

Eastern Cape: Informal settlements Status (2013)



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DISCLAIMER

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this report. The information contained herein has been derived from sources believed to be accurate and reliable. The Housing Development Agency does not assume responsibility for any error, omission or opinion contained herein, including but not limited to any decisions made based on the content of this report.

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List of abbreviations

CORC	Community Organisation Resource Centre
EA	Enumeration Area
GHS	General Household Survey
HDA	Housing Development Agency
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
LaPsis	Land and Property Spatial Information System
NDHS	National Department of Human Settlements
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa

PART 1

Introduction

In terms of the HDA Act No. 23, 2008¹, the Housing Development Agency (“HDA”), is mandated to assist organs of State with the upgrading of informal settlements. As part of the informal settlements upgrading programme, the HDA commissioned this report to update existing analysis on the profile of informal settlements in South Africa, nationally and provincially as well as for some of the larger municipalities. The analysis draws heavily on newly released Census 2011 data and also explores other data sources available at a national, provincial and municipal level to characterise conditions in informal settlements and to identify key trends. This report summarises available data for the Eastern Cape province.

¹ The HDA Act No.23, 2008, Section 7 (1) k

PART 2

Overview of census and survey data

This chapter describes the key data sources used in this study and outlines relevant limitations of the data as a precursor to exploring the data in more detail. As noted in the introduction, a primary objective of the study is to explore findings of the recently released 2011 Census with respect to informal settlements in South Africa, and to use that data to assess trends in terms of the number of households that live in informal settlements, their characteristics and access to basic services. The 2011 Census is thus the core data set explored in this review.

Aside from census data, the analysis is supplemented by other survey data sources including the 2010/11 Income and Expenditure Survey as well as the 2011 General Household Survey.

2.1 Limitations of the Statistics South Africa data

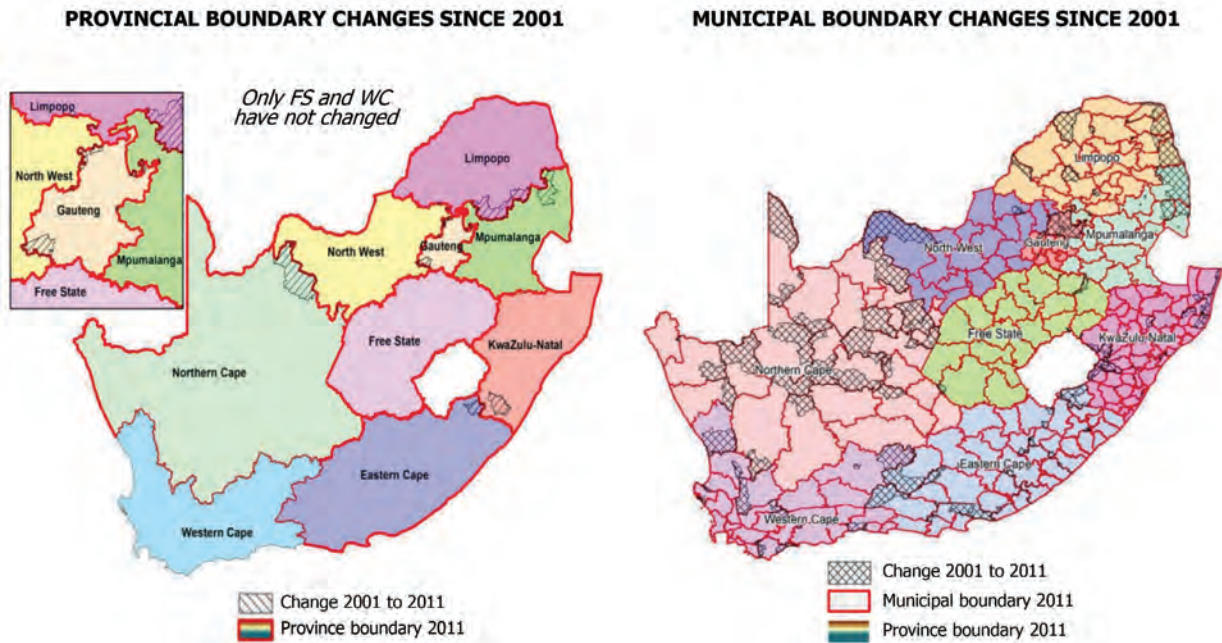
Currently the 2011 Census data is available for analysis using Statistics South Africa's SuperWEB or SuperCROSS software. This system is not fully interactive; not all variables can be cross tabulated. By way of example, education and employment data cannot be analysed by type of main dwelling people live in. There are also variables that appear in the questionnaire that are not available at all for analysis. Most pertinent to this analysis, these include construction material of main dwelling, age of the dwelling and relationship to the head of the household. The 2011 Census 10% sample which will allow for a full interactive analysis will only be available towards the end of 2013.

As noted a key objective is to identify trends. Because of provincial and municipal boundary changes since 2001 the comparison of the Census 2011 with previous censuses requires alignment of that data to 2011 municipal boundaries. Statistics South Africa has not yet publicly re-released Census 2001 data in line with these adjusted boundaries. Tables were produced with assistance from Statistics South Africa².

² Angela Ngyende of Statistics South Africa provided on-going assistance in this regard

CHART 1

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY CHANGES SINCE 2001



Source: Map sourced from Stats SA's "Census 2011 Methodology and highlights of key results"; Data sourced from MDB (Municipal Demarcation Board) 2011

Aside from census data, as mentioned previously the analysis is supplemented by other survey data sources including the 2010/11 Income and Expenditure Survey as well as the 2011 General Household Survey. These data sources may contain a bias, with older, better established informal settlements over-represented as the underlying sample frames may not include newer settlements.

2.2 Definition of informal settlements

As a starting point it is critical to have a working definition of "informal settlements" that can be used to identify an appropriate proxy variable across the census and survey data sets. There are a number of definitions, some of which are summarised in the table below. While there is some variance across definitions, in most cases definitions emphasise the dwelling type; with temporary structures or dwellings that are built out of rudimentary materials as a dominant feature of informal settlements. In addition, several definitions refer to ownership of the land, the nature of land tenure and formal demarcation.

TABLE 1

DEFINITIONS OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Data source	Definition of an informal settlement
Statistics South Africa	<p>"An unplanned settlement on land which has not been surveyed or proclaimed as residential, consisting mainly of informal dwellings (shacks)."</p> <p>Definition of an informal dwelling : "A makeshift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling"</p>
National Department of Human Settlements	<p>The 2009 National Housing Code's Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme identifies informal settlements on the basis of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegality and informality; • Inappropriate locations; • Restricted public and private sector investment; • Poverty and vulnerability; and • Social stress
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality*	<p>"An informal settlement refers to one or more shacks constructed on land with or without the consent of the owner of the land or the person in charge of the land. In some settlements no formal layouts have been approved whilst in others there are formal sites. Services are communal in nature."</p>
Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality**	<p>"Areas where groups of housing units have been constructed on land that the occupants have no legal claim to, or occupy illegally; Unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing)."</p>

Source:* Simiselo Nogampula, Director Human Settlements at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality

Source:** Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan 2012/13

A further challenge relates to the boundaries of the settlement itself. Unlike suburbs which are formally proclaimed and demarcated, the boundaries of an informal settlement can be fluid particularly as the settlement grows. In some cases large areas are divided into a number of settlements, although it is not always clear on what basis the boundaries between settlements have been determined.

Census and survey data is not typically gathered and reported for settlements as such. Rather the data is collected from households that are located within a given Enumeration Area ("EA"). An EA is specific area allocated to one fieldworker to gather survey or census data in an allotted period of time. EAs typically contain between 100 and 250 households. EAs form the basis of sub-places which can be aggregated into larger areas known as main places, then into local municipalities, districts and provinces.

In some cases an informal settlement will coincide with a sub-place while in others a settlement might coincide with an EA. More commonly, however, there is no direct match between a settlement as defined by a community or municipality and a sub-place or an EA. Stats SA survey and census data therefore cannot enable us to explore individual informal settlements as a defined unit of analysis.

An analysis of informal settlements based on Stats SA survey and census data requires researchers to use a proxy variable. In the census there are two candidates. The first is based on the enumeration area while the second is based on the nature of the dwelling.

With regard to EAs Stats SA classifies each of the 103,576 EAs into one of ten EA Types in line with the status of the majority of visible dwellings at the time of demarcation. These are summarised in the table below.

TABLE 2 2011 ENUMERATION AREA TYPES	
2011 EA types	EA land-use/zoning
Formal residential	Single house; Town house; High rise buildings
Informal residential	Unplanned squatting
Traditional residential	Homesteads
Farms	
Parks and recreation	Forest; Military training ground; Holiday resort; Nature reserves; National parks
Collective living quarters	School hostels; Tertiary education hostel; Workers' hostel; Military barrack; Prison; Hospital; Hotel; Old age home; Orphanage; Monastery
Industrial	Factories; Large warehouses; Mining; Saw Mill; Railway station and shunting area
Smallholdings	Smallholdings/Agricultural holdings
Vacant	Open space/ stand
Commercial	Mixed shops; Offices; Office park; Shopping mall; CBD

Source: Statistics South Africa

While some informal settlements are located in areas demarcated as urban informal areas, many are not. A further disadvantage of this proxy is that it is not available in other Stats SA surveys.

The second option is to use shacks not in a backyard as a proxy variable. This too is an imprecise proxy; some dwellings located in informal settlements are formal dwellings, or backyard shacks.

There are clearly weaknesses in both proxies. In the interests of aligning with other analysis and the common practice within municipalities, we will predominantly, although not exclusively, rely on shacks not in a backyard as a proxy for households living in informal settlements. As noted in the introductory comments, not all analysis can be undertaken by dwelling type given the limitations relating to the format of available Census 2011 data.

PART 3

A context for the findings: Broad housing trends 2001 to 2011 in the Eastern Cape

Before reviewing data for informal settlement specifically it is useful to explore key trends with regard to the growth in the number of households, as well as the primary dwellings they occupy for the province as a whole.

As noted by many researchers, any analysis of households must be prefaced by a comment on the nature of households and the interdependency between housing opportunities and household formation. A household is not an exogenous variable. In forming households, individuals respond to various factors, including economic and housing opportunities.

According to census data the number of households in the Eastern Cape has increased from 1,481,640 in 2001 to 1,687,385 in 2011. At the same time the total population has increased from 6,278,651 in 2001 to 6,562,053 in 2011. Households have grown faster than the individual population (1.3% CAGR³ for households compared to 0.4% for individuals) and household sizes have continued to decline from 4.7 in 1996, to 4.2 in 2001, and 3.9 in 2011⁴. Driving the growth in the trend towards smaller average household sizes is the noticeable increase in the proportion of one-person households. In 2001 16% of all households were comprised of one person living alone while in 2011 25% of all households were comprised of one person.

Surprisingly, one-person households are only slightly more common in urban areas than in tribal or traditional areas. In 2011 in the Eastern Cape 26% of households living in areas demarcated as urban areas were one-person households whereas in areas demarcated as tribal or traditional 23% of households were one-person households. These one-person households are in many cases attached to other households living elsewhere. According to the IES 31% of one-person households in the Eastern Cape either send or receive remittances indicating financial interdependency across dwelling-based households⁵. How many of these households would reconstitute as multiple member households (including families) if suitable accommodation became available is a matter of conjecture.

Migration, presumably for economic reasons, has played a significant part in shaping the population distribution across the province. According to Statistics South Africa's 2011 mid-year population estimates, the Eastern Cape had the largest number of out-migrants between 2006 and 2011. The majority of out-migrants (32%) have gone to the Western Cape, followed by Gauteng (25%) and KwaZulu-Natal (23%).

³ Compound annual growth rate

⁴ Census 2011 Statistical release – P0301.4 (revised)

⁵ For one-person households in the country as a whole, this proportion is 40%

TABLE 3 ESTIMATED PROVINCIAL MIGRATION STREAMS OF PEOPLE IN THE EASTERN CAPE: 2006 – 2011				
	Out-migration		In-migration	
	Province in 2011	Percentage	Province in 2006	Percentage
Western Cape	104 215	32%	29 899	26%
Gauteng	83 012	25%	32 925	29%
KwaZulu-Natal	76 056	23%	18 791	16%
North West	28 139	9%	4 836	4%
Free State	14 178	4%	7 178	6%
Mpumalanga	11 535	3%	6 433	6%
Limpopo	9 221	3%	3 462	3%
Northern Cape	3 358	1%	11 375	10%
Total	329 714	100%	114 899	100%

Net migration: -214 815

Ratio of in-migration to out-migration 0.3

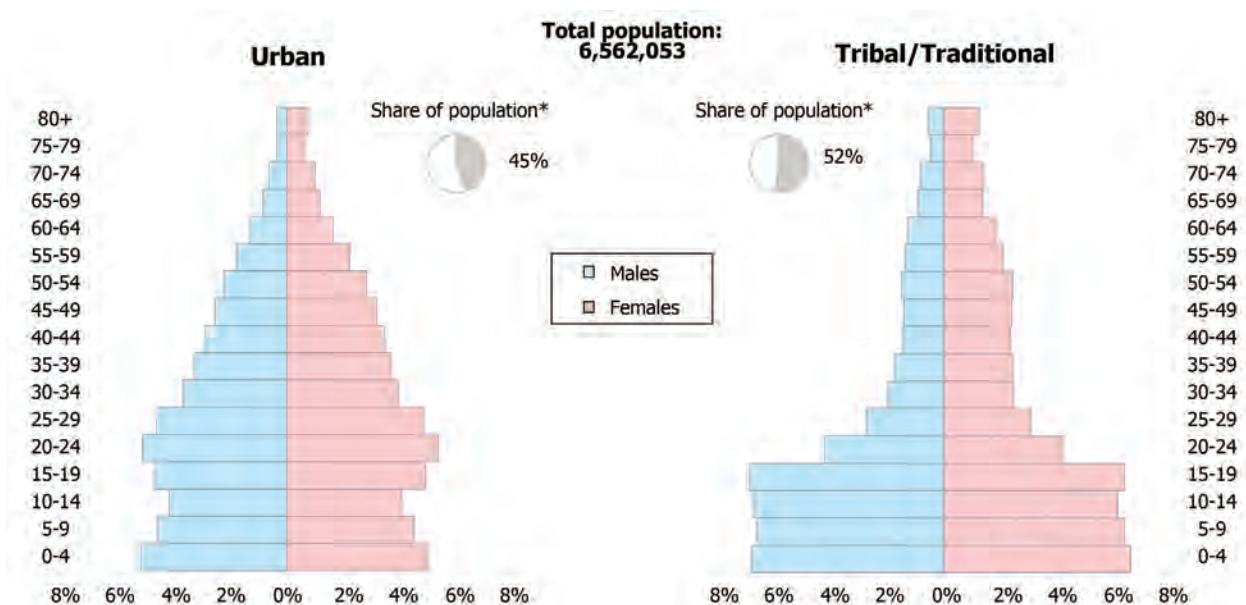
Source: Stats SA mid-year population estimates 2011

Note: These estimates do not incorporate foreign migrants

According to the 2011 Census, in urban areas in the Eastern Cape 2% of the population have moved from a different province since 2001 (1% moved from outside of South Africa) and 15% have relocated to their current dwelling from within the same province since 2001. In tribal or traditional areas in the Eastern Cape only 1% of the population have moved from a different province since 2001 (0.3% moved from outside of South Africa) and 2% moved within the same province. There is a noticeable difference in the population pyramids in urban compared to tribal or traditional areas as a result.

