated with pools of polluted water.

Shortly after the surveys, a child was drowned in summer in the unfenced water body at Sweet Home, when he evidently entered the water to cool off on the way back from school.

- Overall, 83% of residents experienced problems with flooding in and around their shacks.

| Flooding problem | Total | Joe Slovo | Nonqubela K | Sweet Home |
|------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Yes - always     | 5941  | 3558      | 741         | 1641       |
| % households     | 67.8% | 63.2%     | 80.6%       | 74.0%      |
| Yes - sometimes  | 1273  | 924       | 101         | 248        |
| % households     | 14.5% | 16.4%     | 10.9%       | 11.2%      |

#### 3.10a) Flooding

##### – Methods of preventing or controlling flood water

- Residents had temporary methods of trying to control flood water. It was clear from open-ended comments that none of these were very effective.

- The main method was simply to scoop out pools of water with buckets or other containers.
- Almost 30 % of respondents said they could not prevent water from flooding into the unit.

Methods mentioned to prevent water from entering the unit, were as follows:

|   | Total –<br>All 3 areas | Joe Slovo | Nonq ubela<br>K | Sweet Home |
|---|------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| Total   | 5941                   | 3558      | 741             | 1641       |
|   | 100.0%                 | 100.0%    | 100.0%          | 100.0%     |
| Buckets/scoop out                               | 2342                   | 1269      | 256             | 817        |
|   | 39.4%                  | 35.7%     | 34.6%           | 49.8%      |
| Cannot prevent flooding                         | 1715                   | 910       | 229             | 576        |
|   | 28.9%                  | 25.6%     | 30.9%           | 35.1%      |
| Dig trenches                                    | 1308                   | 855       | 146             | 306        |
|   | 22.0%                  | 24.0%     | 19.8%           | 18.7%      |
| Temporary barriers /<br>plastic sheets / crates | 1181                   | 855       | 78              | 248        |
|   | 19.9%                  | 24.0%     | 10.5%           | 15.1%      |
| Fill with sand                                  | 1050                   | 565       | 215             | 270        |
|   | 17.7%                  | 15.9%     | 29.0%           | 16.4%      |
| Pack<br>rubble/bricks/stones                    | 166                    | 69        | 46              | 51         |
|   | 2.8%                   | 1.9%      | 6.2%            | 3.1%       |

*\* Note - percentages sum to more than 100 due to multiple responses*

### 3.10b) Fire risk and prevention

Fire risk and effects are substantial in informal settlements, as is well understood.

The survey statistics will have changed since the devastating fire in Joe Slovo in early 2005. However, the results give an indication of the impact of fires in the three settlements over the past years.

Losses suffered as a result of fires, push families already made vulnerable by poverty further into crisis.

- For all three areas, over one third (36 %) of residents had been made aware of fire risk and how to prevent fires in the house.
- (No awareness of fire risk and prevention was stated by a substantial 64 % of household respondents).

- By area, awareness of fire risk and prevention was highest at Joe Slovo and lowest at Sweet Home, as follows:
  - Joe Slovo 45% (2552 households)
  - Nonqubela K 26%
  - Sweet Home 16%
- The best-known source of awareness was reported by respondents as Ukuvuka (- in Joe Slovo, 81 % of those who received information about fire prevention stated 'Ukuvuka' as the source.)
- At the time of the survey, the percentage of those whose current shacks had been affected by fire was as follows at each area:

Affected by fire: this shack

- Joe Slovo 34%
- Nonqubela K 17%
- Sweet Home 10%

Losses due to fire were recorded at the time of the survey as follows:

|                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Total destruction (lost all): | 71 % (1636 households)            |
| Partial destruction:          | 25 % (580 households)             |
| Children affected:            | 2.4 % (55 households) - Joe Slovo |
| Physical injury:              | 0.3 % (7 households) – Sweet Home |

### **3.11) Services, facilities and amenities:**

#### **– development priorities affecting current living conditions**

Respondents' spontaneous comments on development of the areas, reflected both the obvious needs for basic services and facilities, as well as a range of qualitative aspects to the social and physical living conditions. These responses emphasised the importance of a genuinely integrated or inter-sectoral approach to upgrading and development of the settlements.

Survey questions on priority services, facilities and amenities were left open-ended to allow respondents to air 'top of mind' concerns, and to answer according to their own specific views and household circumstances.

These responses were then complemented with further spontaneous open-ended comments on current living conditions, to gauge perceived development priorities in general.

The purpose of this method was to capture the wide range of issues raised by a representative sample of residents themselves.

The results reflect something of the complexity of integrated development needs and allow some insight into these at the broader level.

#### **3.11a) Summary of neighbourhood development priorities stated by respondents:**

- Housing; including flush toilets, water and electricity;
- General upgrading and development of the entire area; including streets, street lights and other infrastructure;
- Job creation for the alleviation of poverty;
- Skills development to equip people to become self-reliant, especially because of the scarcity of jobs;
- Security support to make the areas safer from crime;
- Drainage of waterlogged sites;
- Welfare services, especially feeding schemes;

- Youth facilities; including for sport and recreation;
- Medical services;
- Childcare and school facilities for the children;
- 'Business complex' area including market facilities.

As listed above, the basic family needs of housing, toilets and water topped the residents' list of development priorities for the neighbourhood.

Streets and transport-related facility needs were next, followed by electricity, schools and clinics.

### **3.11b) Summary of priorities on related living conditions**

- Regarding additional comments on living conditions, the problem of crime and related need for security was the main concern overall. This was especially the case in Joe Slovo.
- Support for employment and training opportunities received the next highest number of comments.
- The number of comments on health-related concerns was also very high: these included health risks associated with the polluted environments due mainly to lack of sanitation, rubbish collection and stagnant water.
- In many cases responses re-emphasised the need for certain basic facilities and infrastructure that were raised in the preceding question: these were access to healthcare, clinics and hospitals, and access to schools for children.
- In addition, many highlighted the need for overall development infrastructure and upgrading of the areas, as well as the need for welfare services – especially regarding hunger.
- An additional category of concern was the need for leadership to drive and support development of the areas.

There was some variation in response among the three study areas according to circumstances: for example, electricity as a priority was stated by 91 % of Sweet Home respondents, where no electricity exists.

