

South Africa: Informal settlements Status (2013)



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DISCLAIMER

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

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List of abbreviations

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

PART 1

Introduction

In terms of the HDA Act No. 23, 2008¹, the Housing Development Agency (“HDA”), is mandated to assist organs of State with the upgrading of informal settlements. As part of the informal settlements upgrading programme, the HDA commissioned this report to update existing analysis on the profile of informal settlements in South Africa. The analysis draws heavily on newly released Census 2011 data. It also explores other data sources available at a national, provincial and municipal level to characterise conditions in informal settlements and to identify key trends. The analysis also incorporates recent data gathered by the HDA based on actual enumeration in five different municipalities in Limpopo province

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

PART 2

Overview of census and survey data

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

Aside from census data, the analysis is supplemented by other survey data sources including the 2010/11 Income and Expenditure Surveys as well as the General Household Survey from various years. Also reviewed was detailed household data gathered by the Housing Development Agency ("HDA") across seven informal settlements in five municipalities in Limpopo that were enumerated in full during September, October and November 2012². Aside from generating accurate baseline data for those settlements, the HDA data can be triangulated against census data and enable a richer understanding of that data and its limitations.

2.1 Limitations of the Statistics South Africa data

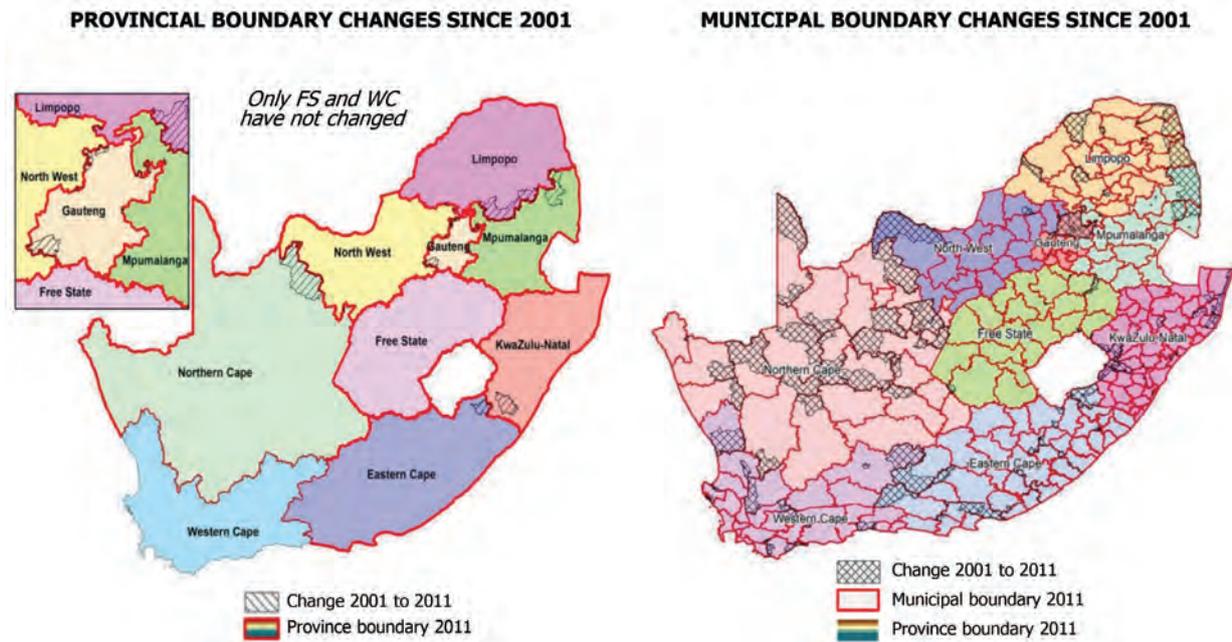
Currently the 2011 Census data is available for analysis using Statistics South Africa's SuperWEB or SuperCROSS software. This system is not fully interactive; not all variables can be cross tabulated. By way of example, education and employment data cannot be analysed by type of main dwelling people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

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

² While only these seven informal settlements enumerated in detail are reviewed in this document, a further 24 informal settlements were enumerated using a shorter version of the survey

³ The project team is grateful to Angela Ngyende of Statistics South Africa for her on-going assistance in this regard

CHART 1 PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY CHANGES SINCE 2001



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

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

2.2 HDA informal settlement enumerations in Limpopo

The HDA developed an enumeration system and methodology for use in profiling informal settlements across South Africa. The questionnaire was administered using Android-operated cell phones and the software enables real time data capture and verification. Enumerators logged the GPS coordinates at each interview which enables the data to be analysed spatially. In addition, a photograph of each structure in the settlement was submitted together with each response. Data from complete enumerations of seven settlements in five different municipalities in Limpopo are used throughout this report for illustrative purposes. A brief overview of the seven case study settlements is provided in the table below.

TABLE 1 LIMPOPO CASE STUDY SETTLEMENTS: STRUCTURES IN THE SETTLEMENT

	Ext 6 Jacaranda	Praktiseer Extension 2	Praktiseer Extension 3	Tubatse A	Mohlak- aneng	Motetema	Smash Block
Total number of structures enumerated in the settlement	326	611	1,020	2,269	191	278	5,378
Number of households that participated in the survey	192	377	608	1,266	100	118	3,771
Purpose of structure							
Home only	217	486	744	1,774	119	208	4,396
Home and business premises	2	6	10	30		13	16
Business premises only		7	20	67	8		284
Vacant / unoccupied	104	108	245	349	60	56	604
Structure for any other purpose	3	4	1	49	4	1	78
<i>Percentage vacant structures of all structure</i>	32%	18%	24%	15%	31%	20%	11%

2.3 Definition of informal settlements

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

TABLE 2 DEFINITIONS OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Data source	Definition of an informal settlement
Statistics South Africa	“An unplanned settlement on land which has not been surveyed or proclaimed as residential, consisting mainly of informal dwellings (shacks).” Definition of an informal dwelling :“A makeshift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling”
National Department of Human Settlements	The 2009 National Housing Code’s Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme identifies informal settlements on the basis of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegality and informality; • Inappropriate locations; • Restricted public and private sector investment; • Poverty and vulnerability; and • Social stress

TABLE 2 DEFINITIONS OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	
Data source	Definition of an informal settlement
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality ⁴	"An informal settlement refers to one or more shacks constructed on land with or without the consent of the owner of the land or the person in charge of the land. In some settlements no formal layouts have been approved whilst in others there are formal sites. Services are communal in nature."
Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality ⁵	"Areas where groups of housing units have been constructed on land that the occupants have no legal claim to, or occupy illegally; Unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing)."
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality ⁶	"Informal settlements refer to areas that are not formally planned but nevertheless are occupied illegally by the dwellers."
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality ⁷	No formal definition, however the following working definition is used: An informal settlement comprises "An impoverished group of households who have illegally or without authority taken occupation of a parcel of land (with the land owned by the Council in the majority of cases) and who have created a shanty town of impoverished illegal residential structures built mostly from scrap material without provision made for essential services and which may or may not have a layout that is more or less formal in nature."
City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality ⁸	"Informal settlement means one shack or more constructed on land, with or without the consent of the owner of the land or the person in charge of the land." "Shack means any temporary shelter, building, hut, tent, dwelling or similar structure which does not comply with the provisions of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977), the regulations promulgated under that Act and the Municipality's Building Control By-laws and which is primarily used for residential purposes."
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality ⁹	"As a basic characteristic, the occupation of the land is unauthorised. In addition, the use of the land may be unauthorised, and in most cases the construction standards do not comply with building regulations."
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	The City of Cape Town defines an informal settlement in accordance with Statistics South Africa
eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality ¹⁰	"Structures which are made of rudimentary materials (wood, cardboard, metal sheets, mud, etc.) without any building plans approved, often on land that has been illegally occupied. Services are very basic or not available at all."
KwaZulu-Natal Province	KwaZulu-Natal defines an informal settlement in accordance with the 2009 National Housing Code's Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme
Mookgophong Local Municipality ¹¹ (Limpopo)	"Dense settlements comprising communities housed in self constructed shelters under conditions of informal tenure."
Thabazimbi Local Municipality ¹² (Limpopo)	"Unplanned settlements where informal housing (i.e. structures not in compliance with building regulations) is constructed on land that occupants have no legal claim to (at least initially), and on which few, if any, services exist."
Polokwane Local Municipality ¹³ (Limpopo)	"Dense proliferation of small, make-shift shelters built from diverse material and informally located on land that is not proclaimed, often characterised by high crime, degradation of the local ecosystem and severe social and health problems."
Modimolle Local Municipality ¹⁴ (Limpopo)	"Informal settlements are 100% tin houses."

⁴ Simiselo Nogampula, Director Human Settlements at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality

⁵ Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan 2012/13

⁶ Mangaung Metropolitan Integrated Development Plan, Review 2013/14

⁷ John Maytham, Project Manager: Informal Settlement Formalization Unit, Development Planning and Urban Management

⁸ City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, By-laws Relating to the Management and Control of Informal Settlements, Definitions

⁹ Study into supporting informal settlements, Main Report, 28 August 2004 Prepared for Department of Housing, Pretoria by the University of the Witwatersrand Research Team

¹⁰ Faizal Seedat, Senior Manager: Housing Unit (Durban)

¹¹ IDP 2011/12

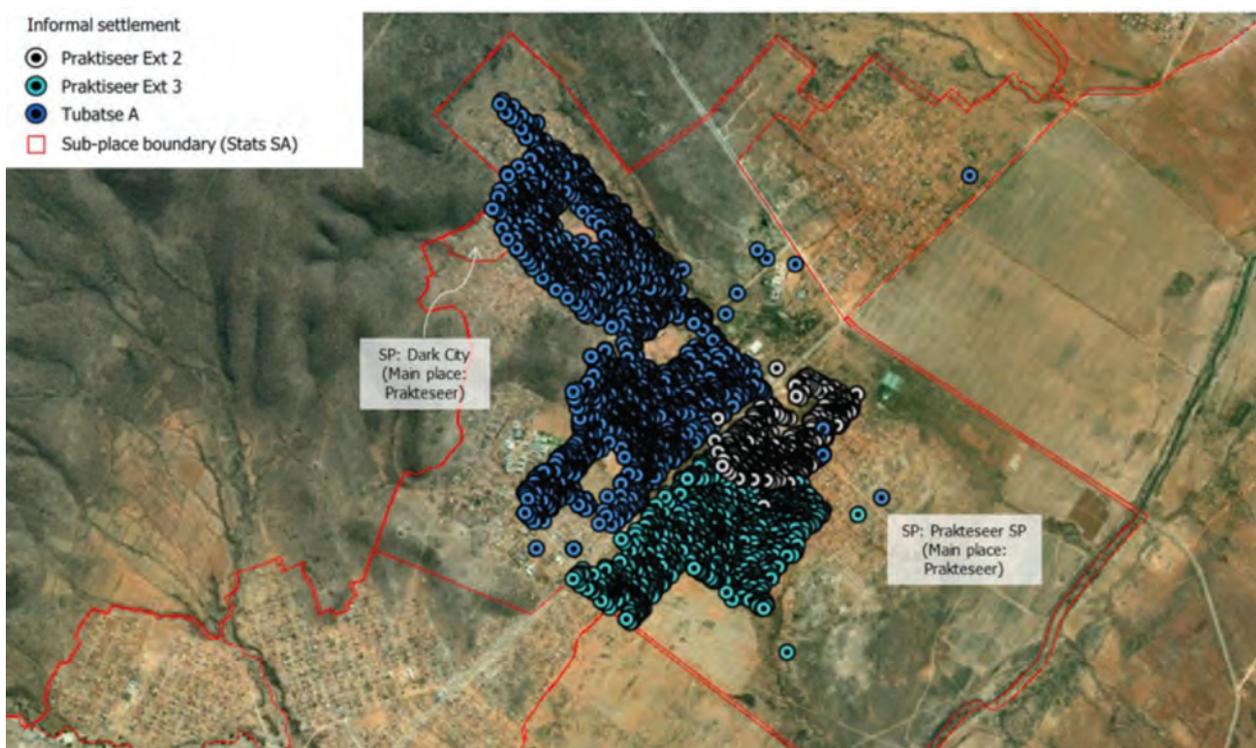
¹² Housing Strategy 2010

¹³ IDP

¹⁴ IDP 2011/12

A further challenge relates to the boundaries of the settlement itself. Unlike suburbs which are formally proclaimed and demarcated, the boundaries of an informal settlement can be fluid particularly as the settlement grows. In some cases large areas are divided into a number of settlements, although it is not always clear on what basis the boundaries between settlements have been determined. For example, the three case study settlements in Greater Tubatse Local Municipality, namely Praktiseer Extension 2, Praktiseer Extension 3 and Tubatse A, share boundaries.

CHART 2 LOCATION OF STRUCTURES IN PRAKTISEER EXT 2, PRAKTISEER EXT 3 AND TUBATSE A



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

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

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

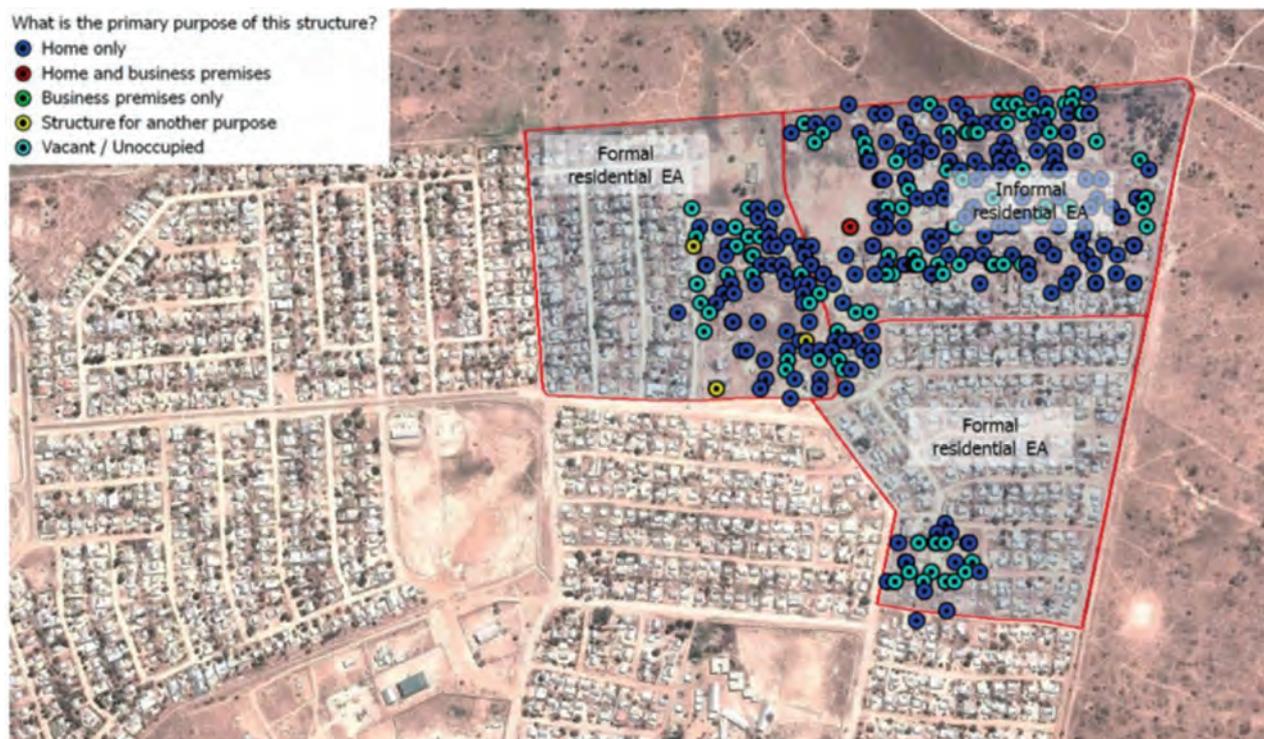
With regard to EAs Stats SA classifies each of the 103,576 EAs into one of ten EA Types in line with the status of the majority of visible dwellings at the time of demarcation. These are summarised in the table below.

TABLE 3 2011 ENUMERATION AREA TYPES	
2011 EA types	EA land-use/zoning
Formal residential	Single house; Town house; High rise buildings
Informal residential	Unplanned squatting
Traditional residential	Homesteads
Farms	
Parks and recreation	Forest; Military training ground; Holiday resort; Nature reserves; National parks
Collective living quarters	School hostels; Tertiary education hostel; Workers' hostel; Military barrack; Prison; Hospital; Hotel; Old age home; Orphanage; Monastery
Industrial	Factories; Large warehouses; Mining; Saw Mill; Railway station and shunting area
Smallholdings	Smallholdings/Agricultural holdings
Vacant	Open space/ stand
Commercial	Mixed shops; Offices; Office park; Shopping mall; CBD

Source: Statistics South Africa

While some informal settlements are located in areas demarcated as urban informal areas, many are not. By way of example, Jacaranda Extension 6 informal settlement is located within EAs classified as both formal residential and informal residential by Stats SA while Praktiseer Extension 3 informal settlement is located within EAs classified as traditional residential by Stats SA.

CHART 3 JACARANDA EXTENSION 6 INFORMAL SETTLEMENT



In an informal settlement such as Motetema, all structures in the settlement are located within an EA classified as informal residential by Stats SA. However the majority of dwellings in this area can be classified as formal dwellings¹⁵.

CHART 6

MOTETEMA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Census 2011:
Households: 226

Informal residential EA: 226

Formal dwelling: 206
Informal dwelling not in backyard: 14
Informal dwelling in backyard: 6
Other: 0

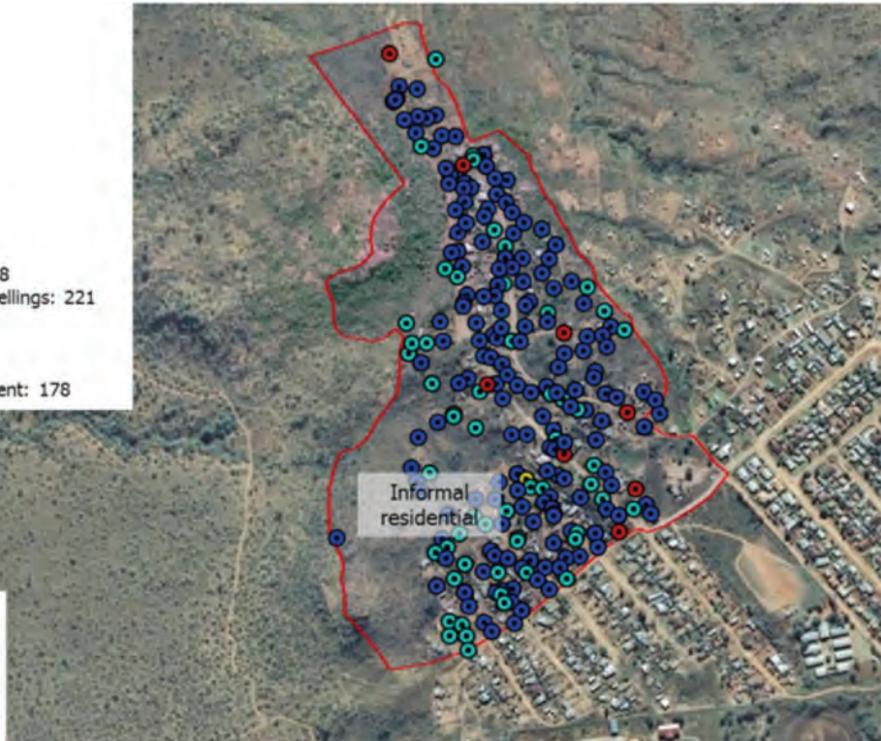
HDA 2012:
Number of structures in the settlement: 278
Number of structures used as occupied dwellings: 221
Formal occupied dwellings: 171
Informal occupied dwellings: 50

Number of households living in the settlement: 178



What is the primary purpose of this structure?