CHART 2

POPULATION PYRAMID: EASTERN CAPE



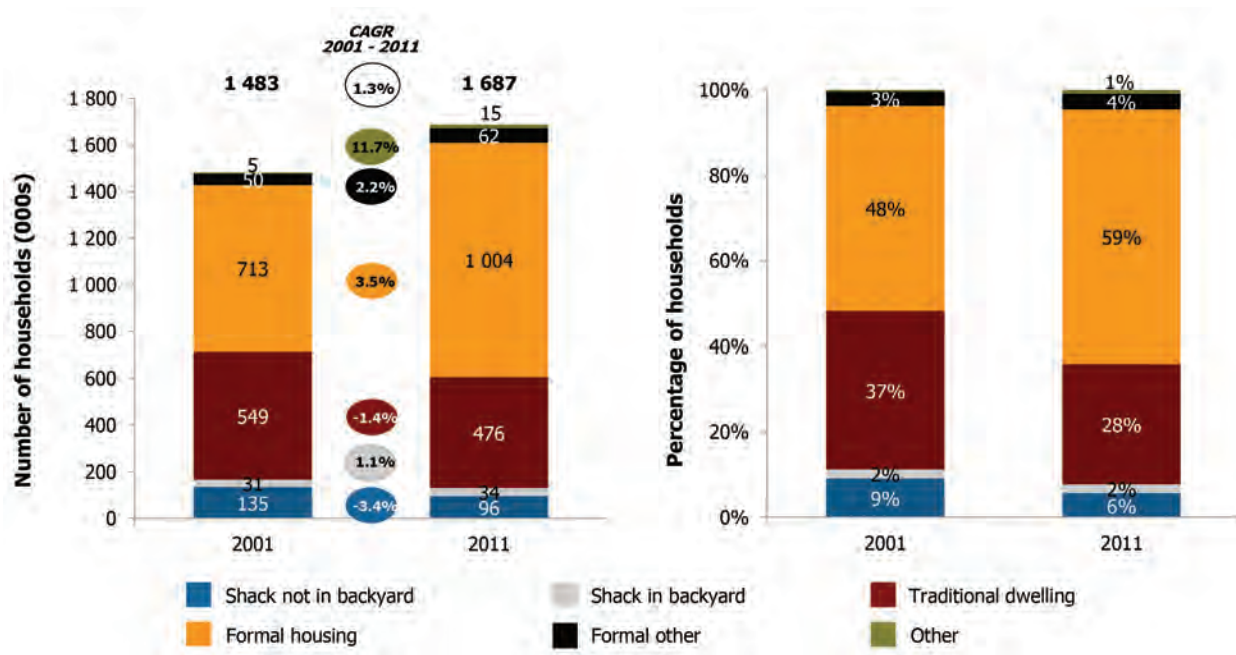
Source: Census 2011

Note: *The remaining 3% of the population live on farms

The total number of households living in formal dwellings has increased by 303,196 over the ten years between 2001 and 2011⁶. Over the same period of time, the total number of households living in shacks not in backyards has declined by 39,502.

In 2001 51% of households in the province lived in formal dwellings. By 2011 this had increased to 63%. The proportion of households living in shacks not in backyards has declined from 9% in 2001 to 6% in 2011.

CHART 3 TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING IN THE EASTERN CAPE



2001, Census 2011

Note: Formal housing contains: House or brick/concrete structure on a separate stand or yard, Town / cluster / semi-detached house, Flat or apartment. Formal other contains: House/flat/room in backyard, Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat

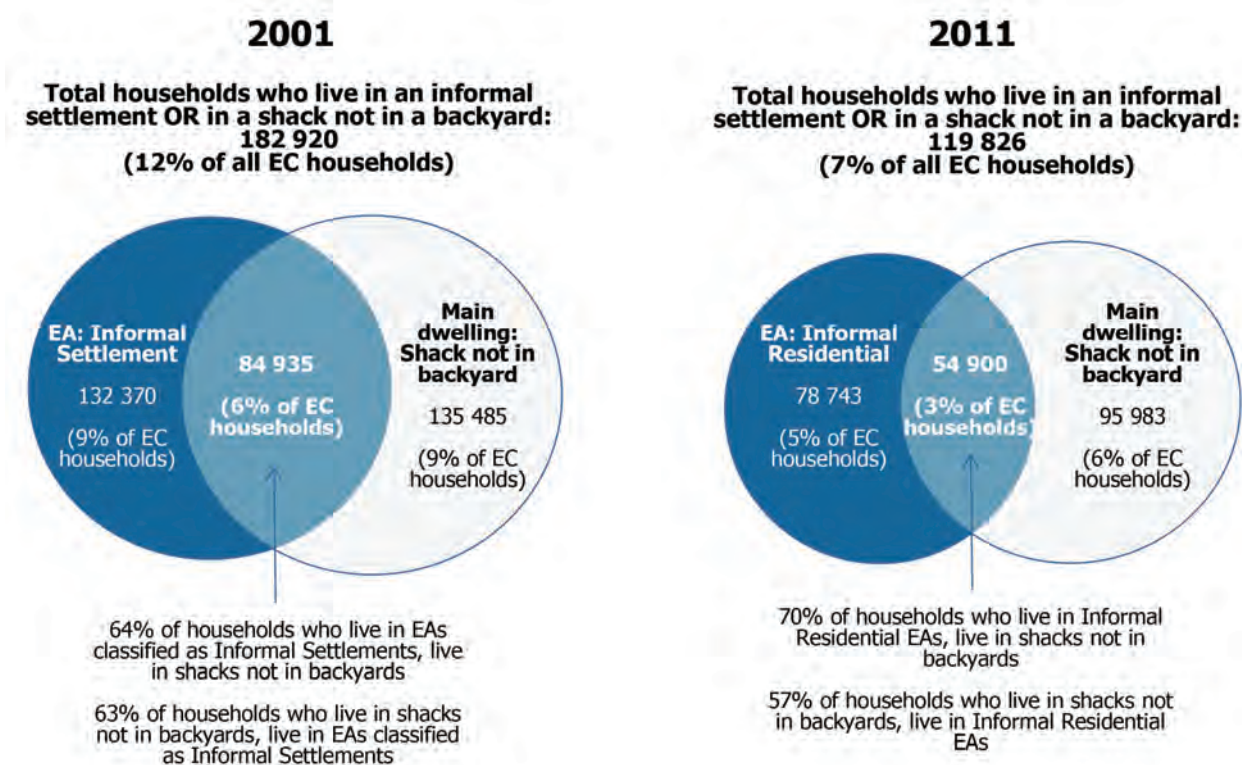
The additional number of households living in formal housing is a useful proxy for the growth in the housing stock. Between 2001 and 2011 Stats SA reports that formal private sector residential new build amounted to approximately 46 000 housing units. The balance, namely 245 000 units, are either units that are not registered with Stats SA or are units that have been built by the State as part of its extensive RDP housing delivery programme.

It appears that the number of households living in informal settlements, as proxied either by dwelling type (shack not in backyard) or EA (informal residential) has decreased in the Eastern Cape. In 2001 there were 135,485 households living in shacks not in backyards compared to 95,983 in 2011. With regard to EAs, 132,370 households lived in areas demarcated by Stats SA as informal settlements in 2001 compared to 78,743 in 2011 in areas demarcated as informal residential⁷.

⁶ Formal dwelling contains: House or brick/concrete structure on a separate stand or yard, Town / cluster / semi-detached house, Flat or apartment, House/flat/room in backyard, Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat

⁷ The name changes in some EA types (including 'Informal settlement EA' changing to 'Informal residential EA') are due to a change in terminology and not a change in methodology

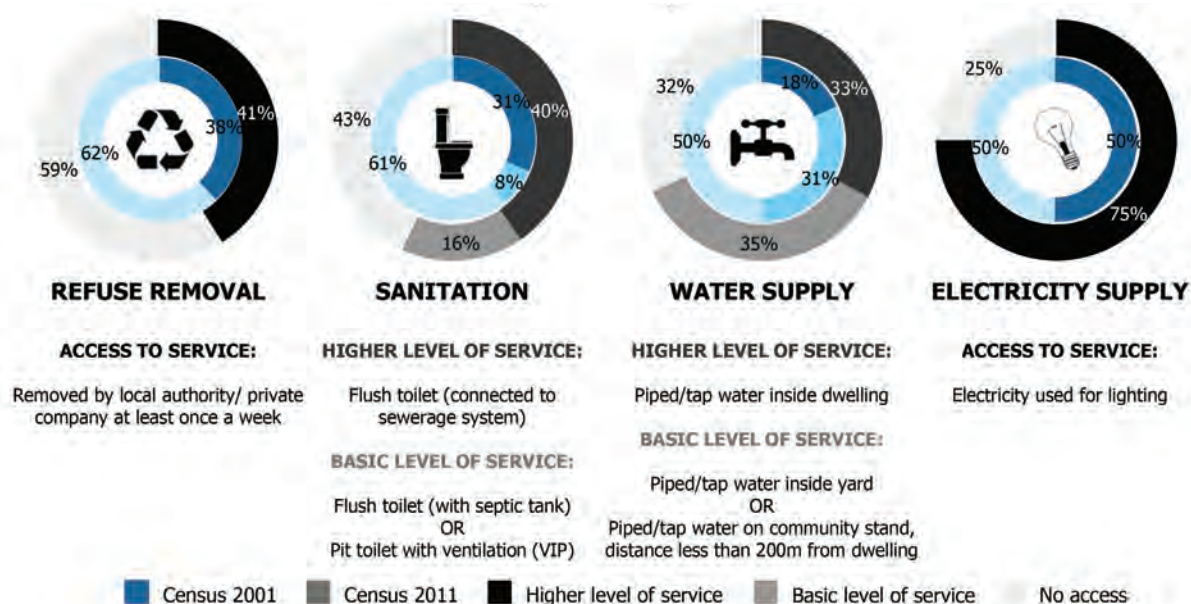
CHART 4 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE EASTERN CAPE



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Across the province, access to sanitation and piped water improved noticeably. Likewise, access to electricity increased from 50% of all households in 2001 to 75% in 2011.

CHART 5 ACCESS TO SERVICES IN THE EASTERN CAPE 2001 VS. 2011: ALL HOUSEHOLDS



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: There is no indication as to the location of the toilet (in the dwelling, in the yard, and so on)

Although census data indicates a shift towards rental accommodation for South Africa as a whole, this trend is not as apparent in the Eastern Cape. In 2001 roughly 12% of households in the Eastern Cape rented their primary dwellings. This had increased only slightly to 15% in 2011.

TABLE 4 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE EASTERN CAPE: TENURE STATUS BY TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING							
Western Cape	Census 2001			Census 2011			
	Owned	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Owned	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other
Formal dwelling	60%	19%	22%	59%	20%	17%	4%
Traditional dwelling	63%	3%	35%	69%	3%	19%	9%
Shack in backyard	30%	35%	35%	33%	37%	25%	5%
Shack not in backyard	26%	7%	67%	38%	8%	47%	7%
Other	35%	21%	43%	44%	20%	22%	14%
Total	57%	12%	31%	60%	15%	19%	6%

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

The balance of the document will explore some of the key trends highlighted in this overview in more detail specifically with regard to informal settlements.

PART 4

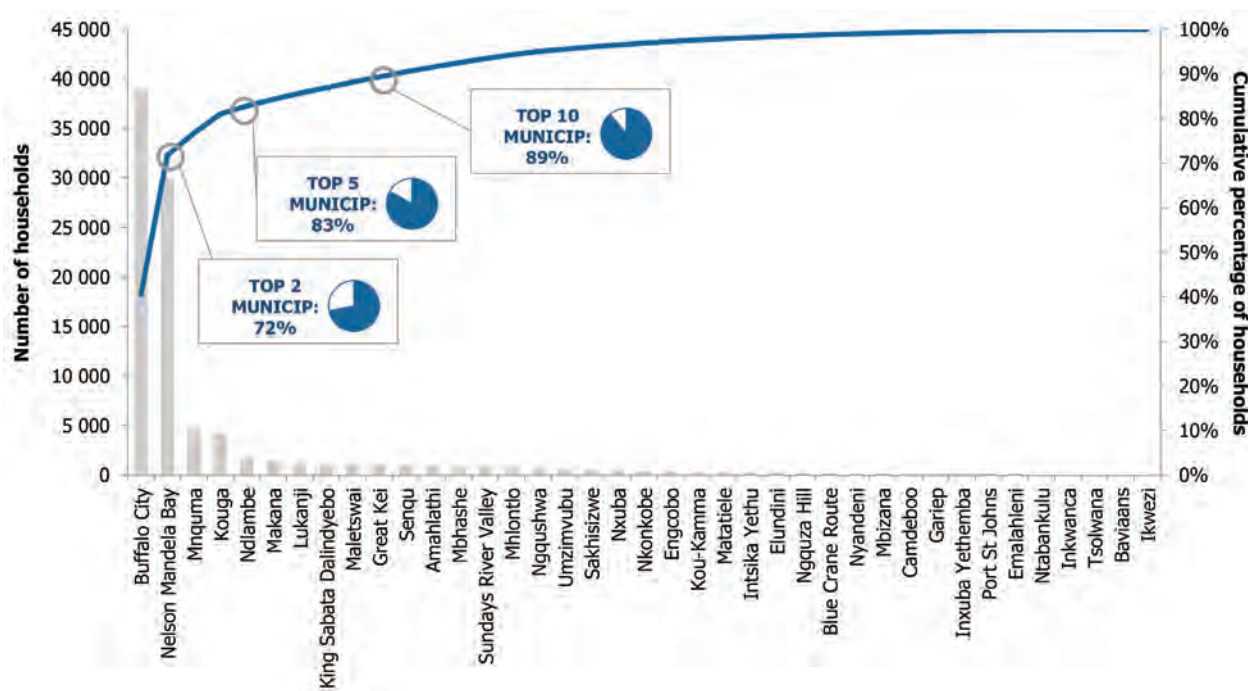
Number of households living in informal settlements in the Eastern Cape

The data indicates that there are a total of 95,983 households, containing 261,800 individuals who live in shacks not in backyards. As noted in the previous chapter, census data indicates that the number of households living in shacks not in backyards has decreased in the Eastern Cape.

