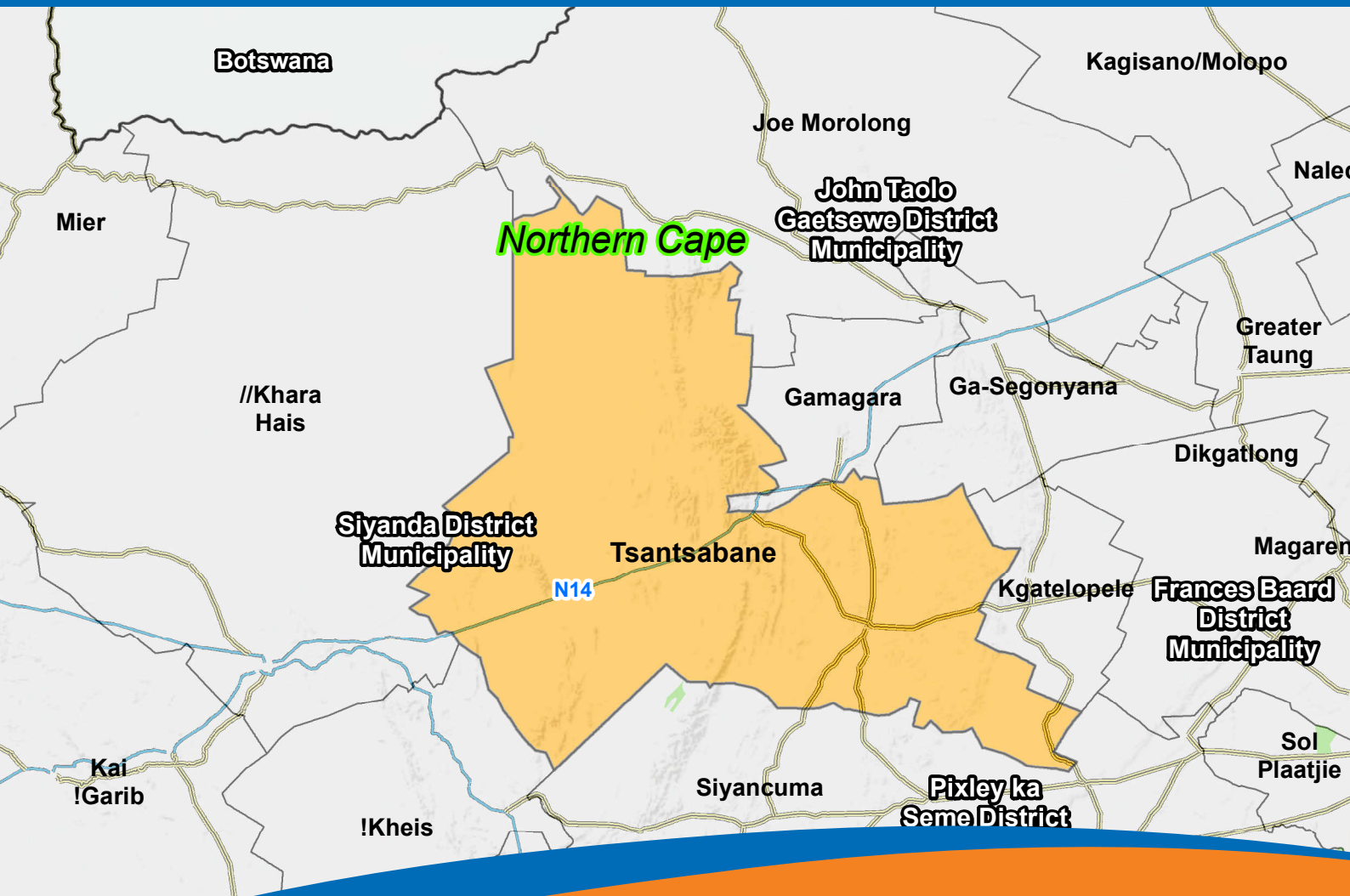


## Working for integration



## Tsantsabane – Northern Cape

Housing Market Overview  
Human Settlements Mining Town Intervention  
2008 – 2013

**The Housing Development Agency (HDA)**

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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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## 1. Frequently Used Acronyms

<b>CAHF</b>	– Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa
<b>GDP</b>	– Gross Domestic Product
<b>GVA</b>	– Gross Value Added
<b>HDA</b>	– Housing Development Agency
<b>HPI</b>	– Housing Performance Index
<b>IDP</b>	– Integrated Development Plan
<b>NU</b>	– Non Urban, a Stats SA subplace designation
<b>RDP</b>	– Reconstruction and Development Programme
<b>SDF</b>	– Spatial Development Framework
<b>SP</b>	– Subplace
<b>StatsSA</b>	– Statistics South Africa

## 2. Introduction

The Housing Development Agency (HDA) is a national public development agency that promotes sustainable communities by making well-located land and buildings available for the development of human settlements. As its primary activity, the HDA assembles and releases state, private and communal land and buildings for development. In addition, the HDA provides project delivery support services to organs of state at local, provincial and national levels.

In setting the agenda and asserting its role in the housing continuum, the HDA realised that there is a gap in the provision of accurate and easy-to-understand information regarding the property market, particularly in previously overlooked areas, including the mining towns.

The development of this report is a result of this gap. It aims to explore and present an overview of the formal housing markets in Matjhabeng, Moqhaka, Merafong, Randfontein, Westonaria, Thabazimbi, Greater Tubatse, Elias Motsoaledi, Lephalale, Fetakgomo, eMalahleni, City of Matlosana, Mogale City, Ephraim Mogale, Steve Tshwete, Thaba Chweu, Tsantsabane, Ga-Sekgonyana, Gamagara, Kgetlengrivier, Madibeng, Moses Kotane and Rustenburg so as to change perceptions of affordable markets, and as such, expand and deliver affordable housing options within South Africa's municipalities.

The study was undertaken over a three-month period, relying mainly on the high level indicators developed by the Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa. These indicators consider the market conditions, existing market size and activity, average prices and values, market growth and lending activity in the area to support a better understanding of the opportunity and the impact of various housing policy interventions. The indicators also highlight the range of opportunities across areas to stimulate the affordable housing market in South African municipalities.

The methodology also included site visits to eMalahleni, Randfontein, Westonaria, and Rustenburg so as to confirm findings and to gain more insights about the current housing circumstances.

The report is intended for use by all stakeholders involved in planning, including professionals in municipalities, Government officials, private sector, investors, developers and urban planners, for the mission of enticing a range of development options. The report does not address housing supply for the lowest income levels, but rather seeks to make the case for expanding the gap market in order to entice private sector engagement more effectively.

### 2.1 Report Contents

The report covers the following aspects of housing markets through maps, charts and graphs to highlight understanding across the municipality and at the neighbourhood level, where housing markets function.

1. **Housing Performance Profile** – the pace of growth by suburb, on maps and in charts, as measured by the Housing Performance Index
2. **Market Size** – total number and distribution of residential properties, households, values and sales prices, key demographic indicators
3. **Market Activity** – properties, sales and new properties and resales over time
4. **Lending Activity** – sales and loans by lender
5. **Affordability Profile** – affordability based on local incomes, compared to sales price, housing gaps and affordability ratios
6. **Leverage** – the value of equity available for purchasing new homes
7. **Rental Index** – those areas most prime for quality, dense professionally managed rental housing

### 2.2 Definitions and Methodology

For housing supply, title and deeds records were merged at the suburb level, mapped and ranked through the Citymark dashboard. Priority has been placed on actual transaction datasets from familiar sources that can be geocoded to the subplace level, trended over time and updated regularly. For housing demand, StatsSA data was applied as the most consistently collected, widely understood and most common source of demographic data in the country.

## 2.3 Benchmarks

Benchmarks are indicators used to compare performance across areas and are valuable for understanding meaning. Each indicator was created at the local, municipal and national levels in order to measure performance within and across markets. These benchmarks also highlight areas or trends which are outperforming the overall market in certain ways and might be most receptive to a variety of new housing development options.

## 2.4 Site Visits

As mentioned, the team conducted four site visits to eMalahleni, Randfontein, Westonaria, and Rustenburg. These visits provided the chance to confirm findings from the data and chat informally with residents about their current housing circumstances: where they had moved from; where they were currently living and how affordable it was; and where they were headed, including their ambitions and concerns. This helps to provide a sense of the housing continuum in the town – what choices residents feel empowered by, and what constraints keep them from realising their dreams and aspirations. Residents who were engaged came from informal settlements, brand new RDP homes, and a stalled RDP project, which had recently been reactivated by the city.

Some of the key insights from these site visits were:

- Residents may not know exactly what their home might be worth, but they are very aware that their home has a value, which includes stability and security for themselves and a better future for their families
- Many residents use their homes to supplement their own income, including renting shacks and rooms and operating home-based businesses
- There might be a relationship between how the houses are handed over and the sense of ownership (as evidenced by improvements to the homes)
- Everyone we spoke to understood the importance of a title deed, that the title deed proved (secured) ownership, even if, in a few cases, they were not sure of its status or how to get one
- Most people mentioned a better future for their children as an integral part of the importance of homeownership
- Residents were aware that there is an acute shortage of housing opportunities and that despite having their homes, they were surrounded by others without adequate housing

Many people understood housing markets around them intuitively — where the better houses were closer to jobs and transportation and what the barriers were — the price, the inconvenience and the cash required to access the houses.

## 2.5 Using this Report

This report is intended to provide a high-level view of the mining town housing markets overall and by neighbourhood, within areas of particular interest, by measuring and comparing housing market performance amongst each other and with the municipality. This report highlights connections and implications from the findings that are of significant interest to the HDA. The report does not seek to understand why things are, but offers general ideas based on experience with housing markets and new learning about mining town housing markets from these reports.

The report findings emphasise opportunity as opposed to risk or failure. Opportunities are defined as conditions or indicators within areas, which can show:

- The ways in which areas or markets are behaving *positively* (such as growing more quickly), or showing strength (such as stability and consistency)
- The ways in which areas can be connected to common strategies that promote *growth, investment or sustainability* (such as proximity to transit or density)
- A more accurate picture of the *real value of areas* in ways that can leverage economic investment (such as equity, lending levels and new registrations)
- Better ways in which *risk* can be measured and accounted for (such as timing, scale, or location risk)
- A more *comprehensive scope or scale of markets*, to better estimate and project market intervention (such as property or population size, absorption rates, or patterns of behaviour)
- Ways to *challenge and overcome those perceptions* or assumptions that might stymie investment, or slow growth

This report is not intended to provide a complete final picture of market conditions or demographic circumstances. It does not reflect conditions in the informal market, nor general attitudes. It is not intended to be the last word on market potential, but is rather the *first*: how can current conditions present opportunities for better housing options, and improved market performance? Where are places that might be performing better in some ways, which might provide areas of opportunity, and how? The highest and best use of this report is to suggest new ways to support the growth of affordable housing in South African mining towns, by exploring and reconsidering areas for new investment, expanding existing investment, and promoting policies and programmes which can support and entice that development. It can also imply the impact of ongoing investment and programmes activities.

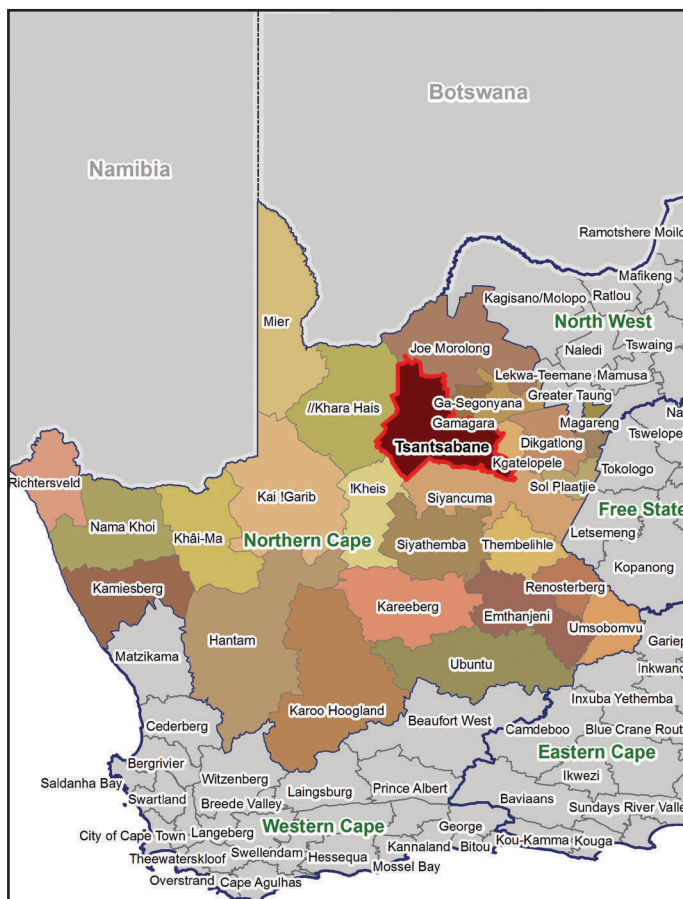
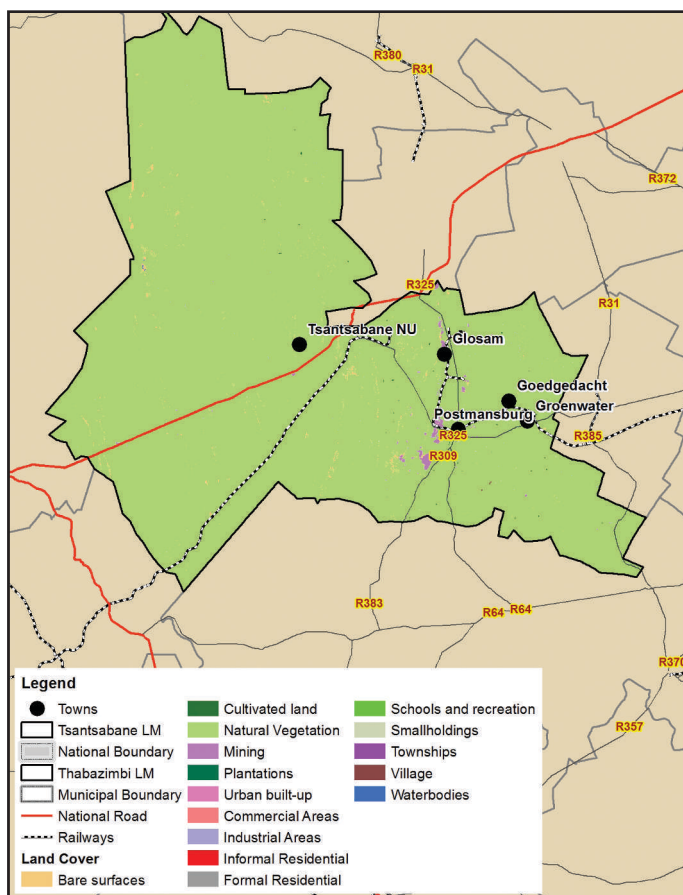
## 2.6 About Formal Housing Markets

This report relies on the South African deeds registry as the basis for analysing local housing markets. Thus, the report **only measures the formal housing market**, which can be defined as those residential properties which have been formally titled to a specific owner or group of owners. While this excludes a large part of the human housing condition in these towns, the advantage of focusing on the formal housing market is that it offers a better understanding of that part of the residential property market, which is most opportune for leverage and investment interventions in ways previously not understood.

Taking into consideration the housing backlog from StatsSA, informal settlements and human mobility, housing markets are quite fluid and difficult to measure. Understanding housing markets more completely is one advantage of the titling initiatives recommended by many housing policy and planning advocates across the country.



### 3. Context



### 3.1 Municipal and Regional Context

Key aspects of the city are shown from here for contextual purposes which have been published on the city's website. These aspects are summarised from its 2014 IDP, to give important insights to the market overall:

- “Mining in Tsantsabane is the highest contributor to both its economic growth and job creation; the town has three new mines in the last 2 years”
- “Tsantsabane is located 60km outside of Johannesburg”
- “Tsantsabane has three main traffic routes that provide access to other cities, namely Johannesburg via Kuruman and the Kalahari and Capetown via Kimberly”
- “More than 99,86% of the municipality is currently vacant/undeveloped”
- “Tsantsabane has no traditional or tribal areas”
- “90% of the population resides in the urban areas”
- “10% of the population resides on farms”

### 3.2 Socio-Economic Profile:

The municipality's current demographic information is drawn from the HDA Municipal Profiles and from the 2001 – 2011 Census Data:

- "Tsantsabane has a population of 35,093"
- "Due to the increase in mining activities, the demand for housing has also increased. There was a 2.7% population growth between 2001 – 2011"
- "In 2011 over 26% of the population was unemployed and over 30% of the economically active population earned no income"
- "Mining accounts for 55% of the GDP within the region"
- "There are 9,839 households in Tsantsabane, with an average household size of 3.5 people"
- "72% of the residents live in formal dwellings"
- "67% of households use a flush toilet connected to sewerage and 45% have piped water inside. 57% receive weekly refuse removal"
- "59.6% of the houses have been fully paid off"

## 4. Context: Mining Sector Overview

This brief industry profile is provided to help one understand how the mining sector might affect and engage housing in the mining towns. The mining policies are not specific to the towns – that information is not available. This information has been included because of the mineral mined, the regional location or specific city references (this report does not assess programme efficacy or impact).

Tsantsabane is located in the ZF Mgqawu District (previously Siyabanda District) Municipality of the Northern Cape Province. Iron ore, manganese and diamond mining are the source of principal job creation and economic activities of the municipality and is the basis of the socio-economic development of the region.