- Home only
- Home and business premises
- Business premises only
- Structure for another purpose
- Vacant / Unoccupied



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

¹⁵ In the HDA informal settlements data, we have used the following definition as a proxy for classifying formal occupied dwellings: Where walls of the structure are made of bricks and cement, and the roof is made of tiles or metal sheets.

PART 3

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

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

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

According to census data the number of households in South Africa has increased from 11,205,705 in 2001 to 14,450,161 in 2011. At the same time the total population has increased from 44,819,777 in 2001 to 51,770,560 in 2011. Households have grown faster than the individual population (2.6% CAGR¹⁶ for households compared to 1.5% for individuals) and household sizes have continued to decline from 4.0 in 1996, to 3.8 in 2001, and 3.4 in 2011. Driving the growth in the trend towards smaller average household sizes is the noticeable increase in the proportion of one-person households. In 2001 19% of all households were comprised of one person living alone¹⁷ while in 2011 27% of all households were comprised of one person¹⁸.

One-person households are more common in urban areas but are significant in tribal or traditional areas too. In 2011 across South Africa 28% of households living in areas demarcated as urban areas were one-person households whereas in areas demarcated as tribal or traditional areas 23% of households were one-person households. These one-person households are in many cases attached to other households living elsewhere. According to the IES 40% of one person households either send or receive remittances indicating financial interdependency across dwelling-based households. How many of these households would reconstitute as multiple member households (including families) if suitable accommodation became available is a matter of conjecture.

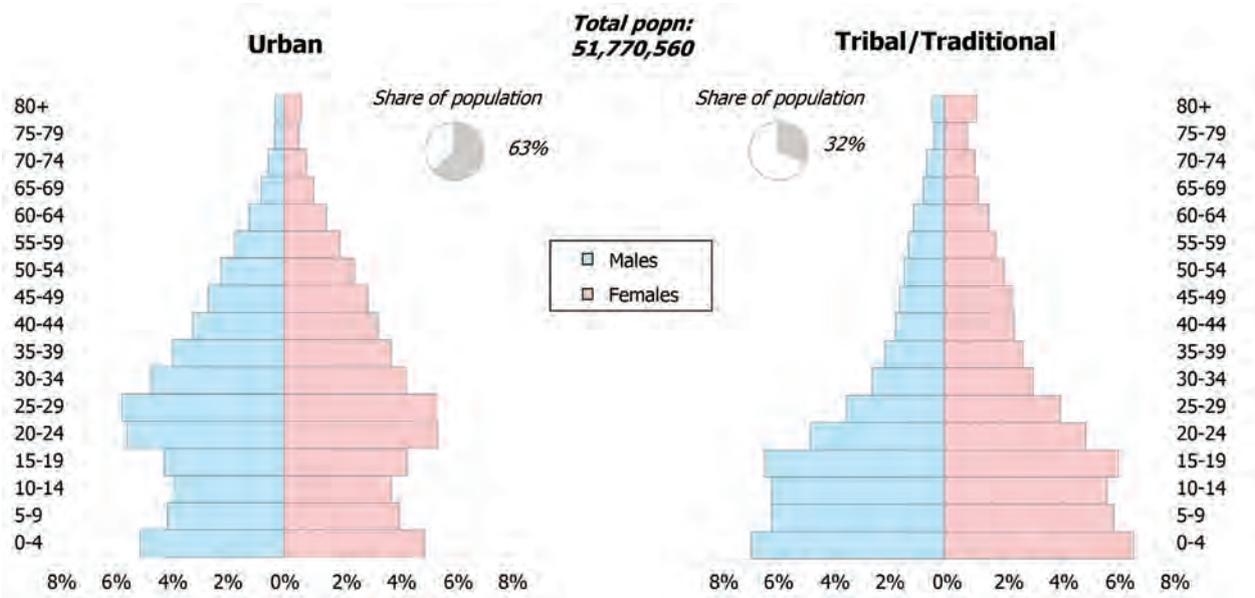
Migration, presumably for economic reasons, has played a significant part in shaping the population distribution across the country. In urban areas 6% of those under the age of 35 have moved from a different province since 2001 and a further 16% moved from within their current province since 2001 (3% moved from outside of South Africa). In tribal or traditional areas 1% of those under the age of 35 have moved from a different province since 2001 and a further 4% moved from within their current province since 2001 (1% moved from outside of South Africa). There is a noticeable difference in the population pyramids in urban compared to rural areas as a result.

¹⁶ Compound annual growth rate

¹⁷ Typically a male (59%)

¹⁸ Also typically a male (65%)

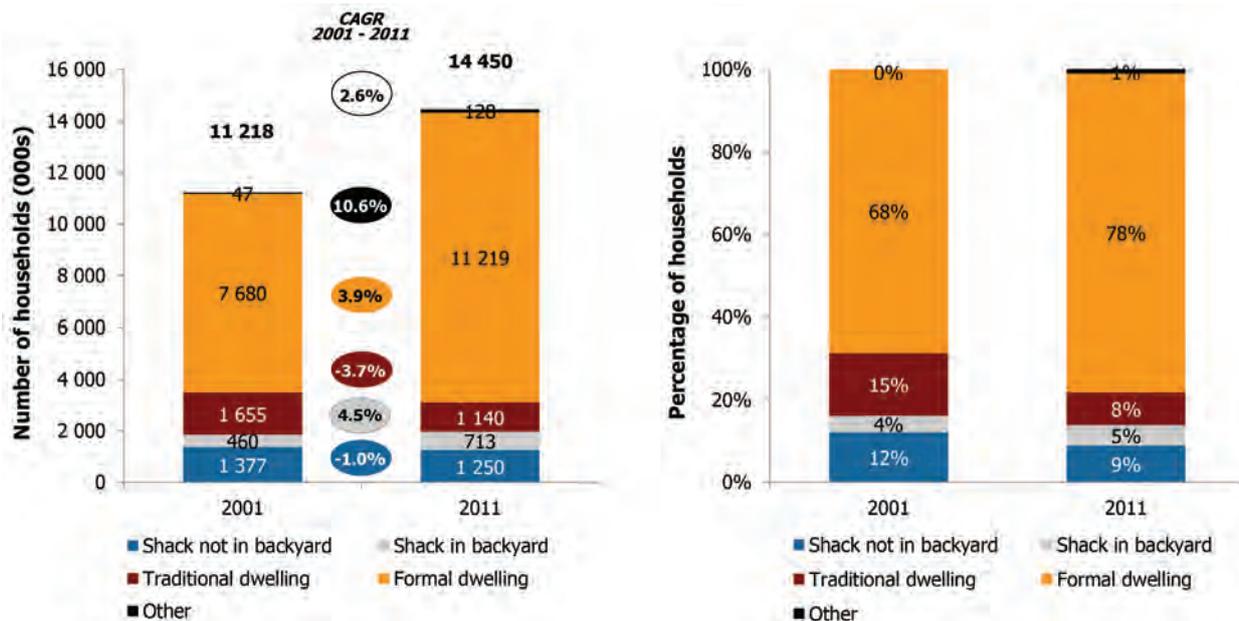
CHART 7 POPULATION PYRAMIDS: URBAN AREAS VERSUS TRIBAL/TRADITIONAL AREAS



Source: Census 2011
 Note: The remaining 5% of the population live on farms

The shifts with regard to primary dwellings are also significant. In 2001 68% of households lived in formal dwellings¹⁹. By 2011 this had increased to 78%. Corresponding to these percentages, the total number of households living in formal housing has increased by 3.5 million over the ten years between 2001 and 2011.

CHART 8 TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING IN SOUTH AFRICA



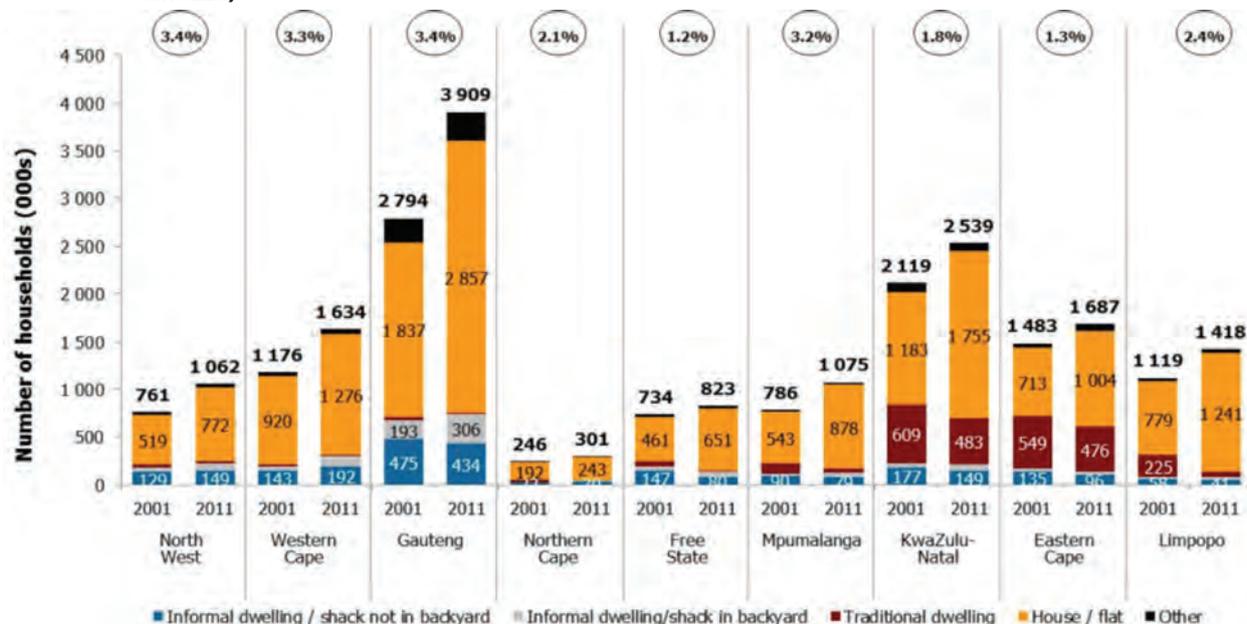
Source: Census 2001, Census 2011
 Note: Formal dwelling contains: House or brick/concrete structure on a separate stand or yard, Town / cluster / semi-detached house, Flat or apartment, House/flat/room in backyard, Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat

¹⁹ Formal dwelling contains: House or brick/concrete structure on a separate stand or yard, Town / cluster / semi-detached house, Flat or apartment, House/flat/room in backyard, Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat

There are approximately 3.5 million more households in South Africa living in houses, flats or townhouses than there were in 2001. This is a useful proxy for the growth in the housing stock. Over that period Stats SA reports that formal private sector residential new build amounted to a total of 660 000 housing units. The balance, namely 2.7 million units, are either units that are not registered with the larger municipalities in South Africa or have been built by the State as part of its extensive RDP housing delivery programme.

This trend towards formal dwellings is most noticeable in provinces that had a high proportion of households living in traditional housing in 2001 such as Limpopo, the Eastern Cape, KZN and Mpumalanga. In provinces such as Gauteng, the North West and the Free State there has been a noticeable decline in the proportion of households living in shacks not in backyards.

CHART 9 TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING BY PROVINCE (COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATES IN THE CIRCLES)



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

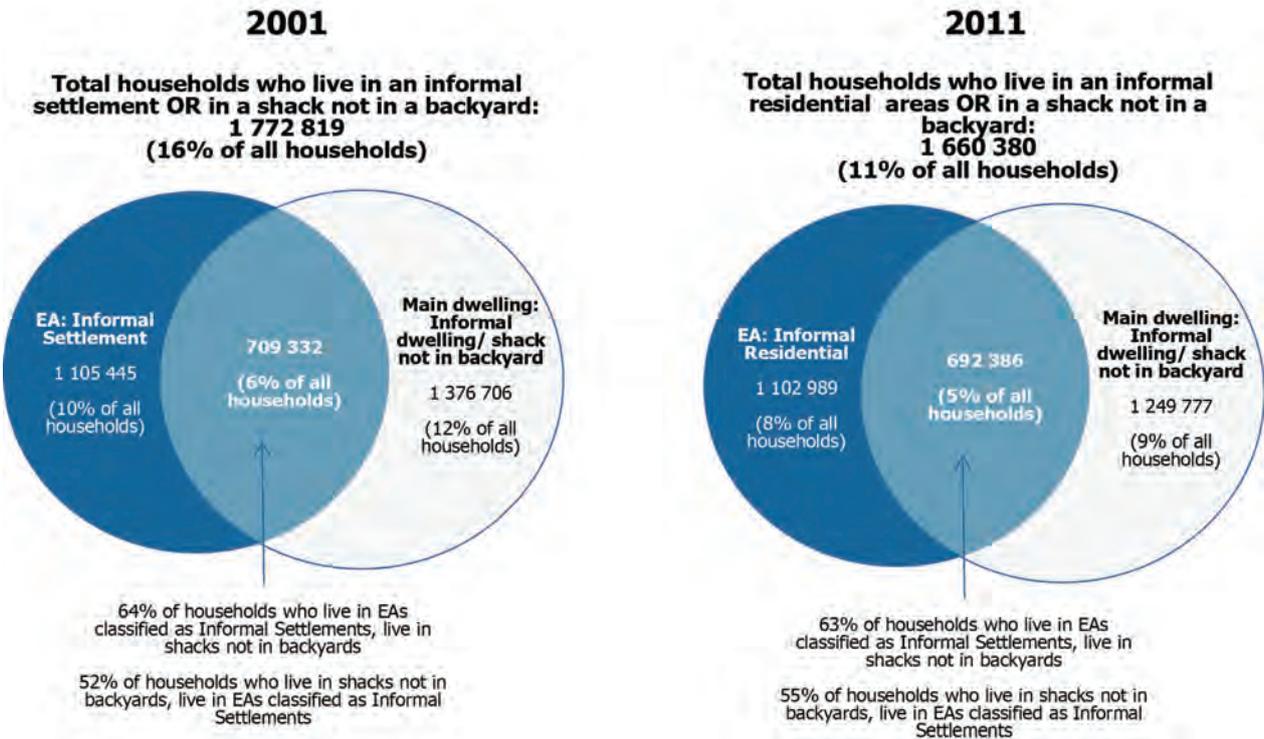
Note: House/flat contains: House or brick/concrete structures on a separate stand or yard, Town / semi-detached house, Flat or apartment

Percentage in the circle is the CAGR for all households in the province

While this significant shift towards formal housing is the dominant trend in the housing market, other trends are also noteworthy. It appears that the number of households living in informal settlements, as proxied either by dwelling type (shack not in backyard) or EA (informal residential) has stabilised across the country as a whole. In 2001 there were 1.38 million households living in shacks not in backyards compared to 1.25 in 2011. With regard to EAs, 1.11 million households lived in areas demarcated by Stats SA as informal settlements in 2001 compared to 1.10 million in 2011 in areas demarcated as informal residential²⁰.

²⁰ The name changes in some EA types (including 'Informal settlement EA' changing to 'Informal residential EA') is due to a change in terminology and not a change in methodology

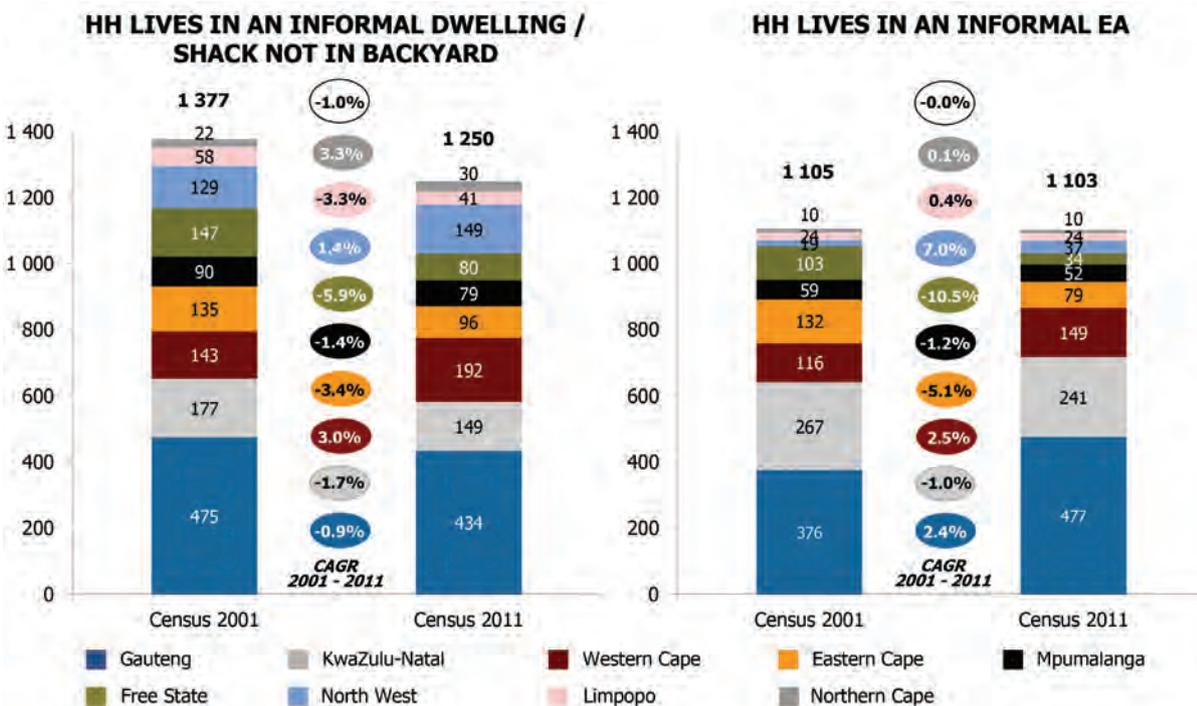
CHART 10 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

The national aggregated totals hide significant provincial shifts which are in some cases difficult to interpret. For example, in Gauteng and Limpopo the number of households living in shacks not in backyards has decreased while the number living in informal residential EAs has increased.