Provincial statistics mask very different housing conditions, and significant shifts at a district and local municipality level. The data indicates that shacks not in backyards tend to be concentrated in key municipalities. The majority of households living in shacks not in backyards in the Eastern Cape can be found in the two metropolitan areas, namely Buffalo City and Nelson Mandela Bay. These two municipalities account for 72% of the province's households living in shacks not in backyards.⁸

CHART 6

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE WESTERN CAPE



⁸ An estimated 32% of all households in the Eastern Cape can be found in these two metropolitan areas

These two metropolitan areas also have the highest proportion of households who live in shacks not in backyards across the district municipalities in the province. Seventeen per cent of households in Buffalo City live in shacks not in backyards; for Nelson Mandela Bay this proportion is 9%. Together, shacks in backyards and shacks not in backyards accommodate less than 10% of all households in the province.

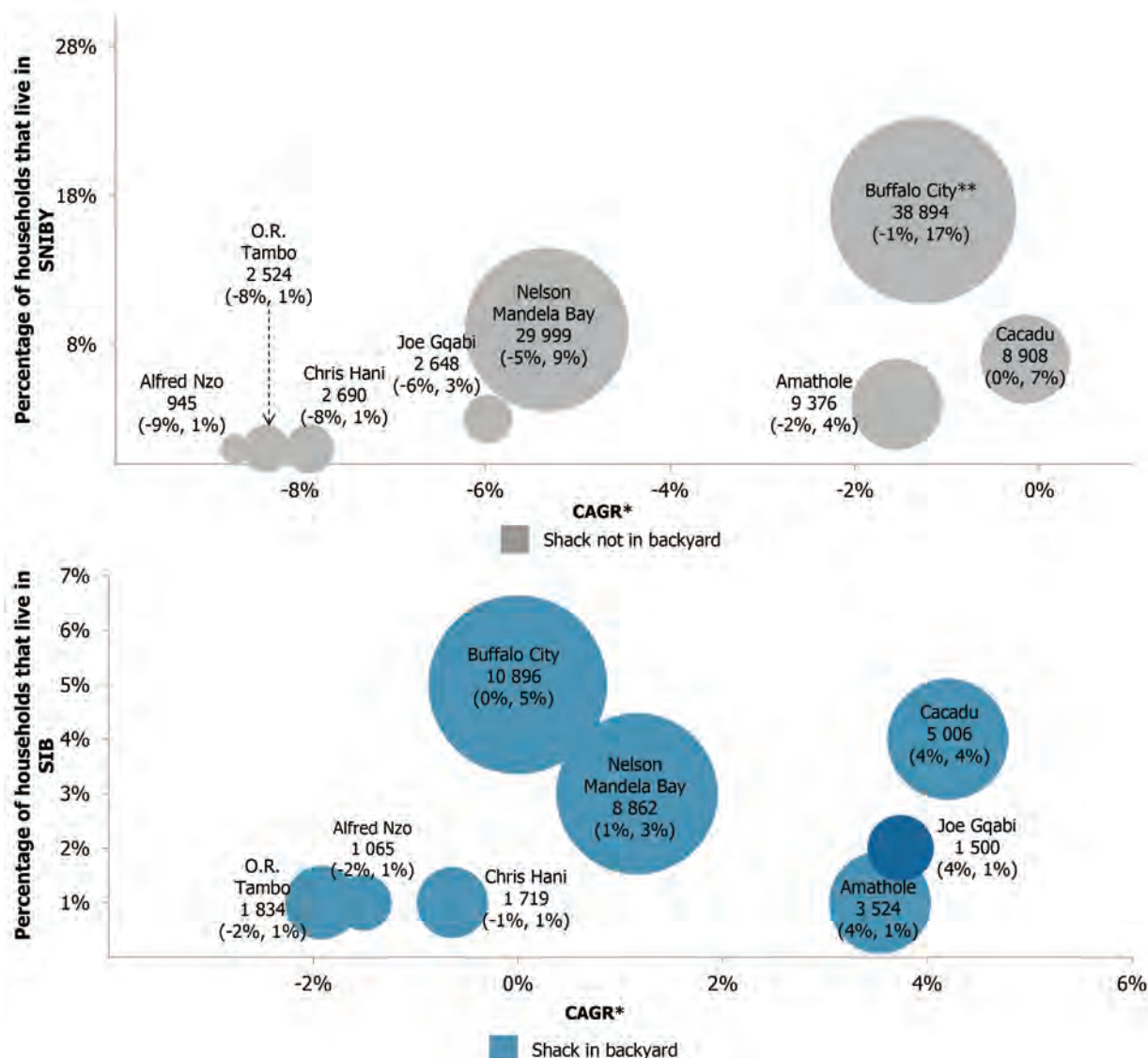
TABLE 5 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS IN THE EASTERN CAPE BY DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY				
Municipality	Shack not in a backyard		Shack in a backyard	
	Number of HH	Percentage of HH that live in SNIBY	Number of HH	Percentage of HH that live in SIB
Buffalo City	38 894	17%	10 896	5%
Nelson Mandela Bay	29 999	9%	8 862	3%
Amathole	9 376	4%	3 524	1%
Cacadu	8 908	7%	5 006	4%
Chris Hani	2 690	1%	1 719	1%
Joe Gqabi	2 648	3%	1 500	2%
O.R.Tambo	2 524	1%	1 834	1%
Alfred Nzo	945	1%	1 065	1%
Eastern Cape	95 983	6%	34 408	2%

Source: Census 2011

The number of households living in shacks not in backyards across all district municipalities in the province has declined, with the exception of the Cacadu district municipality where it has remained static. There has been positive growth in the majority of district municipalities with regards to households living in shacks in backyards, albeit off a relatively low base.

CHART 7

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS BY DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: GROWTH RATES



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: Bubble size represents total households 2011 in SNIBY or SIB. Labels in brackets (x%, y%) : x% refers to CAGR*, y% refers to households in SNIBY as a proportion of total households

Note: *Compound Annual Growth Rate

Note: ** Read as: Buffalo City district municipality had 38 894 households living in shacks not in backyards in 2011. This has declined by a rate of 1% compounded annually between 2001 and 2011. 17% of households in Buffalo City live in shacks not in backyards

According to the 2011 Census⁹, roughly 38% of households living in shacks not in backyards in the Eastern Cape regard themselves as owners, with 47% who say they occupy the dwelling for free. There is no data to determine whether self-assessed ownership reflects formal status and if not, through what mechanisms the household has come to own the dwelling. Eight per cent of households say they rent their dwellings¹⁰.

⁹ In the questionnaire, the following statement is included with the question: "Refers to the main dwelling structure only and not to the land that it is situated on"

¹⁰ Seven per cent responded 'other' – there is no indication as to what this entails

PART 5

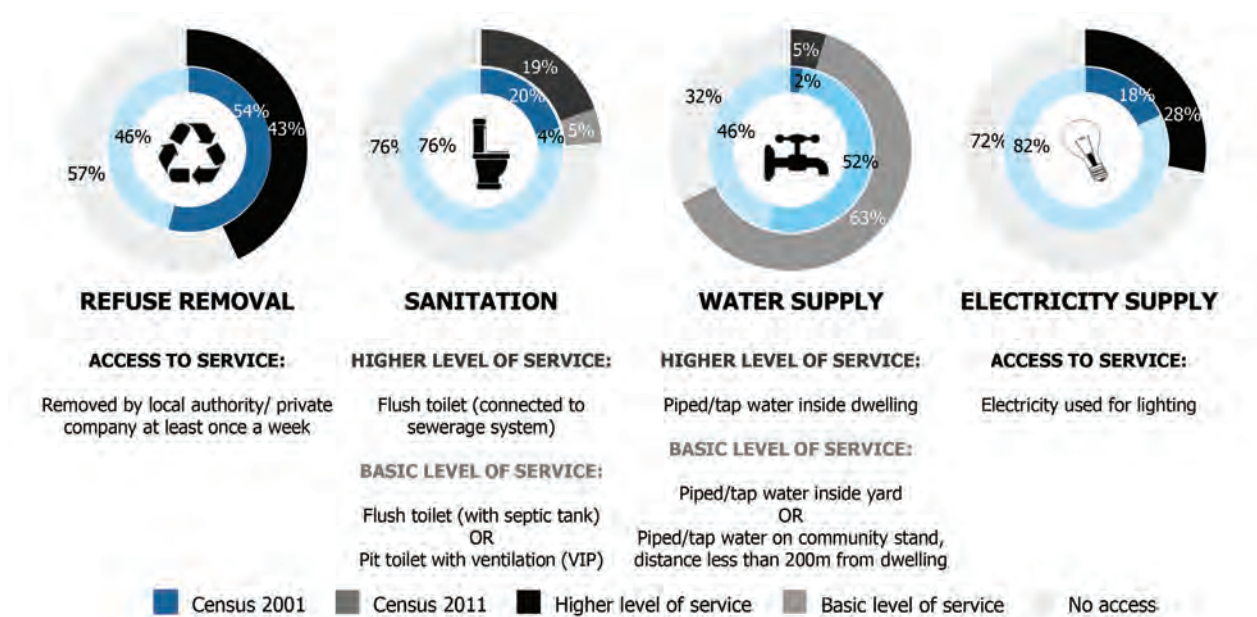
Profiling informal settlements in the Eastern Cape

5.1 Access to services

Access to water and sanitation services have been categorised into higher and basic levels of service. Current and historic levels of access are summarised below for households living in shacks not in backyards in the Eastern Cape. Access to sanitation and electricity is very low.

CHART 8

ACCESS TO SERVICES IN THE EASTERN CAPE 2001 VS. 2011: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS



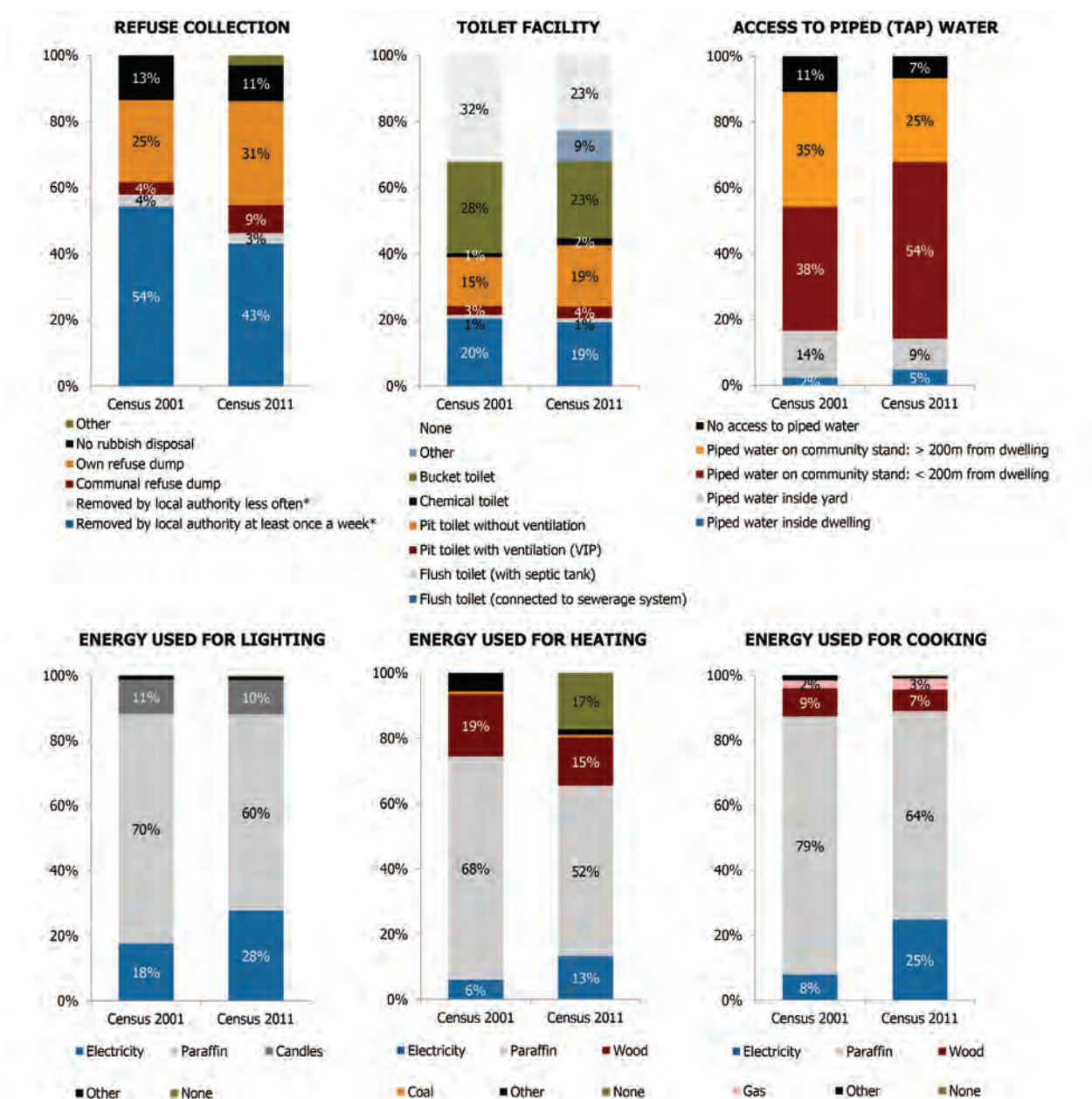
Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: There is no indication as to the location of the toilet (in the dwelling, in the yard, and so on)

By far the most significant improvements have been in access to piped water within 200 metres of the dwelling and access to electricity. However, access to refuse removal has declined while access to sanitation services has remained the same over the ten year period. More detailed data on the nature of services is summarised in the charts below.