### 4.1 Mining Industry Profile

- Mining in Tsantsabane is the highest contributor to economy. Mining contributes 70% of the economy
- There exist large scale mining operations that are principally focused on Iron and Manganese
- One of the world's richest diamond mines, Finch Diamond Mine, is located at Limes Acres near Postmasburg
- Over the last 8 years, Assmang Iron Ore's Beeshoek mine has invested more than R20-million into the Tsantsabane area
- The substantial increase in mining activity between 2001 and 2011 has led to Tsantsabane gaining an additional 3000 households

### 4.2 Housing in the Mining Sector

The remote locations of many mining operations means that mining companies have long histories of providing housing solutions for their employees, from executive management to miners. Different approaches to housing policies vary and are not discussed in specific terms. The knowledge of the general mine housing policies assists one in understanding the effects on the housing markets in their entirety in the towns. Unlike large metropolitan areas where housing markets grew more organically (with some historical master planning involved), these towns were largely designed intentionally to serve the interests of the mining franchises above them. Thus, the housing markets within each town are driven largely by the business model of the specific mine company, rather than more familiar housing market dynamics. The following is only indicative of each company's general approach; the housing models in each town are approached differently and more specific to their context. Essentially, understanding the housing options offered by the mining companies is an important factor in understanding local housing markets.

Tsantsabane's primary extractives are iron ore and manganese. According to the 2013/2014 IDP, the two most prominent mining companies operating in the Tsantsabane Region are: Kumba Iron Ore (an AngloAmerican company) and Assmang – their mine housing policies outline the following:

- Kumba's Employee Housing Programme prioritises employees' integration into the local community by building employee homes in the local municipality instead of creating separate mine villages
- Kumba indicates that they have constructed 1,501 housing units in 2012 and 413 in 2013
- Further to this, Kumba has a goal of making all employees home owners by 2019 through Government programmes and their own available resources
- Assamang offers an employee home ownership scheme as part of their Khumani Housing Policy
- Assamang plans to provide a total of 900 housing units for employees



## 5. Context: Housing

The municipality has identified the following challenges and opportunities from its 2014/2015 IDP:



### 5.1 Housing Challenges:

- "Tsantsabane currently has a housing backlog of 2 573 units"
- "Due to the increase in mining activities, the demand for housing has also increased"
- "The collection of rates and taxes is extremely low at 55% compared to the national average of 95%"

### 5.2 Housing Strategies:

- The IDP states that all informal settlements must be formalised within five (5) years
- Through Public Private Partnerships between the municipality, Kumba Resources and the Northern Cape Department of Housing, partnerships have been established to speed up the development of residential housing project.
- According to the SDF the following Spatial Framework Proposals were made:
  - Future residential extensions of Postdene and Postmasburg
  - Future residential extensions of Newtown and Boichoko
  - In-fill planning opportunities should be exploited as well as densifying large properties within the residential neighborhoods through high density developments
  - Future Golf Estate for upper housing market
  - Possible future residential extension for the west of Postdene
  - Possible long-term future residential extension integrating Boichoko with Postmasburg and Newtown
- Possible future residential development on Portion 3 & 5 of the farm Pensfontein No. 475
- The Tsantsabane SDF has indicated that it will include estimates of the demand for housing units across different socio-economic categories and the planned location and density of future housing developments
- Tsantsabane Municipality has a R12 million fund committed towards housing development with an aim to deliver 265 houses per year
- Tsantsabane intends to manage and provide a support system to allocate new houses to beneficiaries; assist with the registration of beneficiaries for RDP houses and set up systems to assist with the relocation of informal settlers to formal houses

## 6. Context: Market Reports

### 6.1 Report Coverage

It is important to keep in mind that these reports only cover the *formal* housing market, as captured by the Deeds Registry. Thus there are four layers of information in the report:

1. Total StatsSA suburbs
2. Suburbs with residential properties
3. Suburbs with residential properties sold
4. Suburbs with residential properties sold with a bond

This map shows all the census suburbs in the town (pink) to all the suburbs with residential properties with bonded sales (dark red). The chart shows what percentage of the town has a formal residential housing market. This may help explain some of the maps and why some suburbs are included and some may be omitted. As an example, information on bonded sales will only reference suburbs in which bonded sales took place.

#### HDA Mining Town reports market coverage

Tsantsabane, Data by suburb of census and formal deeds registry data, 2013



Source: Stats SA Census, 2011, South African Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd, 2015.

#### Data coverage

1 2 3 4

#### Tsantsabane Housing Report Coverage

Total Census Subplaces (SPs)	10	
Total SPs with registered residential properties	8	80%
Total SPs with sales	7	70%
Total SPs with bonded sales	7	70%

#### Market Area By The Numbers

Suburbs	10
Suburbs with residential properties	8
Households	9 839
Residential properties	5 400
Housing backlog	2 573
Backlog as percent of all Properties	48%
Households to properties ratio	1.8
Total residential value	R 1.5 billion
Average monthly income	R12 600
Average property value	R 289 700
Average sales price	R 695 000

Source: Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa, Lightstone, StatsSA

## 7. Key Findings: Housing Market Overview



The Tsantsabane housing market is transitioning to a balanced level of growth. While demand has slowed in some areas, it has also increased slightly in other areas, which points towards a more stable market for both buyers and sellers. This is likely due to anticipated growth and expansion of the mining sector and jobs along the corridor and the increasing urbanisation of previously undeveloped or rural areas within the municipality. The municipality's growth overall appears to be on a solid upward as compared to the province, creating an opportunity for markets to be carefully assessed in order to best position the next wave of growth.



Tsantsabane's **affordability is such that it takes more than double the average income to afford the average house**. Despite the above-average monthly income compared to all mining towns, there remain large disparities among incomes and affordable housing access within the municipality. This may prioritise housing strategies and solutions which propose creative financing tools and techniques to reduce financial barriers (such as down-payments, interest rates and principal repayments) as well as unlocking equity, rather than simply trying to push costs down.



According to the deeds registry, about a quarter of all housing units in the mining towns are Government-sponsored. The presence of 43% of all registered properties within Tsantsabane are **Government-sponsored and represent an important opportunity to leverage that investment** in affordable housing in the years ahead, as owners seek to sell and move up the housing continuum if opportunities are positioned properly. Average equity in these areas double purchasing power, putting moderately-priced housing within reach of lower-income families. This situation can be used to drive developers to build more gap housing and financiers to finance lower-priced acquisition loans.



The area does not have diversity or integration of housing values and property types (Tsantsabane is the smallest mining town studied). **Tsantsabane has a limited range of properties values and only one property type**. Formal mixed-income housing development provides adequate returns for developers while providing lower-income homes and creates a market mostly reliant on Government and mining intervention.



**Tsantsabane has experienced a significant drop in non-traditional lenders** and has seen an increase from traditional lenders, which accounts for almost one-half of all lending in the municipality in 2013 and almost all of the lending growth. With the presence of hundreds of RDP units, it will be an important strategy to encourage existing traditional and new lenders to develop creative loan programmes targeting those homeowners in order to make it easier for them to sell their homes, unlock the value of those homes and allow owners to move up the housing continuum.



In Tsantsabane, about one-quarter of all residents rent, less than the mining town average of 31%. The **opportunity for rental housing development within Tsantsabane is strong within the three main transit routes that provide access to other cities**. Those areas with greater density, modest incomes and affordability challenges are more likely to support quality, professionally managed affordable rental housing. Rental housing also provides flexibility to employers and workers as mining markets expand and contract from time to time.

## 8. Housing Performance Profile



### 8.1 Key Findings: Housing Performance Index

The Tsantsabane **housing market has mostly stabilised**. This is likely due to growth from the mining sector and jobs along the corridor and the increasing urbanisation of previously undeveloped or rural areas within the municipality.

Growth overall appears to be on a solid upward trend as compared to the province, creating an opportunity for markets to be carefully assessed in order to best position the next wave of growth.

### 8.2 Policy Implications

With a market already showing signs of stabilisation as Tsantsabane is **sustaining ongoing housing demand** will be a crucial factor in retaining stability in the town through future periods of growth. In slow growth neighbourhoods, where most of the lower-priced housing currently exists, housing will need to be built more affordably but will need to be situated well to better integrate housing markets. Site development initiatives should include rental housing to meet the increased demand.

### 8.3 Quick Definitions:

**Housing Performance Index (HPI):** provides an understanding of local housing market performance by tracking six key indicators which most effectively convey fundamental components of real estate markets and then comparing them to the results for the entire municipal property market to determine areas of growth or strength relative to the entire metro.

**Housing Performance Profile:** this describes housing market performance of local areas as growing (those areas where the index is 6.5 or higher), stable (the index is 4 or higher) or slow (the index is less than 4) compared to the metro in which it is located.

**Formal Housing Market:** residential properties that are registered on the South African deeds registry. This does not include informal settlements or other houses otherwise not on the deeds registry.

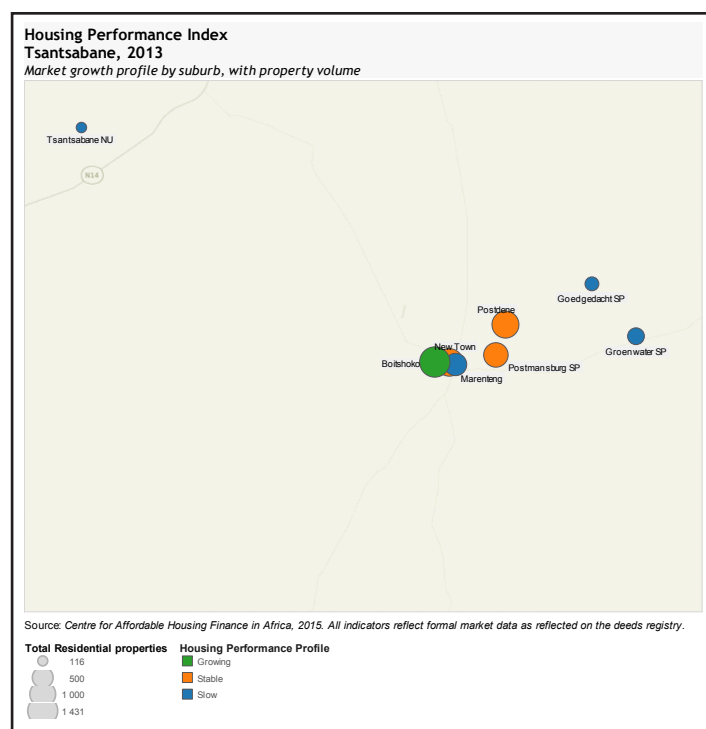
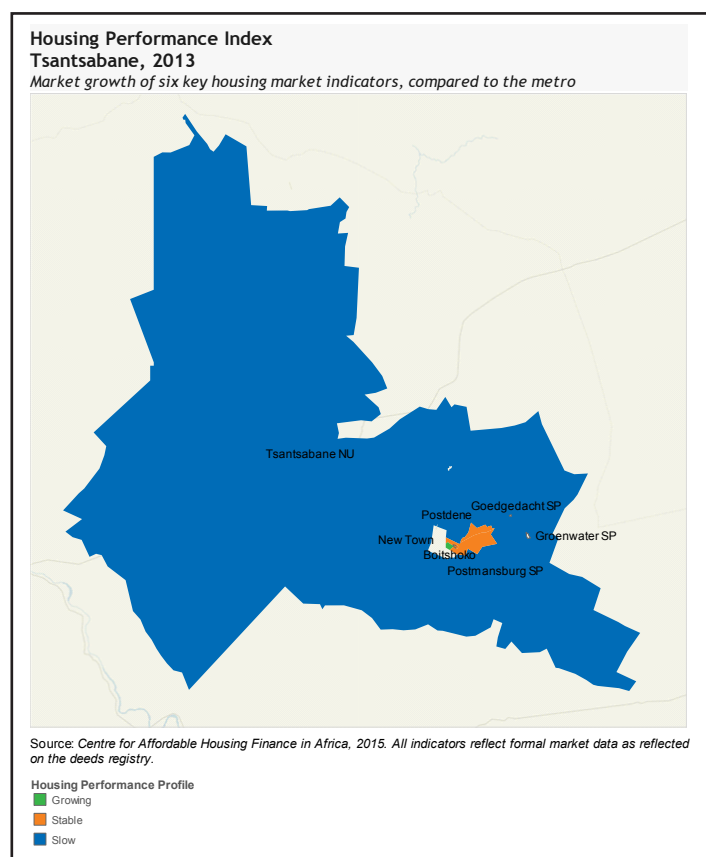
**Indicators:** suburb-level measures used to convey a more complete understanding of housing markets, sometimes a point of data (such as number of properties), or a calculated factor (such as the housing index or the affordability ratio).

**Housing Continuum:** a range of housing options which are available to a wide range of income levels, budgets, housing types and ownership opportunities.

**Bonded Sales:** the total residential properties that were transacted with a bond collateralised or secured by that property.

**New Registrations:** residential properties that have never appeared on the deeds registry before. This is an important indicator of the growth of a market, whether the property has just been built or was built previously and never registered.

**Churn:** an indicator of the sales activity within an area similar to turnover, it is the number of residential sales divided by the total number of properties.



## 8.4 The Housing Performance Index

This map identifies the Housing Performance Index by suburb (top) and total residential properties (bottom), to provide a sense of how local property markets are performing compared to the municipality as a whole. The Housing Performance Index (HPI) provides a glimpse of the formal housing market only and does not include any demographic information. The weights were determined by how well the indicator reflects activity, increased investment and demand (and how reliably the indicator can be measured).

This information is useful in understanding how the formal market is behaving (which is influenced by the presence of mines, informal settlements and the people who move in and around the towns). This picture is intended to help one to understand how key housing sector partners (developers, investors) seek and measure opportunity, in order to better inform and coordinate Government planning processes and private sector motivation.

**“Growing”** suburbs are areas that exceed the municipality's rate of change in any four of six key market indicators. **“Stable”** areas meet or beat the municipality in at least three indicators and **“Slow”** areas are growing at rates less than the municipality in two (or fewer) of the six indicators. While an index provides quick understanding, it is important to look more closely at the indicators themselves to understand more clearly the underlying factors affecting market growth and stability.

CAHF Housing Performance Index			
Indicator	Measured	Implies	Weight
Price	Average sales price	Appreciation	25%
Value	Average property value	Appreciation	25%
Transactions	Number of sales	Demand	15%
Percent bonded	Bonds per sales	Investment	15%
Churn	Repeat sales as a percent of total properties	Activity	10%
New properties	New properties added to the registry	Growth	10%

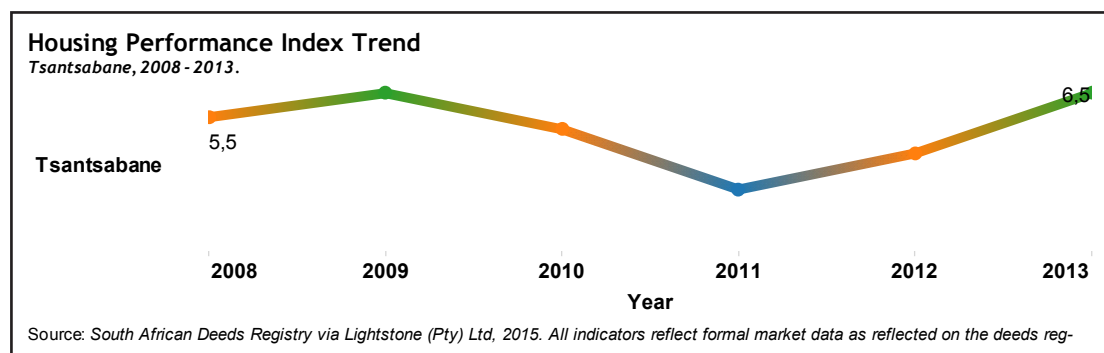
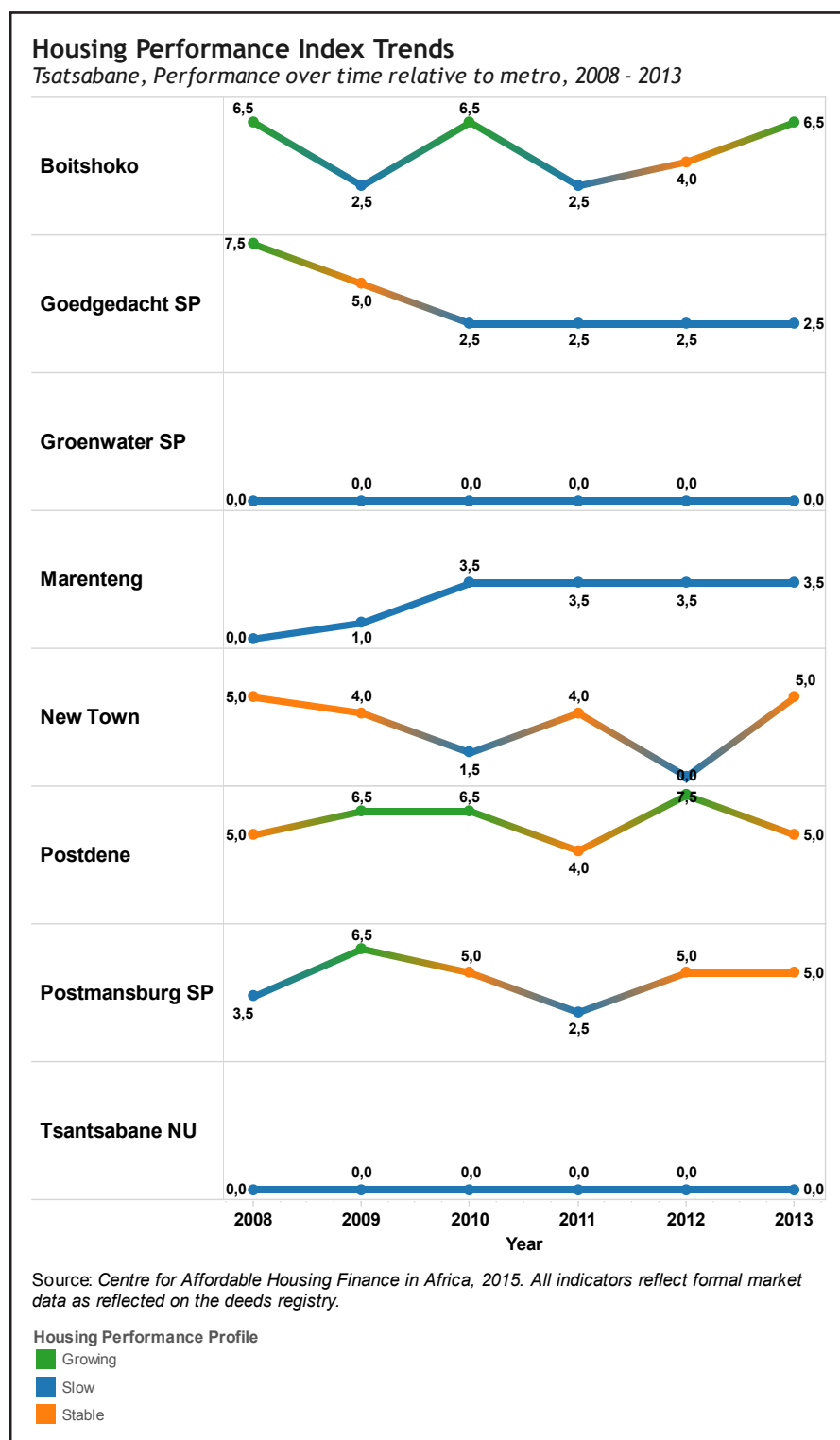


## 8.5 Performance Over Time

These charts provide the housing performance index by suburb over time using the six key indicators (price and value appreciation, sales and bonded sales, churn and new properties). Growth is relative to the metro (and change from the preceding year), so it is important to compare these lines to the area's overall performance and the direction in which the trends are headed. The city's growth overall (below) appears to be on a solid upward trend, as compared to the province.