CHART 11 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS BY PROVINCE



The stabilisation of the number of households living in shacks not in backyards or informal residential EAs no doubt reflects the focus within government on upgrading existing settlements and limiting growth in informal settlements.

At the same time there has been a significant increase in the number of households living in backyard shacks. The number of households living in this type of dwelling has increased at a rate of 4.5% per year, albeit off a low base. In terms of total households, Census 2011 indicates a total of 712,956 households living in shacks in backyards, compared to 459,526 in 2001.

Another noticeable shift is the significant increase in the proportion of households that can now access basic services. Given that there is a close association between formal housing and access to services this is not surprising. Nevertheless the data does indicate increasing access to services across all housing types.

TABLE 4 TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING: PERCENTAGE WITH NO ACCESS TO SERVICES*		
South African households: No access to services*	2001	2011
Formal dwelling	6%	2%
Traditional dwelling	49%	24%
Informal dwelling / shack in backyard	10%	6%
Informal dwelling / shack not in backyard	28%	18%
Other	19%	8%
Total	15%	5%

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

* Do not have access to sanitation, running water and electricity²¹

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

Census data also indicates a noticeable shift towards rental accommodation. In 2001 roughly 19% of households rented their primary dwellings. This had increased to 25% in 2011. There has been a particularly noticeable shift towards rental in larger metropolitan areas, and within that, among those who live in formal dwellings. This in part is a function of the significant contraction in mortgage lending that has taken place since 2007.

²¹ Where access to sanitation includes a flush toilet or a pit toilet with ventilation (VIP), access to running water includes piped/tap water inside the dwelling or in the yard or on a community stand less than 200m from the dwelling, and access to electricity includes using electricity either for lighting, cooking or heating

TABLE 5 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN URBAN AREAS: TENURE STATUS BY TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING							
	Census 2001			Census 2011			
Urban areas: South Africa	Owned	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Owned	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other
Formal dwelling	64%	27%	9%	54%	32%	11%	3%
Traditional dwelling	53%	22%	25%	46%	28%	22%	4%
Shack in backyard	28%	52%	20%	22%	58%	17%	3%
Shack not in backyard	36%	13%	51%	39%	17%	39%	5%
Other	40%	28%	32%	29%	44%	20%	7%
Total	57%	26%	17%	50%	32%	15%	3%

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

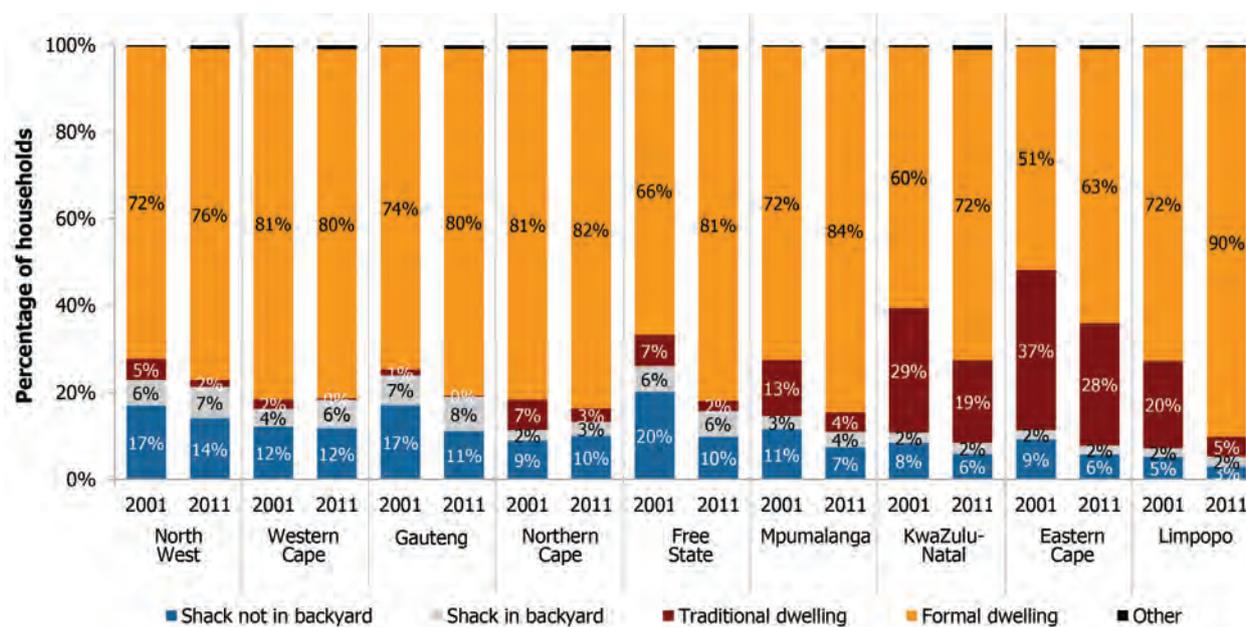
The balance of the document will explore some of the key trends highlighted in this overview in more detail specifically with regard to informal settlements.

PART 4

Number of households living in informal settlements

As noted in the previous chapter, census data indicates that the number of households living in shacks not in backyards has stabilised nationally. The data indicates that there are a total of 1,249,777 households, containing 3,306,697 individuals who live in shacks not in backyards. This national trend is mirrored across provinces with the number of households living in shacks not in backyards declining in all but three provinces, and the proportion of households living in shacks not in backyards stabilising or falling in all but one province. The two charts that follow highlight these trends.

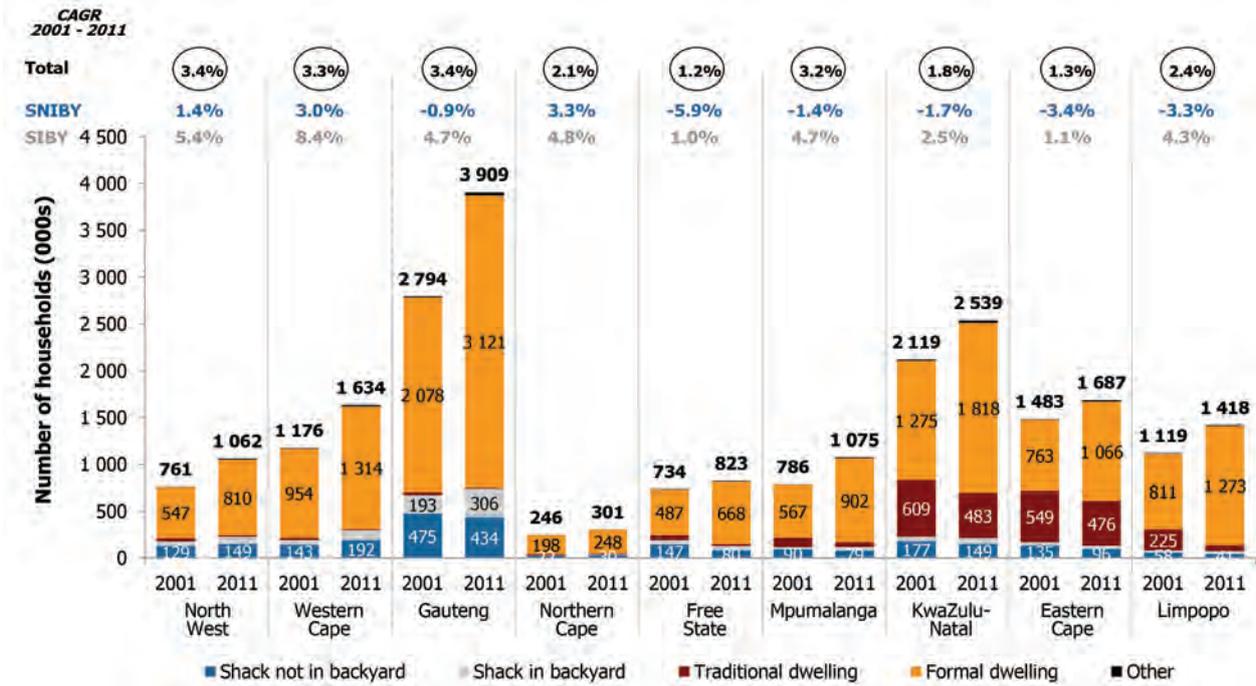
CHART 12 TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING BY PROVINCE: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

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

CHART 13 TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING BY PROVINCE: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

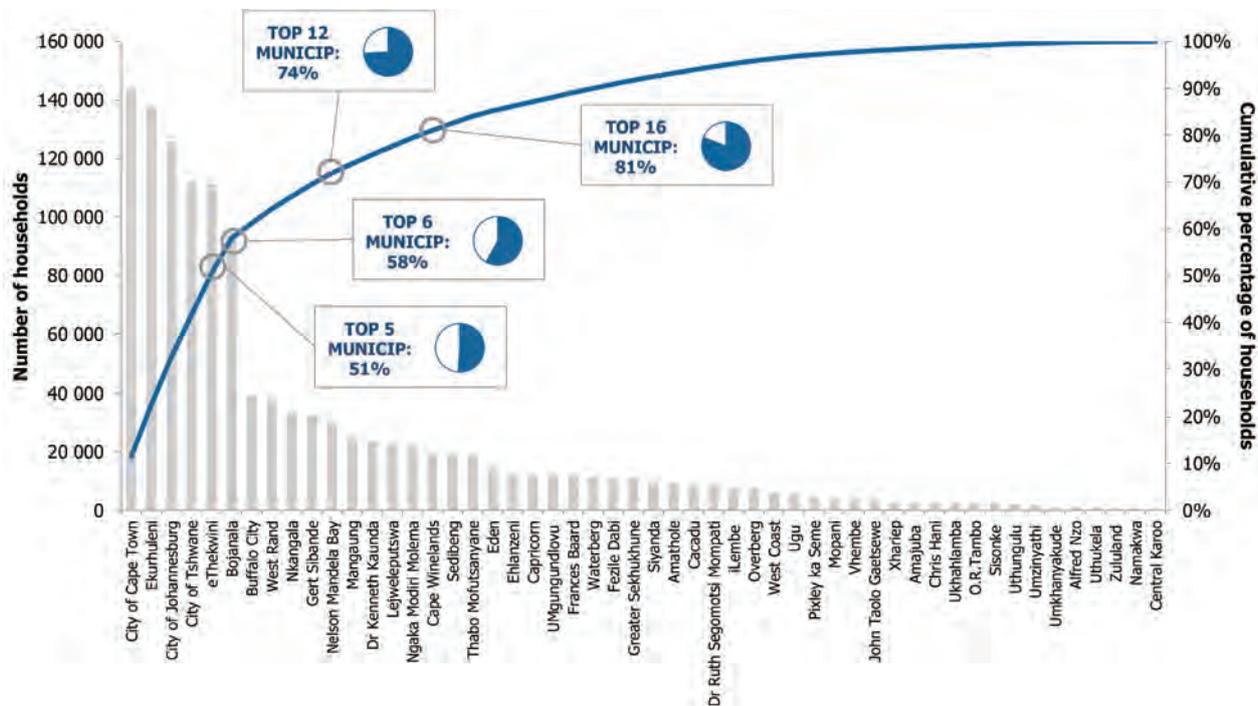


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: Formal dwelling contains: House or brick/concrete structure on a separate stand or yard, Town / cluster / semi-detached house, Flat or apartment, House/flat/room in backyard, Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat; Percentage in the circle is the CAGR for all households in the province. The percentage beneath that is the growth rate for households living in shacks not in backyards

The national and provincial statistics mask very different housing conditions, and significant shifts at a district municipality level. The data indicates that shacks not in backyards tend to be concentrated in key municipalities. Across the country, the top six district municipalities in terms of numbers of households living in shacks not in backyards account for almost 60% of all households living in shacks not in backyards.

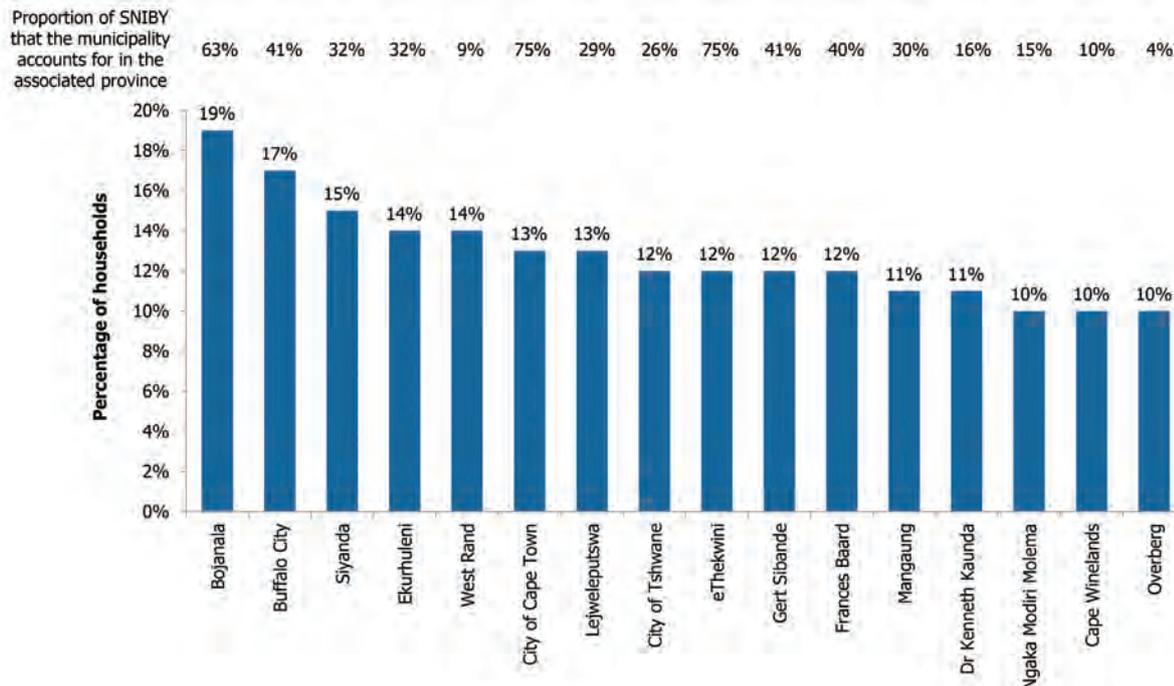
CHART 14 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS BY DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



Source: Census 2011

Across the country, Bojanala in the North West with a strong dependence on platinum mining has the highest proportion of households living in shacks not in backyards (19%). This is followed by Buffalo City (17%) and Siyanda (15%). The top 16 district municipalities by proportion of households living in shacks not in backyards is summarised below.

CHART 15 PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS BY DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY (TOP 16)

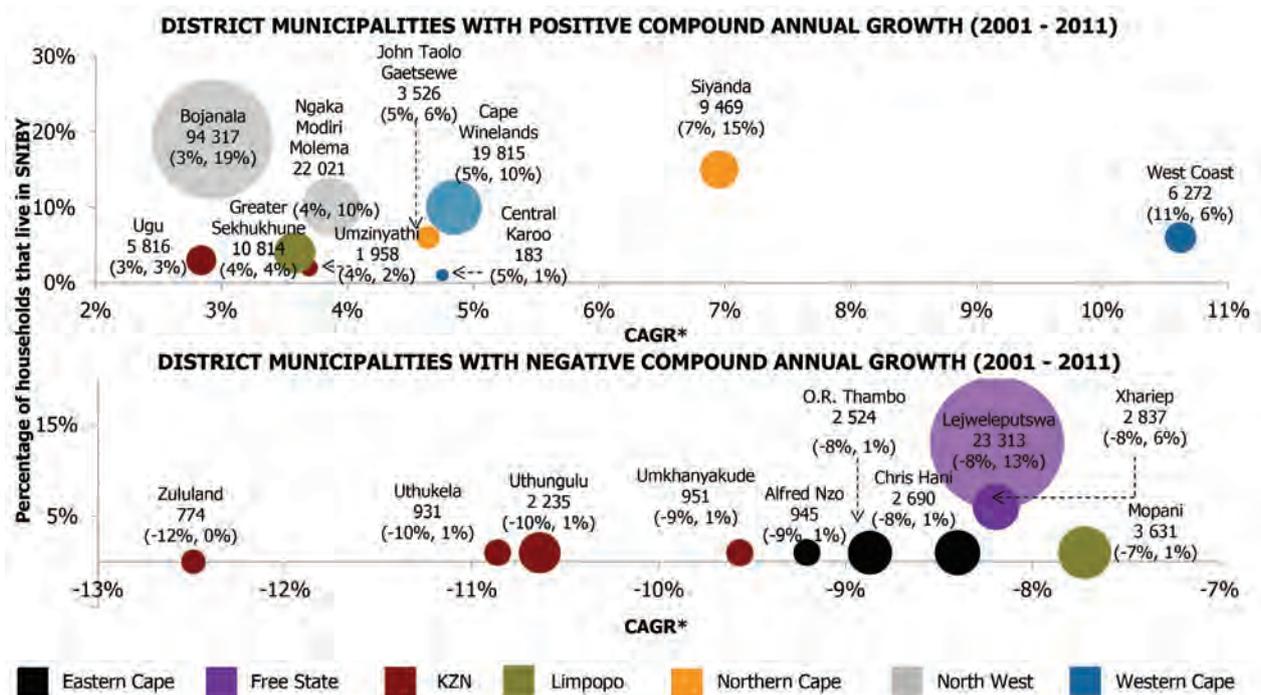


Source: Census 2011

With regard to growth rates alone, the fastest growing municipalities with regard to the total number of households living in shacks not in backyards has been in West Coast and Siyanda, both off relatively low bases.

CHART 16

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS BY DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: GROWTH RATES



Source: Census 2001 & 2011

Note: The top 10 district municipalities for positive growth and negative growth were used.

Note: Labels in brackets (x%, y%): x% refers to CAGR*, y% refers to households in SNIBY as a proportion of total households. *Compound Annual Growth Rate

According to the 2011 Census²², roughly 41% of households living in shacks not in backyards regard themselves as owners, with a slightly lower 37% who say they occupy the dwelling for free. There is no data to determine whether self-assessed ownership reflects formal status and if not, though what mechanisms the household has come to own the dwelling. Seventeen per cent of households say they rent their dwellings²³ although it is not clear whether the household rents the land, the dwelling or both.