CHART 9

ACCESS TO SERVICES IN THE EASTERN CAPE: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS

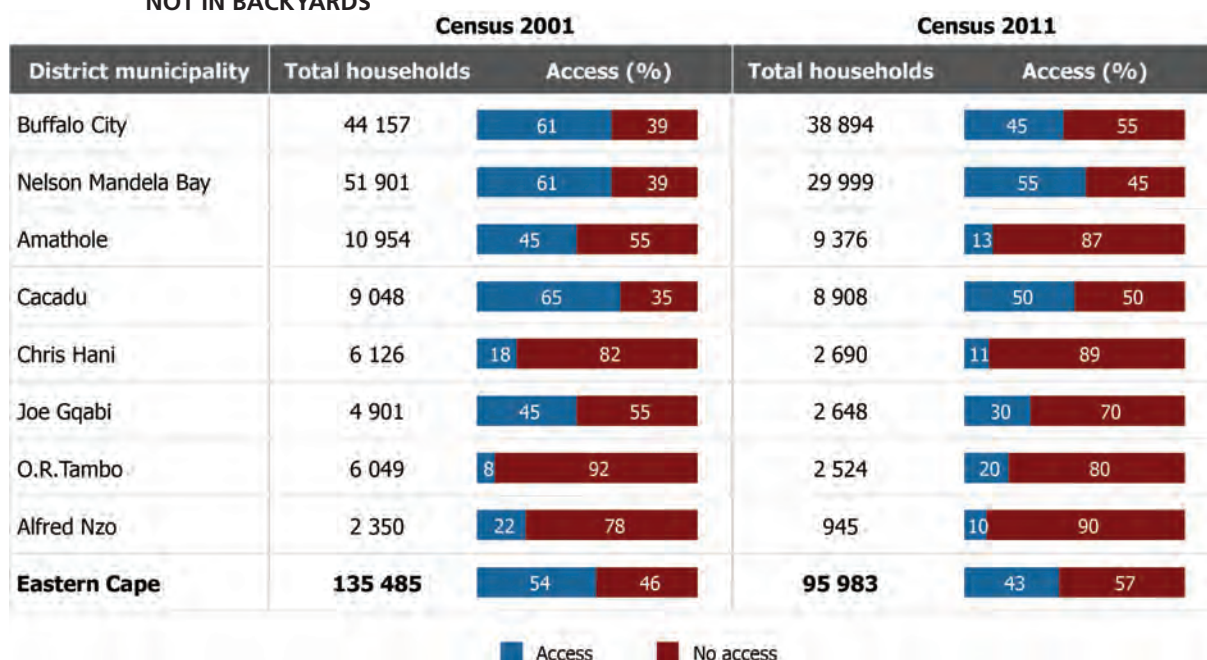


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

* In the Census 2011 these include refuse removed by private company

There are noticeable differences across the province in terms of levels of access and rates of change with regard to municipal services. Measured in terms of the proportion of households, access to refuse removal for those living in shacks not in backyards has declined noticeably in some areas.

CHART 10 ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL IN THE EASTERN CAPE: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS

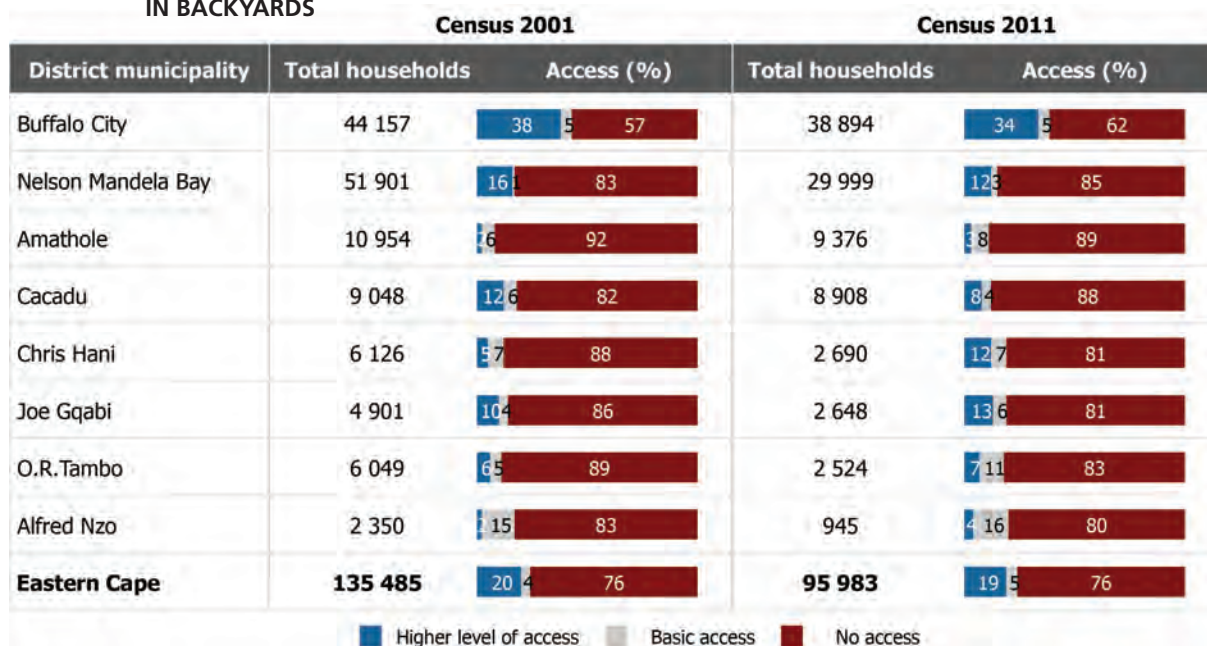


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: Access to refuse removal: Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week

For those living in shacks not in backyards in the Eastern Cape, access to sanitation remains low and has even declined in some areas. Buffalo City metropolitan municipality has the highest level of access to sanitation services, but even there over 60% of households who live in shacks not in backyards have no access to basic levels of sanitation services.

CHART 11 ACCESS TO SANITATION IN THE EASTERN CAPE: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS

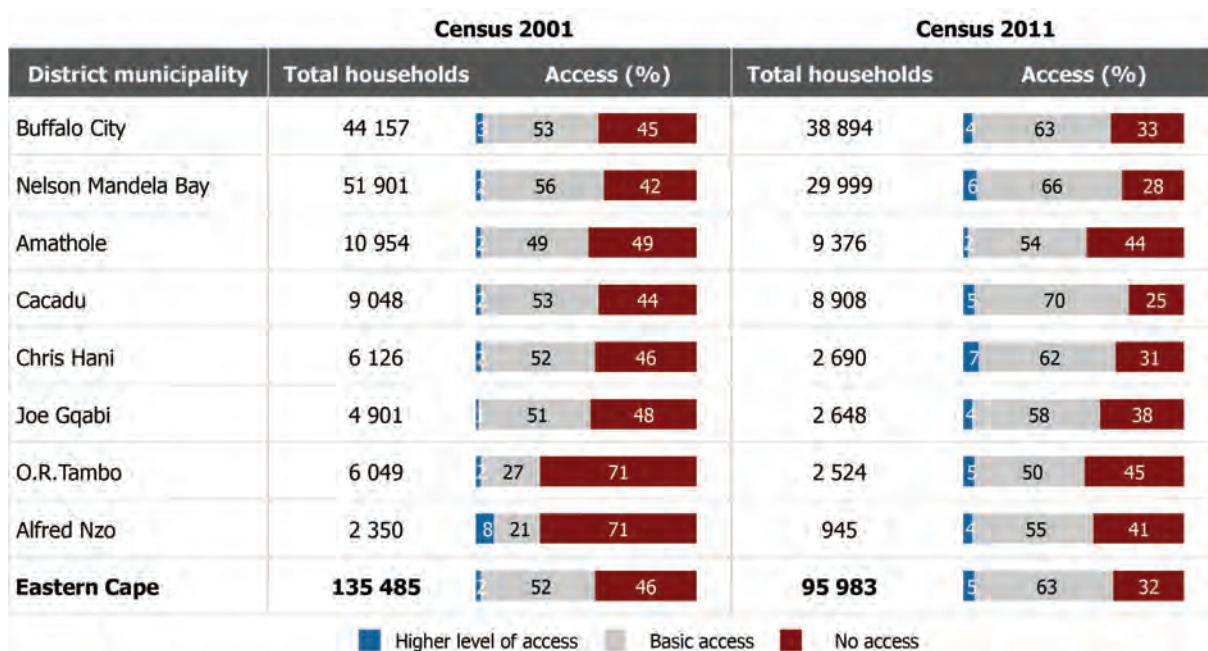


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: Higher levels of service: Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system); Basic levels of service: Flush toilet (with septic tank) / Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)

For those living in shacks not in backyards in the Eastern Cape, access to water has improved in all district municipalities since 2001. This is particularly the case in OR Tambo and Alfred Nzo.

CHART 12 ACCESS TO WATER IN THE EASTERN CAPE: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS

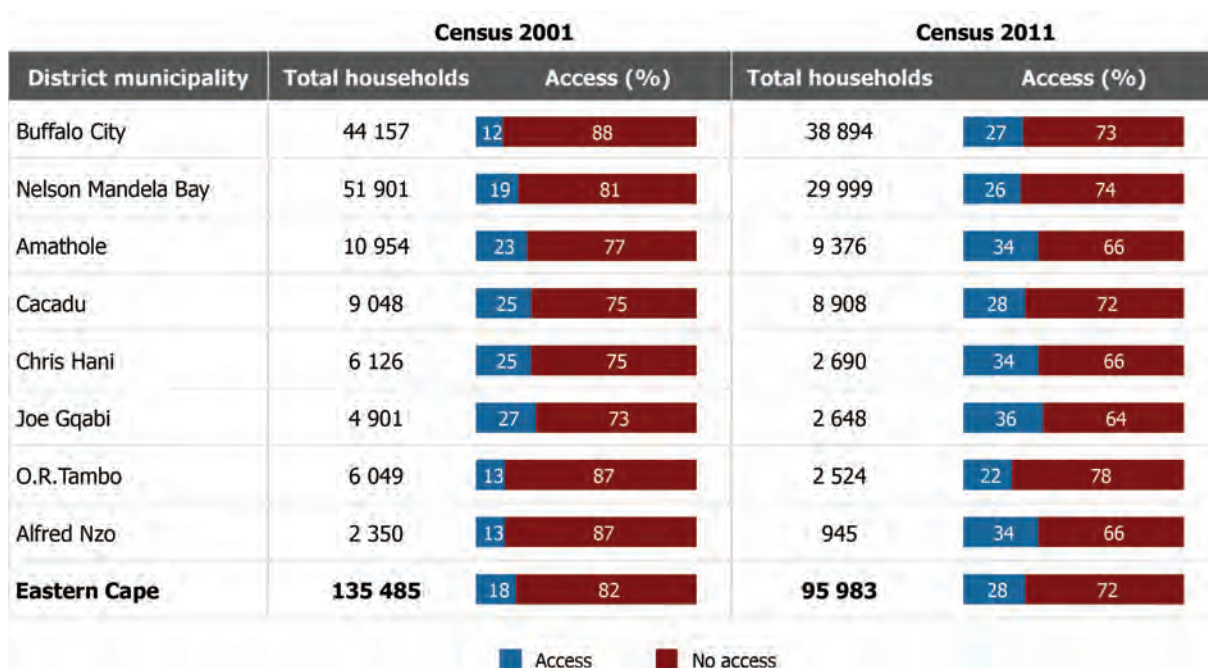


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: Higher levels of service: Piped (tap) water inside dwelling; Basic levels of service: Piped (tap) water inside yard / Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling

Access to electricity has improved in all district municipalities since 2001 for those living in shacks not in backyards. However, access remains low across the province

CHART 13 ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY IN THE EASTERN CAPE: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: Access to electricity: Use electricity for lighting

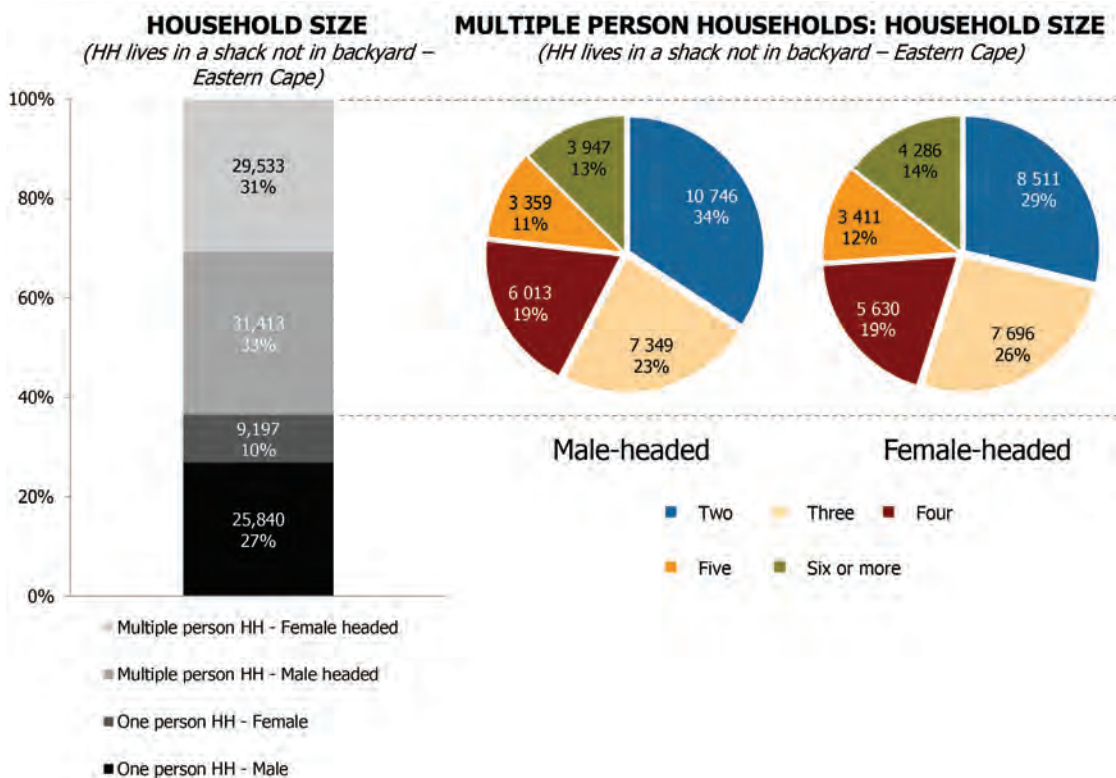
5.2 Household characteristics

The average household size for households who live in shacks not in backyards at 2.7 is lower than the provincial average of 3.5. This reflects the high proportion of one-person households who live in shacks not in backyards. Census 2011 indicates that roughly 37% of households who live in shacks not in backyards in the Eastern Cape are one-person households; for households in the province as a whole this proportion is 25%.