Since responses were spontaneous and reflected the different needs of individual households, there should not be too much emphasis placed on the hierarchy of priorities by number of responses, especially lower down the list.

However, the tables of results indicate clearly certain dire needs within areas: for example Sweet Home again, with its location of relative isolation resulting in serious lack of basic services in the vicinity, showed the highest number of comments relating to access to clinics, schools and pre-schools, streets and transport, and community centres.

The following issues were discussed on site visits and with focus group participants:

### **3.11c) Related environmental issues**

- The concerns of focus group participants mirrored those of survey respondents, with discussions providing more in-depth qualitative information on the issues.
- The main concerns were dirt and litter "all over", with resulting unhygienic conditions and risk of disease.
- Lack of waste removal services was a major problem in all the areas.
- Informal rubbish dump areas at Nonqubela K and Sweet Home were especially problematic.
- Community representatives at Nonqubela K said that municipal outsourcing of solid waste collection was completely inadequate, as the contracted company did not regularly or adequately provide the service.
- The large unregulated dump-site was also used as a toilet area and raw sewerage was exposed, as well as along the walk-ways. Cattle roamed freely between the dump and the shacks, foraging amongst the waste; and small children wandered and played along the same routes.
- Sweet Home had no waste collection services. The open dump-site was also used as a toilet and sewerage dump.
- Stagnant water bodies throughout the three areas during winter, were also used to dump waste and presented an additional hazard.
- Flooding and drainage problems prevailed at all three sites, a well-known feature of the Cape Flats informal settlements.

- Water bodies and the canal adjacent to Joe Slovo was in a shocking state, choked with waste and litter.
- Survey respondents raised the issue of use of the canal as a toilet and dump for overnight sewer buckets.
- Related problems discussed were animal carcasses (e.g. dogs) left lying in the area, another potentially serious health hazard.
- Air pollution from fires and liquor brewing drums, was also mentioned by all three Focus Groups.
- Residents expressed much concern at the health effects of this squalid environment, especially on the neighbourhood children.

### **3.11d) Greening and open space management**

“We would like it to be beautiful as the time of the 2010 World Cup is drawing near.”

“This should be a green village.”

“ A park in our area would be an added advantage.”

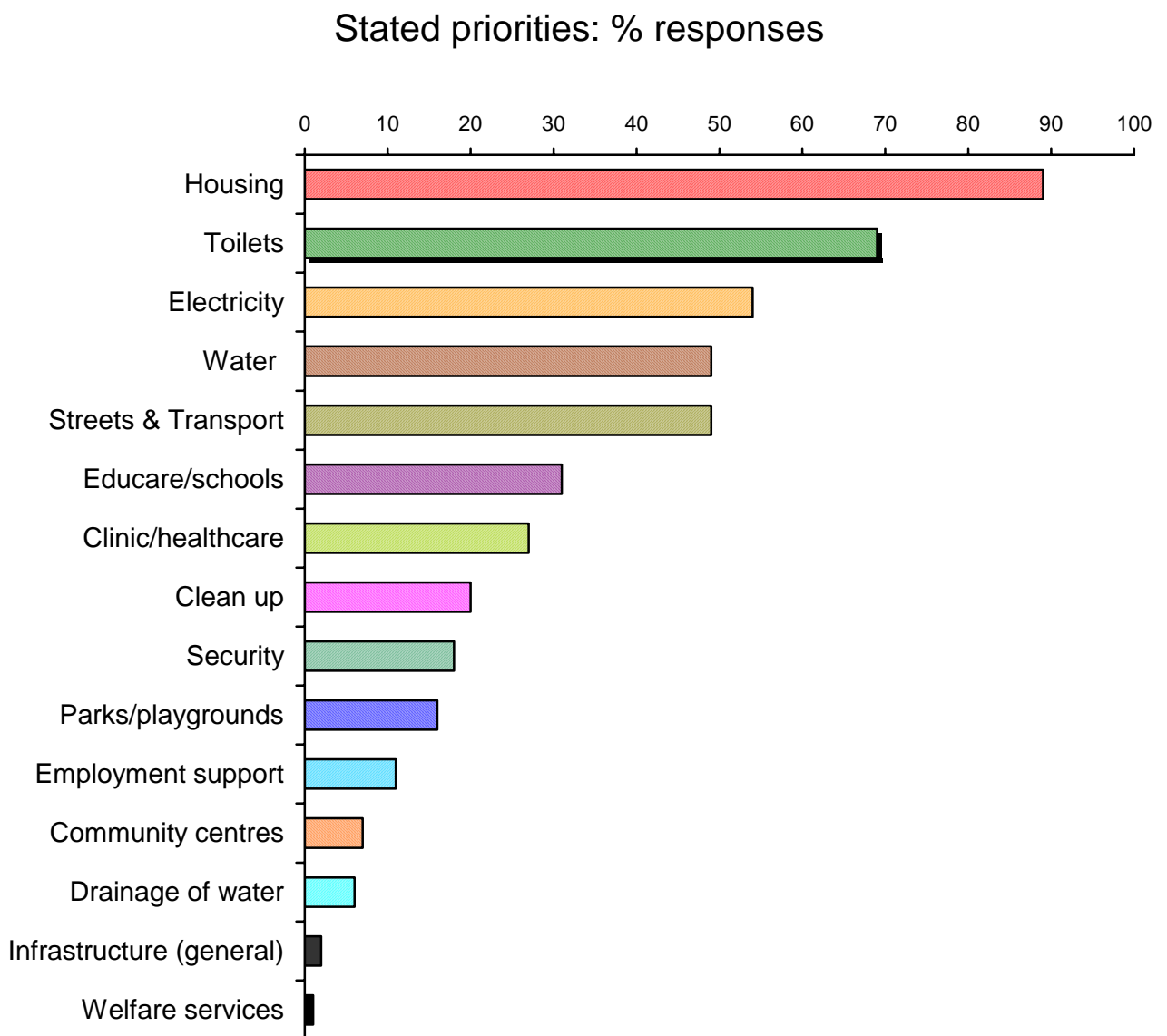
- All discussion participants supported greening of their areas.
- Parks, gardens, playgrounds, sportsfields, trees, including trees lining the roads, flowers, and vegetable gardens were all enthusiastically proposed.
- These comments related to the need and desire for recreational space, beautifying of the areas, and support for poverty alleviation with food gardens.
- Comments comparing the greenery of Constantia were made; and the Company Gardens in the city centre was specifically mentioned as the ideal public park.
- The need for food gardens was discussed as a measure for poverty alleviation and job creation.
- Informal discussions with residents touched on the problem of livestock management: Most responses concerned the impounding of animals by officials,

and those dependent on the animals for their livelihood then faced additional hardship.