Data from the IES indicates that rentals paid by those living in shacks not in backyards vary. Twenty eight per cent of renter households pay less than R100 per month, 32% pay between R100 and R200 per month, and 36% pay between R200 and R500 per month; the remaining 3% claim to pay between R500 and R2 000 per month. Households that have access to services including sanitation, running water and electricity tend to pay higher rentals. On average, renter households living in shacks not in backyards with access to services pay R323 per month, while those without access pay on average R131 per month.

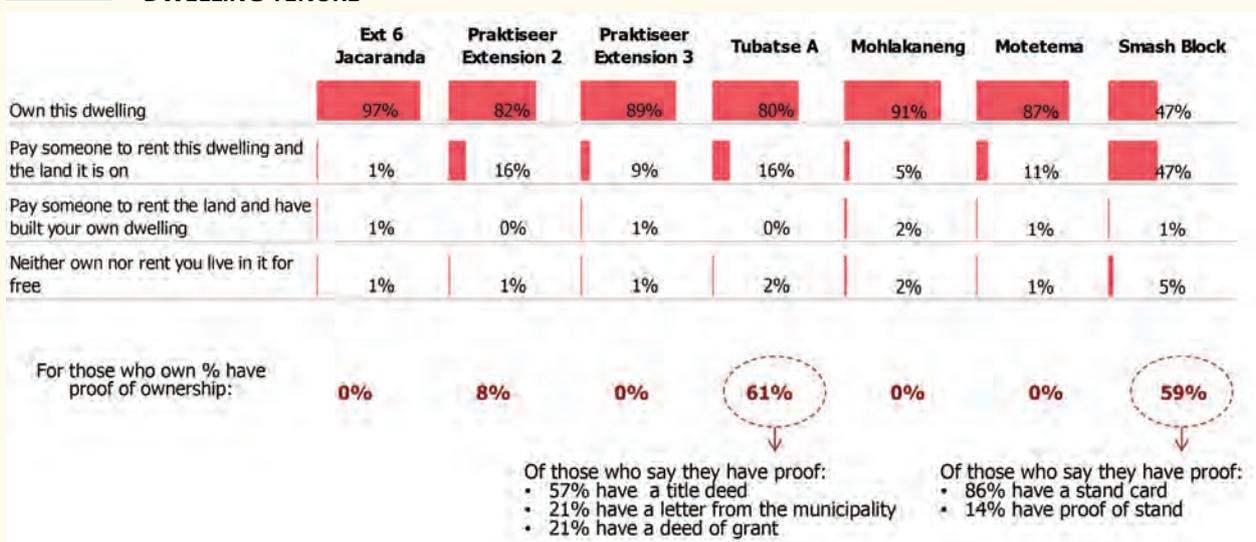
²² In the questionnaire, the following statement is included with the question: "Refers to the main dwelling structure only and not to the land that it is situated on"

²³ Five per cent responded 'other' – there is no indication as to what this entails

DWELLING TENURE IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN LIMPOPO

The majority of households in all the settlements except Smash Block say they own their dwellings, although in most settlements those who own have no proof of ownership. The notable exceptions are Tubatse A and Smash Block where over half of those who own say they proof of ownership. Surprisingly in Tubatse A many households report having a title deed. In Smash Block the most commonly cited form of ownership is a stand card.

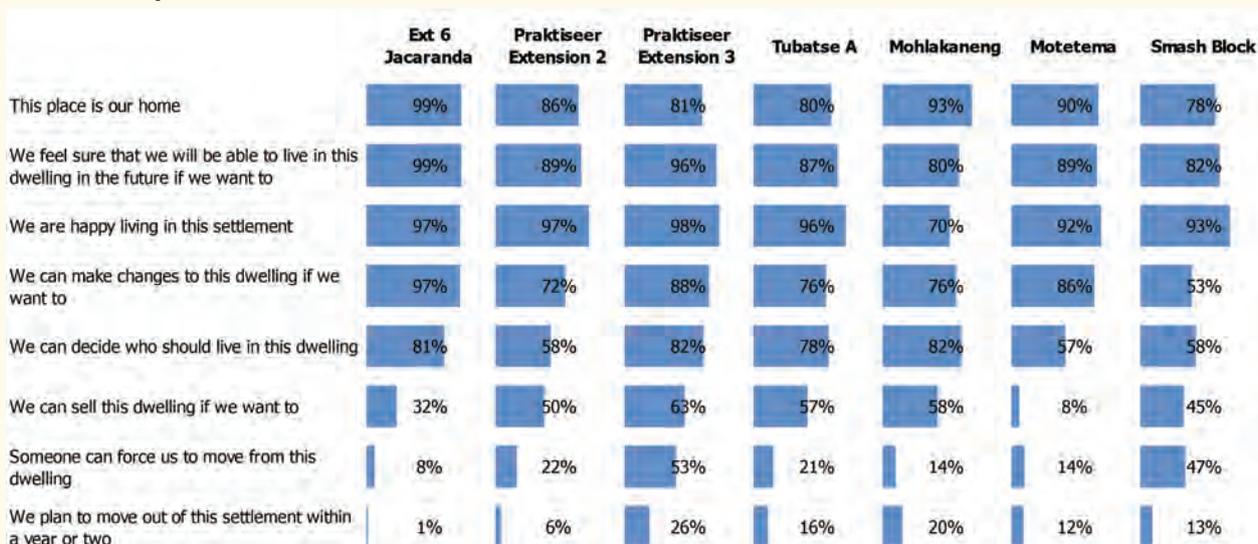
CHART 17 DWELLING TENURE



Note: Households who responded 'Don't know' are not shown

The surveys explore tenure more qualitatively. Household representatives were asked whether they agreed with a number of statements relating to security of tenure. While there may be a tendency to agree by default, the responses across the board are striking. Even in areas where temporary structures dominate (such as Ext 6 Jacaranda, Mohlakaneng and Smash Block) a significant majority agree with the statement "This place is our home" and relatively low proportions agree with the statement "We plan to move out of this settlement within a year or two".

CHART 18 QUALITATIVE STATEMENTS: PROPORTION WHO AGREE



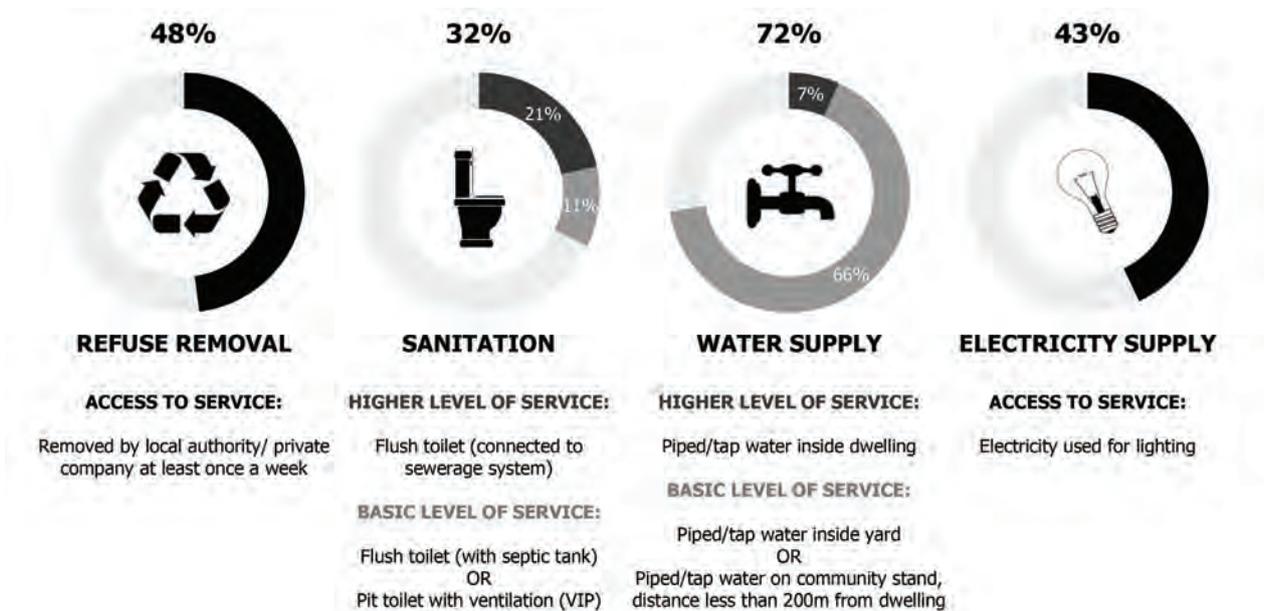
PART 5

Access to services

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

CHART 19

ACCESS TO SERVICES IN 2011: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS

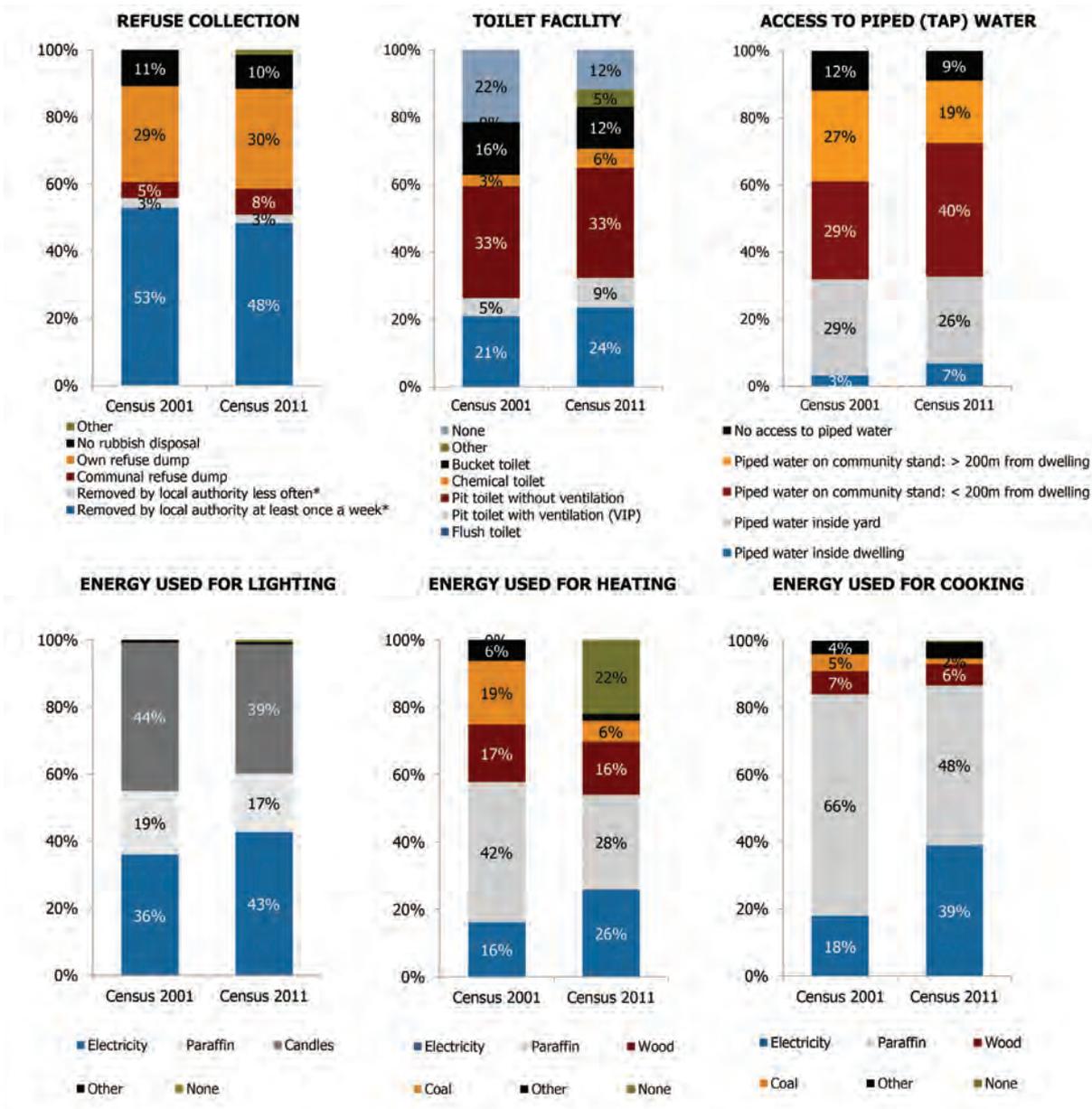


Source: Census 2011

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

On average households living in shacks not in backyards appear to live under better conditions than in 2001. By far the most significant improvement has been in access to electricity. In 2001 37% of households in shacks not in backyards used electricity for lighting, heating or cooking. This had increased to 43% of households by 2011.

CHART 20 ACCESS TO SERVICES: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS



There is no data in the census to assess whether households pay for municipal services. There is data available in the GHS to assess whether households pay for services but there is no indication as to who they are paying. According to the GHS for households living in shacks not in backyards 9% of households whose main source of drinking water is supplied by the municipality pay for water while 19% of those with a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system pay for sewerage. Fifty eight per cent of households who have refuse/rubbish removal services pay for the service while 70% of households connected to mains electricity pay for electricity

There are noticeable differences across provinces in terms of levels of access and rates of change with regard to individual services. Measured in terms of the proportion of households, access to refuse removal for those living in shacks not in backyards has decreased in all provinces except Limpopo.

TABLE 6 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS: ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL BY PROVINCE						
Province: HH in shacks not in backyards	2001			2011		
	Total households	Access	No access	Total households	Access	No access
Eastern Cape	135 485	54%	46%	95 983	43%	57%
Free State	147 081	46%	54%	80 355	39%	61%
Gauteng	475 497	55%	45%	434 075	51%	49%
KwaZulu-Natal	177 294	66%	34%	148 889	62%	38%
Limpopo	57 710	17%	83%	41 434	20%	80%
Mpumalanga	90 077	37%	63%	78 532	35%	65%
North West	129 067	36%	64%	148 794	25%	75%
Northern Cape	21 788	48%	52%	30 047	42%	58%
Western Cape	142 706	74%	26%	191 668	69%	31%
South Africa	1 376 706	53%	47%	1 249 777	48%	52%

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

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

The majority of provinces saw either an improvement or stagnation in access to higher or basic levels of sanitation services for households living in shacks not in backyards between 2001 and 2011. Limpopo is the exception.

TABLE 7 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS: ACCESS TO SANITATION BY PROVINCE								
Province: HH in shacks not in backyards	2001				2011			
	Total households	Higher level of access	Basic level of access	No access	Total households	Higher level of access	Basic level of access	No access
Eastern Cape	135 485	20%	4%	76%	95 983	19%	5%	76%
Free State	147 081	15%	5%	81%	80 355	22%	9%	70%
Gauteng	475 497	24%	5%	70%	434 075	17%	15%	68%
KwaZulu-Natal	177 294	10%	15%	75%	148 889	13%	12%	74%
Limpopo	57 710	7%	7%	86%	41 434	6%	7%	87%
Mpumalanga	90 077	18%	7%	75%	78 532	28%	9%	63%
North West	129 067	11%	9%	79%	148 794	16%	11%	73%
Northern Cape	21 788	14%	12%	75%	30 047	15%	11%	74%
Western Cape	142 706	34%	3%	63%	191 668	44%	6%	50%
South Africa	1 376 706	20%	7%	74%	1 249 777	21%	11%	68%

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

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

All provinces saw an improvement in access to higher or basic levels of water services between 2001 and 2011.

TABLE 8 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS: ACCESS TO WATER BY PROVINCE								
Province: HH in shacks not in backyards	2001				2011			
	Total households	Higher level of access	Basic level of access	No access	Total households	Higher level of access	Basic level of access	No access
Eastern Cape	135 485	2%	52%	46%	95 983	5%	63%	32%
Free State	147 081	2%	64%	34%	80 355	8%	70%	22%
Gauteng	475 497	3%	62%	35%	434 075	7%	66%	27%
KwaZulu-Natal	177 294	5%	53%	42%	148 889	8%	65%	27%
Limpopo	57 710	2%	46%	52%	41 434	3%	50%	46%
Mpumalanga	90 077	4%	56%	40%	78 532	11%	58%	31%
North West	129 067	2%	54%	44%	148 794	6%	60%	34%
Northern Cape	21 788	3%	61%	36%	30 047	5%	69%	25%
Western Cape	142 706	4%	59%	37%	191 668	7%	75%	18%
South Africa	1 376 706	3%	58%	39%	1 249 777	7%	66%	28%

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

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

With the exception of Gauteng, use of electricity for lighting has increased between 2001 and 2011.

TABLE 9 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS: ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY BY PROVINCE						
Province: HH in shacks not in backyards	2001			2011		
	Total households	Access	No access	Total households	Access	No access
Eastern Cape	135 485	18%	82%	95 983	28%	72%
Free State	147 081	48%	52%	80 355	54%	46%
Gauteng	475 497	30%	70%	434 075	27%	73%
KwaZulu-Natal	177 294	42%	58%	148 889	52%	48%
Limpopo	57 710	27%	73%	41 434	35%	65%
Mpumalanga	90 077	36%	64%	78 532	48%	52%
North West	129 067	52%	48%	148 794	55%	45%
Northern Cape	21 788	31%	69%	30 047	46%	54%
Western Cape	142 706	42%	58%	191 668	63%	37%
South Africa	1 376 706	36%	64%	1 249 777	43%	57%

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

Note: Access to electricity: Use electricity for lighting

Likewise, within provinces there is significant variance in terms of access to services across district and local municipalities. By way of example, access to sanitation services in district municipalities for Gauteng is summarised below.