**Boitshoko and New Town experienced growth in 2013 from 2012, yet other areas appeared to have levelled or declined in 2013 compared to the prior year.** In considering development investment over the long term, stability of growth is often a more important consideration when projecting future performance than high growth. Notably, lower cost suburbs are more impacted by investment and thus their performance often outpaces the municipality, whether the growth is stimulated by Government or private sector investment. This information can help inform one on how to create a more cohesive and stable housing continuum, with fewer spikes and drops and where to begin.

*Areas with no data have no residential properties or sales, such as farms or open space, mines or industrial uses like power generation.*

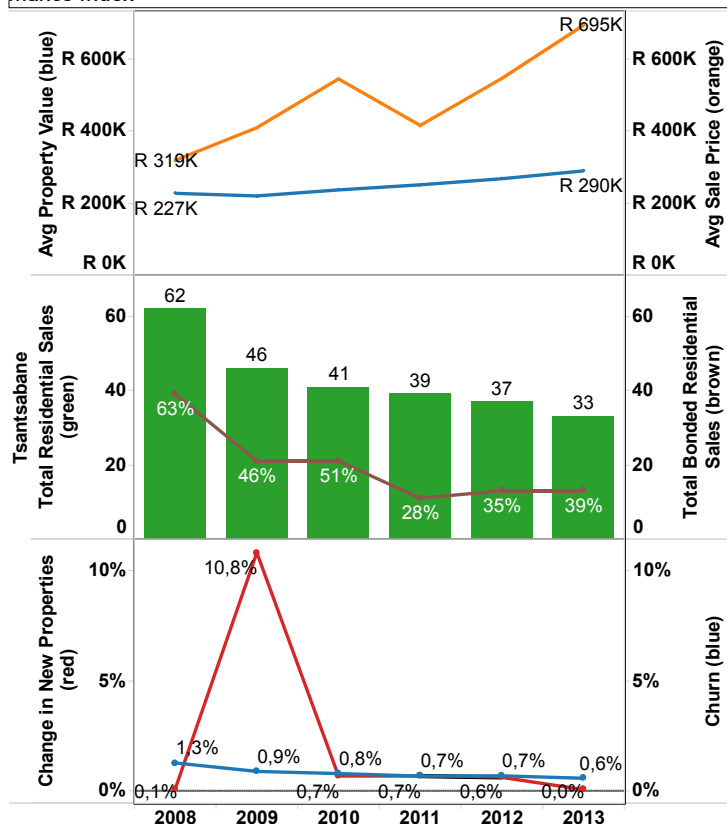




## Key Performance Indicators

### Tsantsabane, 2008 - 2013

Change over time of the six key indicators within the Housing Performance Index



Source: SA Deeds Registry from Lightstone. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.

#### Key Indicators

- Avg Property Value
- Avg Sales Price
- Total Residential Sales
- Total Bonded Residential Sales
- Change in New Properties
- Churn

## 8.6 Housing Performance Indicators

Six indicators – price and value appreciation (top orange and blue lines), total sales and bonded sales (middle green bars and brown line), change in new properties and churn (bottom red and blue lines) – are the most telling of growing, active housing property markets. The relationship between indicators provides clues as to what may be driving performance, what that might mean for future development potential and how it might affect or be influenced by different housing types, prices or target incomes.

These charts compare the performance of three ownership types, namely freehold, sectional title and estate ownership. The market appears to be slowing down, consistent with most markets across the Country. Despite rising average sales prices and values, the **number of sales dropped slightly, while bonded sales decreased from 63% of all sales in 2008 (brown line) to 39% in 2013.**

**Declines in the total bonded sales and residential sales may be due to sales price increases.**

Housing markets are very sensitive to access to credit, so lending information will be helpful in understanding this more closely (see Lending below). Churn rates have remained steady (blue line), indicating slower or no turnover of existing homes over time as well.

## 8.7 Housing Performance Indicators by Property Type

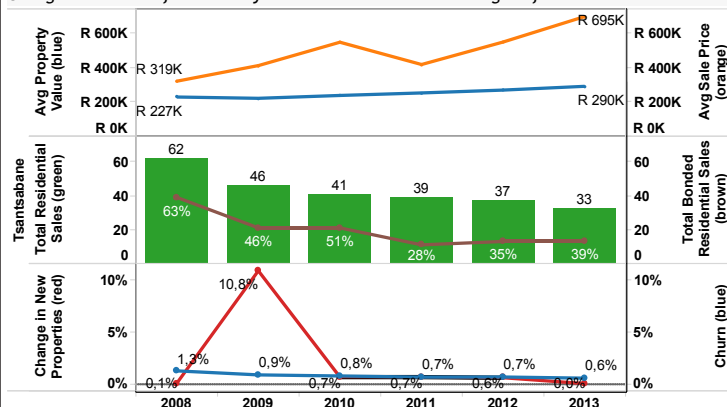
Different housing markets perform in different ways, including freehold (free-standing) homes and sectional title (subunits within a single property). The area is predominantly freehold (see Market Size below). There is a decline in activity for change in new properties in 2013 as compared to the previous year (red line).

It is interesting to note that currently, Tsantsabane does not have any registered estate or sectional title properties.

## Key Performance Indicators

### Tsantsabane, Freehold properties, 2008 - 2013

Change over time of the six key indicators within the Housing Performance Index



Source: SA Deeds Registry from Lightstone. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.

#### Key Indicators

- Avg Property Value
- Avg Sales Price
- Total Residential Sales
- Total Bonded Residential Sales
- Change in New Properties
- Churn

## 9. Market Size



### 9.1 Market Size: Key Findings

Tsantsabane's housing market is essentially three markets: government-sponsored housing built as part of the national housing initiative over the past 20 years, privately traded and financed homes and informal settlements. Markets are moderately segregated between lower-priced, actively selling private growing markets near the city centre and further flung middle-income, non-bonded Government-sponsored developments and informal settlements (not on the deeds registry).

The implied demand for housing is extremely high. The current estimated housing backlog represents about 48% of the town's current total formal residential properties. Demand creates opportunities for new housing supply to be positioned between the existing segregated markets to better integrate the town's spatial, income and housing markets.

### 9.2 Policy Implications

Given this backlog, government should focus on increasing housing supply. Government can use this existing investment to identify areas of future development and entice private sector participation. Existing **Government investment in housing can be leveraged** to guide new development opportunities, if and when those homes can be sold to new buyers and the proceeds used to purchase new housing further up the housing continuum. Government can use existing housing investment to identify areas of future development and entice private sector participation. As an example, **Government might prioritise new development between Government-dominated and private markets** for more integration into mixed-income sites and fill spatial gaps within the town.

**Encouraging the expansion of financing** to lower income families will allow for those homes to be sold, and the proceeds used to support housing development further up the housing continuum.

Rapidly changing housing demand driven by mining activities makes a strong case for prioritising quality rental housing. If rental housing is well-situated and convenient to transport and centrally located dense areas, it can bring social and economic cohesion to housing markets over the longer term.

### 9.3 Quick Definitions:

**Market Size:** the total number and distribution of important aspects of areas, including average home prices, home values and total households in order to inform the potential scale of housing intervention strategies and the impact of proposed development schemes.

**Property Value Segment:** in order to better understand the performance of housing markets, data has been grouped into four property value bands: properties valued under R250 000; between R250 000 and R500 000; between R500 000 and R1.2 million and over R1.2 million. This helps one to understand the various trends and strengths inherent in each segment and to see how properties are integrating across the housing continuum, especially over time.

**Government-sponsored Housing:** housing which was created through some government intervention, from site and infrastructure provision, direct construction or finance, such as Site & Service, RDP and BNG. While these homes are not recorded as such on the deeds registry, their presence is estimated based on surrounding registrations, timing, prices and volume of activity.

**Freehold / Full Title:** a permanent and absolute tenure of land or property by a person or entity (such as a corporation or trust) with freedom to dispose of it at will. Freehold or Full Title describes the assumption of full ownership rights when one owns a property, often including the building and the land it is built on.

**Sectional Title:** separate ownership of units or sections within a complex or development. These are often comprised of mini subtype houses, semi-detached houses, townhouses, flats or apartments and duet houses. These are governed by the Sectional Titles Act and managed by a body corporate comprised of elected representatives from the sectional title owners in the development.

**Absorption:** the pace with which homes to be developed might be sold in a specific market during a given period of time. This can be calculated by dividing the total number of available homes coming on line by the estimated number of sales per month, often based on the rate of sales nearby.

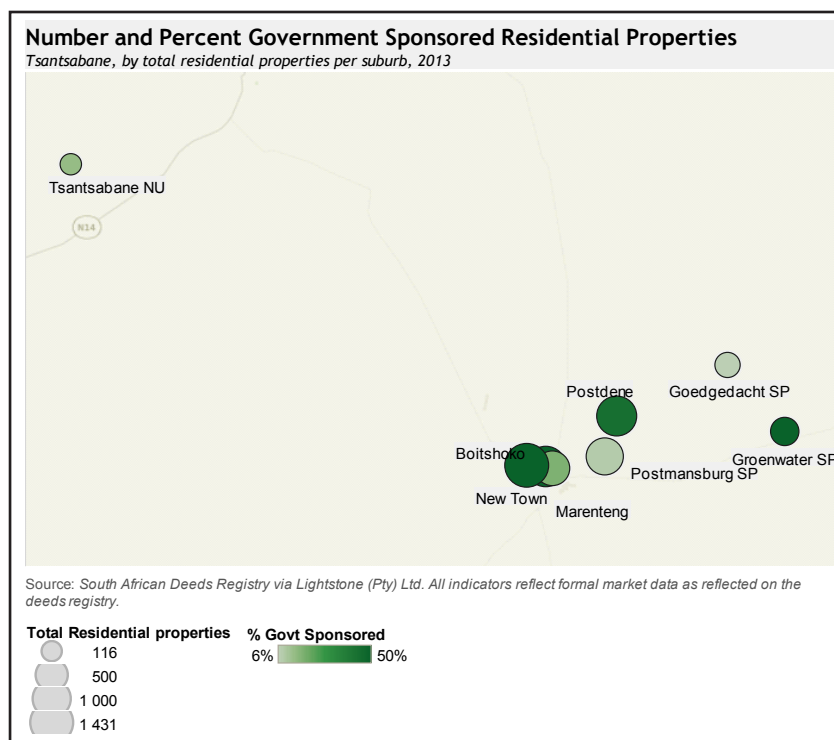
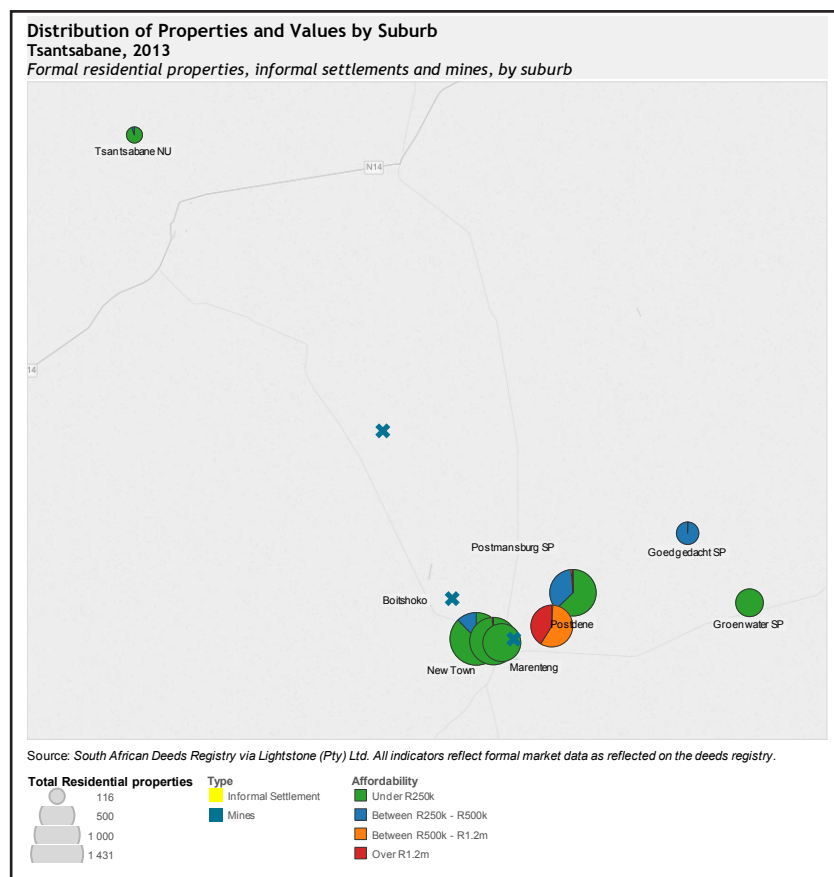
**Households to Properties Ratio:** the total number of households (as reported by the census) divided by the total number of residential properties on the deeds registry. This is a quick, easy relative indicator of household density and formality of a suburb as compared to other areas.

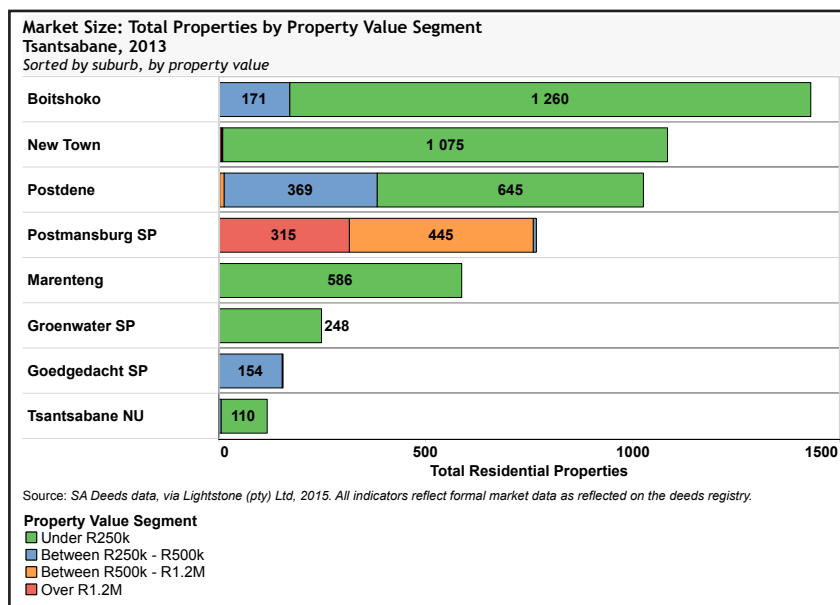
## 9.4 Market Size and Government Investment in Housing

Market size measures the distribution of home prices, households and values in order to inform the potential scale of housing intervention strategies and the impact of proposed developments on the surrounding area. It can also reveal the impact of Government investment in housing markets. Comparing the distribution of values to the housing performance map, several moderate income areas are growing faster than the municipality.

In Tsantsabane, properties with lower values are concentrated in the west, along transit corridors and correspond with Government investment in housing (map two). It is a very positive fact that **many Government-sponsored housing units are on the deeds registry**. Often, these homes are undervalued, for two reasons. The subsidy value was often noted as the sales price (rather than the cost), or sales prices are driven low because buyers lack access to credit with which to purchase the homes at a more realistic sales price and must pay with the cash they have.