The full listing of service and facility priorities mentioned by survey respondents is illustrated as follows:

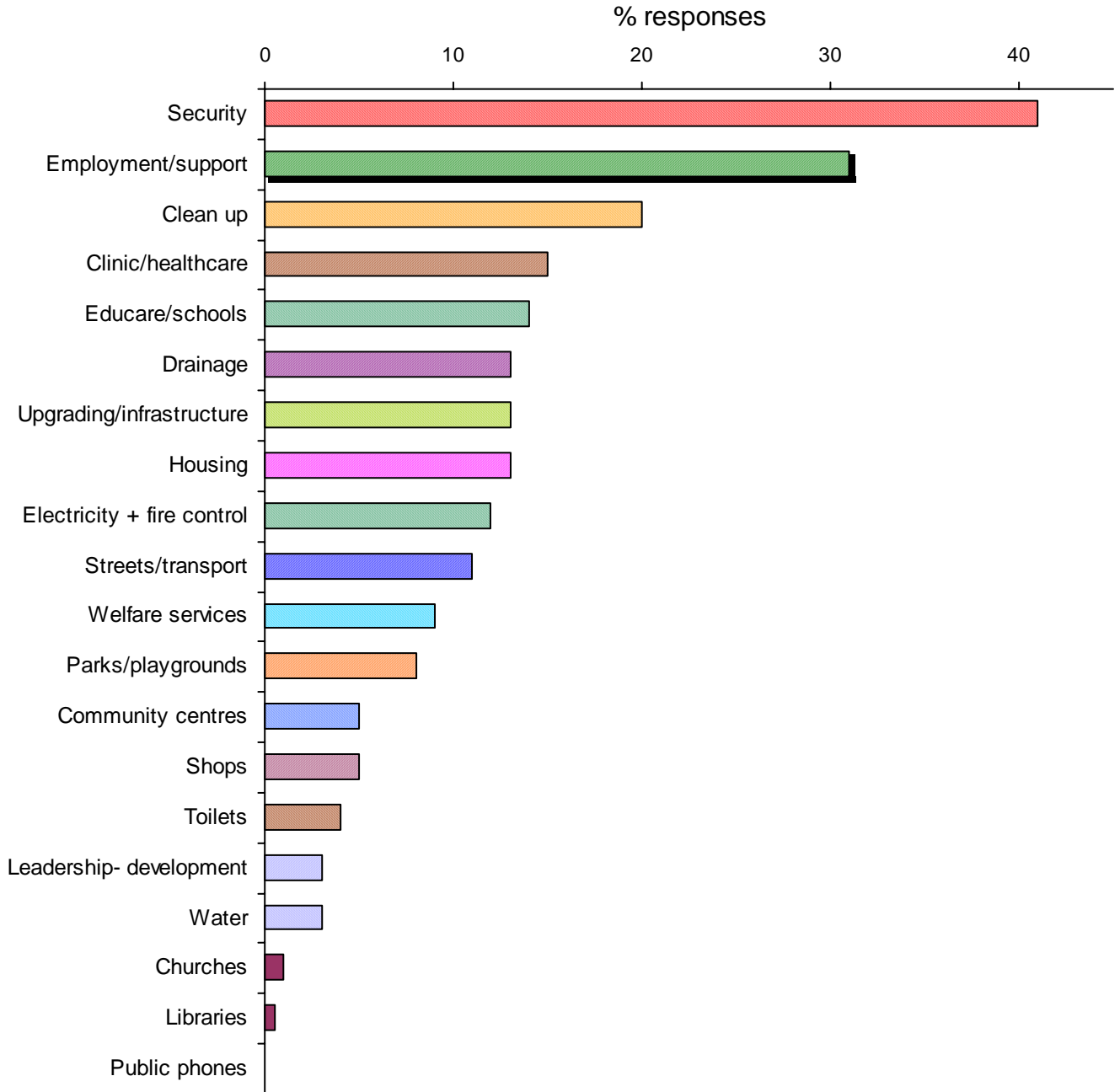
**Services, facilities and amenities:**

*(Note: Highest 90 % represents 7800 responses; lowest 1 % represents 98 responses.)*



**Development priorities – relating to current living conditions**

*(Note: Highest 41 % represents 3551 responses; lowest 0.1 % represents 7 responses.)*



## **3.12) SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

### **3.12a) Safety and security**

- Crime was a major concern of residents at all three settlements, with good reason.
- The great majority of 90 % of residents said they felt unsafe living in their area:
- One third of households had been victims of crime in the previous 12 months; only one third of these crimes were reported to the police.
- In 86 % of these cases of crime experienced, respondents said that no arrests of the criminals had been made.

Social conditions relating to crime and perceptions of safety were raised in detailed discussions with focus group participants. The following issues were the three main causes of concern:

- Alcohol and other substance abuse was prevalent and widespread in all three areas. Residents (mainly men) frequented the shebeens from early in the mornings, and field observation recorded high levels of drunkenness at any time of the day.
- Children often played around the shebeens all day as these sometimes had pool tables, and were also the only social or recreational focal points within the settlements.
- Recent state regulations concerning the registration of all shebeens should affect the operation of these outlets when the areas are formalised. However, the 'lifestyle norm' of alcohol dependence and weekend binge-drinking is unlikely to change easily.
- Frequent robbery had an overwhelming impact on those attempting to run their own small businesses. Respondents reported regular break-ins and raiding of their shacks for the takings of sales, and also of stored goods. Stall-holders said they were always obliged to close early due to the danger of robbery at the end of the day.

- Sex work or prostitution was reported to be a common source of income for poverty-stricken women. In this environment – for reasons too many to discuss here – the risk of HIV/Aids infection as a result, is particularly high.
- Discussion participants mentioned the prevalence of sexual abuse of women and children in relation to cramped living quarters and lack of privacy.
- In one group, the rape of children was shockingly described as “common.”

