

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILING OF URBAN RENEWAL NODES – KHAYELITSHA AND MITCHELL'S PLAIN



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | ISIXEKO SASEKAPA | STAD KAAPSTAD

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

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Commissioned by: Information and Knowledge Management Department

July 2006

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1. Introduction

Internationally cities are increasingly experiencing forms of transformation due to factors such as urbanisation, globalisation and poverty. The result is greater polarisation along with a widening gap between the rich and the poor in these cities. South Africa is no exception to this. During the State of the Nation Address in February 2001 President Mbeki announced the Urban Renewal Programme (URP) and the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) with the aim *“to conduct a sustained campaign against rural and urban poverty and underdevelopment, bringing in the resources of all three spheres of government in a coordinated manner”* (www.dplg.gov.za).

With the announcement of the URP and ISRDP, specific nodal areas were identified as focus areas for these programmes. Two of the areas identified were Khayelitsha and Mitchell’s Plain, which both fall in the City of Cape Town (see Orientation Map below). In 2005 the Information and Knowledge Management Department was commissioned to undertake the profiling of these two urban renewal nodes. A tender was posted in November 2005 for a socio-economic survey and two focus groups to be conducted in each area. The purpose was to update the 2001 Census information as well as to identify key priority issues and needs to inform integrated planning for the areas. In addition, the survey was intended to assess the impact of the Urban Renewal Programme in the respective communities.

The objectives of the survey and focus groups were as follows:

- To evaluate the Urban Renewal Programme in the nodes of Khayelitsha and Mitchell’s Plain in order to improve the programme outcomes and the communication thereof;
- To develop a demographic and socio-economic profile of the community in terms of household size and composition, education, income and work status. A socio-economic and demographic profile is important in the identification of community needs to inform planning;
- To measure the communities’ perceptions on the value and importance of various services as well as their level of satisfaction with the delivery of these and other services;
- To identify the key needs of the respective communities in order to inform the City on appropriate investment in facilities, infrastructure and services.

Map 1: Orientation Map of Urban Renewal Nodes: Mitchell's Plain and Khayelitsha within the City of Cape Town



2. Methodology

2.1 Research design

The research process consisted of both a qualitative and quantitative approach. The **qualitative approach** involved the facilitation of four focus groups discussions, two in Mitchell's Plain and two in Khayelitsha. In turn the **quantitative approach** involved face-to-face interviews conducted with the household head or acting household head of each selected household.

2.2 Qualitative approach: Focus groups

As stated above, two focus groups were conducted in both Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain. For both areas the one focus group engaged in discussions with respondents residing in informal dwelling units and the other with respondents in formal dwelling units. In the case of Khayelitsha, informal dwelling units mostly refer (as is the case in national censuses) to shacks built in an informal settlement on a separate stand or plot. In Mitchell's Plain the majority of informal dwellings are built in the backyard of a stand or yard of a formal dwelling unit and they are most commonly referred to as backyard shacks.

The primary aim of these focus groups was exploratory in that the discussions were used to inform the items included in the final questionnaire. In addition, the focus group discussions were used to contextualise the quantitative data collected in the survey to aid in the report writing.

2.2.1 Methodology

The four focus groups were held on two consecutive Saturdays (18 March 2006 and 25 March 2006), with the one group meeting early morning and the other late morning. Respondents were pre-arranged and recruited through various contacts in the communities. In conducting the focus group, one of the research team members facilitated the process, which was all recorded on tape. As a back-up for the tape recordings an assistant was also present in all four focus group as a scribe and, in the case of Khayelitsha, as a translator. For all four focus groups the number of discussants present varied between six and nine.

Regarding the themes, all four focus groups were facilitated according to the following themes:

1. What would you say are the most common challenges you see in your community?
2. Would you say that you feel part of the greater Cape Town community?
3. Do you know of any programmes currently in your community that address the challenges mentioned in (1) initiated by the Government or City of Cape Town?
 - a. What are these projects?
 - b. Are you aware of the Urban Renewal programmes?
 - c. Do you think they have an impact in your community?
 - d. What frustrates you regarding the Urban Renewal programmes?

2.3 Quantitative approach: Face-to-face interviews

As mentioned in the research design (2.1), the quantitative approach involved face-to-face interviews conducted with the household head or acting household head of each selected household. In order to conduct face-to-face interviews, a structured questionnaire was developed by the research team with close collaboration with the client (i.e. the City of Cape Town). The structured questionnaire was the primary data-collection instrument and, together with the methodology followed, allowed for the quantification and thus generalisation of data for the two areas. The structure of the questionnaire was such that it allowed for the collection of household as well as individual data. In total 1000 households were visited (547 in Khayelitsha and 453 in Mitchell's Plain) and socio-economic data was collected for 2,258 individuals in Khayelitsha and 2,182 individuals in Mitchell's Plain.

2.3.1 Sampling

In order to provide useful descriptions of households within a geographical area, it is essential that a sample of these households should contain essentially the same variations that exist for households in the area. The most effective sampling method in obtaining a great degree of representativeness is stratified sampling. The principle of stratified sampling is the grouping of a study population (in this case households) into homogeneous subsets and then to select the appropriate number of elements from each.