**The encouragement of the resale of Government-sponsored housing is an important means of expanding housing options** – for the sellers, who can move up the ladder with the equity from the sale of their property (see below), to the first time homebuyer purchasing the existing home. More activity in these markets will also raise the value of the home, which is often a family's most valuable asset.



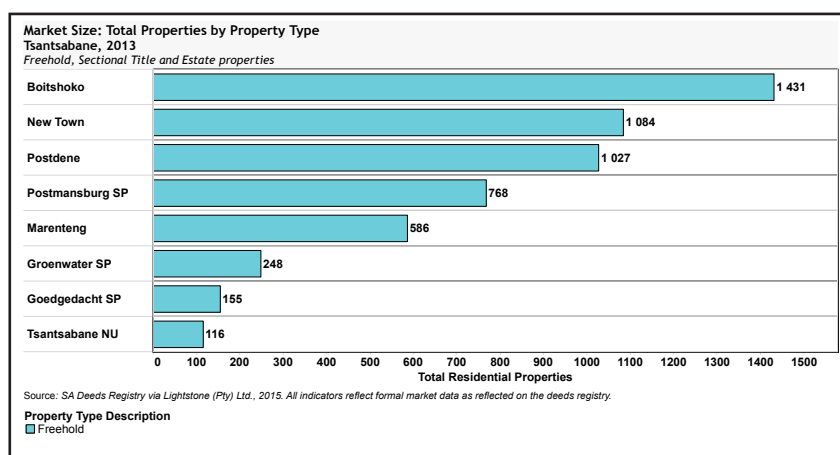


## 9.5 Market Size by Value Segment

These charts provide the total properties within each suburb by property value segment, below R250 000 (which includes most of the Government-sponsored housing); between R250 000 – R500 000; between R500 000 and R1.2 million and over R1.2 million).

Tsantsabane has a limited range of property values throughout the municipality, with a couple of suburbs hosting only one range of housing values. This may help to explain the area's limited market. In small housing markets, Government interventions and programmes must be more targeted as their impact on the markets overall will be greater.

A diverse approach may help to expand the diversity and distribution of housing options across town.



## 9.6 Market Size by Property Type

It appears from the deeds registry that Tsantsabane residential properties are predominantly freehold with no estate or sectional title ownership.



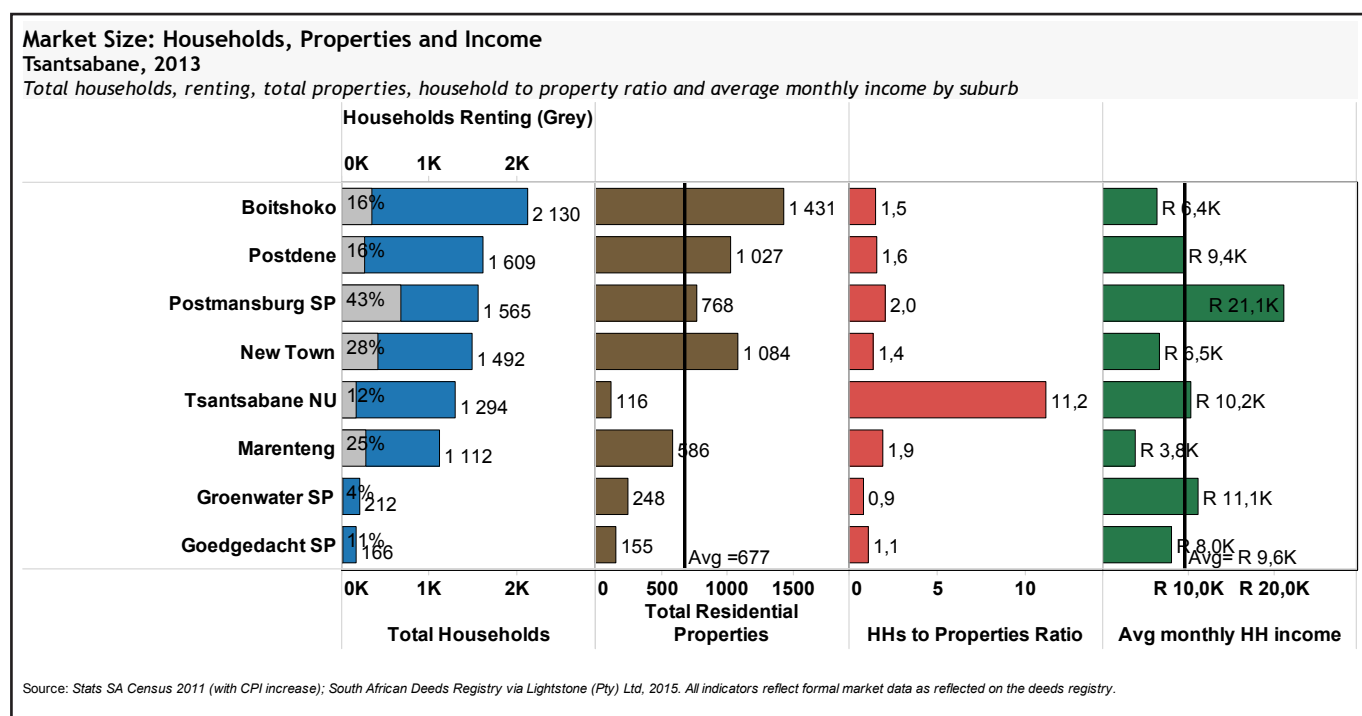
## 9.7 Market Size by Households and Income

The understanding of the distribution of households and incomes within Tsantsabane helps to inform one of scale, development impact and programme targets. Census data is useful as the only source of demographic information consistently available at the suburb level and provides interesting insights into local differences.

**Areas with high levels of renters (grey bars) also very often have the highest household incomes** (such as Postmansburg SP). We suggest these high levels of renters might be the combination of mining executives who rent (instead of own) their homes and support staff who live nearby in backyard accommodation.

Areas with above-average renters and moderate incomes (New Town,) might display families ready for more formal rental options.

**Ratios of households (from StatsSA) to properties (from the deeds registry) – the red bar – can show degrees of constrained supply or informality.** The informal settlements in Tsantsabane NU have high populations, few registered properties and low incomes.



## 10. Market Activity



### 10.1 Key Findings

Properties within the mid to upper value spectrum are concentrated in Postmansburg. The lower-priced homes show an increase in registered sales activity, a potential sign of active (increased) supply and steady demand. Sales of mid to upper value units are concentrated in one suburb. Sales dropped across the country after 2008 and have picked up slowly afterwards in Tsantsabane, mostly in lower-priced housing.

Bonded sales in lower markets are an extremely high portion of the bonded market. Sales continue to be dominated by repeat sales with very few new housing sales. Property value (the home's worth) and sales prices are closely related in active markets. In less active markets, sales prices are significantly less than their suggested value.

### 10.2 Policy Implications

Focus on increasing access to lending, determining what barriers exist to make credit more accessible, through lower cost products, more flexible terms, and/or inclusion of existing debt into a mortgage loan product. These products should be tailored to meet the needs of the lower-income markets.

Create financing products which can bring down the cost of quality rental housing as an affordable alternative to homeownership for lower-income families.

### 10.3 Quick Definitions:

**Market Activity:** performance of key housing property market indicators over time, such as sales, bonds, registrations and churn.

**Market Share:** the portion of the market according to certain indicators, such as loans, types of properties, or property values.

**Property Value Segment:** in order to better understand the performance of housing markets, data has been grouped into four property value bands: properties valued under R250 000; between R250 000 and R500 000; between R500 000 and R1.2 million; and over R1.2 million. This helps one to understand the various trends and strengths within each segment and to see how properties are integrating across the housing continuum, especially over time.

**Bonded Sale:** a transfer of deed on the deeds registry with an associated bond from a lender, including the property as collateral for the bond.

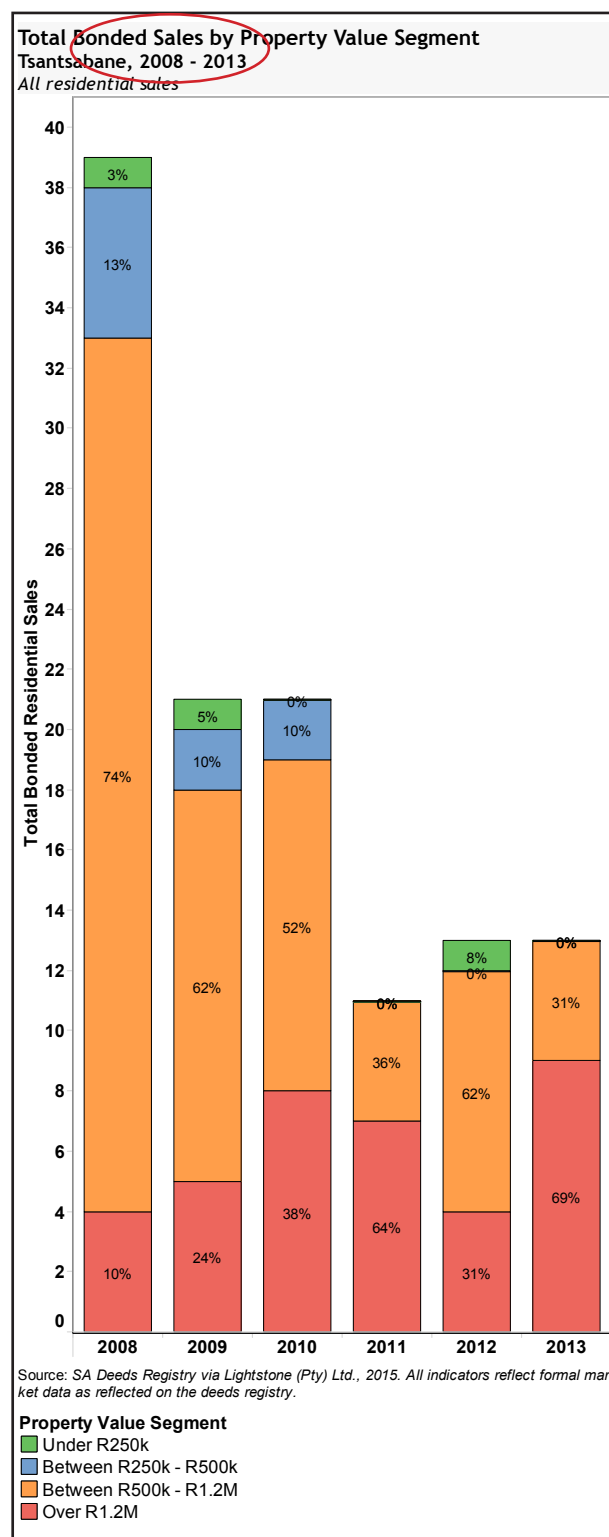
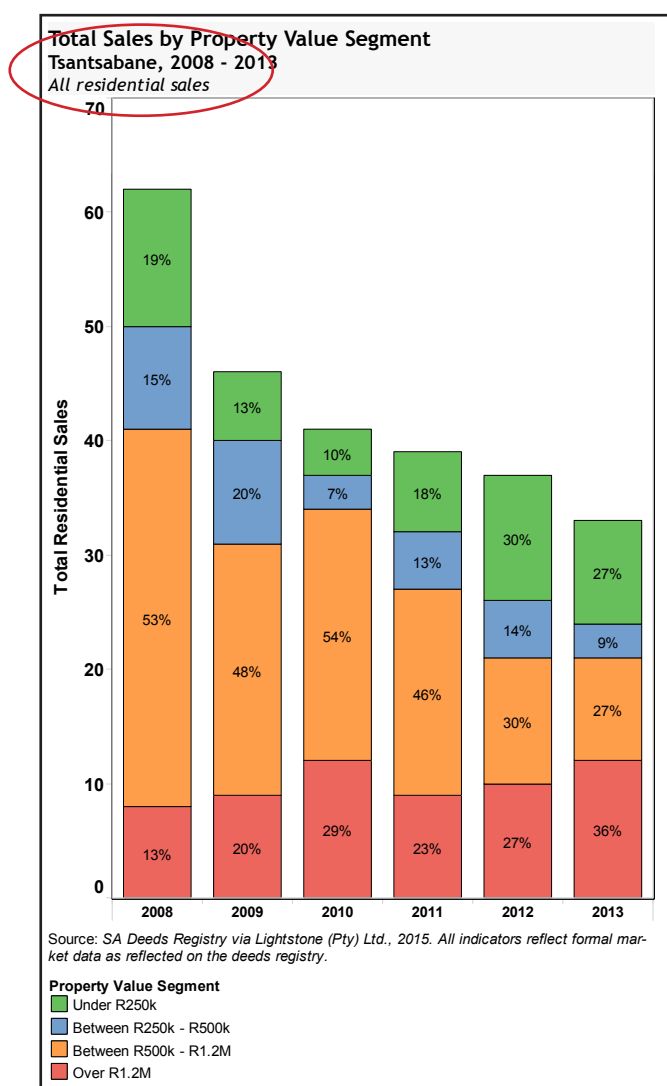
**New Sale / New Registration:** the appearance of a residential property on the deeds registry for the first time. It might include new construction or previously existing units being recorded for the first time (such as previously built RDP homes)

**Resale / Repeat Sales:** the sale or transaction of a property which has existed on the deeds registry before (as opposed to a new sale or new registration).

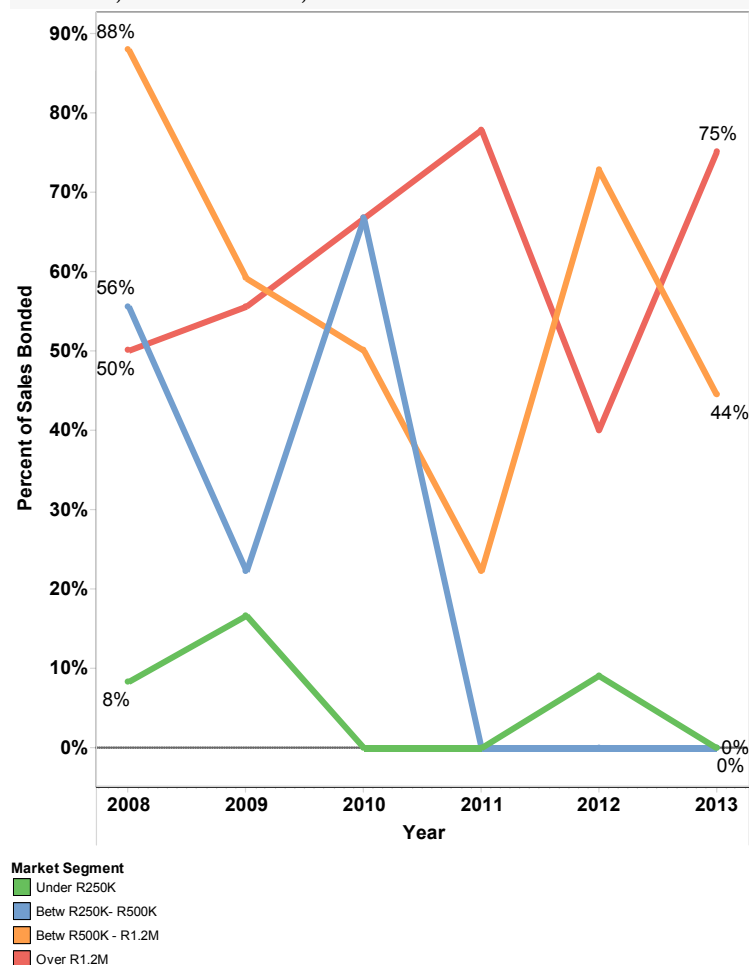


## 10.4 Sales and Bonded Sales by Property Value Segments

Almost 63% of all residential sales and almost 100% of bonded sales in Tsantsabane have been over R500 000 (the red and orange sections) in 2013, despite steady growth in housing sales under R250 000. This market growth for affordable residential sales, since 2008, provides a positive outlook for the area. Market share (the portion of the total) by property value segment has varied since 2008. The relationship between sales and bonds shows the importance of access of credit to growing housing markets, in particular the lower-valued segments. **The share of bonded loans under R500 000 has decreased over time from 16% in 2008 to 0% in 2013.** This might be due to credit indebtedness which disproportionately impacts lower-income borrowers or lack of access to affordable homes to buy. Policies that help expand access to credit and provide more housing opportunities under R500 000 in the lower bands, can expand sales within that band. Rental housing might also be a more suitable option.



**Percent of Sales Bonded by Value Segment**  
Tsantsabane, All residential sales, 2008 - 2013



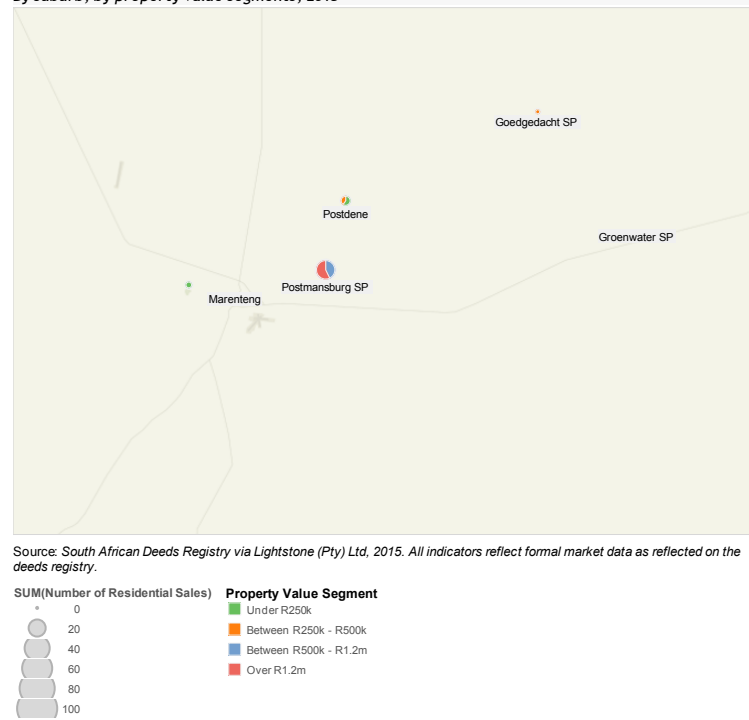
## 10.5 Lending per Property Value Segments

This chart shows (by contrast to the previous charts) the percent of bonded sales within the various property value segments. The relatively few formal bonded sales in the town make the trend lines more dramatic.