**3.12b) Perception of safety** (within the shack settlement – all three areas):

| Rating               | Number      | %         |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| ➤ Very safe          | 9           | 0.1       |
| ➤ Safe               | 242         | 2.8       |
| ➤ Neutral            | 600         | 6.8       |
| ➤ <b>Unsafe</b>      | <b>2458</b> | <b>28</b> |
| ➤ <b>Very unsafe</b> | <b>5411</b> | <b>62</b> |

- On the whole, residents of Joe Slovo felt most unsafe, and residents of Nonqubela K felt somewhat safer compared to the other two sites. (- This was a paradox as a higher percentage of residents from Nonqubela K had been victims of crime in the area. Generally, 10% more of those who had been victims of crime, perceived the area to be less safe than their counterparts who had not been victims.)
- Residents from about one third of the households at each of the three sites, had been victims of crime in the settlement itself within the previous 12 months:

Victims of crime in the settlement (- all three):      2816 households      32 %

**3.12c) Types of crime**

- Robbery was the most prevalent crime reported, overall comprising 88% of crimes noted by respondents in the survey.
- Informal business respondents stated that frequent robbery was one of the major obstacles to running their businesses.

- Assault made up a further 10 % of stated crimes experienced (detailed in the table below), and the remaining minor percentage of crimes related to property damage.

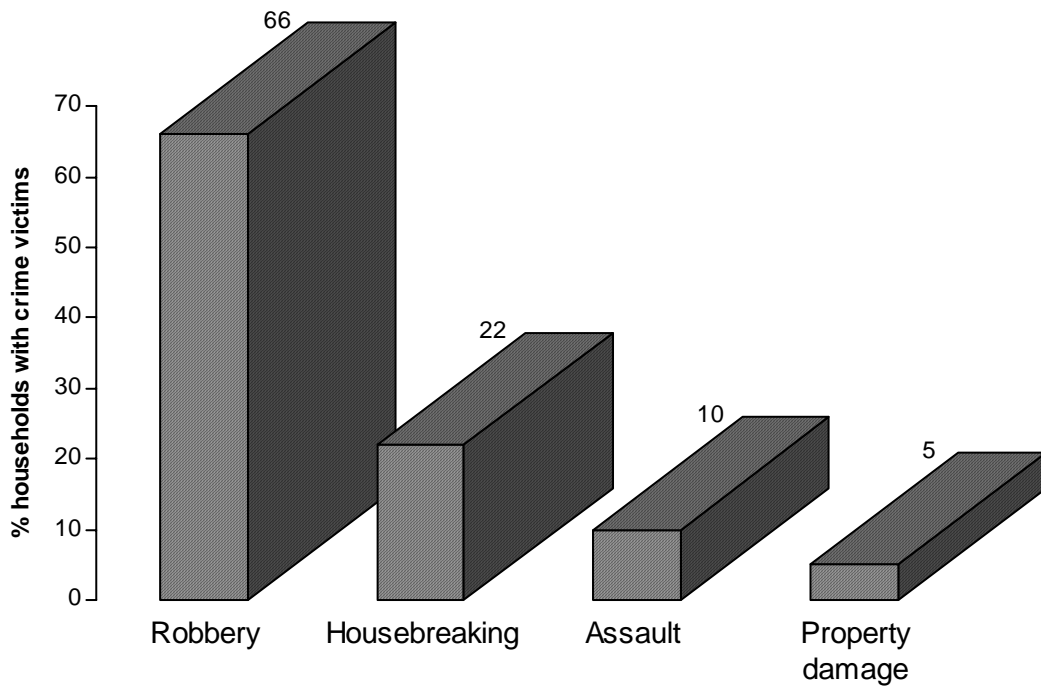
*Note: 'Assault' includes figures for hold-ups at gunpoint and knifepoint, shootings and stabbings, and rape. Rape was reported by only 34 respondents in the survey (2.6 %), but this is likely to be seriously under-reported according to other studies, as well as in light of the discussions by focus group participants.*

The following table details the types of crime reported by survey respondents:

| Type of crime          | Total households | Joe Slovo | Nonqubela K | Sweet Home | - Respondents reporting crime |        |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------|
|                        |                  |           |             |            | Male                          | Female |
| Total                  | 2816             | 1807      | 339         | 671        | 1077                          | 1739   |
|                        | 100.0%           | 100.0%    | 100.0%      | 100.0%     | 100.0%                        | 100.0% |
| Robbery                | 1861             | 1103      | 247         | 511        | 777                           | 1084   |
|                        | 66.1%            | 61.1%     | 73.0%       | 76.1%      | 72.2%                         | 62.3%  |
| Housebreaking/burglary | 622              | 565       | 27          | 29         | 152                           | 470    |
|                        | 22.1%            | 31.3%     | 8.1%        | 4.3%       | 14.1%                         | 27.0%  |
| Property damage        | 128              | 69        | 23          | 36         | 42                            | 86     |
|                        | 4.6%             | 3.8%      | 6.8%        | 5.4%       | 3.9%                          | 5.0%   |
| Stabbed                | 44               | 28        | 9           | 7          | 18                            | 26     |
|                        | 1.6%             | 1.5%      | 2.7%        | 1.1%       | 1.7%                          | 1.5%   |
| Shot                   | 38               | 14        | 9           | 15         | 7                             | 30     |
|                        | 1.3%             | 0.8%      | 2.7%        | 2.2%       | 0.7%                          | 1.7%   |
| Raped                  | 36               | 14        |             | 22         | 14                            | 22     |
|                        | 1.3%             | 0.8%      |             | 3.3%       | 1.3%                          | 1.3%   |
| Held up - gunpoint     | 23               | 14        | 9           |            | 23                            |        |
|                        | 0.8%             | 0.8%      | 2.7%        |            | 2.1%                          |        |
| Held up - knife point  | 5                |           | 5           |            | 5                             |        |
|                        | 0.2%             |           | 1.4%        |            | 0.4%                          |        |
| Assault Total          | 267              | 110       | 55          | 102        | 93                            | 174    |
|                        | 9.5%             | 6.1%      | 16.2%       | 15.2%      | 8.7%                          | 10.0%  |