The size distribution of households living in shacks not in backyards from the census together with data on the gender of the head of the household is summarised below. Sixty per cent are male-headed. Of those households comprising more than one person, female-headed households are slightly larger.

CHART 14

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS IN THE EASTERN CAPE: SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, BY GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



Data on number of rooms in the dwelling together with data on the number of people who live in the household can be used to assess over-crowding. Assuming that dwellings that contain more than two individuals per room are over-crowded, 22% of all multi-person households who live in shacks not in backyards in the Eastern Cape live in over-crowded conditions. Female-headed multi-person households are more likely to be over-crowded than their male counterparts (25% versus 20%).

5.3 Children in informal settlements

Census 2011 data on children has only been released for EAs, and not by dwelling type. The analysis of children therefore focuses on informal residential EAs. Census data indicates that there are 77,972 children under the age of 18 who live in informal residential EAs accounting for 3% of all children in the Eastern Cape. There is a slight skew towards very young children in informal residential areas; 35% of all children are under the age of five, compared to 29% for the province as a whole.

TABLE 6 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP IN THE EASTERN CAPE				
Age group of children	Children in Informal residential EAs	Percentage	All children	Percentage
0 - 4	27 257	35%	767 216	29%
5 - 6	10 158	13%	315 152	12%
7 - 10	14 678	19%	528 611	20%
11 - 14	14 173	18%	556 512	21%
15 - 17	11 707	15%	456 042	17%
Total	77 972	100%	2 623 533	100%

Source: Census 2011

According to the census, 81% of children under the age of 15 in informal residential EAs in the Eastern Cape have both parents still living¹¹ (the corresponding proportion for the province as a whole is 74%¹²).

School attendance for those aged 7 to 17 living in informal residential EAs is high; 89% of children living in informal residential EAs in the Eastern Cape currently attend an educational institution. This proportion is not very different for the average across the province as a whole. Curiously attendance is higher in informal settlements for those between the ages of 11 and 14, but lower for those aged 15 to 17.

TABLE 7 CHILDREN AGED 7 - 17 YEARS IN THE EASTERN CAPE: ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION		
Children 7 - 17	Informal residential EA	All children
7 - 10	93%	94%
11 - 14	93%	84%
15 - 17	80%	86%
Total*	89%	92%

Source: Census 2011

Note: * Total school attendance aged 7 - 17. Census reports this for children aged 5 and up

¹¹ For children in the country as whole living in informal residential EAs this proportion is 81%

¹² For children in the country as a whole this proportion is 80%

5.4 Migration

Census 2011 contains data on how long individuals have lived in their current dwellings but analysis using the current variables available make this difficult to interpret. Nevertheless we can look at those individuals who moved into their current dwelling after 2001 and who currently reside in informal residential EAs (data on migration by type of dwelling is not available). Roughly 15% of all individuals who live in informal residential EAs moved between 2001 and 2011. The table below summarises findings in this regard.

TABLE 8 MIGRATION IN THE EASTERN CAPE	
Total number of people who moved between 2001 and 2011	762 760
Number of people who moved between 2001 and 2011 who live in informal EAs	35 579
Proportion of those who live in informal EAs who moved between 2001 and 2011	15%
Proportion of total who moved between 2001 and 2011 who live in informal EAs	5%
Provinces most moved from (informal EAs)	Eastern Cape (86%) Outside SA (3%)

Source: Census 2011

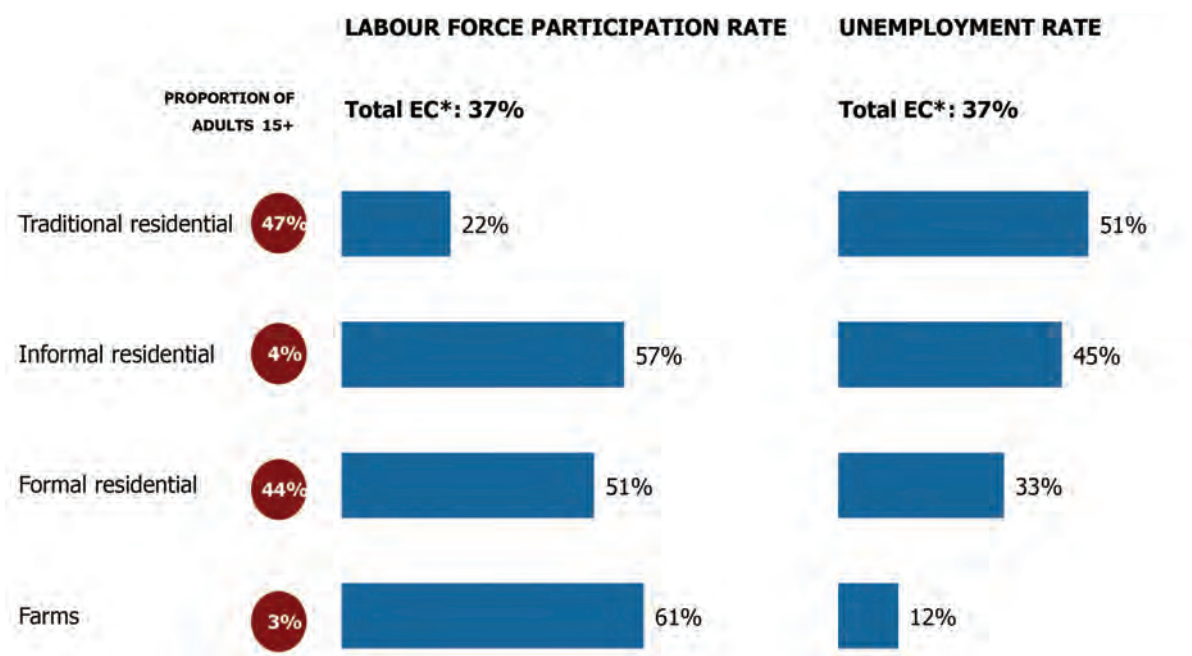
5.5 Employment and income

5.5.1 Employment

Census 2011 data on employment has only been released for EAs, and not by dwelling type. The analysis of employment therefore focuses on informal residential EAs. According to Census 2011, labour force participation rates are higher in informal residential EAs than in formal residential EAs and unemployment rates are noticeably higher. This is consistent with informal settlements acting as 'arrival cities' accommodating those seeking an entry point into the labour market.

CHART 15

ADULTS AGED 15+ IN THE EASTERN CAPE: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY TYPE OF ENUMERATION AREA



Source: Census 2011

Note: * Total EC also includes: Collective living quarters (1%), Vacant (1%), Commercial (0%), Industrial (0%), Small holdings (0%), Parks and recreation (0%). Brackets show proportion of adults 15+ living in EA type

On the whole, a lower proportion of employed adults living in informal residential EAs are employed in the formal sector compared to all employed adults.

TABLE 9

SECTOR OF WORK IN THE EASTERN CAPE: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED ADULTS 15+

	Formal Sector	Informal Sector	Private household	Don't know
Informal residential EA	64%	17%	16%	3%
All employed adults in province	72%	14%	12%	2%

Source: Census 2011

There is no data on the specific industries of employment.

Education levels are noticeably lower for adults aged 15 or older who live in informal residential EAs than for adults in the province as a whole. Seventy one per cent of employed adults living in informal EAs in the Eastern Cape do not have a matric.

TABLE 10

ADULTS 15+ IN THE EASTERN CAPE: EDUCATION LEVEL BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Informal residential EA					All adults				
	No schooling	Less than Matric	Matric	Technikon, University or other post matric	Other	No schooling	Less than Matric	Matric	Technikon, University or other post matric	Other
Employed	3%	68%	23%	5%	0%	3%	47%	29%	20%	1%
Unemployed	3%	76%	18%	2%	0%	4%	69%	23%	4%	0%
Discouraged work-seeker	4%	78%	17%	2%	0%	6%	75%	17%	2%	0%
Other not economically active	6%	76%	12%	2%	3%	8%	72%	12%	3%	5%
Total adults 15+	6%	73%	17%	3%	1%	9%	64%	17%	7%	3%

Source: Census 2011

5.5.2 Income

According to the 2011 Census 47% of households living in shacks not in backyards earn less than R800 per month. However the quality of census data on household income is relatively poor. Each respondent is asked to report their individual income in one of twelve fairly wide bands¹³. Household income as reported by the Census is a derived variable, calculated by adding together the individual incomes of all members of the household¹⁴. A far more detailed source of data on incomes is the IES¹⁵. That data source indicates that 28% of households living in shacks not in backyards earned less than R800 in 2011. However, a limitation of the IES is its sample frame, which is drawn from the Census 2001. The data source may well contain a bias towards older more established informal settlements, which may contain a higher earning sample of households. A further limitation of the IES is the small sample size; for that survey there are a total of 99 households who live in shacks not in backyards in the Eastern Cape.

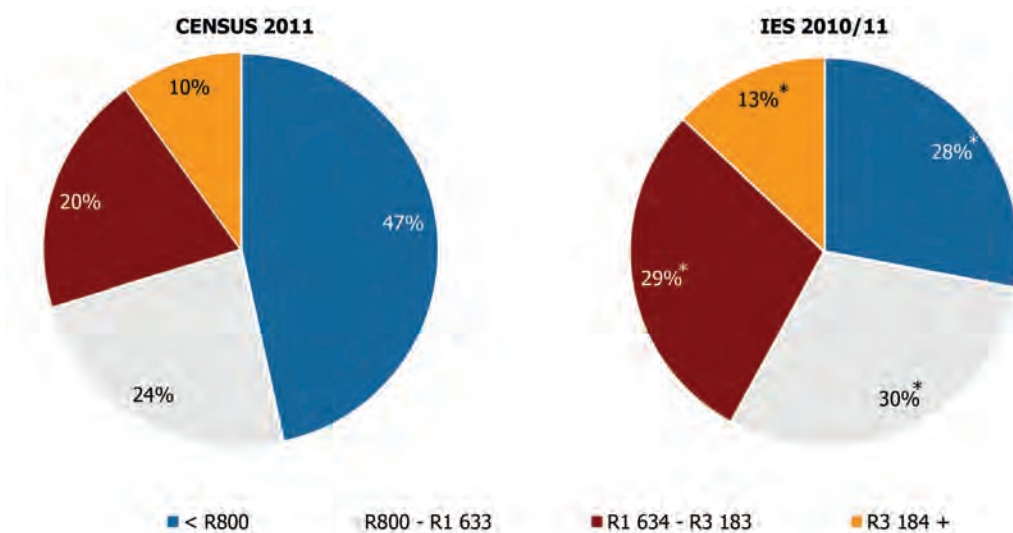
¹³ "What is the income category that best describes the gross monthly or annual income of (name) before deductions and including all sources of income? (e.g. Social grants, UIF, remittances, rentals, investments, sales or products, services, etc.)"

¹⁴ As individual incomes were recorded in intervals rather than exact amounts, a fixed amount was allocated to each range in order to calculate household income. This is summarised in the appendix

¹⁵ Analysis of income in the IES excludes imputed rentals for housing

CHART 16

HOUSEHOLD LIVES IN A SHACK NOT IN BACKYARD IN THE EASTERN CAPE: MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME¹⁶



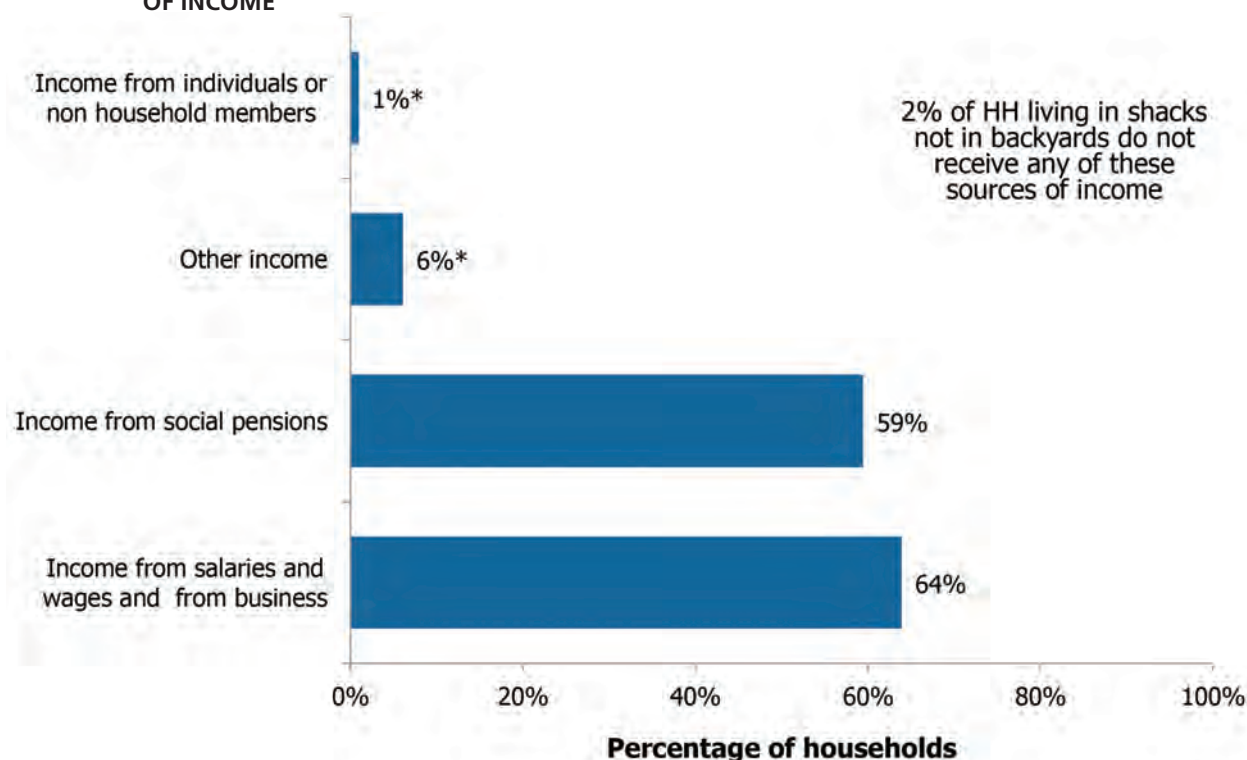
Source: Census 2011, IES 2010/11 (* less than 40 observations)

According to the IES, 88% of households in shacks not in backyards in the province have a household income of less than R3 500 per month.