**Overall, the percentage of sales receiving bonds in Tsantsabane went down over the past six years, but the drop was not evenly distributed across all property values.** All but the highest property value segment dropped from 2008. The second lowest property values (the blue line) experienced the greatest decrease since 2010, perhaps driven more by lack of demand or access to credit. The spike corresponds with the increase in lending in 2010 and new registrations.

The upper-priced properties experienced a recent upsurge in bonding, perhaps due to new housing being added, such as the new sectional title units which likely fit into this price range. Mid-range sales show a downward trend, perhaps due to market overexposure, or fewer eligible buyers.

**Total Sales by Property Value Segments**  
Tsantsabane  
By suburb, by property value segments, 2013



## 10.6 Sales by Property Value Segments

This map shows the **volume of sales activity (the size of the dot) by suburb across the town by property value segment (the slices of the pie)**. Postmansburg has the most mid to upper value spectrum properties. The lower to mid-priced homes (green and orange) show an increase in registered sales activity, a potential sign of active (increased) supply and steady demand.

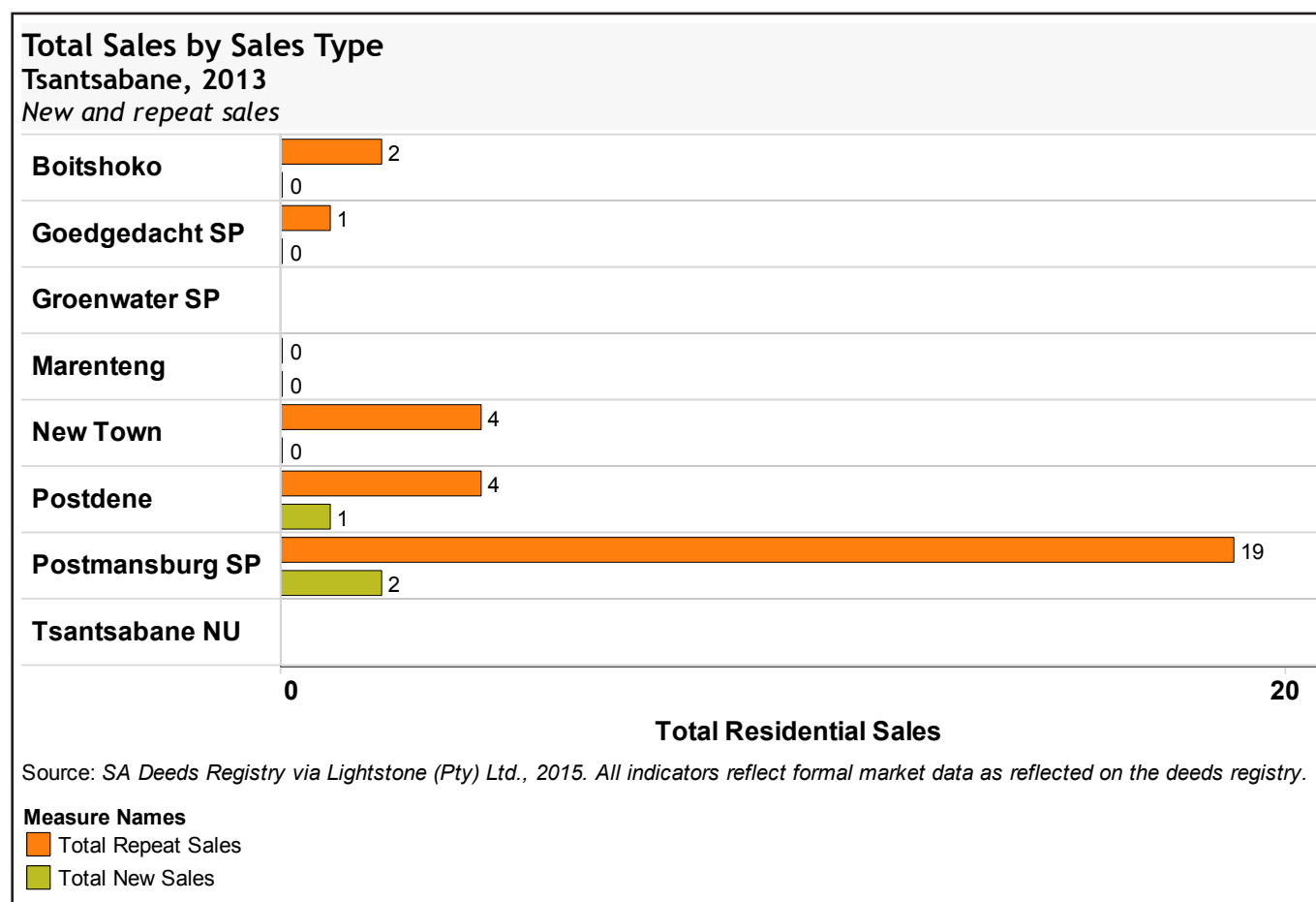
Access to credit is a significant boost or barrier to housing market growth. While some suburbs offer a range of housing price options, pinpointing product prices and types to specific areas, especially considering local affordability, is key to ensuring programme success.

## 10.7 Sales by New and Repeat Sales

An important distinction in market performance is the sales of new homes (which have never appeared on the deeds registry) and the resale of existing homes. New sales often show registration of Government-sponsored housing investment. The chart shows new (green) and repeat sales (orange) by suburb. Interestingly, new sales and resales in Tsantsabane appear to be concentrated in Postmansburg (mid to upper value properties) located than other similar municipalities.

New sales can also show the recent registration of Government-sponsored housing investment. An important point is to recognise the impact of newly registered Government investment in housing. Often these registrations may be perceived as a market distortion but the deeds issued on Government-sponsored housing represent real assets which can now be traded and loaned against and are key to moving up the housing ladder.

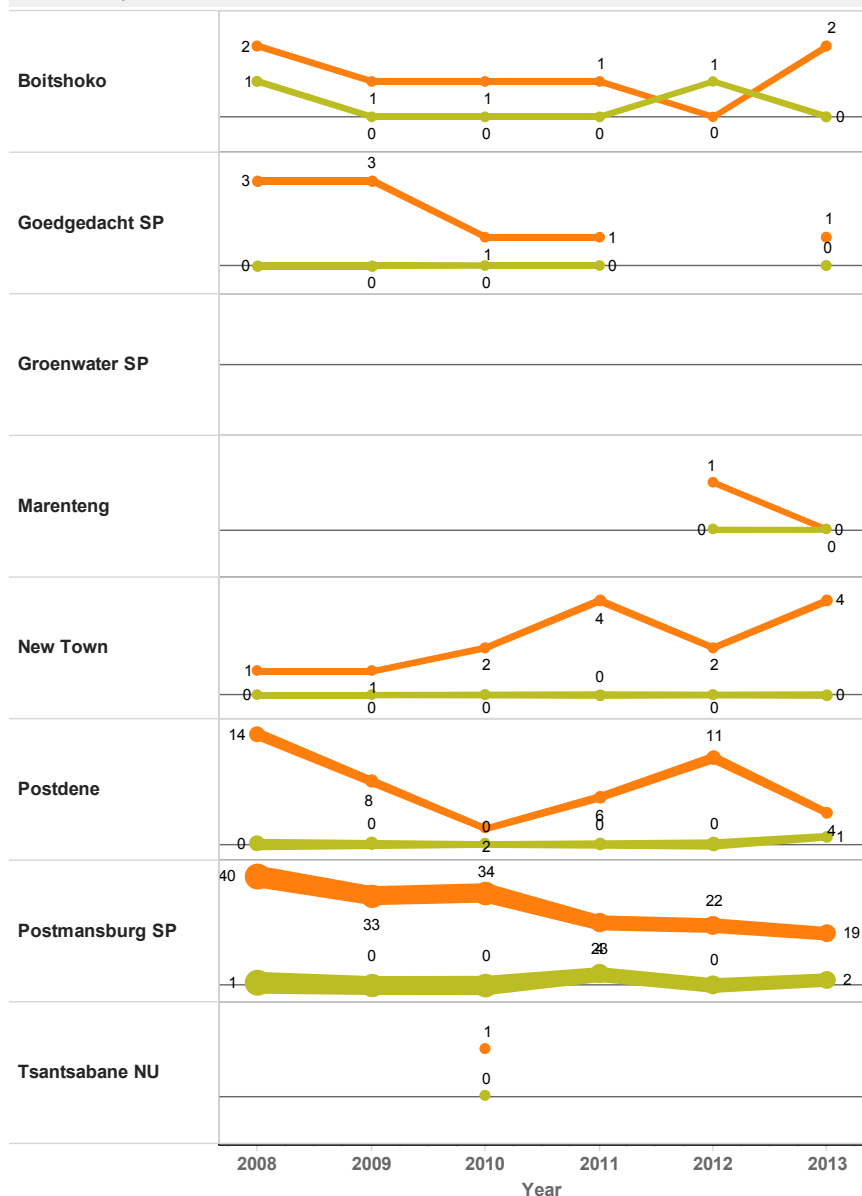
*Suburbs with no data reflect areas with no sales or new registrations.*



## Sales Trends by Sales Type

Tsantsabane, 2008 - 2013

New and Repeat Sales



**Sales Type**  
■ Total New Sales  
■ Total Repeat Sales

## 10.8 Market Activity amongst New and Repeat Sales

The **growth and maturity of housing markets can often be found by comparing new homes and resale over time**. The growth of existing home sales (the orange line) indicates sustained interest of housing markets by borrowers and lenders. The thicker line reflects areas with more sales.

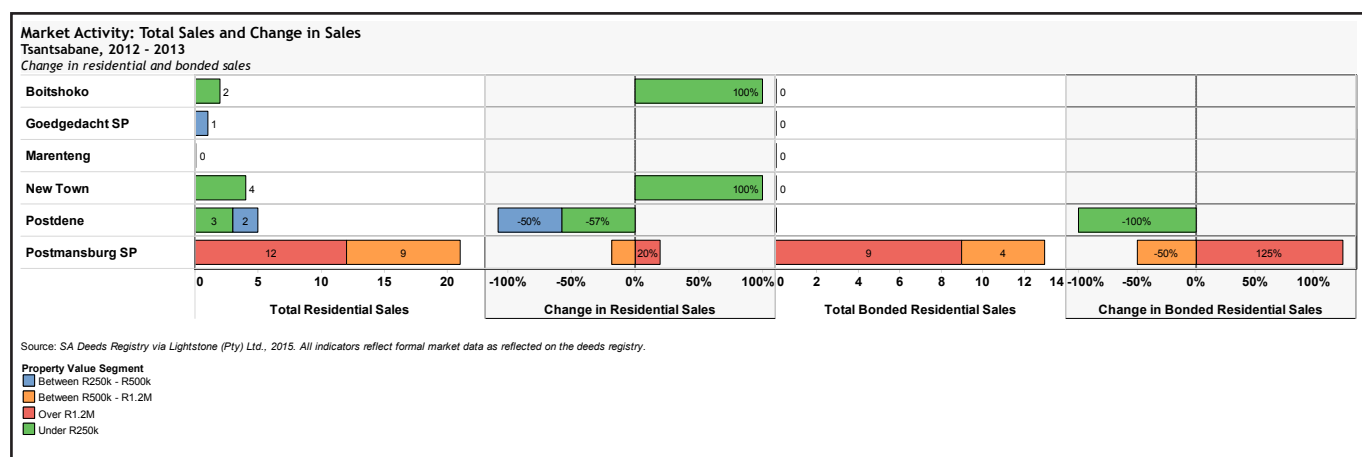
Often volumes of new homes in prior years become resales in later years (for example, Boitshoko slight uptick of resales in 2013). The understanding of how mining companies create new units helps one understand their existing and potential contribution to expanding the local housing economy.

## 10.9 Total Sales by Property Value, Change from the Prior Year

This chart shows the change in activity for property sales (columns 1 and 2) and bonded property sales (columns 3 and 4) from 2012 to 2013. It is possible to see important market shifts by comparing the change in activity within particular property markets from one year to the next.

Despite the obvious increase in loans to upmarket (red) properties, several low and middle market areas under R250 000 are experiencing moderate growth, such as New Town and Boitshoko, which are growing in sales and bonds.

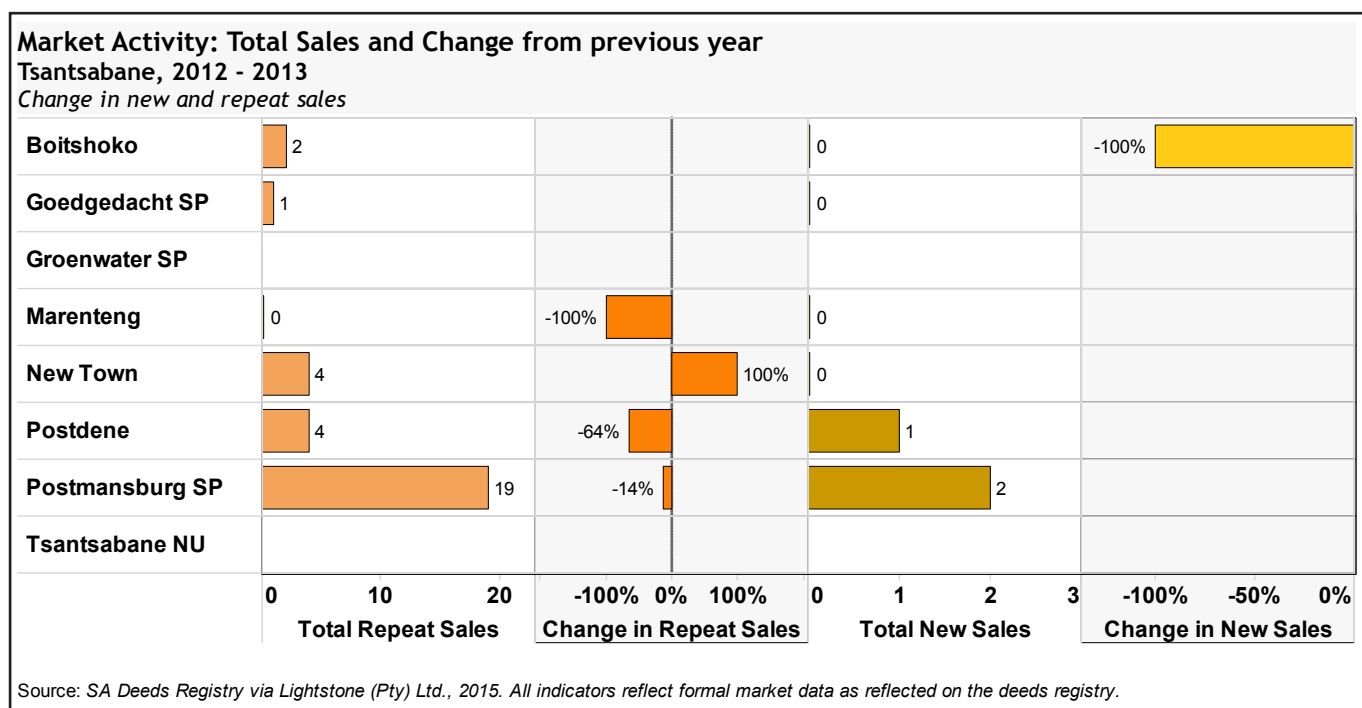
Suburbs with no information had no residential sales in the past two years.