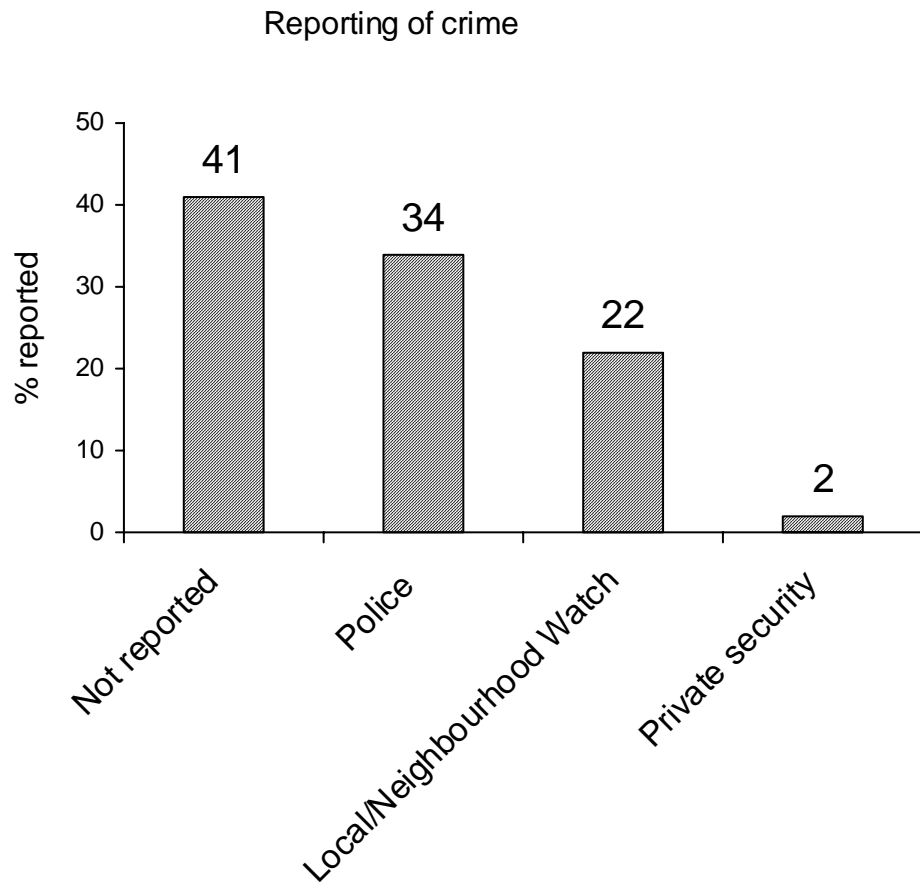
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**Victims of crime in the settlement: previous 12 months**



**3.12d) Reporting of crime**

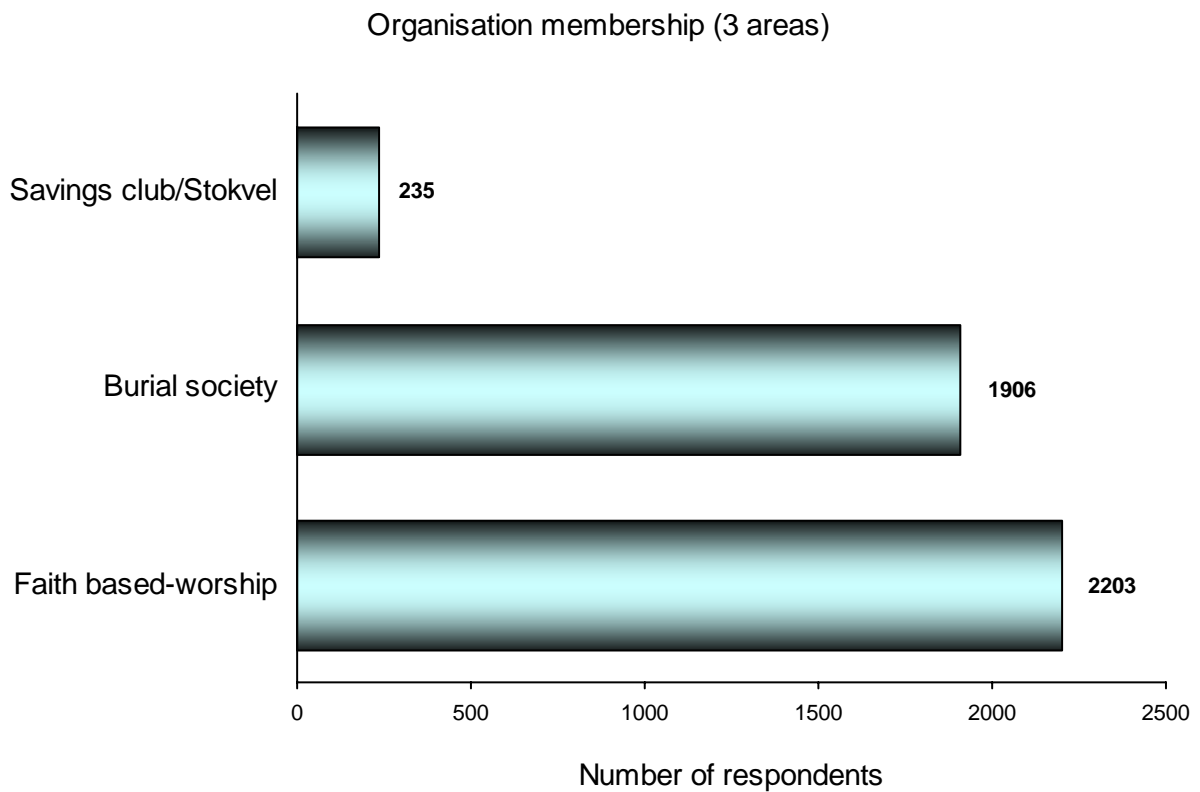
- A very high 41 % of crimes were said to be unreported.
- Only about one third of crimes were reported to police, and the remaining 24% were reported to local Neighbourhood Watches or private security agencies.
- In 86 % of cases, respondents said that no arrests had been made of the criminals.