TABLE 10 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS IN GAUTENG: ACCESS TO SANITATION

District municipality: HH in shacks not in backyards	Total households	Higher level of access	Basic level of access	No access	Total households	Higher level of access	Basic level of access	No access
DC42: Sedibeng	21 955	34%	3%	64%	19 431	20%	5%	75%
DC48: West Rand	42 078	19%	6%	75%	38 629	8%	29%	64%
EKU: Ekurhuleni	163 310	33%	4%	63%	138 099	20%	4%	76%
JHB: City of Johannesburg	133 976	21%	9%	70%	125 748	22%	30%	48%
TSH: City of Tshwane	114 178	15%	4%	81%	112 167	12%	8%	80%
Gauteng	1 376 706	24%	5%	70%	434 075	17%	15%	68%

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011

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

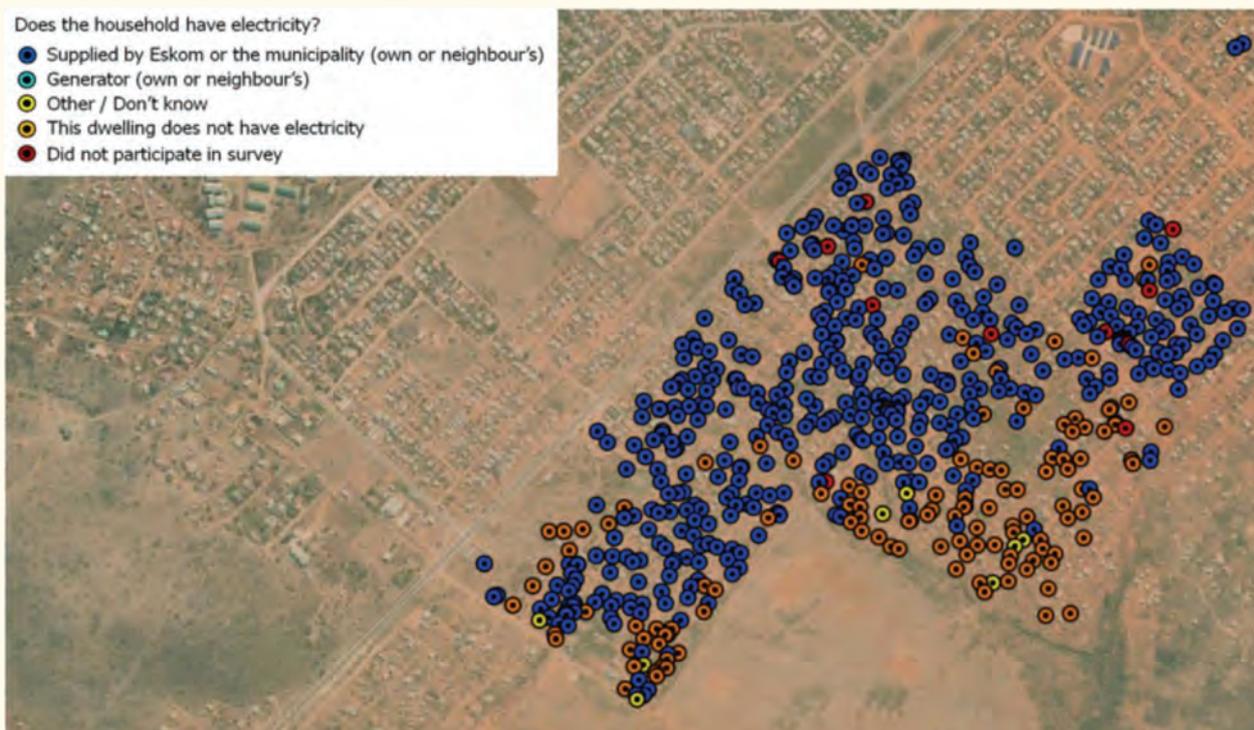
ACCESS TO SERVICES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN LIMPOPO

There are a range of living standard indicators in the questionnaire, including access to key services such as sanitation, water, electricity, and refuse removal. This data shows that often even within the same settlement, access levels vary. Sometimes this is related to how long the household has lived there. For example, in Ext 6 Jacaranda while 85% of households in the settlement use a pit latrine without a ventilation pipe, located in main in the household's yard, the remaining 15% of households have no access to any toilet facilities. Eight percent of households living in this settlement for five years or longer have no access to any toilet facilities at all while for households living in the settlement for a year or less, this proportion is 42%.

Access to services data can also be analysed spatially to gain a better understanding of each informal settlement. For example, in Praktiseer Extension 3 there appears to be a pattern visible with regards to household level of access to electricity; those without electricity cluster on the lower right periphery as shown in the map below.

CHART 21

PRAKTISEER EXTENSION 3 INFORMAL SETTLEMENT: DOES THE HOUSEHOLD HAVE ELECTRICITY?



PART 6

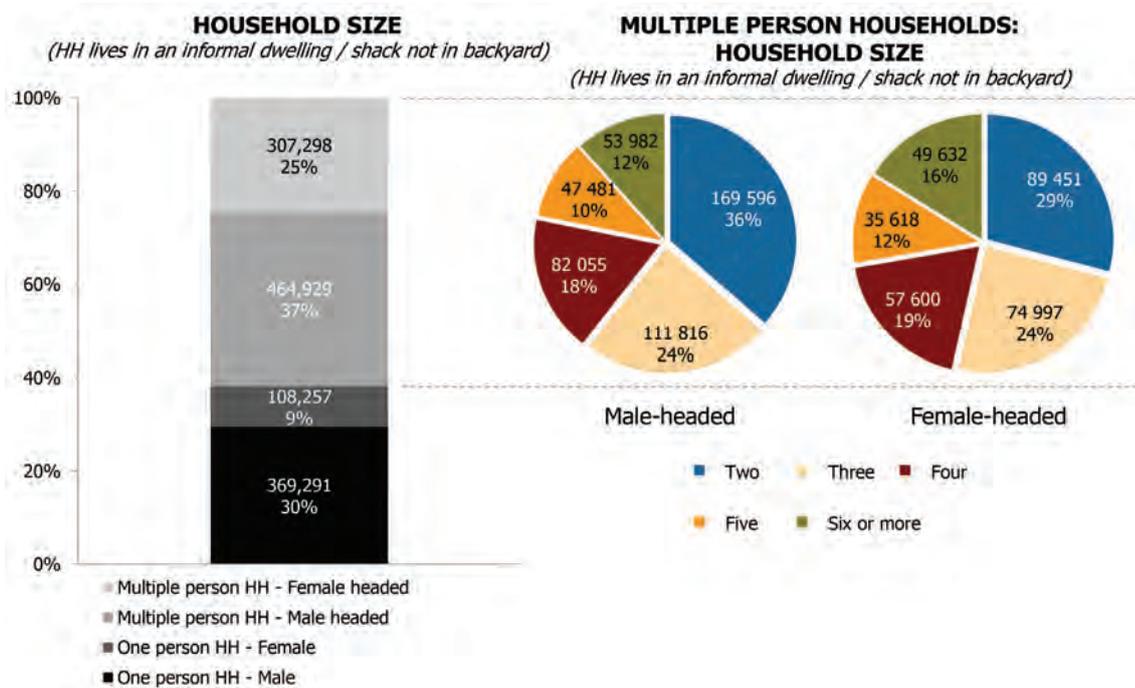
Household Characteristics

The average household size for households who live in shacks not in backyards at 2.6 is slightly lower than the national average of 3.3. This reflects the high proportion of one-person households who live in shacks not in backyards. Census 2011 indicates that roughly 38% of households who live in shacks not in backyards are comprised of one person. In 2001 the proportion was 24%.

There appear to be strong linkages between one-person households who live in shacks not in backyards and other households. For instance, according to the IES 38% of one-person households living in shacks not in backyards regularly send remittances to others living outside their household.

The size distribution of households living in shacks not in backyards from the census is summarised below. Two thirds of households (67%) are male-headed. Of those households comprising more than one person, female-headed households are slightly larger.

CHART 22 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS: SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, BY GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



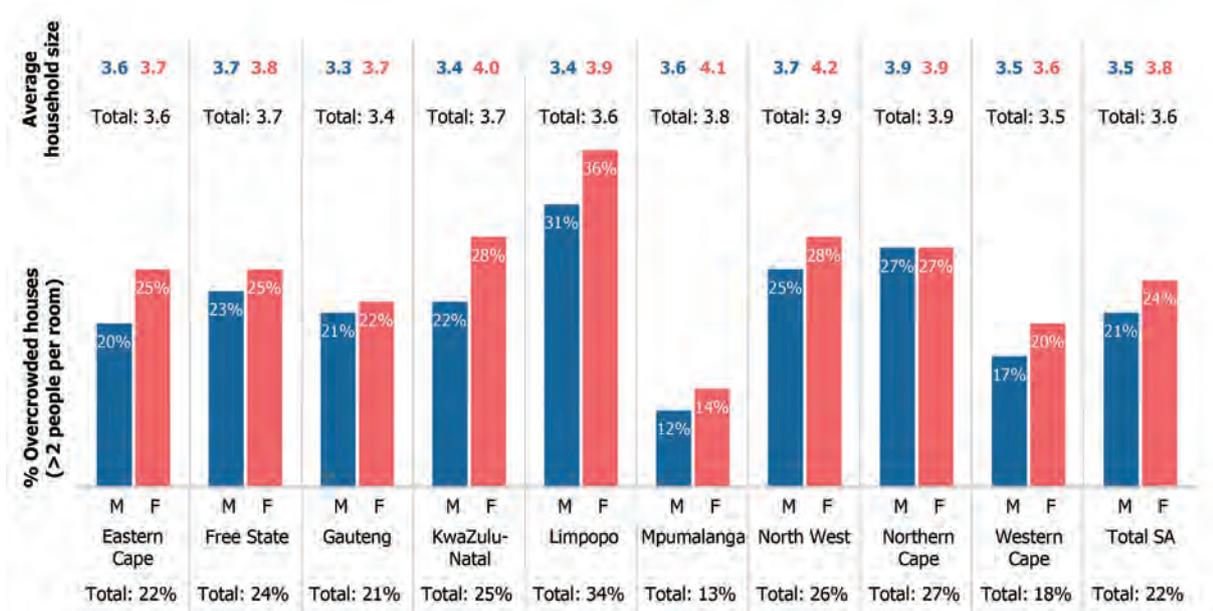
Source: Census 2011

Data on number of rooms in the dwellings together with data on the number of people who live in the households can be used to assess over-crowding. Assuming that dwellings that contain more than two individuals per room are over-crowded, 22% of all multi-person households who live

in shacks not in backyards live in over-crowded conditions. Female-headed households are more likely to be over-crowded across all provinces, with the exception of the Northern Cape where the proportion is the same. Limpopo is the province with the highest proportion of households living over-crowded conditions in shacks not in backyards.

CHART 23

MULTI-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SHACKS NOT IN BACKYARDS: SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OVER-CROWDING BY PROVINCE, BY GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



Source: Census 2011

Note: Analysis excludes one person households. M refers to Male household head; F refers to Female household head; Total refers to all households in the province (male and female combined)

Census data on household composition not been made available. According to the GHS 18% of households living in shacks not in backyards are nuclear families; a further 11% are single parent households. Twenty four per cent contain extended family members (including siblings, parents, grandparents, grandchildren and other relatives such as in-laws of the household head) or unrelated individuals.

Household sizes differ noticeably across settlements profiled in Limpopo. Average household sizes in Mohlakaneng and Smash Block are small, reflecting the very high proportions on one-person households. Praktiseer Ext 3 and Tubatse A have the highest average household size, at 4.0.

CHART 24 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

	Ext 6 Jacaranda	Praktiseer Extension 2	Praktiseer Extension 3	Tubatse A	Mohlakaneng	Motetema	Smash Block
1	18%	19%	12%	20%	61%	27%	76%
2	14%	14%	14%	12%	26%	14%	14%
3	17%	16%	18%	13%	9%	20%	5%
4	14%	18%	20%	16%	2%	19%	2%
5 or more	37%	34%	36%	39%	2%	19%	2%
Average HH size	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.0	1.6	3.1	1.4

In Smash Block three quarters of those who live in one person households are males. In contrast, in Mohlakaneng roughly half are females.

For those households comprising more than one individual, data from the survey can be used to explore the relationships between household members in more detail. In Motetema nearly one third of households are single parent households while in Praktiseer Extension 2 and Praktiseer Extension 3 nuclear families are dominant.

CHART 25 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

	Ext 6 Jacaranda	Praktiseer Extension 2	Praktiseer Extension 3	Tubatse A	Mohlakaneng	Motetema	Smash Block
One person	18%	19%	12%	20%	61%	27%	76%
Extended family	21%	26%	24%	42%	6%	25%	4%
Nuclear family	29%	33%	36%	19%	7%	13%	5%
Single parent	28%	17%	23%	15%	16%	32%	6%
Married no children	4%	6%	5%	4%	9%	3%	6%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%

6.1 Children in informal settlements

Note: Census 2011 data on children has only been released for EAs, and not by dwelling type. The analysis of children therefore focuses on informal residential EAs.

Census data indicates that there are just under one million children under the age of 18 who live in informal residential EAs accounting for 5% of all children in South Africa. This is lower than in 2001. At that time, 1.27 million children (comprising 7% of the total) lived in informal settlement EAs. The age distribution is summarised below and compared against all children in the country. There is a comparatively high proportion of very young children in informal residential EAs compared to the country as a whole.

Age group of children	Children in Informal residential EAs	Percentage	All children	Percentage
0 - 4	371 556	38%	5 685 452	31%
5 - 10	302 806	31%	5 733 976	32%
11 - 14	172 908	18%	3 680 661	20%
15 - 17	136 640	14%	2 967 882	16%
Total	983 910	100%	18 067 972	100%

Source: Census 2011

According to the census, 81% of children in informal residential EAs have both parents still living (the corresponding proportion for the country as a whole is 80%). Roughly 20,000 children living in informal residential EAs are orphans with both parents deceased.

School attendance for those aged 7 to 17 is high, although there is some variance by Province. Eighty eight per cent of children aged 7 to 17 living in informal residential EAs currently attend an educational institution²⁴.

Province	Informal residential EA				All children			
	7-10	11-14	15-17	Total*	7-10	11-14	15-17	Total*
Eastern Cape	93%	93%	80%	89%	94%	84%	86%	92%
Free State	95%	95%	84%	92%	95%	95%	87%	93%
Gauteng	92%	92%	81%	89%	94%	94%	88%	92%
KwaZulu-Natal	87%	88%	79%	85%	91%	91%	86%	89%
Limpopo	93%	94%	81%	90%	96%	96%	92%	95%
Mpumalanga	95%	95%	85%	92%	95%	95%	90%	94%
North West	89%	89%	70%	84%	94%	94%	85%	91%
Northern Cape	95%	94%	76%	90%	94%	93%	81%	90%
Western Cape	93%	93%	80%	89%	93%	93%	81%	90%
South Africa	91%	91%	80%	88%	94%	94%	87%	92%

Source: Census 2011

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

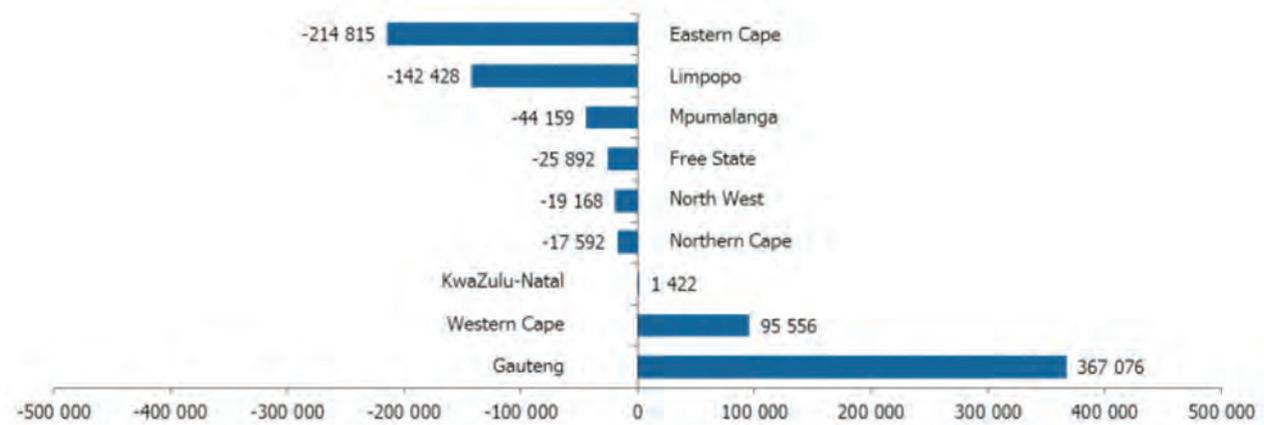
²⁴ In 2001 this proportion was also 88% (for all children in the country aged 7 to 17 this proportion was 92%)

PART 7

Migration

According to Statistics South Africa's 2011 mid-year population estimates, Gauteng has seen the largest positive net migration between 2006 and 2011 while the Eastern Cape and Limpopo have had the largest negative net migration during the same period.

CHART 26 ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION OF PEOPLE (INDIVIDUALS, 2006 – 2011)



Source: Stats SA mid-year population estimates 2011

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

TABLE 13 MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA					
Province	Number of individuals who moved between 2001 and 2011	Number of people who have moved between 2001 and 2011 who live in informal residential EAs	Proportion of those who live in informal EAs who moved between 2001 and 2011	Proportion of people who have moved between 2001 and 2011 who live in informal residential EAs	Provinces most moved from (of those living in informal EAs)*
Eastern Cape	762 760	35 579	15%	5%	Eastern Cape (86%) Outside SA (3%)*
Free State	365 774	19 145	19%	5%	Free State (70%) Outside of SA (16%)
Gauteng**	3 955 478	398 714	32%	10%	Gauteng (38%) Outside SA (20%)
KwaZulu-Natal	1 239 410	104 201	14%	8%	KwaZulu-Natal (65%) Eastern Cape (17%)
Limpopo	643 208	26 262	36%	4%	Limpopo (55%) Outside SA (20%)
Mpumalanga	565 575	33 987	23%	6%	Mpumalanga (56%) Outside SA (18%)
North West	630 408	31 071	30%	5%	North West (46%) Outside SA (19%)
Northern Cape	189 540	4 770	14%	3%	Northern Cape (72%) North West (6%)
Western Cape	1 441 573	122 332	30%	8%	Eastern Cape (45%) Western Cape (41%)
South Africa	9 793 725	776 061	25%	8%	

Source: Census 2011

In Limpopo 36% of those who live in informal residential EAs have moved within the past ten years. Gauteng also has a high proportion of people who have moved in the past ten years in informal residential EAs, as do the Western Cape and the North West. The proportion is noticeably low in KZN. In most cases recent movers who live in informal residential EAs have moved from within the province. A notable exception in this regard is the Western Cape where a higher proportion of those in informal residential EAs who have moved recently come from the Eastern Cape than from elsewhere within the Western Cape.

MIGRATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN LIMPOPO

A majority of households across all seven settlements have been there for five or more years. Around 10% of households in each settlement have been living in the settlement for a year or less. Jacaranda Ext 6 has the lowest proportion of households who have been living in the settlement for five years or more.

CHART 27 PERIOD OF TIME HOUSEHOLD HAS BEEN LIVING IN THIS SETTLEMENT

	Ext 6 Jacaranda	Praktiseer Extension 2	Praktiseer Extension 3	Tubatse A	Mohlakaneng	Motetema	Smash Block
About a year or less	10%	10%	11%	12%	9%	10%	11%
More than a year but less than 3 years	11%	4%	3%	4%	9%	14%	9%
Between 3 and 5 years	28%	25%	11%	5%	13%	18%	21%
5 years or more	51%	60%	75%	79%	69%	58%	59%

Enumerators logged the GPS coordinates at each interview which enables the data to be analysed spatially. In Praktiseer Ext 2 households that have been living in this settlement for five years or longer clearly cluster in one part of the settlement while the majority of households who moved to settlement between three and five years ago cluster in another part of the settlement. Those households who moved to this settlement less than three years ago appear to be more dispersed around the settlement.