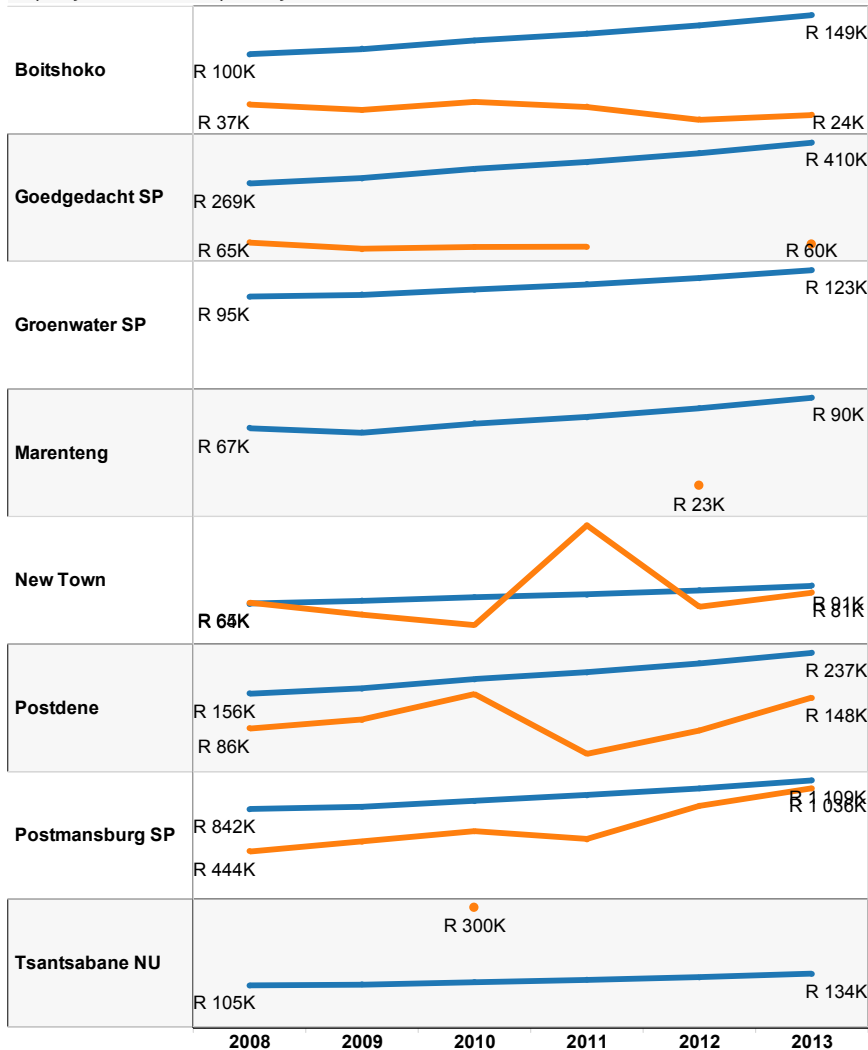
## 10.10 Change in New and Repeat Sales

This chart shows the change in new (columns 3 and 4) and repeat sales (columns 1 and 2) from 2012 to 2013. Postmansburg has experienced modest sales activity of repeat sales. Only two areas have experienced an increase in new sales.

Many of the developments built by the Government are heading into their 8th year and become eligible for resale by their owners. By understanding when those units come on line for resale, Government can align policies that encourage the sale and **development nearby, which can help leverage that prior investment, expand housing options and stimulate movement up the next rung on the housing ladder. Resales are an important means of recycling existing homes to make available more housing.**



**Market Activity: Average Property Values and Sales Prices**  
**Tsantsabane, 2007 - 2013**  
*Property value and sales price by suburb*



Source: SA Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd., 2015. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.

**Measure Names**  
■ Avg Property Value  
■ Avg Sales Price

## 10.11 Average Property Values and Sales Price

The relationship between local sales prices (orange lines) and average property values (blue lines) can tell much about the activity and integration of supply and demand. Every house in a suburb has a value<sup>1</sup>, determined by the number of sales, changes in prices, churn (repeat sales) and other factors present in a robust housing market. Only houses which have sold have sales prices, but this lowers the value of homes in markets with fewer sales.

**As markets formalise and strengthen, these trends inform each other more effectively and the trend lines become almost parallel.**

**Sales in some areas of Tsantsabane have been robust and values are rising, indicating steady demand.** Rising sales prices in affordable areas can reflect improved access to credit as well as increasing interest in the neighbourhood.



## 11. Lending Activity



### 11.1 Key Findings

Lending is highly concentrated in Tsantsabane by area and in loan size. Bonded sales are almost entirely concentrated in housing and sales over R500 000, with those loans concentrated in one suburb with a higher-priced housing market. While the share of lending by each of the four major banks in the country has remained consistent, lending from non-traditional lenders ceased in Tsantsabane from 2011 to 2013. However, the lending growth of ABSA and Standard Bank into the area has increased.

### 11.2 Policy Implications

Policies and programmes should target expanding access to credit, including the creation of new funds, with broader investment guidelines and possibilities, and small loan programmes with which to make financing more accessible to lower-income households. Loans to entice the development of more middle-market housing would create more integrated markets.

Programmes should also make creative financing available for rental projects.

### 11.3 Quick Definitions:

**Lending Activity:** the performance of key lending indicators over time, such as bond volume, new loans and bonded sales, by lending institution.

**Portfolio Size:** the total number and value of loans given out by particular lending institutions in the study area.

**Property Value Segment:** in order to better understand the performance of housing markets, data has been aggregated into four property value bands: properties valued under R250 000; between R250 000 and R500 000; between R500 000 and R1.2 million; and over R1.2 million. This helps one to understand the various trends and strengths inherent in each segment and to see how properties are integrating across the housing continuum, especially over time.

**Residential Bond:** a loan made for the intention of acquiring a property, which is secured by the title to the property. These are determined by the property address and the timing with which bonds and sales are recorded on the deeds registry.

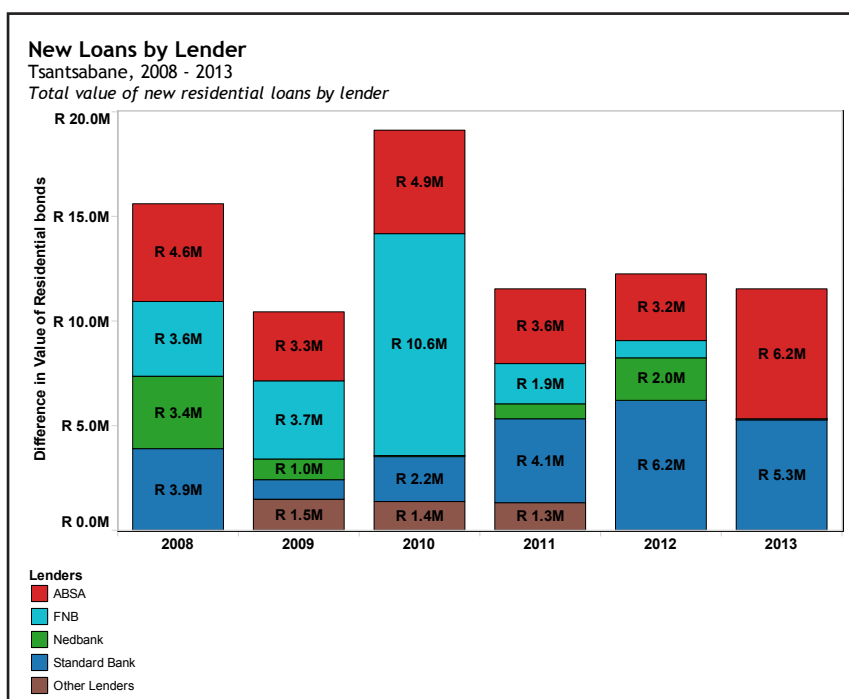
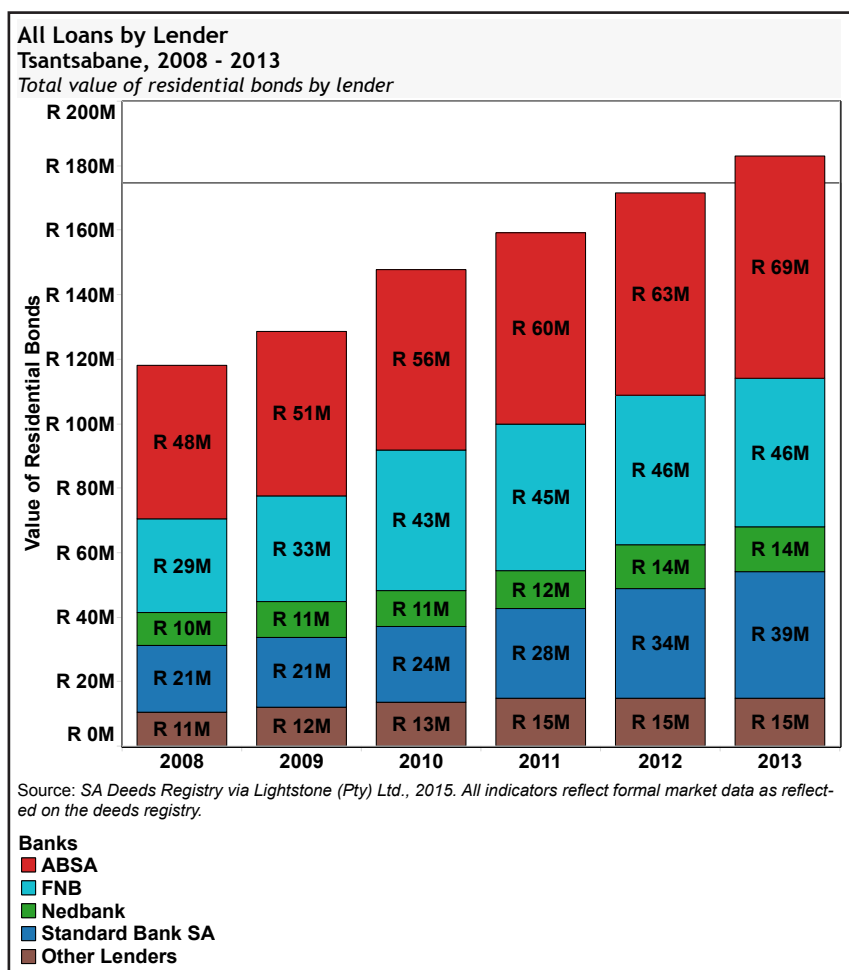
## 11.4 Lending Over Time

Loan data taken from the deeds registry can provide lending activity by lender, which has grown consistently in the area. By comparing the top chart (all loans held by each lender) to the bottom chart (lending activity per year), it is possible to note that while the lending in the area has consistently grown, the amount per year varies from lender to lender. It's possible to see a major reduction of FNB's lending in the area since 2010.

The lending growth of ABSA and Standard Bank into the area has increased. The activity seems to be stable with the exception of 2010 which exhibited a large surge. The composition of lenders shows a decrease in lending from FNB, Nedbank and other lenders. The biggest boost in proportion of lending amounts going forward will be dominated by Standard Bank and ABSA. The "other lenders" primarily include companies providing home loan benefits to their employees.

The following charts explore lending by bank, by suburb, to help one understand more specifically where bank investment has been made and what that implies about financing availability for various development sites and scenarios.

The area shows diversified loans by all banks, however ABSA and Standard Bank have invested heavily in the Postmansburg area, probably driving much of the market growth seen in the housing performance in that area.



## 11.5 New Loans by Lender

As markets shift, different lenders respond in different ways. These maps show the previous bar charts on a map. The first chart – all loans by lenders – is represented on the top map. All loans made in 2013 – the second chart – is shown on the lower map. By comparing the two maps, it's possible to see where lenders invested loans in 2013 (pies in bottom map) and how that has changed from their overall portfolio in that suburb (pies in the top map).

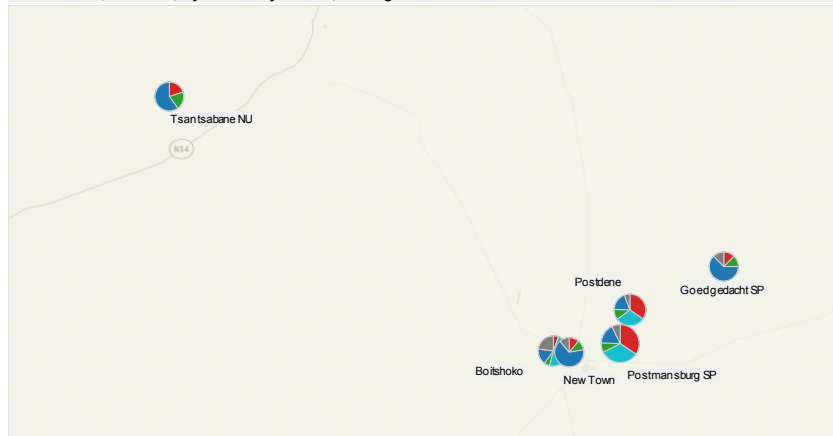
The top map indicates loans by all lenders in all or most areas of Tsantsabane, yet lending in 2013 (bottom map) was only by two lenders (ABSA and Standard Bank) in one area (Postmansburg) of Tsantsabane.

Non-traditional lenders, such as private equity funds and employer lenders, have more flexible regulatory environments and more creative, competitive financing tools. It will be important for Government to engage these investors as well to ease access to credit, lower costs of financing and share in the commitment towards growing housing markets in the mining towns.

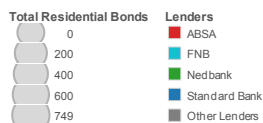
*The areas with no dots have no residential properties on the deeds registry – they are farms or open space, mines or power plants, or informal settlements.*

### Market Share by Lender: All Residential Bonds

*Tsantsabane, all loans, by suburb by lender, through 2013*

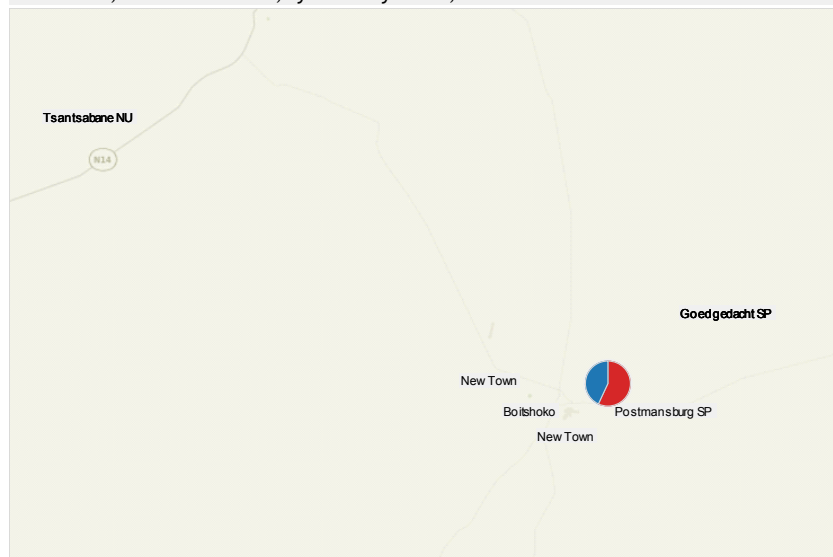


Source: South African Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.

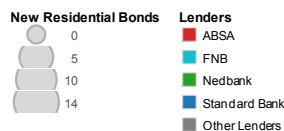


### Market Share by Lender: New Loans 2013

*Tsantsabane, all new loans made, by suburb by lender, 2013*



Source: South African Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.



## 11.6 Market Share

Understanding market share at the local level is key to understanding the potential for end user finance, where gaps might exist, and how to make the case for more lending. Postmansburg is the only suburb that experienced lending consistently in the past six years.

Comparing lending over time and by suburb also shows which lenders perceive value or risk.

<b>New Loans by Lender</b>		<b>Tsantsabane</b>				
<b>Tsantsabane, 2008 - 2013</b>		<i>The value of new bonds by lender by suburb over time</i>				
		<b>ABSA</b>	<b>FNB</b>	<b>Nedbank</b>	<b>Standard Bank</b>	<b>Other Lenders</b>
<b>Boitshoko</b>	2008	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 100,000	R 0
	2009	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
	2010	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
	2011	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
	2012	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
	2013	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
<b>Goedgedacht SP</b>	2008	R 0		R 0	R 120,000	R 0
	2009	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
	2010	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
	2011	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
	2012	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
	2013	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
<b>Marenteng</b>	2008	R 0			R 0	
	2009	R 0			R 0	
	2010	R 0			R 0	
	2011	R 0			R 0	
	2012	R 0			R 0	
	2013	R 0			R 0	
<b>New Town</b>	2008	R 0		R 0	R 105,000	R 0
	2009	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
	2010	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
	2011	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
	2012	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
	2013	R 0		R 0	R 0	R 0
<b>Postdene</b>	2008	R 170,000	R 440,713	R 251,995	R 40,000	R 0
	2009	R 190,000	R 0	R 200,269	R 68,500	R 0
	2010	R 104,500	R 0	R 0	R 250,000	R 350,000
	2011	R 60,000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
	2012	R 0	R 150,000	R 0	R 0	R 0
	2013	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
<b>Postmansburg SP</b>	2008	R 4,468,000	R 3,148,466	R 3,181,344	R 3,539,000	R 0
	2009	R 3,069,650	R 3,741,000	R 800,000	R 838,000	R 1,508,000
	2010	R 4,582,500	R 10,557,250	R 0	R 1,982,750	R 1,000,000
	2011	R 3,497,000	R 1,937,500	R 698,700	R 4,050,000	R 1,300,000
	2012	R 3,170,000	R 700,000	R 2,002,400	R 6,206,200	R 0
	2013	R 6,184,000	R 0	R 0	R 5,318,000	R 0
<b>Tsantsabane NU</b>	2008	R 0		R 0	R 0	
	2009	R 0		R 0	R 0	
	2010	R 255,000		R 0	R 0	
	2011	R 0		R 0	R 0	
	2012	R 0		R 0	R 0	
	2013	R 0		R 0	R 0	

Source: South African Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd, 2015. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.

**Banks**

- ABSA
- FNB
- Nedbank
- Standard Bank
- Other Lenders

## 12. Leverage



### 12.1 Key Findings

The presence of older **Government-sponsored units within the municipality represent an important opportunity to leverage that investment** in affordable housing in the years ahead, as owners seek to sell and move up the housing continuum if opportunities are positioned properly. About 43% of all registered properties in Tsantsabane were sponsored by the Government. The value of these homes, if sold in the private market, can be applied towards the cost of a new home.

This situation can be used to drive developers to build more gap housing and financiers to finance RDP acquisition loans.

### 12.2 Policy Implications

Policies should focus on enticing developers to build more housing in the gap market and encourage lending to the RDP and other lower-cost home markets. Sites could be prioritised, which connect these RDP neighbourhoods to other more active housing markets to encourage mixed income development.

To encourage an increase in the supply of gap housing, governments can unlock sites, supply infrastructure or grants, or hook-up fee discounts. Government can also reduce the cost of construction finance, which can all be passed down to the buyers in the form of lower sales prices.