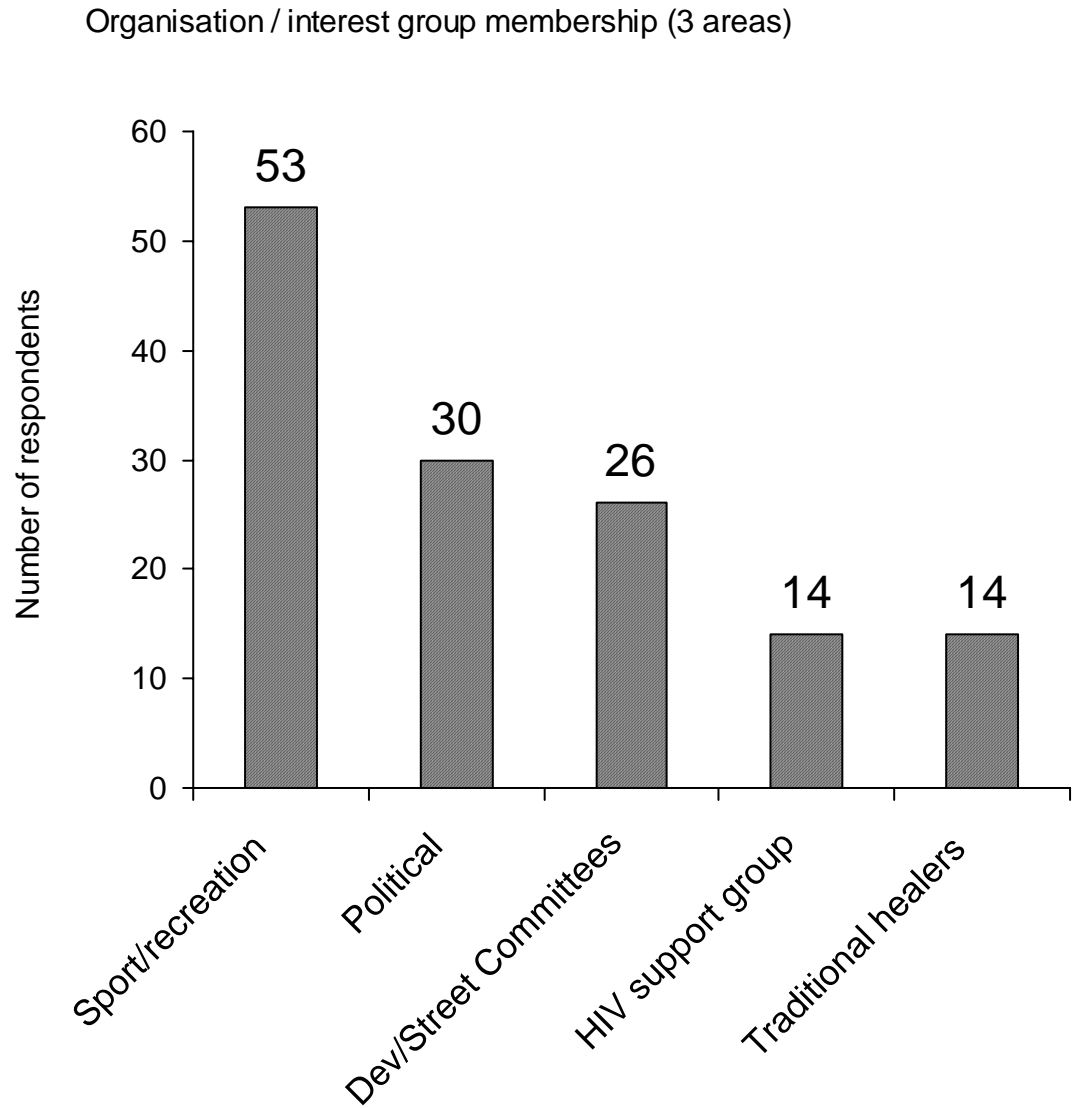
### **3.12e) Membership of organisations**

- Generally, organisation membership is very low among the broader population of Cape Town residents, as indicated by other surveys conducted in a wide cross-section of Cape Town suburbs.
- This was similar among residents of these settlements, except that membership of faith-based groups and burial societies was extraordinarily high in comparison.
- It was evident that faith-based organisations (-mainly churches) and burial societies played a highly significant support role for individuals as well as within the communities.

- There were marked gender differences for organisation membership in the following instances:
- Only men belonged to sport and recreation-based interest groups;
- Double the proportion of women belonged to churches or faith-based groups.
- In most cases, only the burial societies were located in the shack settlement; other organisations were based in surrounding areas or further afield.



**Organisation membership numbers less than one hundred respondents:**



### 3.12f) Main reasons for membership of organisations

- The major motivation for organisation or group membership was to obtain the support that residents evidently prioritised in their lives.
- This need, reflected in the types of organisations and reasons given by respondents, again highlights the harshness of conditions:
- The major proportion of respondents (for almost 2000 households or 51%), stated their priority need to provide for dignified burial for themselves or their family members; with a notable 400 spontaneously specifying the wish for a decent burial 'back home' in the Eastern Cape. This wish also reflects something of the extent and complexity of the Eastern Cape – Cape Town cultural and economic household linkages.
- Focus Group discussions indicated a 'standard' membership fee for local burial societies as R 5 per month per household.
- Reasons for faith-based or church membership was expressed as the need for personal and spiritual upliftment and well-being; – an obvious support to people in insecure and difficult circumstances.

| Main reason for membership                   | Total –<br>3 areas           |
|--|------------------------------|
| Total  | 3811<br>100.0%               |
| Afford dignified burial                      | 1525<br>40.0%                |
| Decent burial in Eastern Cape                | 408<br>10.7%                 |
| <i>Subtotal –dignified burial</i>            | <i>1933</i><br><i>50.7 %</i> |
| Personal upliftment/ hope/ dignity/ guidance | 574<br>15.1%                 |
| Personal belief/ God/ heaven                 | 406<br>10.7%                 |
| Spiritual upliftment / well-being            | 255<br>6.7%                  |
| Support for family in times of need          | 243<br>6.4%                  |
| Social/recreational/relaxation               | 239<br>6.3%                  |
| Promote development of community             | 70<br>1.8%                   |
| Access to housing/services/jobs              | 67<br>1.8%                   |

- Other informal discussions with residents on site, raised further issues around the complexity of the deep-rooted interdependencies of the 'dual household' structure of Eastern Cape – Cape Town residents. These are also mentioned elsewhere in the report.
- There were numerous comments that people could access state welfare grants (child support, pensions and disability grants), as well as other administrative services, much more easily and reliably in Cape Town than in the Eastern Cape.
- Cultural 'lifestyle norms', especially in relation to 'Eastern-Cape home' -based ceremonies of initiation and funerals, were very strong priorities for families. These responsibilities and commitments demand resources for travelling and other major expenses, which in the view of residents, take precedence over other city-based cost of living expenses.
- Minimal costs of the informal environment allow certain flexibility in this respect, an aspect that will be affected by increased costs associated with the formalised housing environment.
- Finally, the keeping and management of livestock in the township areas and surrounds is clearly an issue that must be taken into account in development planning and design.
- This is discussed in more detail in Annexure 3A: Economic profile and implications.