The IES indicates that the primary income source for households living in shacks not in backyards in the province is salaries/wages. Around 59% receive government grants.

CHART 17

HOUSEHOLD LIVES IN A SHACK NOT IN BACKYARD IN THE EASTERN CAPE: SOURCES OF INCOME



Source: IES 2010/11 (* less than 40 observations)

¹⁶ In the IES 2010/11 for the province as a whole, these proportions are: < R800 (22%), R800 - R1 633 (25%), R1 634 - R3 183 (20%), R3 184 - R6 366 (13%), R6 367 + (20%). In the Census 2011 they are: < R800 (31%), R800 - R1 633 (23%), R1 634 - R3 183 (20%), R3 184 - R6 366 (10%), R6 367 + (16%)

5.6 Housing waiting lists and subsidy housing

There is no data available in the census on housing waiting lists and subsidy housing. According to the 2011 GHS, nearly two thirds (65%) of households in shacks not in backyards in the Eastern Cape have at least one member on the waiting list for an RDP or state subsidised house. Data from the same survey can be used to quantify the number of households who live in shacks not in backyards that might be eligible to obtain a subsidised house. Criteria include a household income of less than R3 500 per month, a household size of more than one individual, not having another dwelling, and no previous housing subsidy received. Using these criteria, around 55% of households living in shacks not in backyards in the province appear to qualify for subsidy housing.

PART 6

Profiling informal settlements in Nelson Mandela Bay

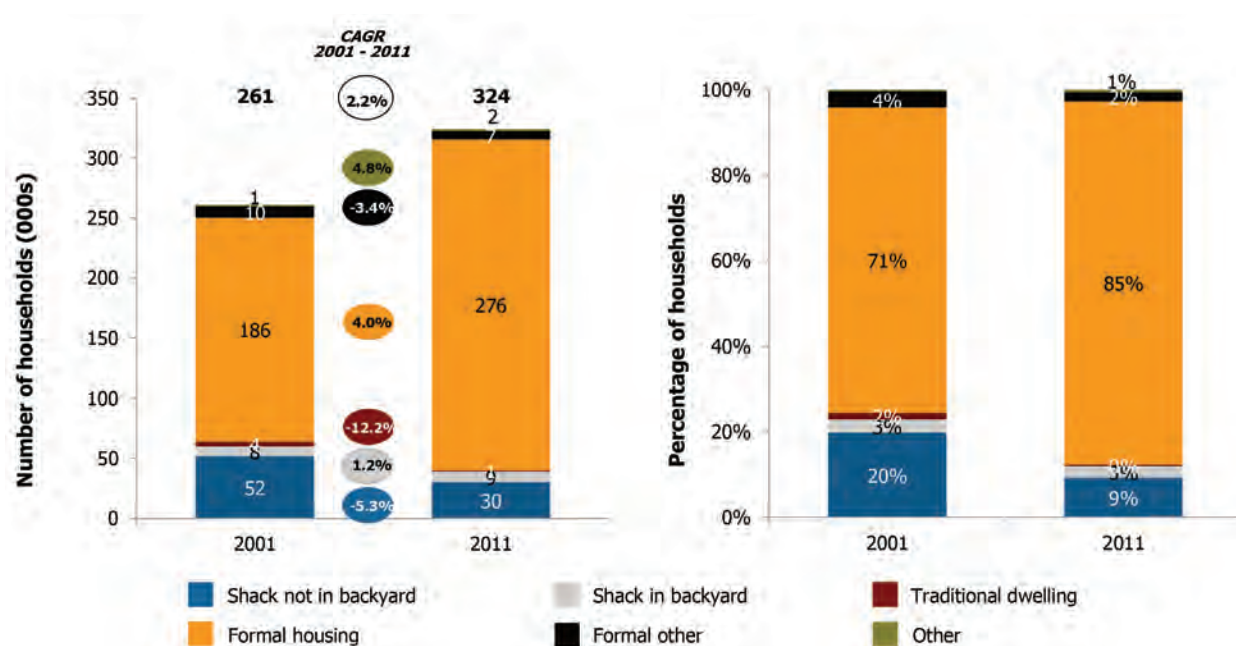
Data summarised for Nelson Mandela Bay focuses mainly on household level data. Data for individuals in the municipality has been included in the appendix.

6.1 Number of households

According to the Census there has been a significant increase in the number of households living in formal dwellings in Nelson Mandela Bay since 2001¹⁷, while the number of households living in shacks not in backyards has declined significantly.

In 2001 75% of households lived in formal dwellings. By 2011 this had increased to 87%. The proportion of households living in shacks not in backyards has declined significantly from 20% in 2001 to 9% in 2011.

CHART 18 TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING IN NELSON MANDELA BAY



¹⁷ Formal dwelling contains: House or brick/concrete structure on a separate stand or yard, Town / cluster / semi-detached house, Flat or apartment, House/flat/room in backyard, Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat

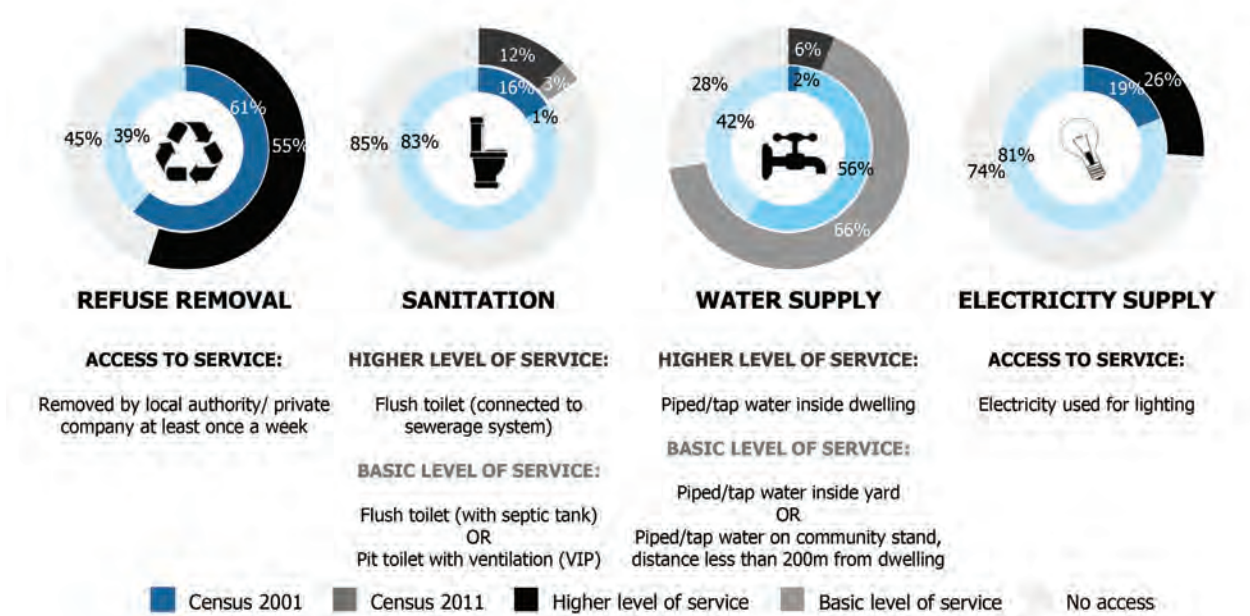
According to the 2011 Census, roughly 46% of households living in shacks not in backyards in Nelson Mandela Bay say they occupy the dwelling for free while 37% regard themselves as owners. Five per cent of households say they rent their dwellings¹⁸.

6.2 Access to services

Access to water and sanitation services have been categorised into higher and basic levels of service. Current and historic levels of access are summarised below for households living in shacks not in backyards in Nelson Mandela Bay.

CHART 19

ACCESS TO SERVICES IN NELSON MANDELA BAY 2001 VS. 2011: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

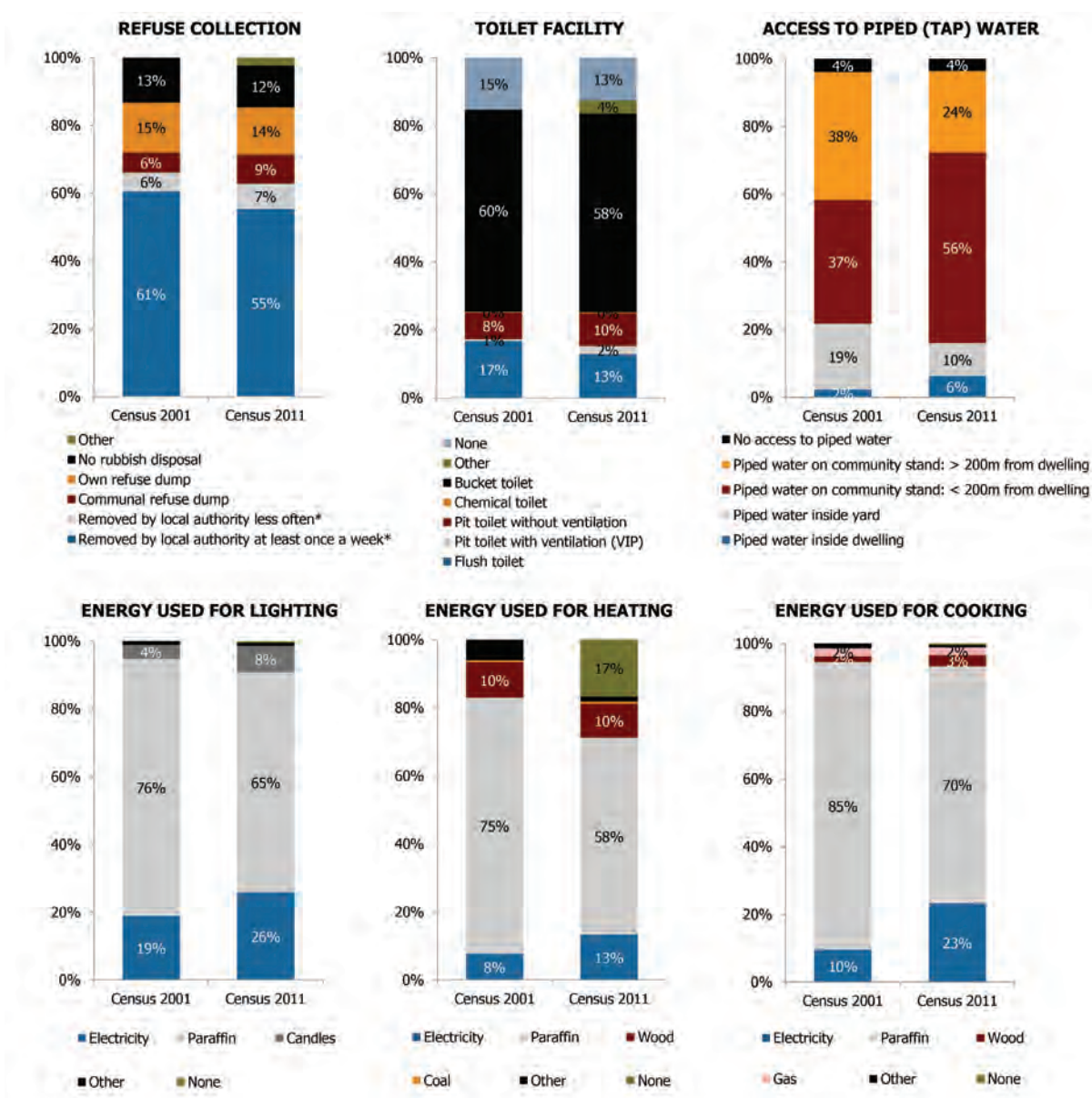
Note: There is no indication as to the location of the toilet (in the dwelling, in the yard, and so on)

¹⁸ Eleven per cent responded 'other'

There have been some improvements in services for those who live in shacks not in backyards, particularly access to piped water within 200 metres of the dwelling. Use of electricity for lighting has increased from 19% in 2001 to 26% in 2011, although access to sanitation and refuse removal has declined. More detailed data on the nature of services is summarised in the charts below.

CHART 20

ACCESS TO SERVICES IN NELSON MANDELA BAY: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

* In the Census 2011 these include refuse removed by private company

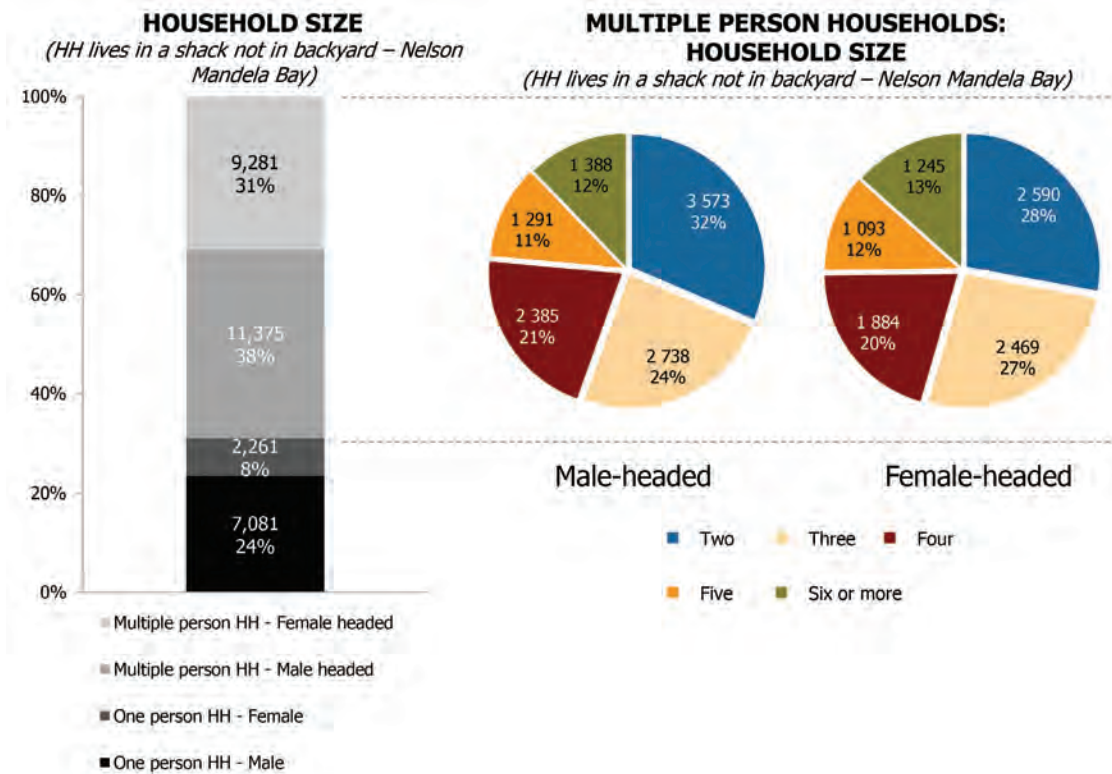
6.3 Household characteristics

The average household size for households who live in shacks not in backyards in Nelson Mandela Bay at 2.8 is slightly lower than the metropolitan average of 3.4. This reflects the high proportion of one-person households who live in shacks not in backyards. Census 2011 indicates that roughly 31% of households who live in shacks not in backyards in Nelson Mandela Bay are one-person households; for households in the metro as a whole this proportion is 20%.