CHART 28 PERIOD OF TIME HOUSEHOLD HAS BEEN LIVING IN THIS SETTLEMENT: PRAKTISEER EXTENSION 2



PART 8

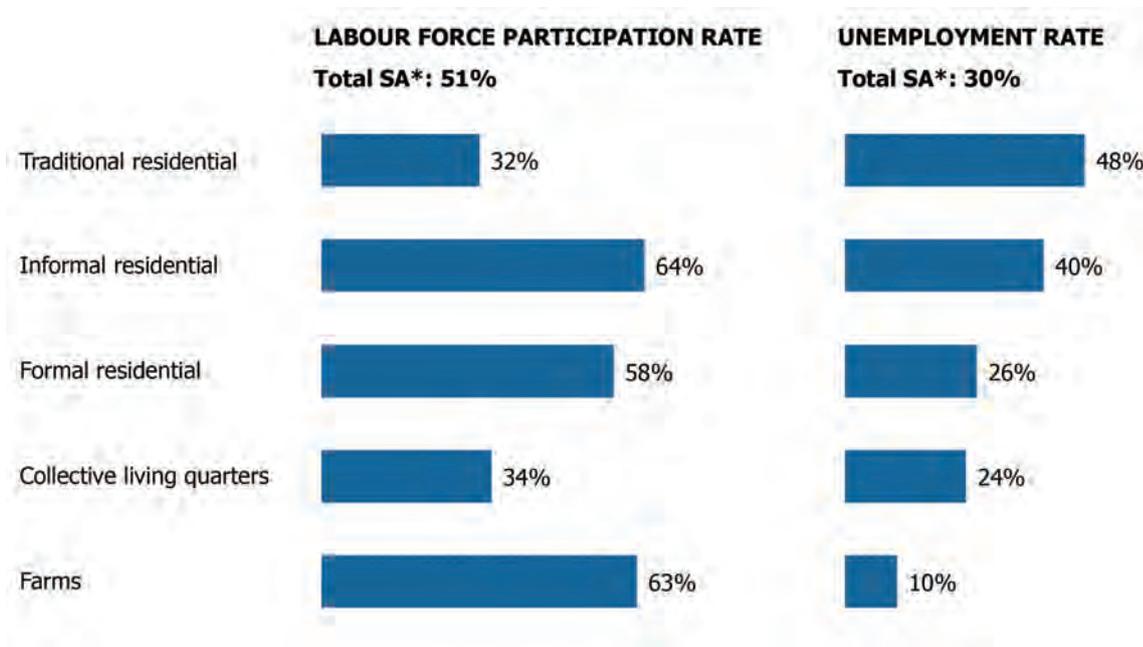
Employment, income and expenditure

8.1 Employment

Census 2011 data on employment has only been released for EAs, and not by dwelling type. The analysis of employment therefore focuses on informal residential EAs²⁵. According to Census 2011, labour force participation rates are higher in informal residential EAs than in formal residential EAs and unemployment rates are noticeably higher. This is consistent with informal settlements accommodating those who are seeking an entry point into the labour market.

CHART 29

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



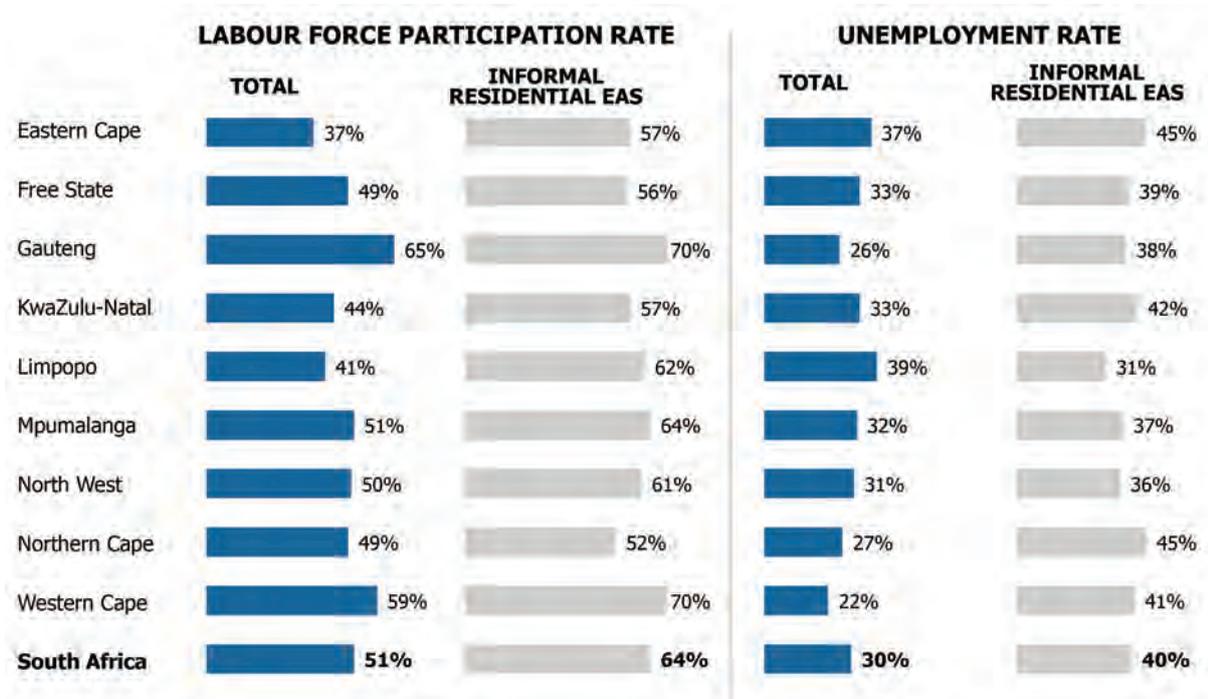
Source: Census 2011

Note: Total SA also includes: Small holdings, Commercial, Vacant, Industrial, Parks and recreation

This same pattern of higher labour force participation rates in informal residential EAs is evident across all provinces. Likewise, unemployment rates are higher in informal residential EAs than for all adults overall with the notable exception of Limpopo.

²⁵ The source of "official" labour market statistics for the country is the Quarterly Labour Force Survey. Due to a variety of factors the official unemployment rate in the Census 2011 is 5.9 percentage points higher than in the LFS 2011Q4. However there is no proxy available in the QLFS to estimate households living in informal settlements

CHART 30 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY PROVINCE: ADULTS 15+



Source: Census 2011

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

TABLE 14 SECTOR OF WORK: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED ADULTS 15+

Province	Informal residential EA				All adults			
	Formal sector	Informal sector	Private household	Don't know	Formal sector	Informal sector	Private household	Don't know
Eastern Cape	64%	17%	16%	3%	72%	14%	12%	2%
Free State	57%	20%	21%	2%	69%	14%	15%	2%
Gauteng	67%	15%	15%	3%	77%	9%	12%	2%
KwaZulu-Natal	69%	16%	12%	3%	76%	13%	9%	3%
Limpopo	66%	19%	13%	1%	66%	18%	14%	2%
Mpumalanga	63%	17%	17%	3%	69%	17%	12%	2%
North West	63%	16%	17%	3%	68%	15%	15%	2%
Northern Cape	62%	18%	16%	3%	72%	15%	11%	2%
Western Cape	69%	15%	13%	4%	78%	11%	8%	2%
South Africa	67%	16%	15%	3%	74%	12%	11%	2%

Source: Census 2011

There is no data on the specific industries of employment. In North West the mining industry is undoubtedly a significant source of employment for those living in shacks not in backyards but no accurate estimates in this regard are available.

Education levels are noticeably lower for adults aged 15 or older who live in informal residential EAs than for adults in South Africa as a whole. Almost 70% of employed individuals who live in informal residential EAs do not have a matric.

Education level by employment status	Informal residential EA					All adults				
	No schooling	Less than Matric	Matric	Technikon, University or other post matric	Other	No schooling	Less than Matric	Matric	Technikon, University or other post matric	Other
Employed	5%	63%	28%	3%	0%	4%	41%	33%	21%	1%
Unemployed	5%	68%	25%	2%	0%	4%	59%	31%	6%	0%
Discouraged work-seeker	6%	69%	23%	2%	0%	6%	63%	27%	3%	0%
Other not economically active	8%	71%	18%	3%	1%	8%	63%	19%	5%	5%
Total adults 15+	7%	67%	24%	3%	1%	7%	53%	26%	11%	3%

Source: Census 2011

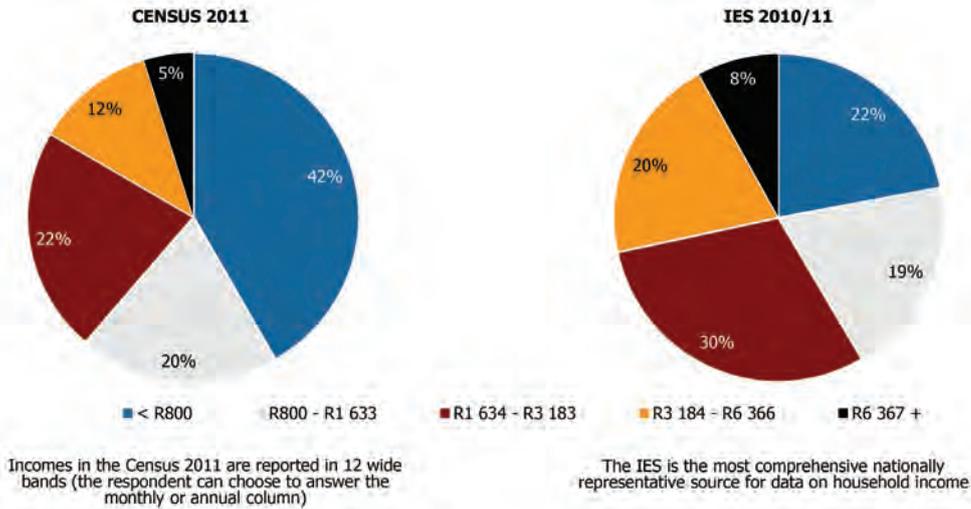
8.2 Income

While the census gathers some data on income, the quality of this data is relatively poor. Each respondent is asked to report income in one of twelve fairly wide bands²⁶. Household income is then a derived variable, calculated by adding together the individual incomes of all members of the household²⁷. A far more detailed source of data on incomes is the IES. That data source indicates that 22% of households living in shacks not in backyards earned less than R800 in 2011, compared to 42% in the Census 2011. However, a limitation of the IES is its sample size and sample frame, which is drawn from the Census 2001. The data source is therefore likely to contain a bias towards older more established informal settlements which may contain a higher earning sample of households.

²⁶ "What is the income category that best describes the gross monthly or annual income of (name) before deductions and including all sources of income? (e.g. Social grants, UIF, remittances, rentals, investments, sales or products, services, etc.)"

²⁷ As individual incomes were recorded in intervals rather than exact amounts, a fixed amount was allocated to each range in order to calculate household income. This is summarised in the appendix

CHART 31 HOUSEHOLD LIVES IN A SHACK NOT IN BACKYARD: MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME²⁸

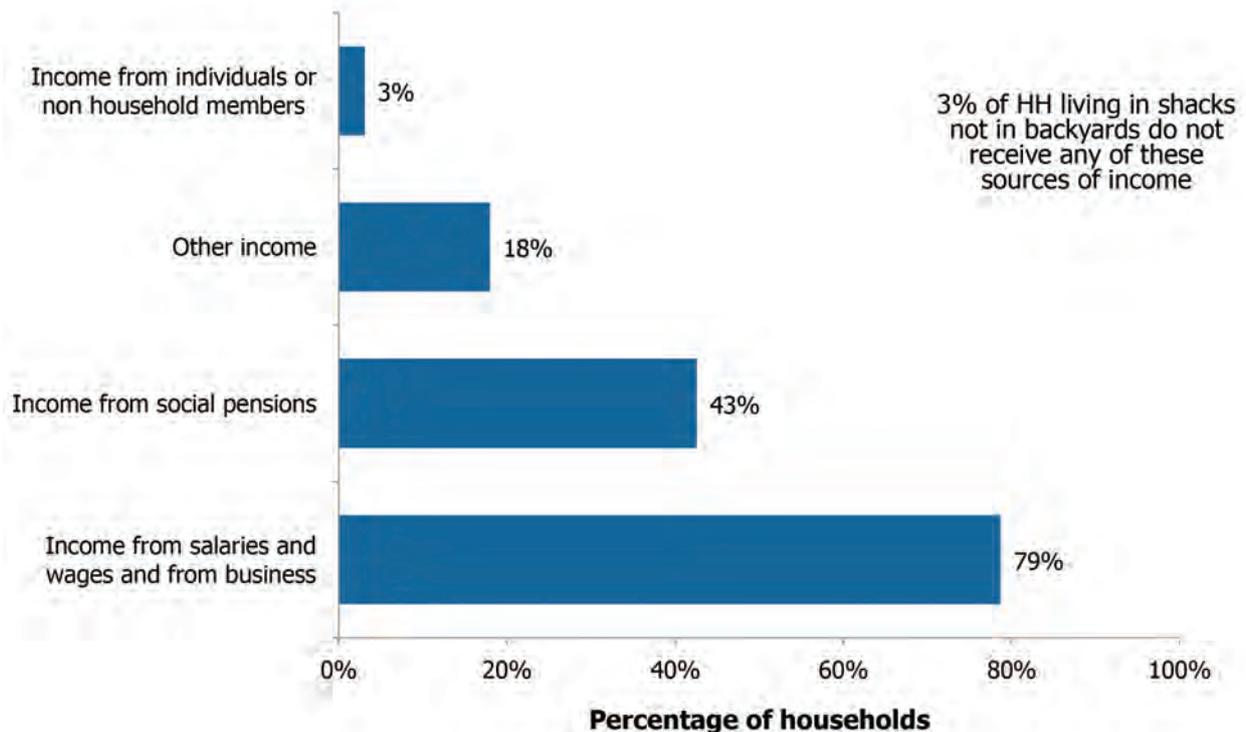


Source: Census 2011, IES 2010/11

According to the IES, 75% of households in shacks not in backyards have a household income of less than R3 500 per month

The IES indicates that the primary income source for households in shacks not in backyards is salaries/wages. Around 43% receive government grants.

CHART 32 HOUSEHOLD LIVES IN A SHACK NOT IN BACKYARD: SOURCES OF INCOME

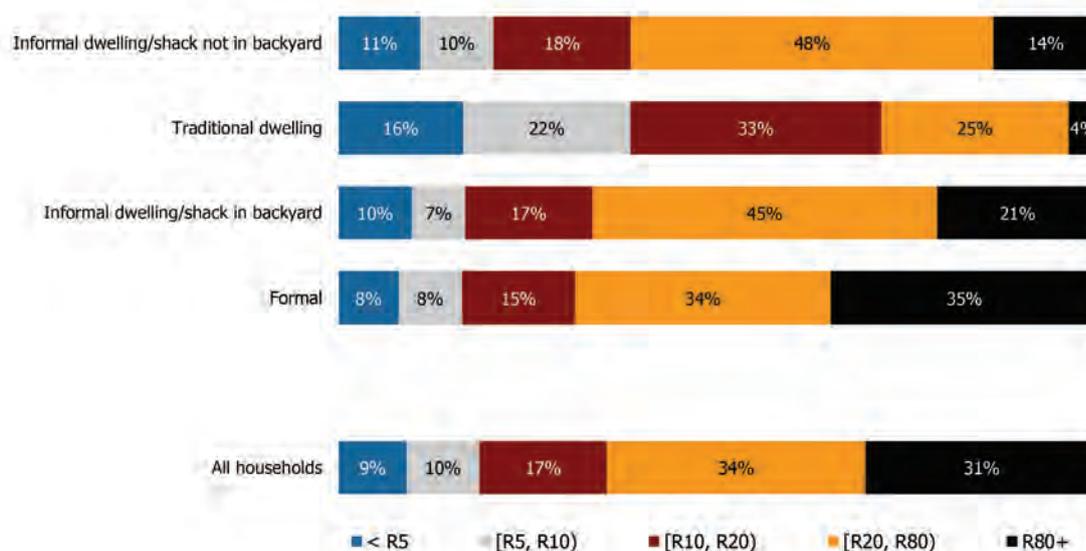


Source: IES 2010/11
 Note: Analysis excludes income from imputed rentals

²⁸ In the IES 2010/11 for the country as a whole, these proportions are: < R800 (15%), R800 - R1 633 (17%), R1 634 - R3 183 (20%), R3 184 - R6 366 (17%), R6 367 + (31%). In the Census 2011 they are: < R800 (27%), R800 - R1 633 (17%), R1 634 - R3 183 (19%), R3 184 - R6 366 (13%), R6 367 + (24%)

Per capita income can provide a more nuanced indication of wellbeing than household income²⁹ as it eliminates biases that arise as a result of varying household sizes. Data from the IES indicates that households who live in traditional dwellings are most likely to have very low per capita incomes; 38% have a per capita daily income of less than R10. Households who live in shacks not in backyards appear on average to be slightly more likely to be extremely poor than those in backyards shacks and those who live in formal dwellings.

CHART 33 DAILY PER CAPITA INCOME BY DWELLING TYPE



Source: IES 2010/11

Note: Formal housing includes Dwelling/House or brick/concrete structure, Cluster house, Town house/semi-detached house, Flat or apartment, Room/flatlet on a property or in a larger dwelling, Dwelling/House/Flat/Room in backyard

Note: All households also includes Caravan/tent, other

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN LIMPOPO

Households were requested to provide an indication of total household income³⁰. This estimate was corroborated by data on the individual incomes of each household member from all sources including wages, grant income, income generated from business activity, rental income and remittances. In some cases, households could not specify an exact Rand amount and were subsequently asked to provide an indication of total household income in one of the following bands: None, R1 – R799, R800 – R3 499, R3 500 or more. This data is summarised below.

Households in Smash Block are the best off with almost half (47%) earning a monthly household income of R3 500 or more.