#### **4) HOUSING: Perceptions and preferences**

Key issues on housing were identified mainly from in-depth 'focus group' discussions with a wide range of active organisations and interest group representatives, providing detailed additional information complementing the survey data, which highlighted housing as the main priority of these informal settlement residents.

- Housing was agreed by all to be the 'number one priority' for development in the areas.
- The state subsidy was known to be inadequate for delivering an acceptable housing solution, using current methods and circumstances.
- In all cases, the single detached 'house on single plot' clearly remained the housing form preference. The main reasons for this preference and the perceived disadvantages of multi-storey housing options are listed in the Executive Summary (Section 7, pg. 11).

In addition to those perceptions, other major concerns included the following:

- The inevitably small size of subsidised housing units in relation to family needs.
- Title deeds proving legal home ownership were considered an important priority.
- Quality control in construction (with on-site supervision) was considered essential.
- Toilets and water provision were deemed to be part of the house.
- As noted in the Executive Summary, the challenge of taking into account housing space requirements in relation to fluctuating household size, associated with 'circulatory migration' patterns between the Eastern Cape and Cape Town, must influence possible housing options.
- The survey results indicate a range in household size of 1 to 12 members, which highlights this aspect.
- The notable 10 % of single member households were usually work-seekers unlikely to remain alone.

- The possibility of rental accommodation is a very complex and sensitive issue which was not discussed in the Focus Groups.
- Based on comments relating to payment of service fees, ownership through state -subsidised housing as a sound investment, the difficulty of making payments additional to current cost of living expenses, and the pressure of other cultural and lifestyle priorities, the rental option for formal accommodation is not likely to be popular.
- However, informal discussions with residents did indicate that certain lifestyles and livelihoods of residents lent themselves to rental options for Cape Town accommodation (– such as drivers on the Eastern-Cape – Cape Town route), and the possibilities of this option for families 'in transition' should be investigated.

#### **4.1) Payment for housing and services:**

- All groups raised the concern that the unemployed are generally unable to make payments for housing or services. Support is needed to overcome the problem of unemployment and to negotiate on subsidised housing and service fees and repayments.
- Due to the high rate of unemployment and the levels of poverty, participants agreed that residents in that position are clearly unable to afford regular monthly payments.
- However, organisations and residents were definite that they supported the principle of payment for services, if affordable to those who are employed.
- A 'flat rate' for service charges were suggested by all three discussion groups; (an amount of R 14 per month per household for Council services, was suggested and agreed by the Joe Slovo group.)
- Installation of pre-paid water metres was thought preferable to water metre readings, which participants said they did not trust. However, the issue of willing pre-payment for water was less clear than for electricity.
- All participants assumed that pre-paid electricity metres would operate; but this cost was not considered debilitating to households as they can and do use cheaper alternative energy sources instead of electricity.

- Participants also discussed the problem of de-densifying formal housing relative to the current level of shack densification.
- In light of intense competition for well-located formal housing among residents of existing informal settlements, this is a complex and difficult issue.
- However, discussion group participants stated that residents would be willing to negotiate relocation for redevelopment if necessary, if there were incentives in place for them – such as alternative housing and related facilities.

The design guidelines for medium-density city housing are presented in Annexure 3C: Housing issues and implications.

## **5) CONCLUDING REMARKS**

A summary of the key issues is presented in the Executive Summary of this report.

As everyone experienced in the field is aware, the subsidised housing environment needs long-term institutional support to prevent overwhelming social and economic obstacles from undermining the success of poverty-stricken neighbourhood development programmes.

The remarkable strengths and commitment of the residents themselves to improving their circumstances, should be effectively channelled to lay the foundation for future integration and self-sufficiency of shack settlement neighbourhoods within the formal cityscape.

Rudimentary temporary services such as the standpipes and toilet cubicles currently in place in many shack settlements are seriously inadequate. In the case of municipal incapacity to formalise identified shack areas in the near future, the quality and scale of temporary rudimentary services should be substantially improved in the interim: in particular, drainage, communal taps, number and type of toilets, and access to safe energy sources.

Public authorities responsible for health and welfare, should play a much more active role in shack settlement neighbourhoods to mitigate against the current social crises highlighted in this and numerous other studies.

Housing and related services are essentially unaffordable to the unemployed and poorest at individual and community levels within current frameworks, notwithstanding the recent announcement by the Minister of Housing that the state subsidy has been increased by R 3000 to R 31 900 from April 2005. The socio-economic profile of residents at the three study area sites highlights this reality.

### **5.1) Management implications**

In relation to the study findings, the key recommendation, outlined as follows, revolves around the necessity of a **dedicated platform for managing shack settlement redevelopment on an ongoing basis:**

Major practical challenges affecting upgrading of impoverished shack settlement areas include the following:

Fluctuating household size linked to extended family dependencies, and resulting household size in relation to income, perpetuates overcrowding of small units. Innovative housing design is essential to address this ongoing situation.

Well-managed communal space is of critical importance in the social housing environment, to reduce pressure imposed by the confines of the household unit.

As proven elsewhere in recent years for South African social housing projects, the key practical principle is formal establishment of administrative bodies such as a Trust for managing subsidised clustered housing estates:

- Trust-managed clustered housing estates offer communal protection and opportunities;
- Access to credit and lending plays a vital role in stabilising the subsidised social housing neighbourhood;

- Trust reserve funds can be administered against (temporary) payment defaults (for example during unemployment), covering cost of vacancies, fees for estate maintenance, etc.;
- Trust enforcement of rules and regulations in the socially stressed environment can improve security and reduce conflict;
- Trust management of essential communal social support facilities is necessary.

This concept should be extended more broadly, to formalised consortiums or agencies for the redevelopment of shack settlements, established incrementally as dedicated

**Community Development Partnerships:**

For example, a strategy of investing matching public and private funds, managed to generate profits with which to subsidise and regulate low-income social housing estates for the urban poor on an ongoing basis.