The size distribution of households living in shacks not in backyards from the census together with data on the gender of the head of the household is summarised below. Sixty two per cent are male-headed. Of those households comprising more than one person, female-headed households are slightly larger.

CHART 21

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS IN NELSON MANDELA BAY: SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, BY GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



Source: Census 2011

PART 7

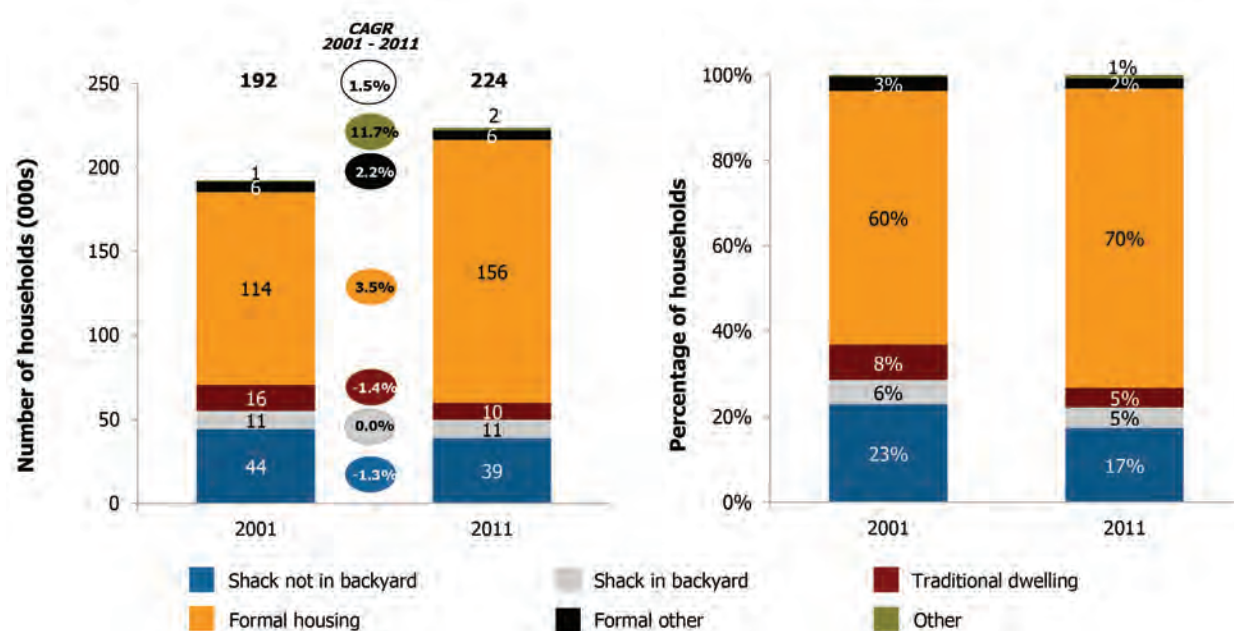
Profiling informal settlements in Buffalo City

Data summarised for Buffalo City focuses mainly on household level data. Data for individuals in the municipality has been included in the appendix.

7.1 Number of households

According to the Census there has been a significant increase in the number of households living in formal dwellings in Buffalo City since 2001. The number living in shacks not in backyards has declined, while the number living in shacks in backyards has remained constant.

CHART 22 TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING IN BUFFALO CITY



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: Formal housing contains: House or brick/concrete structure on a separate stand or yard, Town / cluster / semi-detached house, Flat or apartment. Formal other contains: House/flat/room in backyard, Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat

According to the 2011 Census, over half of all households living in shacks not in backyards in Buffalo City say they occupy the dwelling for free. A third regard themselves as owners. Seven per cent of households say they rent their dwellings¹⁹.

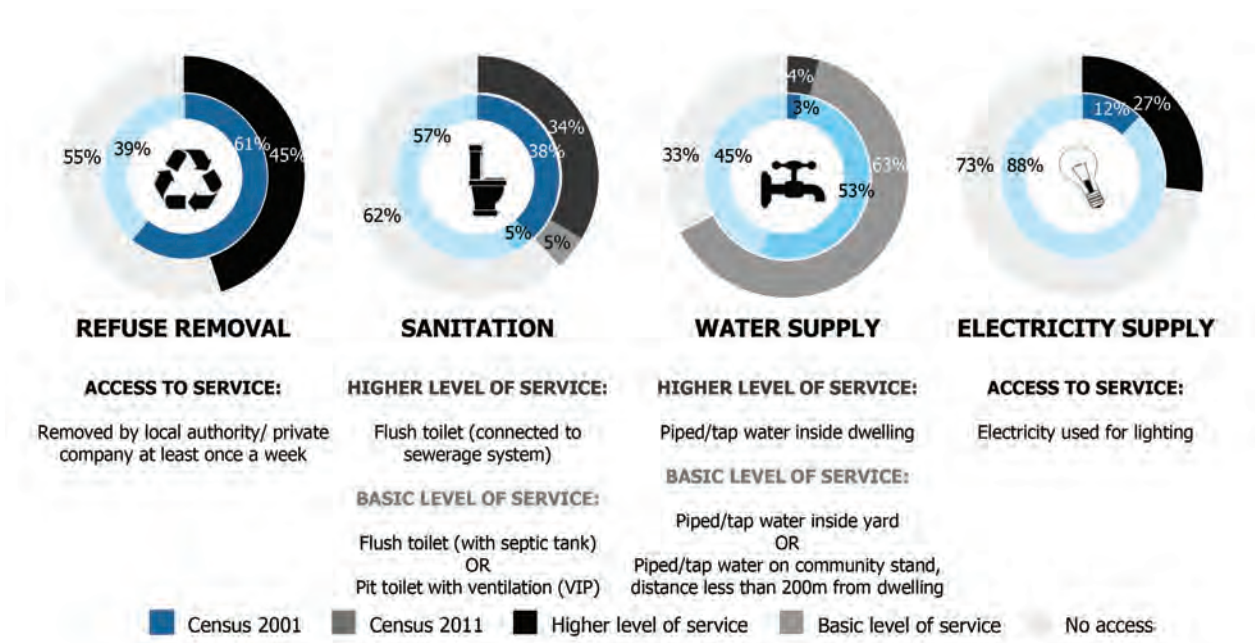
¹⁹ Six per cent responded 'other'

7.2 Access to services

Access to water and sanitation services have been categorised into higher and basic levels of service. Current and historic levels of access are summarised below for households living in shacks not in backyards in Buffalo City.

CHART 23

ACCESS TO SERVICES IN BUFFALO CITY 2001 VS. 2011: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS



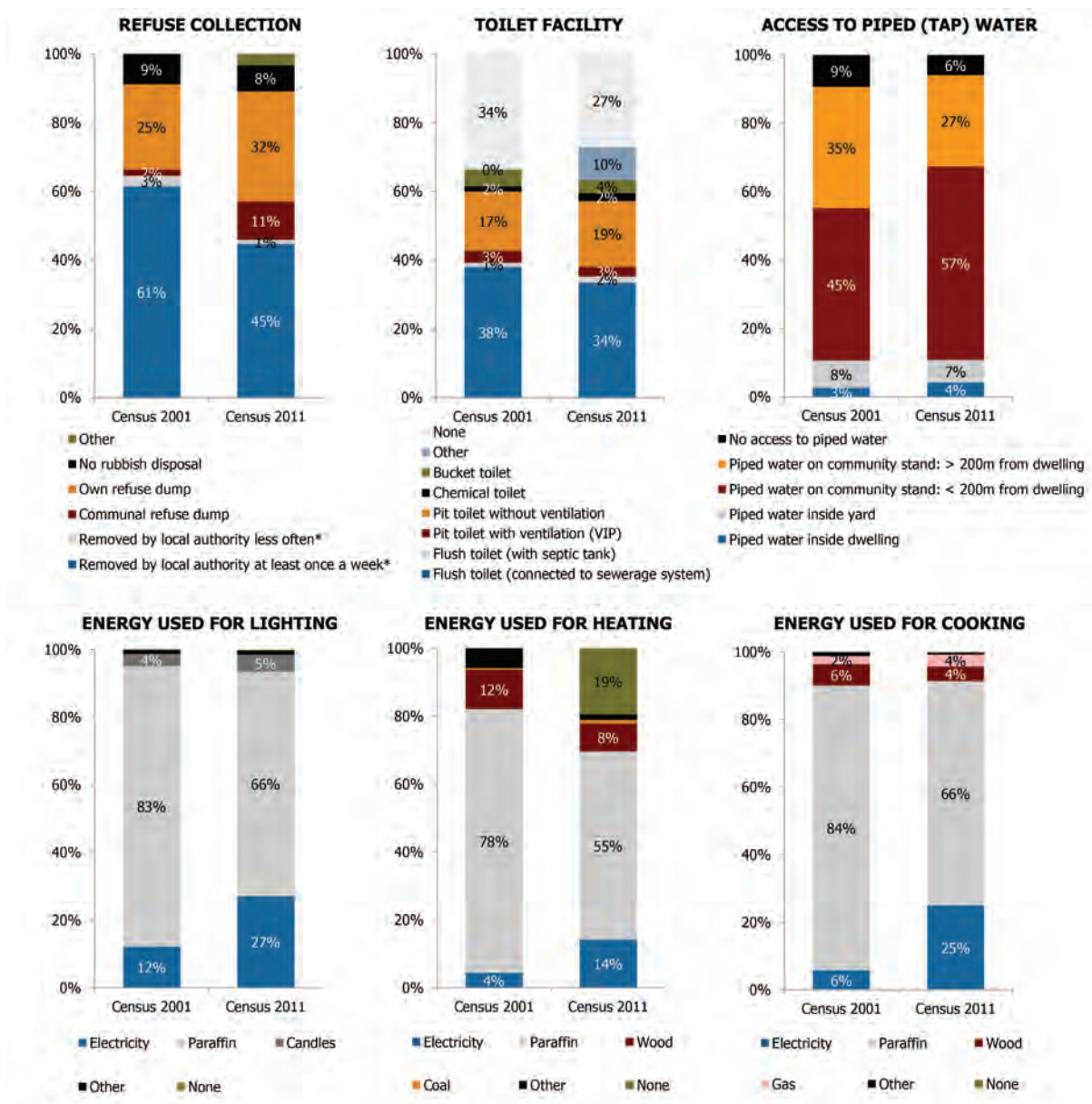
Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: There is no indication as to the location of the toilet (in the dwelling, in the yard, and so on)

There have been some improvements in services for those who live in shacks not in backyards, particularly access to piped water within 200 metres from the dwelling and use of electricity for lighting. Access to refuse removal and sanitation has declined since 2001. More detailed data on the nature of services is summarised in the charts below.

CHART 24

ACCESS TO SERVICES IN BUFFALO CITY: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

* In the Census 2011 these include refuse removed by private company

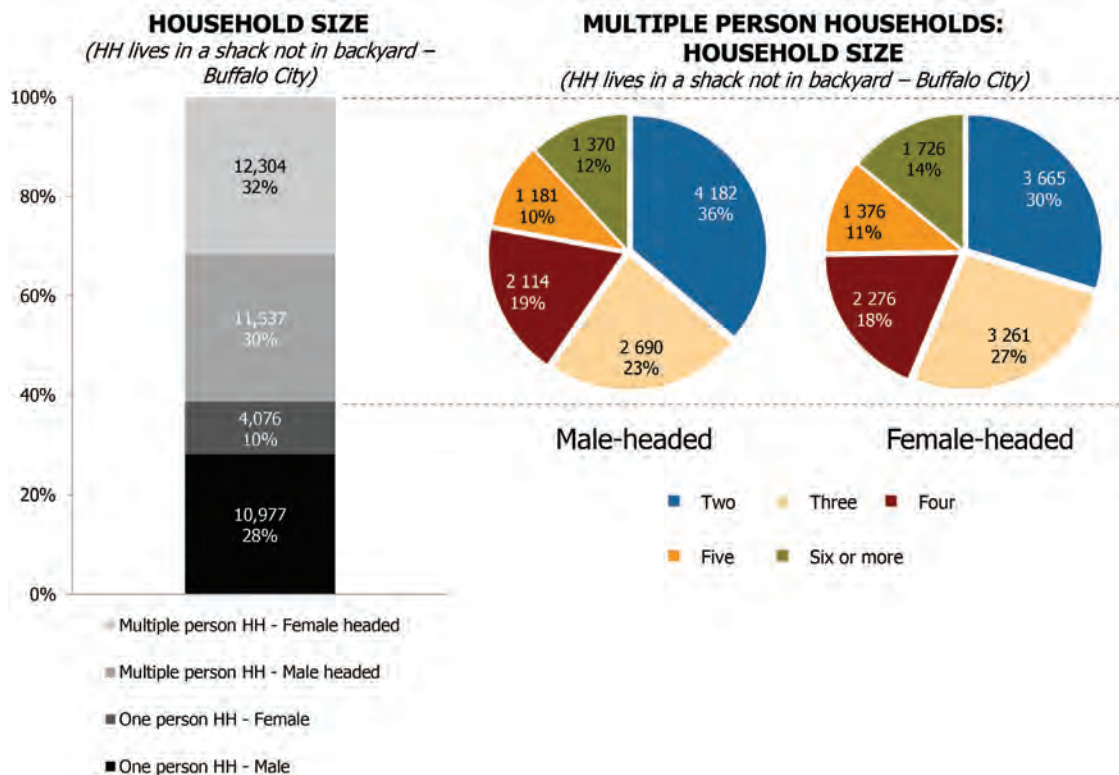
7.3 Household characteristics

The average household size for households who live in shacks not in backyards in Buffalo City at 2.6 is slightly lower than the metropolitan average of 3.1. This reflects the high proportion of one-person households who live in shacks not in backyards. Census 2011 indicates that roughly 39% of households who live in shacks not in backyards in Buffalo City are one-person households; for households in the metro as a whole this proportion is 28%.