²⁹ Per capita income is calculated as the household income divided by the household size (children under 10 count as half an adult)

³⁰ "Thinking back to last month, what was the combined total income earned by all the people who live in this household, including all salaries, wages, money sent to people in this household, income from businesses, grants, pensions and rent? (Before taxes and other deductions)"

CHART 34 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BANDS

	Ext 6 Jacaranda	Praktiseer Extension 2	Praktiseer Extension 3	Tubatse A	Mohlakaneng	Motetema	Smash Block
0	2%	0%	0%	0%	17%	7%	5%
R1 - R799	20%	8%	15%	10%	18%	23%	17%
R800 - R1 499	30%	14%	28%	20%	24%	20%	6%
R1 500 - R1 999	20%	8%	10%	7%	13%	10%	3%
R2 000 - R2 499	13%	10%	7%	8%	11%	8%	4%
R2 500 - R2 999	6%	6%	6%	5%	8%	8%	3%
R3 000 - R3 499	3%	8%	6%	5%	1%	3%	4%
R3 500 - R4 999	4%	9%	9%	10%	4%	9%	8%
R5 000 - R7 499	2%	16%	10%	13%	1%	8%	35%
R7 500 - R9 999	0%	5%	4%	5%	0%	0%	2%
R10 000 +	0%	14%	5%	13%	0%	2%	0%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%	3%	12%

Don't know:	Ext 6 Jacaranda	Praktiseer Extension 2	Praktiseer Extension 3	Tubatse A	Mohlakaneng	Motetema	Smash Block
None				0%	0%	0%	8%
R1 - R799				0%	0%	3%	4%
R800 - R3 499				1%	1%	0%	0%
R3 500 or more				3%	2%	0%	0%

The main income source in Smash Block is salaries and wages, while grant income is more noticeable in the other settlements; 73% of households in Ext 6 Jacaranda receive grant income.

CHART 35 HOUSEHOLD INCOME SOURCES

	Ext 6 Jacaranda	Praktiseer Extension 2	Praktiseer Extension 3	Tubatse A	Mohlakaneng	Motetema	Smash Block
Grants	73%	38%	56%	50%	40%	54%	7%
Salaries or wages	51%	69%	48%	50%	42%	34%	63%
Business activities (self-employment)	1%	5%	14%	7%	6%	11%	2%
Remittances	4%	14%	14%	21%	2%	23%	12%
Rentals from this land or property	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Rentals from another dwelling	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%

Across the informal settlements, per capita incomes are highest in Smash Block.

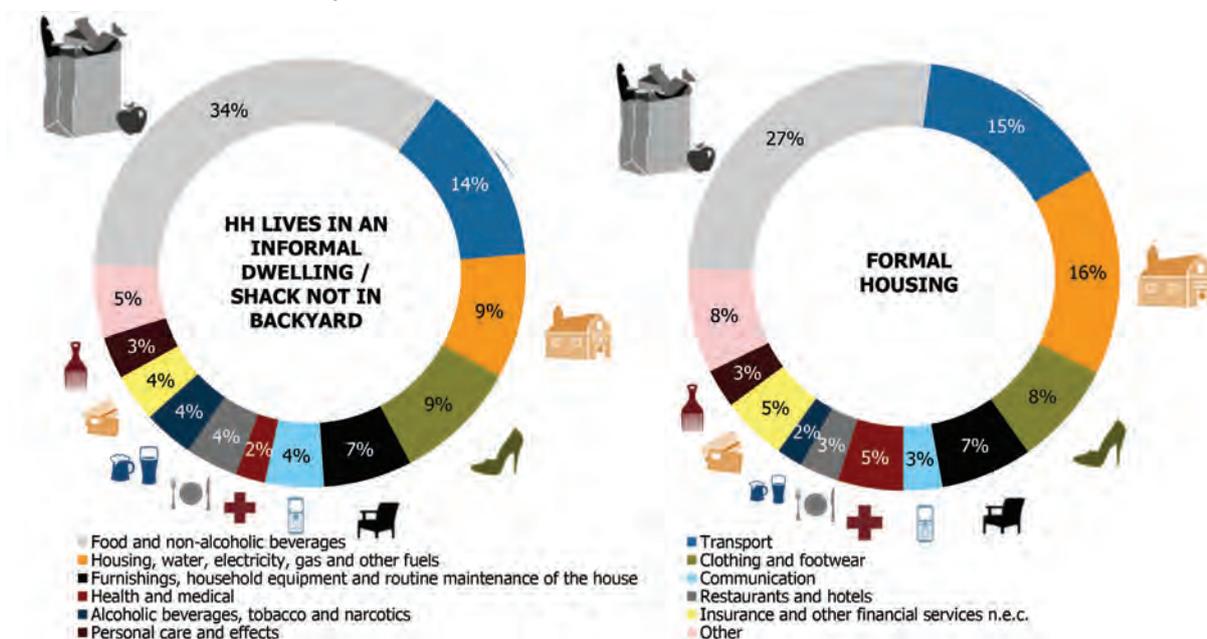
CHART 36 HOUSEHOLD PER CAPITA INCOMES

	Ext 6 Jacaranda	Praktiseer Extension 2	Praktiseer Extension 3	Tubatse A	Mohlakaneng	Motetema	Smash Block
< R5	9%	1%	6%	6%	20%	14%	14%
[R5, 10)	26%	11%	21%	8%	8%	13%	5%
[R10, R20)	29%	16%	25%	20%	17%	25%	10%
[R20, R40)	24%	20%	21%	27%	18%	27%	9%
[R40, R80)	11%	24%	17%	22%	31%	18%	14%
[R80, R140)	2%	17%	5%	10%	6%	3%	17%
[R140, R280)	0%	8%	4%	6%	0%	0%	29%
R280 +	0%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%

8.3 Expenditure

According to the IES, there are noticeable differences in expenditure patterns between lower income households who live in shacks not in backyards and lower income households who live in formal dwellings. Restricting the analysis to households earning less than R3 500 per month³¹ the data indicates that compared to households who live in formal dwellings, households who live in shacks not in backyards unsurprisingly allocate a noticeably smaller proportion of income to housing and related services such as water, electricity, gas and other fuels³². In contrast they allocate a higher proportion of income to food.

CHART 37 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME <R3 500)



Source: IES 2010/11

* Formal housing includes Dwelling/House or brick/concrete structure, Cluster house, Town house/semi-detached house, Flat or apartment, Room/flatlet on a property or in a larger dwelling, Dwelling/House/Flat/Room in backyard

Note: Health includes medical insurance and medical aid contributions

Households who live in shacks not in backyards also allocate a higher proportion of their incomes to transfers to others. According to the IES, the proportion of households living in shacks not in backyards that transfer maintenance or remittances³³ at 28% is above the average for South African households as a whole (22%). For one person households living in shacks not in backyards, this proportion is even higher at 38%³⁴.

³¹ This is not a like-for-like comparison as the household size and composition across these segments differs. It should therefore be regarded as indicative

³² These include liquid fuels (such as paraffin and diesel) and solid fuels (such as firewood, charcoal and dung)

³³ Both cash and in kind payments

³⁴ For one person households for SA as a whole the proportion is also 38%

PART 9

Housing waiting lists and subsidy housing

There is no data available in the census on housing waiting lists and subsidy housing. According to the GHS, 39% of households in shacks not in backyards have at least one member on the waiting list for an RDP or state subsidised household. This varies by province as summarised below.

TABLE 16 HOUSEHOLD LIVES IN SHACK NOT IN BACKYARD: RDP OR STATE SUBSIDISED HOUSING WAITING LIST	
	Proportion of households with at least one member on waiting list
Eastern Cape	65%
Free State	47%
Gauteng	43%
KwaZulu-Natal	23%
Limpopo	18%
Mpumalanga	48%
North West	24%
Northern Cape	58%
Western Cape	32%
South Africa	39%

Source: GHS 2011

Data from the same survey can be used to explore how many households who live in shacks not in backyards might be eligible to obtain a subsidised house. Criteria include a household income of less than R3 500 per month, a household size of more than one individual, not having another dwelling, and no previous housing subsidy received. Using these criteria, around 42% of households living in shacks not in backyards appear to qualify to be on the waiting list.

SUBSIDY HOUSING IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN LIMPOPO

Data from the study can be used to explore which households would qualify for subsidy housing. Each of the main qualification criteria are outlined below – the proportion of households meeting each criterion in each settlement is highlighted, followed by the percentage of households that meet all of these criteria simultaneously. The majority of households across the settlements have never applied for a subsidy.

CHART 38

MAIN QUALIFICATION CRITERIA FOR SUBSIDY HOUSING

	Ext 6 Jacaranda	Praktiseer Extension 2	Praktiseer Extension 3	Tubatse A	Mohlakaneng	Motetema	Smash Block
Household head is a South African citizen	97%	97%	97%	97%	95%	95%	85%
Household head is 18 years or older	100%	100%	100%	99%	94%	97%	98%
Household size is greater than one, OR the household head has dependents living outside the dwelling	86%	85%	90%	88%	57%	78%	70%
Household income is less than R3 500 per month	94%	55%	72%	58%	95%	81%	53%
No one in the household has ever received a government housing subsidy in the past	100%	85%	76%	89%	100%	96%	100%
Household does not currently own or has ever owned a house with a title deed	100%	93%	98%	70%	100%	97%	95%
Household meets all of these criteria	78%	28%	43%	28%	50%	55%	28%
% of households that have ever applied for a subsidy	0%	15%	36%	2%	18%	7%	0%

PART 10

Other non-survey data sources

Other non-survey data sources have been explored, including the National Department of Human Settlements, Eskom and other providers of data. Additionally, provincial and municipal data are in some cases available.

10.1 National Department of Human Settlements (NDHS)

The 2009 National Housing Code's Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme³⁵ identifies informal settlements on the basis of the following characteristics:

- Illegality and informality;
- Inappropriate locations;
- Restricted public and private sector investment;
- Poverty and vulnerability; and
- Social stress

The Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme applies to all settlements that demonstrate one or more of the above characteristics, subject to certain household and individual qualifiers.

The Department has commissioned the development of two atlases; namely, the Human Settlements Investment Potential Atlas compiled by the CSIR and the Informal Settlements Atlas compiled by AfriGIS³⁶. The 2009/10 Informal Settlement Atlas indicates there are 2,628 informal settlement polygons in the country across the 70 municipalities. No household estimates are provided.

This data was last updated in 2010 and has not changed since the previous South Africa informal settlement status (www.htehda.co.za/resources) in 2011 by the HDA. A summary of data coverage and methodologies can be found in that study.

10.2 Land and Property Spatial Information System (LaPsis)

LaPsis is an interactive online system created by the HDA that enables the analysis of land and property data. It incorporates various data sources including cadastre, ownership, title documents and deeds (from the Deeds Office), administrative boundaries (from the Demarcation Board) and points of interest from service providers such as AfriGIS. It comprises the location of 2,449 informal settlements covering 120 local municipalities. Ultimately, settlement level data in LaPsis will include counts of the population, households and shacks for each settlement. In addition, land ownership details are being collated as is provision of toilets, taps and electricity, along with access to schools, clinics and transport facilities. LaPsis is still very much work in progress: in many cases data fields are unpopulated. Only 2% of the informal settlements have a household or shack count. The informal settlements layer was last updated by the HDA in November 2011.

³⁵ 2009 National Housing Code, Incremental Interventions: Upgrading Informal Settlements (Part 3)

³⁶ AfriGIS has comprehensive data including town and suburb boundaries, postal code regions, street name directory, national address database, sectional schemes, points of interest (including schools, commercial buildings and places of worship), proclaimed towns, built-up areas, gated communities and deeds data

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

Eskom has mapped and classified structures in South Africa using image interpretation and manual digitisation of high resolution satellite imagery. The Spot Building Count ("SBC") categorises identifiable structures as dwellings, schools, hostels/townhouses, mines, resorts and Industrial and commercial structures³⁷. Where settlements are too dense to determine the number of structures given the resolution of the satellite imagery the area is categorised as a 'Dense Informal' area. These areas are often informal settlements although Eskom does not have a specific definition in that regard.

Where settlements are too dense to determine the number of structures these areas are categorised as dense informal settlements. Identifiable dwellings and building structures are mapped by points while dense informal settlements are mapped by polygons.

The dataset was last updated in November 2011 based on satellite imagery from 2006, 2007 and 2008. Data provided by Eskom revealed 1,016 polygons categorised as Dense Informal, covering a total area of 83.87 square kilometres. No dwelling count is provided.

10.4 GeoTerralImage

GeoTerralImage ("GTI") is a private company specialising in geospatial mapping and remote sensing³⁸. In order to classify various uses associated with an area or structure, GTI uses a combination of field work, complimentary data and image interpretation. This methodology enables consistent and complete coverage of a municipality at a point in time. Photography is time stamped and data gathered annually. This allows for quantification of growth and densification of a given area or settlement over time. The earliest data set is from 2001 and the most current from 2009. This has not changed since the previous informal settlements study in 2011 by the HDA.

In the case of informal settlements, individual structures are mapped using high resolution aerial photography based on spatial patterns or densities and proximity to formalised cadastre³⁹ and road networks. Structures (formal, informal and backyard structures) are classified manually by putting a point on each dwelling⁴⁰. An informal settlement is then defined as a group of non-permanent structures not on a formally registered residential property⁴¹.

Detailed analysis is done on a project-by-project basis for many of the large municipalities. GTI has mapped the informal areas for various municipalities across all nine provinces. Estimates for the largest six metropolitan municipalities are summarised below.

³⁷ SPOT Building Count supports informed decisions by Nale Mudau, ESI-GIS, telephonic discussions with Nale Madau, 2011

³⁸ Remote sensing is the acquisition of data without physical contact, in this case aerial photography and satellite imagery

³⁹ A cadastre is an official register of the ownership, extent and value of property in an area

⁴⁰ Around 20,000 to 25,000 points can be identified in one day by one person

⁴¹ Where formality is defined by ownership of land / deeds

Metropolitan Municipality	Informal housing	Shack	Transitional	Total
Nelson Mandela Bay	27 094		2 623	29 717
City of Johannesburg	79 013		59 817	138 830
City of Tshwane		75 896	74 599	150 495
Ekurhuleni	121 476		33 442	154 918
eThekweni	100 590		58 263	158 853
City of Cape Town	106 462		12 879	119 341

10.5 Community Organisation Resource Centre

The Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC) is an NGO that operates in all provinces across the country with the aim of providing support to “networks of communities to mobilise themselves around their own resources and capacities”⁴². CORC supports the social processes of community-based organisations that want to work for themselves, by facilitating engagements with formal actors like the State. It also supports the development of “social technologies,” especially the SDI rituals of savings, enumeration, and community-led development strategies.

CORC supports communities linked through the networks of ISN and FEDUP to collect information as a base to enable communities to develop a strategy and negotiate with the State with regard to service provision and upgrading. Communities profile their informal settlements and undertake household surveys. Other community leaders in the networks of ISN and FEDUP train community members to undertake this practice. Community enumerators are provided with a basic stipend to enable them to do their work. Improvements are made to questionnaires using community consultation and professional verification. This ensures that comprehensive and relevant data is collected. During such activities, communities also gather other settlement level data on service provision including the number and type of toilets and taps. A list of settlements that have been enumerated recently is summarised below, together with household and population estimates.

⁴² See <http://www.sasdialliance.org.za/about-corc/>

TABLE 18 ENUMERATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS BY CORC				
Province	Name of settlement	Date of enumeration	Number of households	Population
Eastern Cape	Kliprand	2009	400	1 209
	Extension 32	2010	270	1 009
	Riemvasmaak	2010	314	932
Gauteng	Alberton	2009	265	1 024
	Harolds Farm	2009	93	261
	Montic	2010	50	186
	Thulasizwe	2010	65	243
	Marlborough	2011	1 534	4 602
	Meriting	2011	274	790
	Riverside	2011	84	266
	Silahliwe	2011	524	858
KZN	Ntuzuma G	2009	1 052	4 039
	Dunbar	2010	551	1 817
	Umlazi	2010	1 908	1 098
	Quarry Road	2011	550	1 650
	Havelock	2012	196	389
	Mathambo	2012	279	527

TABLE 18 ENUMERATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS BY CORC				
Province	Name of settlement	Date of enumeration	Number of households	Population
Western Cape	Doornbach	2009	1 855	4 555
	Joe Slovo	2009	2 748	7 946
	Manenberg	2009	3 139	1 322
	Sheffield Road	2009	149	504
	Barcelona	2010	2 230	6 600
	Europe	2010	1 832	5 125
	Los Angeles	2010	325	876
	TT Section	2010	272	995
	Athlone	2011	2 709	7 681
	BBT Section	2011	56	156
	BT Section	2011	68	168
	Burundi	2011	586	1 217
	Devon valley	2011	10	15
	Garden City	2011	298	758
	Gif	2011	17	41
	Kylmore	2011	9	26
	la Rochelle	2011	25	100
	Langrug	2011	1 858	4 088
	Masilunge	2011	50	106
	Meerlust	2011	10	25
	Mitchell's Plain	2011	3 992	11 976
	Schoopiehoegte	2011	19	79
	Shukushukuma	2011	349	647
	7de Laan	2012	46	113
	Bonnietown	2012	30	86
	City Mission	2012	26	44
	Ethembeni	2012	242	604
	Faure	2012	24	34
	Flamingo Crescent	2012	87	211
	Kukutown	2012	25	65
	Lanquedoc	2012	815	2 906
	Mossienes	2012	5	9
	Mshiniwam	2012	250	454
	Tokoloshe	2012	3	6
	Uitkyk bos	2012	30	121
	Vlakteplaas	2012	21	89
Vygieskraal	2012	232	692	
Woodroad	2012	10	28	

10.6 Provincial and municipal data

Provinces and municipalities collect data on informal settlements within their jurisdiction. Data sources include aerial photography, household enumeration, municipal services data and geo spatial data. All provinces and large metros were contacted as part of this research and asked to provide access to available data.