Government can create programs using funds pooled from a range of government and private sector partners, which provide bonds for small properties and offset risks through loan guarantees, loan loss reserves, and interest rate discounts. Funds can also organise to implement homebuyer counselling, debt consolidation and moderate rehab costs of the existing home to ensure loan performance of the portfolio.

These programmes would work together in the mining towns to create better social, housing and economic integration. In Tsantsabane, this might be those areas between Postmansburg Postdene, and those higher priced more active markets and New Town.

### 12.3 Quick Definitions:

**Leverage:** the ability to use the percentage of the property that has been paid off as a down-payment for another property

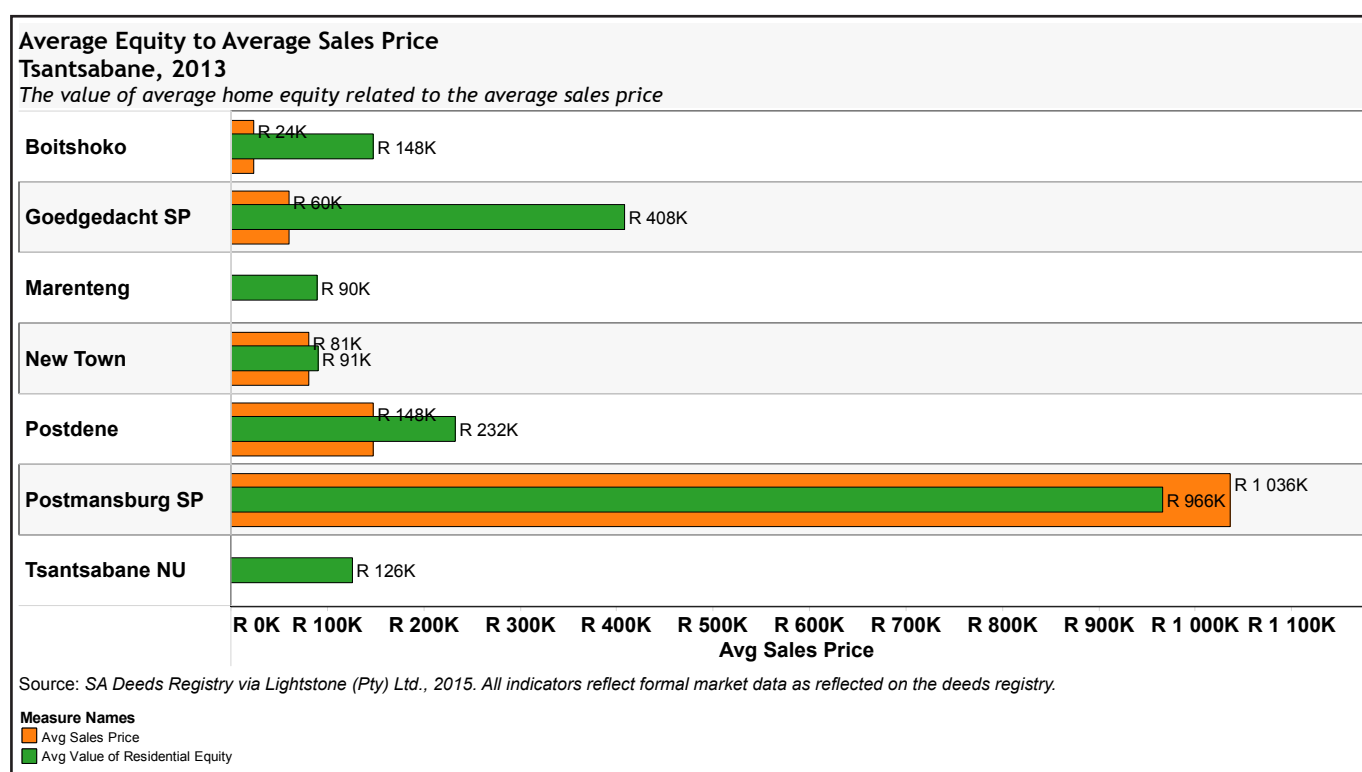
**Equity:** the value of the residential property less the outstanding balance of the bond. This represents the value of ownership built up in a property and is often used as the down-payment for the owner's next house purchased up the housing ladder.

## 12.4 Equity Fills the Gap

Equity is the value of one's home less the amount owed to the lender. The chart shows the average equity per suburb (the green bar) compared to the average sales price per suburb. This helps to show what portion of the sales price might be paid for by homeowners' equity. If a homeowner in Postdene wished to purchase a home in Goedgedacht, they could sell their home and apply it towards the cost of the new home, reducing the amount they would have to borrow. Instead of borrowing over R400 000 (the average sales price), they would only need about R250 000 (the orange bar in Goedgedacht minus the green bar in Postdene). Thus, equity makes homeownership in higher-priced neighbourhoods affordable, expanding housing options. Equity closes the housing gap for less affluent homeowners because their properties are less likely to have a bond and those markets have experienced more appreciation of value. It is important to consider this value in addition to a homeowner's income.

Equity invested by homeowners also **reduces risk by increasing their financial stake in their home**. This is the same way upper-income families move up the housing continuum and is now available at scale for lower-income families as well, thanks to the massive Government investment in homes for the poor. This requires financing available for the lower income buyers, something to explore with lender partners.

While averages in such diverse housing markets are hard to consider meaningfully, the picture does indicate that purchasing power increases – and gaps close – when equity is taken into consideration.





### 5 Year Equity Growth Tsantsabane, 2013

Rates of equity growth, since 2007 to 2013

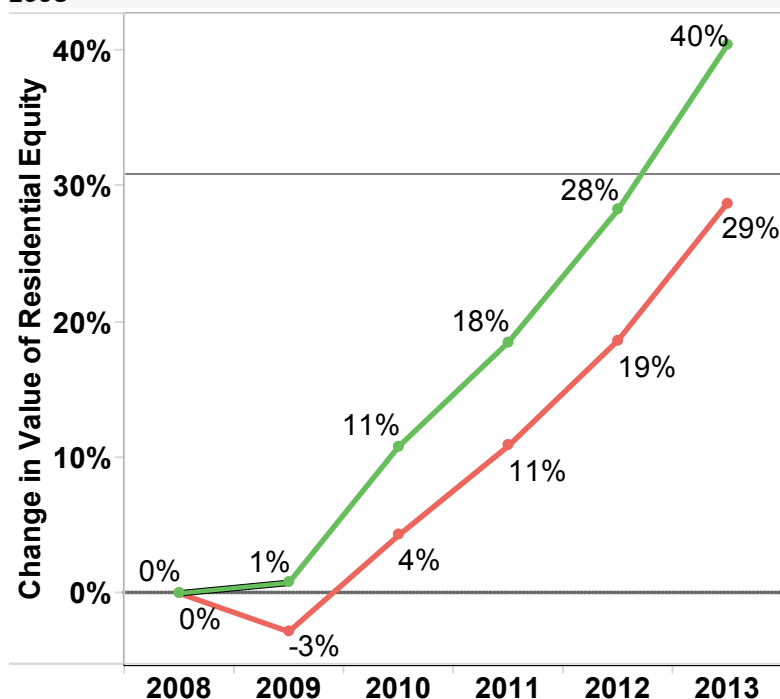


Source: Stats SA Census, 2011, South African Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd, 2015. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.



### Growth in Equity Tsantsabane, 2008- 2013

The change in the value of average home equity from 2008



Source: SA Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd., 2015. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.

#### Change in Equity

- Affordable properties (under R500 000)
- All residential properties

## 12.5 Accessing Equity Closes the Housing Gap and Can Drive Demand

Understanding the difference in equity growth rates on a map allows a better understanding of which property markets can be leveraged to support more new development. The greatest equity growth over five years (green areas and green lines) has been in less developed areas with fewer sales and values have accrued to the existing homeowners. Homes worth less than R500 000 typically have fewer loans, a faster-growing value and an initial housing cost that was low or free (thanks to Government investment in housing). Homebuyers can reduce the amount they have to borrow through savings or the equity in their home, if they have an existing house which they can sell. This lowers their monthly payment or increases the price they can afford. Leverage is the practice of using this equity to increase their housing affordability. This indicator thus becomes very useful for meeting – and closing – the housing gap.

**Tsantsabane's properties under R500 000 show consistently higher growth in equity than the market overall, suggesting a good source of funding the next house up the housing ladder.**

Constraints to using leverage in affordable housing markets include the availability of credit for potential buyers to pay the full value of the house, maximising the equity available to the homeowner, the availability of homes up the housing ladder to buy and, in the case of RDP owners, the ability to sell Government-subsidised stock (which comes with an eight-year resale restriction). Other constraints include household indebtedness and the willingness of existing homeowners to sell their most important asset.

However, policies that address these constraints can expand the housing ladder in remarkably quick and cost-effective ways. Closing cost assistance, interest rate write downs and loan loss funds all cost a fraction of new construction and put the opportunity – and choice – in the hands of the homeowner, rather than the Government.

## 13. Affordability Profile



### 13.1 Key Findings

Tsantsabane's **affordability is such that it takes more than double the average income to afford the average house**. Despite the above-average monthly income compared to all mining towns, there remain large disparities among incomes and affordable housing access within the municipality.

In some areas, sales prices used to determine affordability are very low, probably the result of lack of credit access, forcing sellers to sell for whatever cash might be offered regardless of how much the house may be worth.

### 13.2 Policy Implications

Affordability constraints, due to below-average incomes, can be addressed through housing strategies and solutions that propose creative financing tools and techniques that can reduce financial barriers (such as down-payments, interest rates and principal requirements) as well as unlocking equity, rather than simply trying to push costs down.

Lowering the cost of financing can also increase the amount that can be borrowed, which can increase sales prices and the amount of equity a home seller will be able to access to buy their next home.

Lack of adequate affordable supply in areas with very low incomes can often be quickly addressed through the carefully considered provision of well-located quality rental housing.

### 13.3 Quick Definitions:

**Affordability:** affordability is generally defined as the ability to allocate less than 25-30% of a household's monthly income towards housing costs. While upper-incomes families' income enable them to cover the cost of producing and selling housing units and thus provides many housing options, lower-income families struggle because their income often does not adequately cover the cost of producing and selling a housing unit. Supply is limited and others must collaborate to provide decent affordable housing.

**Affordability Ratio:** the purchasing power of local incomes to afford local sales prices. The local average sales price is divided by the target house price. This shows the relationship between local incomes and local sales prices – a larger number means that local sales prices are harder for local incomes to afford, implying a mismatch between local housing options and residents.

**Housing Gap:** the shortfall between the target house price a household can afford and the sales price (or construction cost) of a house. This can be calculated by the difference between the target affordable price and the cost or price of the house.

**Target House Price:** the sales price affordable to local households, which is calculated using the average area median income available for housing (25% of monthly income) using standard underwriting criteria (typically a 20 year amortisation at 11%, with 5% down).

## 13.4 Affordability

Actual affordability relies on the understanding of local household income to determine what is reasonably afforded by existing residents, how much of a gap exists and what is required to ensure more realistic affordability. The Affordability Ratio is determined by dividing the purchase price affordable to the average household income by the average sales price. **Nationally, it takes three times the average income to afford the average sales price.** This doesn't mean that families are paying that, it means that most homes on the deeds registry are not affordable to the majority of South Africans. But this indicator provides an important benchmark, by providing a degree of affordability. We can measure that disparity at the local level as an indicator of how well local markets might be catering to local residents.

**It is worth noting that some subplaces in Tsantsabane do not have sales activity with which to measure housing affordability. The affordability ratio is 2 when calculated using the average sales price and average target house price for the entire municipality, which takes into account all the households located in areas with no sales. In Tsantsabane, all areas except Postmansburg SP appear more affordable to local residents, creating the potential for a fairly stable formal housing market. One area is spiking, perhaps the result of more recent higher-priced housing development.**

The introduction of new products or strategies is more likely to be sustainable if they are responsive to current residents. Developers and investors consider purchasing power and affordability of surrounding areas in order to understand the price point – and project viability – of future development. The target home price can also be compared to estimated potential per-unit construction costs to determine the ease with which units might be built and sold.

### Mind the Gap Table

**Tsantsabane, 2013**

*Affordability indicators per suburb*

Subplace Name	Avg Monthly Income	Target house price	Average Sales Price	Affordable Price Gap	Affordability Ratio
Boitshoko	R 6K	R 169K	R 24K	R 145K	0,1
Goedgedacht SP	R 8K	R 210K	R 60K	R 150K	0,3
Groenwater SP	R 11K	R 293K			
Marenteng	R 4K	R 99K			
New Town	R 7K	R 173K	R 81K	R 92K	0,5
Postdene	R 9K	R 248K	R 148K	R 100K	0,6
Postmansburg SP	R 21K	R 556K	R 1 036K	R -480K	1,9
Tsantsabane NU	R 10K	R 269K			

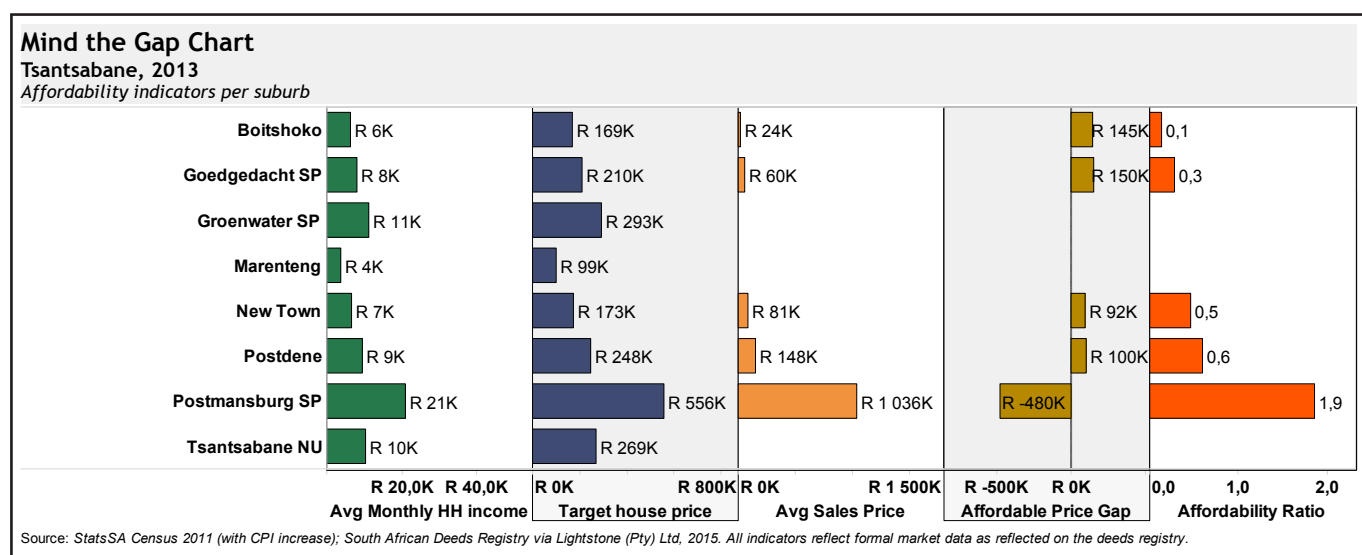
Source: StatsSA Census 2011 (with CPI increase); South African Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd, 2015. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.

## 13.5 Mind the Gap

This chart is identical to the previous chart but shows bar lines to better visualise a difference across the area. These tables measure relative affordability for each suburb in the target area in three ways: starting with the average income (column 1), it calculates the average sales price affordable to the average family using standard underwriting terms (5% down, 11% for 20 years, up to 25% of household income, column 2). It compares that to the area's average sales price (column 3). Column 4 ("Affordable Price Gap") shows the difference between the average sales price and the local target (affordable) house price. Column 5 divides the two values to show the affordability ratio, the number of times it might take the local income to afford the local sales price. As an example, in Postmansburg, it takes 1.9 times the average income to afford the average sales price.

In Tsantsabane, the average income is about R12 600, the average target house price is R332 000 (price of the house that income can afford) and the average sales price is R695 000. **Thus, in 2013, it took more than double the average income to afford the average house.** These very high level indicators are useful when comparing affordability, to see which areas are more or less affordable. This helps one to understand how housing strategies need to address affordability within the town, including what resources or policies might be required to help fill these gaps (i.e. affordable financing, buyer subsidies).

When affordability is an issue, perhaps equity of existing homeowners can help fund the gap. Policies will need to encourage the sale of lower-cost homes that can allow housing purchases further upstream for lower-income households.



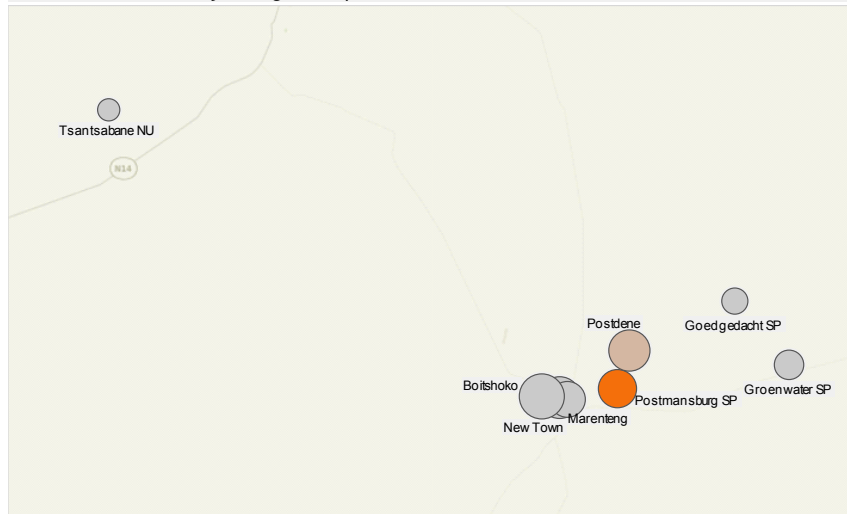
## 13.6 Mapping Affordability

These maps show the importance of taking local household income, or purchasing power, into the understanding of affordability. The first map shows average sales prices by suburb, with the darker areas having higher prices. The second map shows the same area by affordability ratio, the darker areas (those with higher affordability ratios) showing greater difference between suburb incomes and suburb sales prices. While some areas appear affordable by sales price (such as Postdene), they are not as affordable when considering local incomes (the darker green on the second map). These analyses do not take into account the indebtedness of potential buyers, an important factor in determining bond eligibility. Rental housing, therefore, might be an important option towards providing well-located and professionally managed affordable housing in those areas.