The size distribution of households living in shacks not in backyards from the census together with data on the gender of the head of the household is summarised below. Fifty eight per cent are male-headed. Of those households comprising more than one person, female-headed households are slightly larger.

CHART 25

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS IN BUFFALO CITY: SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, BY GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



Source: Census 2011

PART 8

Other non-survey data sources

Other non-survey data sources have been explored, including the Housing Development Agency, Eskom and other providers of data. Additionally, data is available from Nelson Mandela Bay as well as Buffalo City.

8.1 Land and Property Spatial Information System (LaPsis)

LaPsis, an online system developed by the HDA, builds on data gathered by the NDHS and overlays onto it land and property data including cadastre, ownership, title documents and deeds (from the Deeds Office), administrative boundaries (from the Demarcation Board) and points of interest from service providers such as AfriGIS²⁰. The informal settlements layer was last updated in November 2011. The data indicates there are 357 informal settlements in the Eastern Cape; none of these have a household or shack count.

8.2 Eskom's Spot Building Count (also known as the Eskom Dwelling Layer)

Eskom has mapped and classified structures in South Africa using image interpretation and manual digitisation of high resolution satellite imagery. Where settlements are too dense to determine the number of structures given the resolution of the satellite imagery the area is categorised as a 'Dense Informal' area. These areas are often informal settlements although Eskom does not have a specific definition in that regard. Identifiable dwellings and building structures are mapped by points while dense informal settlements are mapped by polygons. The dataset was last updated in November 2011.

Data provided by Eskom revealed 135 polygons categorised as Dense Informal in the Eastern Cape, covering a total area of 10 square kilometres.

8.3 Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC)

CORC is an NGO that operates in all provinces across the country, with the aim of providing support to "networks of communities to mobilise themselves around their own resources and capacities"²¹. In order to provide a fact base to enable communities to develop a strategy and negotiate with the State with regard to service provision and upgrading, CORC profiles informal settlements and undertakes household surveys. These surveys have been conducted in areas across the country by community members in these settlements. Community members are trained by CORC and are provided with a basic stipend to enable them to do their work. Improvements are

²⁰ AfriGIS was given informal settlements data by the provincial departments of housing to create the map layers

²¹ See <http://www.sasdialliance.org.za/about-corc/>

made to questionnaires using community consultation and professional verification. This ensures that comprehensive and relevant data is collected. CORC also gathers other settlement level data on service provision including the number and type of toilets and taps. A list of settlements that have been enumerated recently in the Eastern Cape is summarised below, together with household and population estimates.

TABLE 1.1 ENUMERATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS BY CORC IN THE EASTERN CAPE			
Name of settlement	Date of enumeration	Number of households	Population
Kliprand	2009	400	1 209
Extension 32	2010	270	1 009
Riemvasmaak	2010	314	932

8.4 Municipal data: Nelson Mandela Bay

According to the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality²², "An informal settlement refers to one or more shacks constructed on land with or without the consent of the owner of the land or the person in charge of the land. In some settlements no formal layouts have been approved whilst in others there are formal sites. Services are communal in nature."

The municipality has a GIS unit that uses aerial photographs to identify and determine the number of informal settlements. Latest photography is from 2009. The number of dwellings in these settlements is established through physical counts of structures in the settlements. Socio-economic surveys were then administered, covering access to services (water, refuse removal, electricity, etc.) as well as other characteristics including age, marital status, employment, disability, pensioners, and household size.

The Municipality reports a total housing backlog of 71,411 units with 22,411 of these in informal settlements and 49,000 backyard shacks. There are 81 informal settlements in the municipality²³.

8.5 Municipal data: Buffalo City

According to the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality²⁴, informal settlements are:

- "Areas where groups of housing units have been constructed on land that the occupants have no legal claim to, or occupy illegally;
- Unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing)"

The municipality undertook an Informal Settlement Study over the period September 2010 to November 2011. The municipality estimates a total of 40,365 shacks housing a population of approximately 155,080 located in 154 informal settlements within urban Buffalo City areas.

²² Simiselo Nogampula, Director Human Settlements at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality

²³ Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality, Draft Integrated Development Plan 2011-2016, 12th Edition, 2013/14 Financial year

²⁴ Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan 2012/13

8.6 Summary of estimates

Nelson Mandela Bay is the only district municipality in the Eastern Cape where estimates of the total number of informal settlements from both LaPsis and the municipality can be compared. Nelson Mandela Bay district municipality's estimate of the number of informal settlements in the metro at 81 is higher than the LaPsis estimate of 50.

TABLE 12 NUMBER OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
	Number of informal settlements	
	LaPsis 2011: Informal settlements atlas	Municipal estimates 2011
Alfred Nzo	8	
Amathole	184	
Buffalo City		154
Cacadu	2	
Chris Hani	84	
Nelson Mandela Bay	50	81
O.R.Tambo	28	
Joe Gqabi	1	
Eastern Cape	357	

Note: According to Eskom's Spot Building Count last updated in November 2011, there are 135 polygons in the Eastern Cape classified as "Dense Informal"

Note: Buffalo City recently underwent a transition from a local municipality (in Amathole District) to a metropolitan municipality, taking effect immediately after the 2011 local government elections

Municipal estimates of the total number of shacks, derived primarily from shack counts, align well with Census data on the number of households living in shacks not in backyards for Buffalo City. However municipal estimates of 22,000 households in informal settlements in Nelson Mandela Bay are lower than the Census estimate of 30,000 households living in shacks not in backyards.

TABLE 13 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS/SHACKS IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS				
	Number of households in informal settlements			Shacks in informal settlements
	Census 2011: HH in shacks not in backyards	Census 2011: HH in informal residential EAs	Municipal estimates 2011	Municipal estimates 2011
Alfred Nzo	945	1 437		
Amathole	9 376	6 211		
Buffalo City	38 894	33 539		40 365
Cacadu	8 908	3 731		
Chris Hani	2 690	7 107		
Nelson Mandela Bay	29 999	22 583	22 411	
O.R.Tambo	2 524	2 511		
Joe Gqabi	2 648	1 624		
Eastern Cape	95 983	78 743		

Note: Buffalo City recently underwent a transition from a local municipality (in Amathole District) to a metropolitan municipality, taking effect immediately after the 2011 local government elections

PART 9

Appendix: Municipal data on children and employment

9.1 Nelson Mandela Bay

Children in informal settlements:

TABLE 14 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP IN NELSON MANDELA BAY				
Age group of children	Children in Informal residential EAs	Percentage	All children	Percentage
0 - 4	8 252	35%	110 406	31%
5 - 6	3 254	14%	43 648	12%
7 - 10	4 556	20%	70 283	20%
11 - 14	4 160	18%	69 933	20%
15 - 17	3 087	13%	57 720	16%
Total	23 310	100%	351 990	100%

Source: Census 2011

TABLE 15 CHILDREN AGED 7 - 17 YEARS IN NELSON MANDELA BAY: ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION		
Children 7 - 17	Informal residential EA	All children
7 - 10	95%	94%
11 - 14	94%	94%
15 - 17	82%	86%
Total*	91%	92%

Source: Census 2011

Note: * Total school attendance aged 7 - 17. Census reports this for children aged 5 and up

Employment:

TABLE 16 EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS IN NELSON MANDELA BAY: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR ADULTS AGED 15+		
	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate
Informal residential EA	61%	49%
All adults in province	53%	37%

Source: Census 2011

TABLE 17 SECTOR OF WORK IN NELSON MANDELA BAY: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED ADULTS 15+				
	Formal Sector	Informal Sector	Private household	Don't know
Informal residential EA	66%	13%	17%	3%
All employed adults in province	79%	9%	10%	2%

Source: Census 2011

9.2 Buffalo City

Children in informal settlements:

TABLE 18 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP IN BUFFALO CITY				
Age group of children	Children in Informal residential EAs	Percentage	All children	Percentage
0 - 4	10 946	37%	77 503	33%
5 - 6	3 954	13%	29 980	13%
7 - 10	5 394	18%	46 442	19%
11 - 14	5 091	17%	45 390	19%
15 - 17	4 496	15%	38 928	16%
Total	29 881	100%	238 243	100%

Source: Census 2011

TABLE 19 CHILDREN AGED 7 - 17 YEARS IN BUFFALO CITY: ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION		
Children 7 - 17	Informal residential EA	All children
7 - 10	93%	94%
11 - 14	92%	94%
15 - 17	83%	88%
Total*	90%	92%

Source: Census 2011

Note: * Total school attendance aged 7 - 17. Census reports this for children aged 5 and up

Employment:

TABLE 20 EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS IN BUFFALO CITY: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR ADULTS AGED 15+		
	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate
Informal residential EA	59%	45%
All adults in province	51%	35%

Source: Census 2011

TABLE 21 SECTOR OF WORK IN BUFFALO CITY: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED ADULTS 15+				
	Formal Sector	Informal Sector	Private household	Don't know
Informal residential EA	63%	18%	16%	3%
All employed adults in province	73%	12%	12%	2%

Source: Census 2011

PART 10

Appendix: Statistics South Africa Surveys

10.1 Censuses 2011 and 2001

Census 2011

- Demarcation → Classification → Listing (Dwelling Unit, Business, Park, and so on)
- Demarcation for the 2011 Census involved subdividing the country into Place Names and Enumeration Areas based on specifications of administrative boundaries, size and population density
- Data used in the demarcation process included Dwelling Frame data from Stats SA and various external data sources, including:
 - Aerial photography, satellite imagery
 - Addresses (Place Names)
 - Cadastral data
 - Administrative boundaries
- Demarcation produced a total of 103,576 EAs which were classified into ten EA Types in line with the status of the majority of visible dwellings at the time of demarcation:
 - Formal residential
 - Informal residential
 - Traditional residential
 - Farms
 - Smallholdings
 - Industrial
 - Parks and Recreation
 - Vacant
 - Collective living quarters
 - Commercial
- The EAs were demarcated according to specific rules and guidelines per EA Type. Where the data was incomplete or missing, Spot 5 satellite images were used resulting in some larger EAs being split further during the verification and listing fieldwork

Census 2001

- Demarcation for the Census in 2001 resulted in ten EA Types based on its geographic location as well as the land use and type of dominant dwellings within each EA
- Ten EA Types were categorised in 2001:
 - Urban settlement
 - Informal settlement
 - Tribal settlement
 - Farms
 - Smallholdings
 - Industrial
 - Recreational
 - Vacant
 - Institution + Hostel
- The name changes in some EA Types is due to a change in terminology and not a change in methodology

Censuses 2001 & 2011

- Enumerator Area Summary Books were printed, containing a map and/or aerial photographs of each EA, an orientation map for each EA (route from the nearest town), a list of all dwellings in the EA with their addresses where applicable, or some type of identifying description
- The EA Summary Book is used during the listing phase to record each residential and non-residential structure found in the EA as well as vacant stands
- In the instance of collective living quarters, each room / ward / cell / dormitory / section was listed
- Extra dwellings found not on the list were to be added and enumerated

10.2 Census 2011: Derived household income

Household income in the Census is a derived variable, calculated by adding together the individual incomes of all members of the household. The result for each household is then reallocated into the relevant income category. A fixed amount had to be allocated to each income range in order to derive household income. These amounts were as follows:

TABLE 2.2 HOUSEHOLDS INCOME: ALLOCATED VALUES FOR EACH INCOME RANGE	
Range	Proxy values calculated
No Income	0
R1 - R 4 800	3 200
R 4 801 – R 9 600	7 200
R 9 601 – R 19 200	13 576
R 19 201 – R 38 400	27 153
R 38 401 – R 76 800	54 306
R 76 801 – R 153 600	108 612
R 153 601 – R 307 200	217 223
R 307 201 – R 614 400	434 446
R 614 401 – R1 228 800	868 893
R1 228 801 – R2 457 600	1 737 786
R2 457 601 or more	4 915 200

10.3 General Household Survey 2011

- The 2011 GHS is a survey covering a broad array of topics including housing conditions, tenure and access to services, household composition, grants, disability, education and schooling, health and access to health facilities, general indicators of well-being and employment
- In some instances, small sample sizes limit the extent to which data can be interrogated
- In the case of the Eastern Cape, the sample for all households is 3,019 while the sample size for households in shacks not in backyards is 132
- The sample frame is based on Census 2001 EA level data
- This has been augmented throughout the past decade through additional listings, including work done for the 2007 Community Survey
- There are continuous changes across Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)
- PSUs comprise several EAs grouped according to geotype
- Three different sample designs were used over the years: 2002-2004, 2005-2007, 2008-present
- Sample may be biased toward older, more established settlements if the sample design does not explicitly incorporate newer informal settlements
- The target population of the GHS is private households in all provinces of South Africa as well

as residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks

10.4 Income and Expenditure Survey 2010/11

- The 2010/11 IES is a survey of income and expenditure patterns
- It is based on a combination of the diary and recall methods of capture
- In some instances, small sample sizes limit the extent to which data can be interrogated
- In the case of the Eastern Cape, the sample for all households is 3,333 while the sample size for households in shacks not in backyards is 99
- This survey was conducted between September 2010 and August 2011
- The sampling frame for the IES 2010/11 was obtained from Stats SA's Master Sample based on the 2001 Census Enumeration Areas (EAs). The Master Sample is designed to cover all households living in private dwelling units and workers living in workers' quarters in South Africa
- The IES 2010/11 sample is based on an extended sample of 3,254 PSUs which consist of the 3,080 PSUs in the Master Sample and an additional 174 urban PSUs selected from the PSU frame
- The estimates in the IES have not been weighted to Census 2011; rather the survey has been weighted to mid-March 2011 population estimates
- The IES uses an integrated weighting system not tailored to estimate households; therefore it is advisable to use proportions and averages rather than actual population numbers
- Stats SA is confident that estimates are representative of the sample on the ground and that shacks are covered well in the IES (as well as the Census)

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