These 'township neighbourhood partnerships' can offer permanent platforms for effective management of necessary financial and administrative controls of the formalised social housing neighbourhood, with essential accompanying community- and social facilities and services.

The principles informing these conclusions are strongly reinforced by the findings of related housing studies undertaken for the City of Cape Town in 2003-4. (*[Resource Access] - Study on design guidelines for the development of medium-density low-rise (clustered) city housing: Report compilations Jan 2005*. Available from the City of Cape Town, Department of Land Restitution and Other Projects.)

**5.2) Community Development Partnerships: Discussion of the rationale**

In its stated commitment to 'building sustainable communities' in the government's new Human Settlement Plan, the N2 Gateway project is seen as one of the major opportunities to pilot an approach showing how this can be achieved. (- '*Keeping slums out of cities*', by Gauteng's Provincial Housing Minister Nomvula Mokonyane; Mail and Guardian March 11-17 2005).

This high-profile project is very seriously complicated by the scale and conditions of backyard shack-dwellers and sprawling shack settlements off the N2 axis, filled with residents who have been on municipal housing waiting lists for an average of 12 to 18 years, often moving from shack to shack over decades in the same way as respondents of this study's survey. The article 'Home is a backyard shack and despair' (Weekend Argus March 19, 2005), describes appalling conditions.

Laudable stated targets such as "upgrade all informal settlements in Gauteng by 2010 and eradicate them by 2014," appear unrealistic in light of the current lack of adequate strategy and resources to reach these goals. One of the most fundamental unmet challenges affecting the growth of shack slums is the phenomenon of ongoing rapid urbanisation, with the continued flow of people mainly from the poorest rural areas to the largest cities where they are most likely to benefit from opportunities unavailable elsewhere.

One necessary step from the city perspective, is a concerted effort at formalising massive dedicated resource allocation for the implementation of social and physical development of informal urban neighbourhoods (in every urban area, including smaller towns).

The concept of city multi-stakeholder projects dealing with 'partnership for neighbourhood development', can be best explained with reference to the United States example of Community Development Partnerships (CDPs) and Community Development Corporations (CDCs):

In the USA, cities have decades of experience in these partnerships, evaluations of which have given some indication of their value and success in building strong, self-sufficient communities in marginalised and deprived areas.

While our circumstances in South African cities are very different to those in the USA, our need for integrated delivery of facilities and services for the biophysical, built and social environment on fundamental levels is considerably more acute.

Many housing and urban development practitioners have indicated that the only way to move closer to the ideal of integrated delivery, is through the meaningful and sustained collaboration of roleplayers from different sectors and areas of expertise.

To be successful, it is proposed that such collaborative efforts should be formalised through the establishment of dedicated township 'neighbourhood development partnership' bodies, that can serve as platforms for long-term fundraising, distribution of funds according to local priorities, and related management services for local development.

The Ford Foundation Report of Summer-Fall 1995, 'Urban Partnerships – the collaborative approach to community development' (by Leslie Johnson) provides one useful summary of the background and principles of Community Development Partnerships and Community Development Corporations in the USA:

'Community Development Partnerships pool the resources of local foundations, corporations, banks and government agencies to strengthen support for Community Development Corporations, which are non-profit agencies that spearhead projects to rebuild [deprived and under-resourced neighbourhoods.]

This is because local area 'Community Development Corporations by themselves find it difficult to raise enough money to support their operations.'

Partnerships can provide an effective platform for vital practical assistance such as:

- Operating support for organisations (e.g. staff training, organisation building);
- Operating support for technical assistance (e.g. organisational development, planning, housing fund management; Sectional Title property management; book-keeping and accounting);
- Providing a forum for operationalising existing government support programmes
  - local, provincial and national;
- Low-interest loans and grants for commercial and residential property development projects;
- Equity funds providing tax incentives or credit to companies that invest in affordable rental housing, or other socially responsible investment projects.

Obviously, dedicated development partnerships for South African townships would be created using criteria to suit the specific developmental needs of the poorest township neighbourhoods.

Such a Neighbourhood Development Partnership is 'a way for the private, public and non-profit agencies [including charities] to work together to build communities [in a more effective way], without duplicating efforts;' – each with different emphases, according to their own strengths and areas of expertise.

For instance, Partners may focus – according to their core business – on implementation of any of the social and physical developments shown by this research project among others, to be essential for building stable communities for the urban poor, including the following:

- ⇒ Constructing and maintaining affordable housing;
- ⇒ Housing finance management;
- ⇒ Developing commercial sites;
- ⇒ Facilities for children, and the youth;
- ⇒ Community social services;
- ⇒ Access to education and training opportunities;
- ⇒ Healthcare initiatives;
- ⇒ Greening, food gardening and environmentally protective practice in water and energy use;
- ⇒ Welfare services including food aid;
- ⇒ Safety and security;
- and so on.

The lynchpin of a Development Partnership would be the sound financial management of neighbourhood development initiatives, including measures for funding support of low-income housing estates (including rental), and support for the stabilising of residents' micro-business activities until they become self-sufficient.

An essential principle is that the Partnership should facilitate supportive linkages between roleplayers in their focused development tasks, but respect the autonomy of each member agency as an independent entity.

\*\*\*

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Ward 43: Coetzee Ntotoviyane (Sweet Home);

Ward 52: Xolile Gophe (Joe Slovo) and Ward 51: William Mxolose (Joe Slovo North).

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(Resource Access Associates) -

Sybil Xapa (Sybil Xapa and Associates)

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Manelisi Mampana / Nokuzola Mmango / Noluntu Mda / Ntombomzi Ndamane /

and the indomitable Simpiwe Nkepu

## Dedication

*Everything good that results from this work  
is dedicated by us to the memory of our friend and colleague*

***Sanele Mahlaba***

*an exceptional individual*

*who embodied the best in hope, idealism and commitment  
of our caring and energetic South African youth  
and whose senseless and banal death must be avenged  
by the indestructible building of that same hope, idealism and commitment  
in the hearts and minds of those who have lost their humanity  
in the sprawling shacklands of our Cape Flats.*

~ *Your vision will come to pass  
Your spirit lives on  
and you will never be forgotten* ~

*From the Resource Access project team*