*The areas with no dots have no residential properties on the deeds registry – they are farms or open space, mines or informal settlements.*

### Affordable Suburbs by Average Sales Price

Tsantsabane, Suburbs by average sales price and household size, 2013



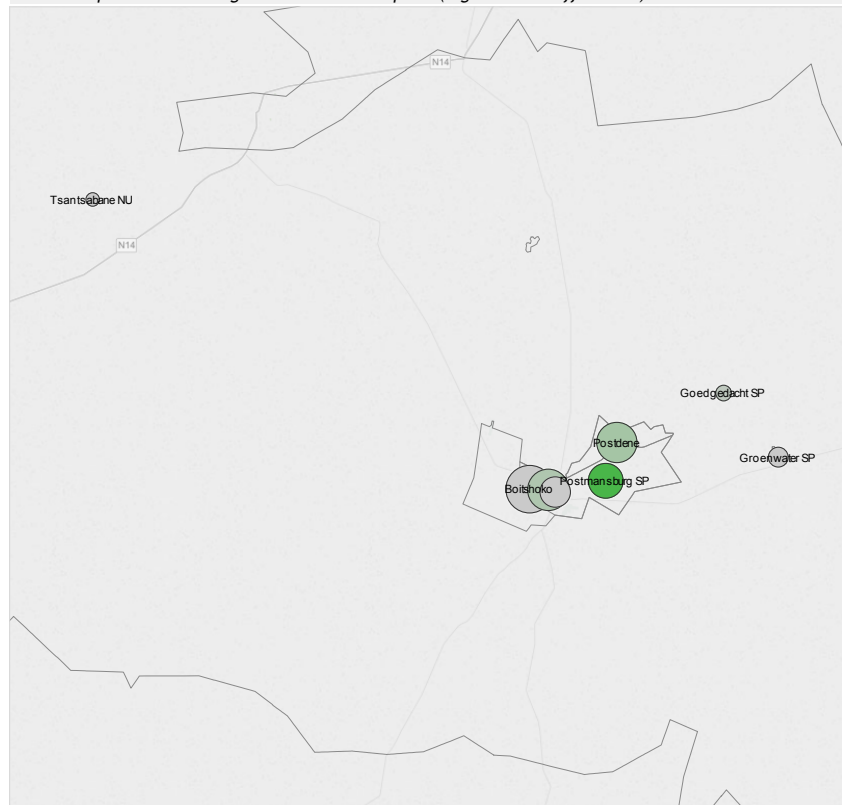
Source: Stats SA Census, 2011, South African Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd, 2015. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.



### Affordable Suburbs by Affordability Ratio

Tsantsabane, by suburb, 2013

Relationship between average income and sales price (higher is less affordable)



Source: Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa, with StatsSA Census 2011 (with CPI increase); South African Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd, 2015. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.



## 14. Rental Index



### 14.1 Key Findings

In Tsantsabane, **24% of households rent**, according to the 2011 StatsSA census, which is below the average amongst the mining towns in the study of 30%.

The **opportunity for rental housing development within Tsantsabane is strong within specific areas**. Those areas with greater density, modest incomes and affordability challenges are more likely to support quality, professionally managed, affordable rental housing. Rental housing also provides flexibility to employers and workers as mining markets expand and contract from time to time.

### 14.2 Policy Implications

Due to the cyclical, commodity- and demand-driven nature of these towns' primary industry, rental housing becomes a very important housing solution.

Rapidly changing housing demand, driven by mining activities, makes a strong case for prioritising quality rental housing. If rental housing is well-situated and convenient to transport and centrally located in dense areas, it can bring social and economic cohesion and vibrancy to housing markets over the longer term. The densifying of housing markets requires infrastructure upgrades and financial mechanisms which provide for long-term affordability and sustainability.

### 14.3 Quick Definitions:

**Rental Index:** A tool used to measure the potential suitability of local areas for rental housing, as measured by a group of five indicators which support rental housing, including density, area median income, the affordability ratio and market growth as measured by the housing performance index. A higher score implies greater success for rental housing.

**Affordability Ratio:** the purchasing power of local incomes to afford local sales prices. The local average sales price is divided by the target house price. This shows the relationship between local incomes and local sales prices – a larger number means that local sales prices are harder for local income households to afford, implying a mismatch between local housing options and residents.

**Area Median Income:** the percentage of the average local income to the municipal average income, which allows for understanding of the income relative to the market overall and across many municipalities.

**Housing Performance Index:** the growth of the local suburb in six key housing market indicators as compared to the municipality growth. A higher number implies more growth.

**Percent Households Renting:** the number of surveyed households who that rent, divided by the total number of households, per StatsSA census 2011. This includes everything from bedrooms and backyard shacks to single family homes and sectional title units.

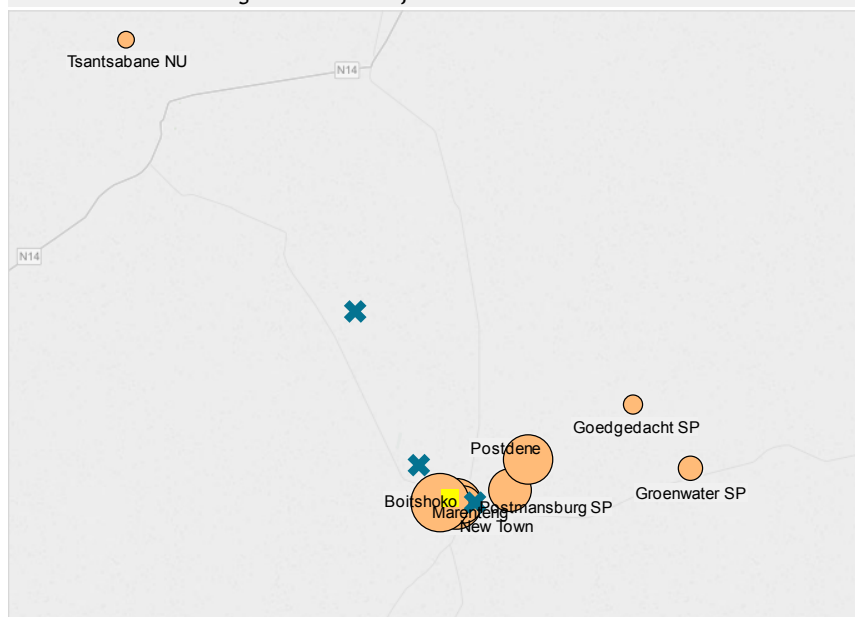
**Population Density:** the number of people per square hectare of the suburb, as provided by StatsSA.

**Tenure:** the terms under which land or buildings are held or occupied, e.g. rental, ownership etc.

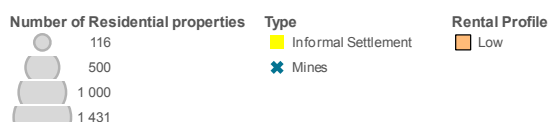
## Rental Index

Tsantsabane, by suburb, 2013

Those suburbs with a higher likelihood of rental demand



Source: South African Deeds Registry via Lightstone (Pty) Ltd, 2015. All indicators reflect formal market data as reflected on the deeds registry.



## 14.4 Rental Housing: Driving an Affordable Housing Option

Rental housing is one of the most efficient and effective ways to provide affordable accommodation. In most South African towns, this means backyard shacks, an important but inefficient way of meeting overwhelming housing need. While a social housing sector exists, targeting lower income families in multi-unit buildings, these are primarily in large metropolitan areas.

**Many private developers and investors are considering expanding significantly into the rental segment. If the demand is better understood, governments can meet housing backlogs quickly and affordably by promoting policies which target affordable rental housing.**

Several conditions are crucial for the creation of successful and sustainable rental markets: density, high demand and affordability. In order to sustain rental housing at scale, projects must be able to achieve density to keep costs down and access ready markets, with good proximity to jobs, transport and educational opportunities to keep projects running smoothly. It is possible to bundle those indicators and find those areas primed for rental housing.

## 14.5 Locating Rental Housing Markets

The map shows those areas that are more dense than others, with moderate incomes and housing market growth, all important factors when considering the placement and promotion of rental housing. **In Tsantsabane, it appears that none of the indicators reflecting rental market potential are aggregated in any one suburb. Rental market potential must thus be explored more closely, locally.**

Security of tenure through a lease agreement means that residents have access to quality, accountable property management and consistent utility access and can even build up their credit history with positive rent and utility accounts. Rental housing providers must locate their properties competitively to ensure monthly occupancy thus, rental housing provides affordable access to transport hubs, jobs and community services.

Rental Index Indicator	Method	Implies	Weight
Median Income	80 - 120% area median income	Affordability	35%
Population Density	Exceeds metro average	Density	35%
Housing Performance Index	Growing	Demand	15%
Affordability Ratio	Ratio exceeds metro average	Affordability	15%



## 15. Key Concepts

The definitions of the concepts used in this profile are set out in alphabetical order below.

### 15.1 Affordable

Traditionally, affordable refers to housing or areas with prices or values below the overall market which target below-average incomes. It is often defined as R500 000 or less (but can be higher or lower depending on intent) because this is the amount that a household earning less than R16 000 on average can afford, the target limit of many Government subsidy schemes. Affordability is the relationship between the cost of housing (a mortgage bond payment or rent) and the income of the tenant or owner. Affordable housing is that which can be rented or purchased within certain constraints in this report, with a mortgage equal to 28% of the borrower's income, at 11% over 20 years, with 5% of the sales price paid as down payment. Areas where the average income can afford the average sales price or more are considered affordable.

### 15.2 Affordability Ratio

This ratio measures relative affordability by comparing the **AVERAGE** sales price to the average income within the same area – higher ratios meaning less affordability. The average sales price is divided by the **AFFORDABLE** sales price, which is calculated as the present value of typical mortgage terms using 28% of the average income (95% of the average sale price, at 11% for 20 years). A ratio of 1 means that the average home price is exactly equal to the average household income. Ratios over 1 represent the number of times by which the average income must be increased to afford the average home.

### 15.3 Appreciation

The rate, or percent change over time between two values (most often price or value) is calculated by dividing the difference between the beginning and end values of the property in the timeframe by the beginning value. The result is the percent by which the property value or price changed. It is a valuable means of comparing the rate of change across very different property markets, areas or market sizes.

### 15.4 Average

The result obtained by adding several amounts together and then dividing this total by the number of amounts. For instance, average sales price is calculated by adding up all sales within an area and dividing this total by the total number of sales within an area. The average is useful for comparing and understanding different areas, market sizes, and property types.

### 15.5 Benchmark

An indicator that is calculated in the same way across a larger level (such as national or municipal levels) to compare with smaller areas (such as main places or suburbs). Benchmarks are useful for understanding the performance of housing markets because they provide a consistent means of comparing markets to each other and to larger areas. For example, local markets perceived as having modest appreciation rates may actually be growing quickly when compared with other areas, the metro or the country as a whole. Benchmarks are a key component of the Housing Performance Index, which uses them to determine whether local areas or metros are changing faster than; about the same as; or slower than the metros or the country.

### 15.6 Bonded Sale

A sales transaction transferring ownership of a property, which includes an associated mortgage bond used by the buyer to purchase that property and which the lender requires to be secured by that property. Bonded sales reflect lender investment in an area and perceptions of market strength and risk levels.

## 15.7 Churn

This refers to the total number of homes sold within an area over a one-year period divided by the number of homes within that area. Similar to turnover, churn represents active market interest, a large pool of eligible buyers and willing sellers, and ready access to mortgage financing. In affordable areas, lower churn can reflect reduced housing mobility rather than less marketability, as the result of fewer upward housing options for potential sellers, and less access to bond financing for potential buyers. Other indicators (such as bond rates or types; loan to values; equity rates and income) can help differentiate marketability from pent-up market mobility.

## 15.8 Equity

The value of ownership interest in a property, primarily the current **VALUE** of a property minus the current value of any bonds or other claims on the property. Equity value grows as mortgage balances are paid down and property values increase. Equity is realised when a house is sold and is most often used to purchase another property, by either increasing the amount available to purchase or lowering monthly mortgage payments (or both). Individual circumstances within neighbourhoods may vary widely, but areas with higher aggregate levels of equity represent greater opportunity for upward mobility, both for existing residents who can sell and invest the equity in a new home and for lower income households able to purchase the existing home.

## 15.9 Equity Growth

The rate at which an owner or investor's equity value has changed over time, calculated by dividing the difference between the values of equity at the beginning and end of the period by the beginning year's equity value. Growth in equity (along with income levels) can be used to determine market potential, as equity significantly boosts the purchasing power of potential buyers. Circumstances that increase equity return include prices that appreciate faster than debt is paid down, less debt, and registrations of new properties with no debt.

## 15.10 Formal Housing Market

A formal housing market is an area where owners sell or otherwise transfer residential properties (which have been registered on the national title and deed registry) to willing buyers who become the legal owners of those properties. Housing markets also include residences that are rented, traded, bartered or otherwise swapped, or legally occupied. This report tracks formal housing markets, as it only uses actual sales reflected on the South African deeds registry. It is estimated that 25–50% of all properties in South Africa are not registered.

## 15.11 Government-sponsored housing

Housing which was created through some government intervention, from site and infrastructure provision, direct construction or finance, such as Site & Service, RDP and BNG. While these homes are not recorded as such on the deeds registry, their presence is estimated based on surrounding registrations, timing, prices, and volume of activity.

## 15.12 Housing Continuum

The housing continuum includes all ranges and options of housing, from temporary shelter and informal housing to the highest variety of housing ownership and occupancy models and prices. A continuum implies a continuous, connected marketplace of housing options, which serve the full range of conceivable housing demands as people's lifestyles and life circumstances change over time. In reality, most housing markets are an uneven distribution of housing supply and housing demand.

## 15.13 Leverage

Leverage is the practice of purchasing something by borrowing part of the total cost and is measured by the degree to which a buyer has borrowed funds to purchase a home. Also called gearing, leverage can be measured in several ways (such as loan to value or equity ratio), but all compare bond amounts to the housing value. Generally, homes or neighbourhoods that are highly leveraged are understood to be higher risk because owners lose less equity if they default. Areas with lower leverage rates are generally considered more attractive because lenders have less risk, while owners have more invested and have more potential **EQUITY** to invest in new housing options.

## 15.14 Market Segment

This refers to the aggregate of all properties within a certain rand value. Properties are aggregated by their **VALUE** to better understand the unique dynamics of these market segments. Values are divided into three bands: values under R250 000; between R250 000 and R500 000; and above R500 000. Generally, properties at or below R500 000 are considered affordable because the estimated monthly housing cost (R15 000 to R16 000) is considered the maximum income eligible for many Government subsidy programmes, above which potential buyers must access the unsubsidised housing market.

## 15.15 Market Share

Market share is the percentage of a market accounted for by a specific entity in that market. Lending market share is determined by the number of all loans in an area or bond portfolio, originated, or held by a single institution, divided by the total number of bonds in the area or portfolio. Market share can reflect the business model or the prevailing attitudes of particular lenders towards opportunity within certain areas. Lenders track their market share by area and value carefully: too high could mean that they are at greater risk if values decrease, while too low means that the lender may be losing business to competitors.

## 15.16 Rental Index

A score calculated for each suburb, to measure the potential suitability of local areas for rental housing, as measured by a basket of six indicators, which are more favourable towards rental housing. A higher score, between 1 and 10, implies a greater likelihood of success. These indicators include density; the number of households currently renting; area median income; the affordability ratio; households to properties ratio and market growth as measured by the Housing Performance Index. The index gives higher weight to aspects more suitable to rental housing, such as density and income, and moderate weight to the current number of households renting (as reported to the census), the local income as a percentage of the municipal median income, affordability (the relationship between local incomes and sales prices), and the number of households in the area to formal housing units on the deeds registry.

## 15.17 Suburb

A neighbourhood (within or beyond the central metropolitan area), with an identifiable name, often socially accepted borders and common characteristics. This report uses suburb boundaries as established and demarcated by StatsSA (and referred to in its documentation as sub-places). In 2011, there were about 22,000 sub-places within South Africa.

## 15.18 Value or Worth

The value of a property as determined by several factors, including recent comparable sales nearby; **CHURN**; lending activity in the area; specific and area property details, such as the size, age, and amenities. A property's worth is often related to the amount of information available to make an appropriate determination, which is a contributing factor in undervaluing affordable areas where details on formal market activity is inconsistent. This study uses Lightstone's ([www.lightstone.co.za](http://www.lightstone.co.za)) proprietary valuation methodology to determine value.

## 16. Source List

- Tsantsabane Local Municipality 2012-2013 Annual Report.
- Statistics South Africa  
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Accessed 22 February 2015





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