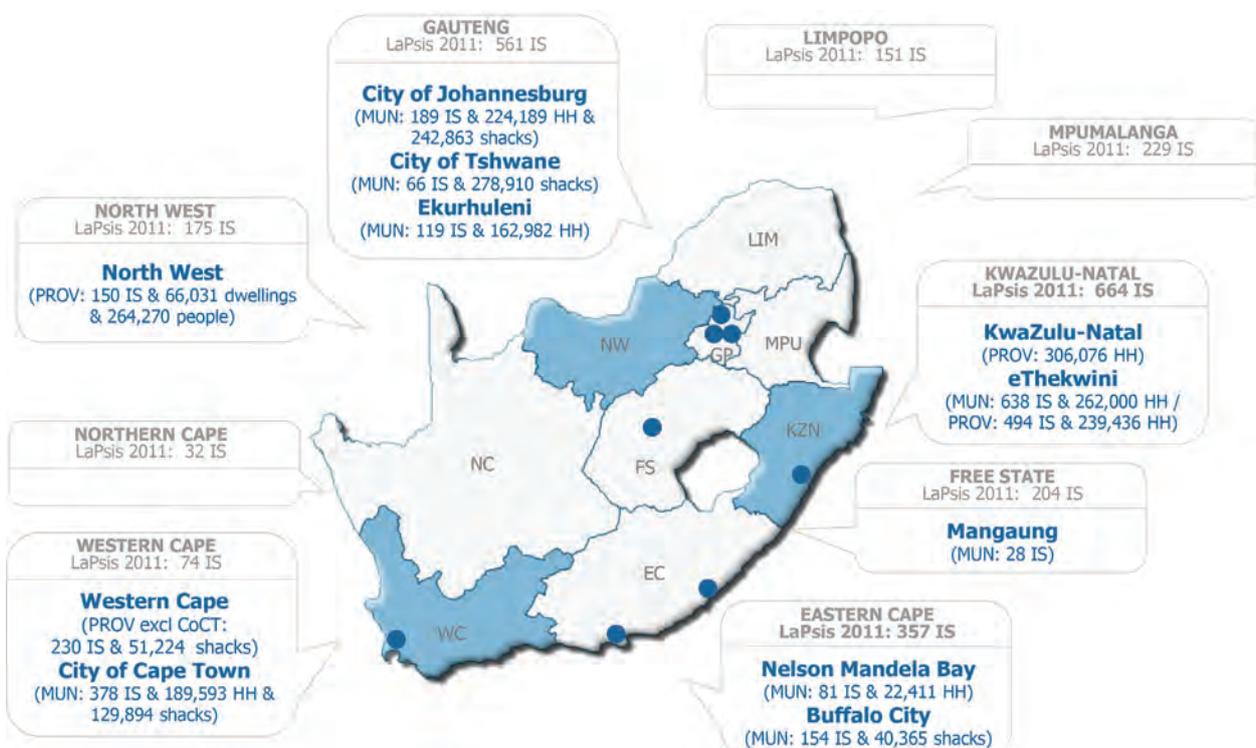
No provinces provided any updated data to the project team. However, data from KwaZulu-Natal, North West and Western Cape that provided data for the previous informal settlements study in 2011 is summarised in the provincial reports.

Six municipalities (City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, Ekurhuleni, eThekweni and Nelson Mandela Bay) provided data to the project team. Additionally, data on informal settlements from the Buffalo City and Mangaung IDPs is available. A summary of that data is provided in the provincial reports.

Latest available estimates from LaPsis and various provinces and municipalities are summarised in the map below.

CHART 39

LAPSIS ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS & PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLDS AND/OR INDIVIDUALS



Source: LaPsis (2011), Provincial and municipal data (various years)

PART 11

Concluding comments

The dissemination of Census 2011 data enables an analysis of a number of key trends with regard to households and housing. Based on available proxies relating to either the structure of the dwelling or the EA type the data indicates that the number of households who live in informal settlements has stabilised, and that access to services across most dimensions has improved. However, there are a number of limitations, not least with respect to the identification of households who live in informal settlements. In part this reflects a lack of standardisation with regard to the definition of an informal settlement. In most cases definitions incorporate features of the dwelling (such as building materials used, its temporary nature and/or lack of compliance with planning requirements) as well as characteristics of the land on which the settlement has been built (not formally demarcated or proclaimed, occupied illegally and so on). In some cases definitions also refer to access to services. The analysis of data generated by the seven case study settlements enumerated in Limpopo has highlighted that these dimensions may not be aligned with census definitions; dwellings in some settlements are predominantly formal and land may be demarcated as tribal or formal residential. Further, census data is not aggregated at a settlement level. These limitations imply that at best an analysis of census data with respect to informal settlements is indicative. On its own in its current format it is not sufficiently nuanced to inform upgrading strategies and to guide implementation.

The Limpopo case studies are far richer and enable an analysis at a settlement, household and individual level. Because coordinates are captured for each respondent-household it is possible to understand the spatial dynamics of a settlement in detail, including how the settlement has grown over time and where services are being delivered.

The survey data together with data relating to the broader geography of the settlement would enable planners to determine whether the settlement is sustainable in the long term and how best to facilitate its development.

Aside from providing critical data on the specific conditions within each settlement, the case studies highlight how very different the conditions and households are across settlements. This in turn emphasises the need for a flexible, settlement specific upgrading strategy and tailored set of processes.

PART 12

Appendix: Statistics South Africa Surveys

12.1 Censuses 2011 and 2001

Census 2011

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

Census 2001

- Demarcation for the Census in 2001 resulted in ten EA Types based on its geographic location as well as the land use and type of dominant dwellings within each EA
- Ten EA Types were categorised in 2001:
 - Urban settlement
 - Informal settlement
 - Tribal settlement
 - Farms
 - Smallholdings
 - Industrial
 - Recreational
 - Vacant

- Institution + Hostel
- The name changes in some EA Types is due to a change in terminology and not a change in methodology

Censuses 2001 & 2011

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

12.2 Censuses 2011: Derived household income

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

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

12.3 General Household Survey 2011

- The sample frame is based on Census 2001 EA level data
- This has been augmented throughout the past decade through additional listings, including work done for the 2007 Community Survey
- There are continuous changes across Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)
- PSUs comprise several EAs grouped according to geotype
- Three different sample designs were used over the years: 2002-2004, 2005-2007, 2008-present
- Sample may be biased toward older, more established settlements if the sample design does not explicitly incorporate newer informal settlements
- The target population of the GHS is private households in all provinces of South Africa as well as residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks

12.4 Income and Expenditure Survey 2010/11

- The IES is a survey of income and expenditure patterns of 25,328 households
- It is based on a combination of the diary and recall methods of capture
- This survey was conducted between September 2010 and August 2011
- The sampling frame for the IES 2010/11 was obtained from Stats SA's Master Sample based on the 2001 Census Enumeration Areas (EAs). The Master Sample is designed to cover all households living in private dwelling units and workers living in workers' quarters in South Africa
- The IES 2010/11 sample is based on an extended sample of 3,254 PSUs which consist of the 3,080 PSUs in the Master Sample and an additional 174 urban PSUs selected from the PSU frame
- The estimates in the IES have not been weighted to Census 2011; rather the survey has been weighted to mid-March 2011 population estimates
- The IES uses an integrated weighting system not tailored to estimate households; therefore it is advisable to use proportions and averages rather than actual population numbers
- Stats SA is confident that estimates are representative of the sample on the ground and that shacks are covered well in the IES (as well as the Census)

PART 13

Appendix: Limpopo case study settlements

CHART 40 JACARANDA EXTENSION 6 INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

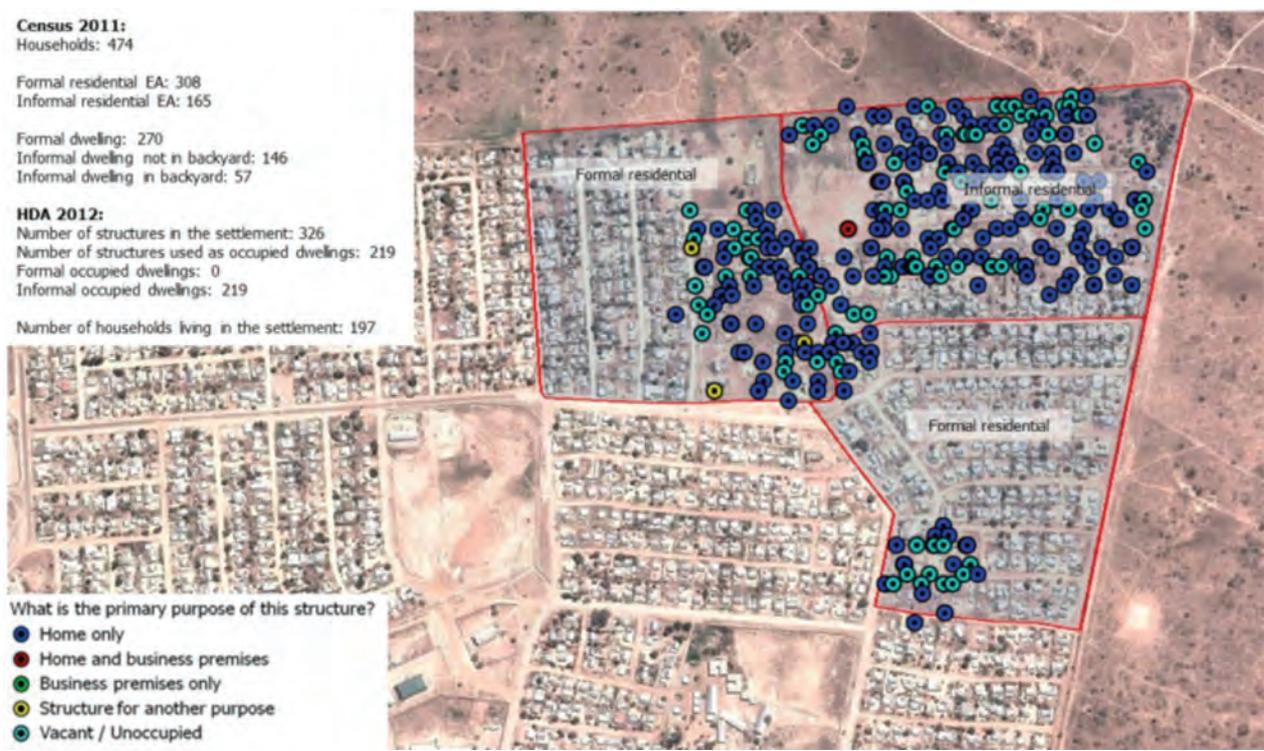


CHART 41 PRAKTISEER EXTENSION 3 INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Census 2011:
Households: 1 058

Traditional residential: 1 058

Formal dwelling: 828
Informal dwelling not in backyard: 109
Informal dwelling in backyard: 99
Other: 22

HDA 2012:
Number of structures in the settlement: 1 020
Number of structures used as occupied dwellings: 754
Formal occupied dwellings: 566
Informal occupied dwellings: 188

Number of households living in the settlement: 628

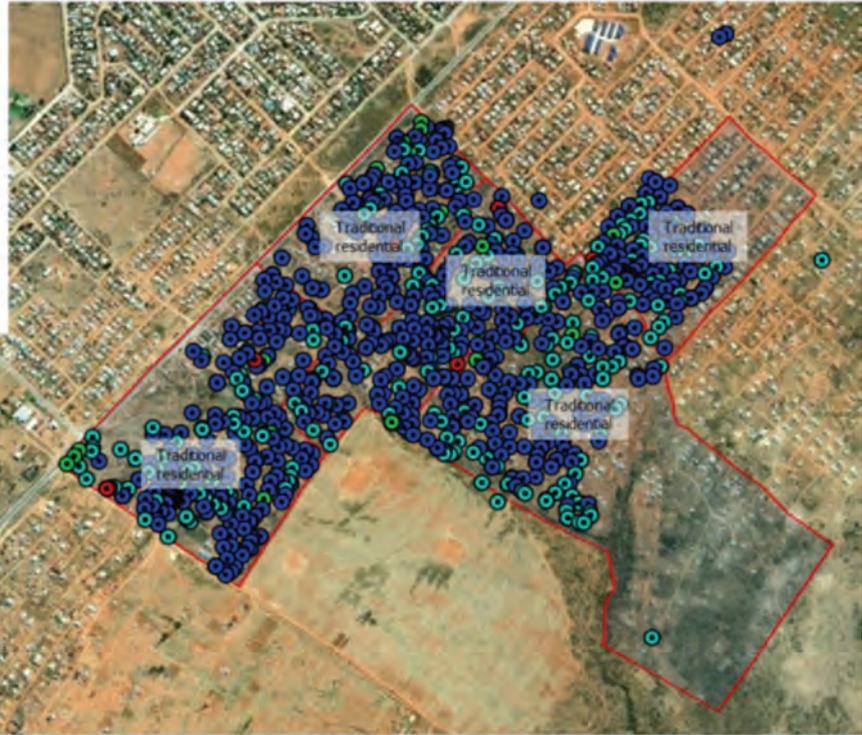


CHART 42 PRAKTISEER EXTENSION 2 INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Census 2011:
Households: 660

Traditional residential: 533
Formal residential: 127

Formal dwelling: 622
Traditional dwelling: 1
Informal dwelling not in backyard: 19
Informal dwelling in backyard: 17

HDA 2012:
Number of structures in the settlement: 611
Number of structures used as occupied dwellings: 492
Formal occupied dwellings: 419
Informal occupied dwellings: 73

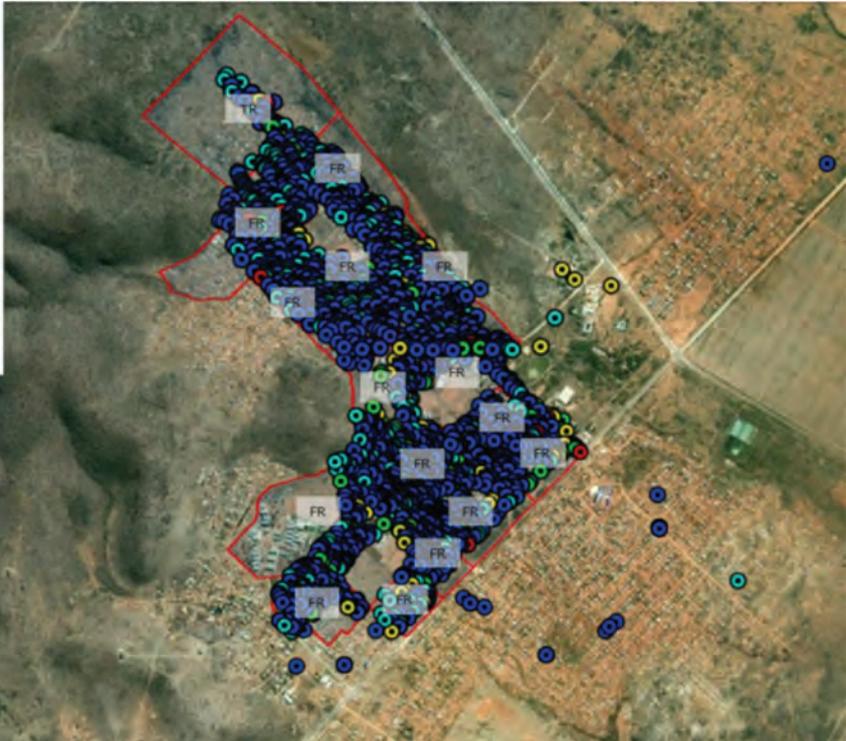
Number of households living in the settlement: 387



CHART 43 TUBATSE A INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Census 2011:
 Households: 2 857
 Formal residential EA: 2 741
 Traditional residential EA: 116
 Formal dwelling: 2 734
 Informal dwelling not in backyard: 67
 Informal dwelling in backyard: 51
 Traditional dwelling: 4
 Other: 1

HDA 2012:
 Number of structures in the settlement: 2 269
 Number of structures used as occupied dwellings: 1 803
 Formal occupied dwellings: 1 599
 Informal occupied dwellings: 204
 Number of households living in the settlement: 1 493



What is the primary purpose of this structure?

- Home only
- Home and business premises
- Business premises only
- Structure for another purpose
- Vacant / Unoccupied

CHART 44 MOTETEMA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Census 2011:
 Households: 226
 Informal residential EA: 226
 Formal dwelling: 206
 Informal dwelling not in backyard: 14
 Informal dwelling in backyard: 6
 Other: 0

HDA 2012:
 Number of structures in the settlement: 278
 Number of structures used as occupied dwellings: 221
 Formal occupied dwellings: 171
 Informal occupied dwellings: 50
 Number of households living in the settlement: 178



What is the primary purpose of this structure?

- Home only
- Home and business premises
- Business premises only
- Structure for another purpose
- Vacant / Unoccupied

CHART 45 MOHLAKANENG INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Census 2011:
Households: 459
Informal residential EA: 457
Commercial EA: 2

Formal dwelling: 68
Informal dwelling not in backyard: 246
Informal dwelling in backyard: 141
Traditional dwelling: 1
Other: 2

HDA 2012:
Number of structures in the settlement: 191
Number of structures used as occupied dwellings: 119
Formal occupied dwellings: 1
Informal occupied dwellings: 118

Number of households living in the settlement: 115



What is the primary purpose of this structure?

- Home only
- Home and business premises
- Business premises only
- Structure for another purpose
- Vacant / Unoccupied



CHART 46 SMASH BLOCK INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Census 2011:
Households: 3 993
Informal residential EA: 3 511
Formal residential EA: 233
Industrial EA: 250

Formal dwelling: 757
Informal dwelling not in backyard: 1 783
Informal dwelling in backyard: 1 165
Traditional dwelling: 263
Other: 25

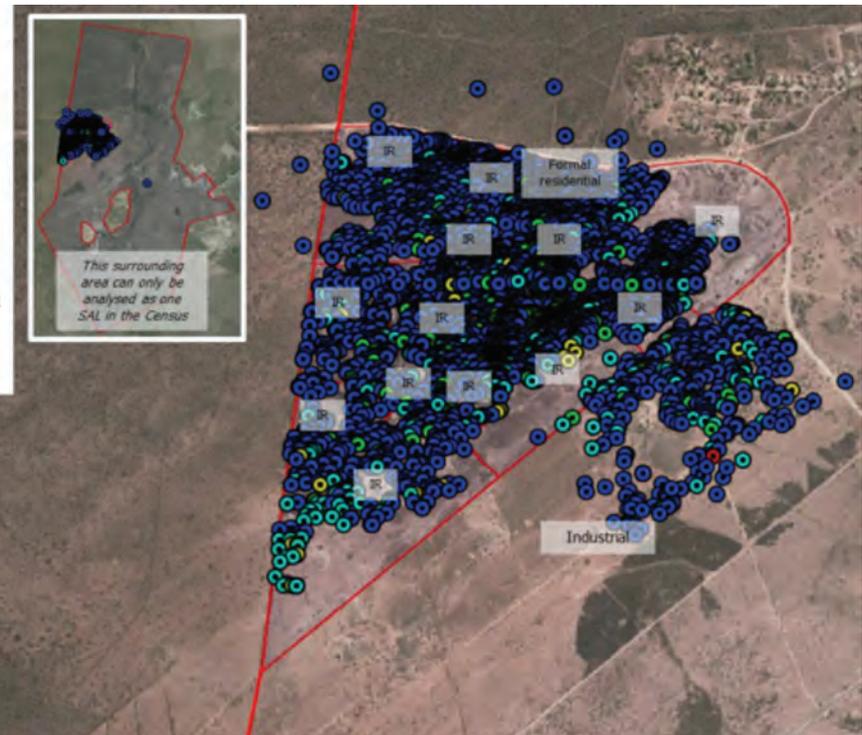
HDA 2012:
Number of structures in the settlement: 5 378
Number of structures used as occupied dwellings: 4 412
Formal occupied dwellings: 1 187
Informal occupied dwellings: 3 225

Number of households living in the settlement: 3 826



What is the primary purpose of this structure?

- Home only
- Home and business premises
- Business premises only
- Structure for another purpose
- Vacant / Unoccupied



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