In the brief by the City of Cape Town the research team was instructed to draw a stratified sample of **1 000** households from the study area. The sample was stratified on two levels: first, according to the number of households of the two geographical areas in the study area; and second, according to the number of formal and informal dwelling units in each geographical area (Mitchell's Plain and Khayelitsha)¹.

Regarding the first level of stratification by the number of households for each nodal area, a sample was selected totalling 453 households for the Mitchell's Plain area and 547 for Khayelitsha. The second level of stratification by dwelling unit type was done within each nodal area, for Mitchell's Plain totalling 12 informal dwelling units and 441 formal dwelling units, and for Khayelitsha totalling 311 informal dwelling units and 236 formal dwelling units.

A basic principle of probability sampling is that a sample will be representative of the population from which it is selected, if all members of the population have an equal chance of being selected in the sample. In order to adhere to this principle, formal and informal households were randomly selected from a small area layer (SAL) data set. This data set was created by combining all enumerated areas (EAs) with a population of less than 500 with adjacent EAs within the same sub-place by Statistics South Africa. Assigned to the SAL are the elected datasets from the 2001 Census, one of which is housing type.

¹ Numbers based on 2001 Census data.

The method:

- Spatially stratify study area into Mitchell's Plain and Khayelitsha.
 - Proportional number of questionnaires to the total number of households was assigned to each area.
- Stratify the population in each geographic area according to formal and informal dwellings.
 - Proportional number of questionnaires to the total number of households was allocated to each dwelling type.
- Randomly select SALs in each of the geographic areas for the distribution of questionnaires to informal and formal dwellings.
 - The number of each dwelling type within each SAL was calculated, after which ten percent (10%) of each number was calculated. The ten percent represented the potential number of face-to-face interviews to be conducted in an SAL for each dwelling type. **The calculation of ten percent of each dwelling type was necessary as the number of interviews to be conducted in each geographical area was so small that it would have been possible to obtain the required number from only three or four SALs. The use of such a small number of SALs in selecting the sample for each area would have increased the risk of the sample not being representative.**

When working with the data it is important to keep the following in mind. A stratified sample only addresses the issue of representiveness. The issue of comparing different groups is dependent on the sample size. Because of the small sample size, comparison between geographic areas and/or different dwelling units within the areas may not be statistically significant.

2.3.2 Quality of data

A number of controls were put in place by the research team. First, it was expected of all fieldworkers to complete a three-day training course on the questionnaire. Fieldworkers were trained in dealing with each question and as part of their training they had to complete a 'mock' interview with a community member. Each of these 'mock' interviews was checked by the research team and problems were addressed on the last day of the training. It must be noted that all the fieldworkers used for this project were experienced and qualified, as they had just completed fieldwork for a research project for the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation. In order to qualify as a fieldworker for the latter project, each fieldworker was

expected to attend an eight-day accredited² training course on interviewing skills and the questionnaire items in order to qualify as fieldworkers.

The second control put in place was to match the preferred language of the respondent to that of the fieldworker. Fieldworkers were divided into two teams, one Afrikaans/English team to conduct interviews in Mitchell's Plain, where the majority of residents speak either of these two languages, and one isiXhosa/English team for Khayelitsha, where the majority of the residents speak isiXhosa. This was to ensure the quality of responses, but also the quality of data capturing by the fieldworker.

Thirdly, all questionnaires were thoroughly checked, the majority of them twice, before they were signed off and noted as a completed questionnaire. For each team a manager was appointed, who had primarily three responsibilities:

- 1) to ensure the safety of each team member by physically moving with the team in the respective areas;
- 2) to take the fieldworkers from one place to the next; and
- 3) to check each questionnaire and make sure that no question was skipped.

Finally the questionnaires were checked again by the research team to control for incongruities in responses. In the case of the latter, fieldworkers had to correct mistakes before going out the next day and, where questions were skipped, they had to go back to the interviewed household to complete the questionnaire.

2.3.3 Fieldwork

The fieldwork was conducted in the week of 8 to 12 May 2006. 35 fieldworkers (18 for Khayelitsha and 16 for Mitchell's Plain) were recruited from a team of fieldworkers who had just, at the onset of this survey, completed a survey in Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain on social capital amongst the youth for the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation. Only fieldworkers living in Mitchell's Plain and Khayelitsha were used. As mentioned above, fieldworkers were divided into two teams, one Afrikaans/English team consisting of the fieldworkers living in Mitchell's Plain, and one isiXhosa/English team made up of fieldworkers resident in Khayelitsha. Each team had a team manager, who moved with the team throughout the day to assist in any way necessary.

The research team was stationed at the Khayelitsha training centre for the whole of the fieldwork period, assisting with logistical procedures as well as assisting managers and fieldworkers with possible queries regarding the questionnaire or survey process. Throughout the process the team

² Each fieldworker received a certificate of competence from the University of Stellenbosch after passing an exam at the end of the training week (pass rate of 70%).

(researchers and fieldworkers) worked towards producing a product of high quality in order to ensure reliable and valid information.

3. Research findings

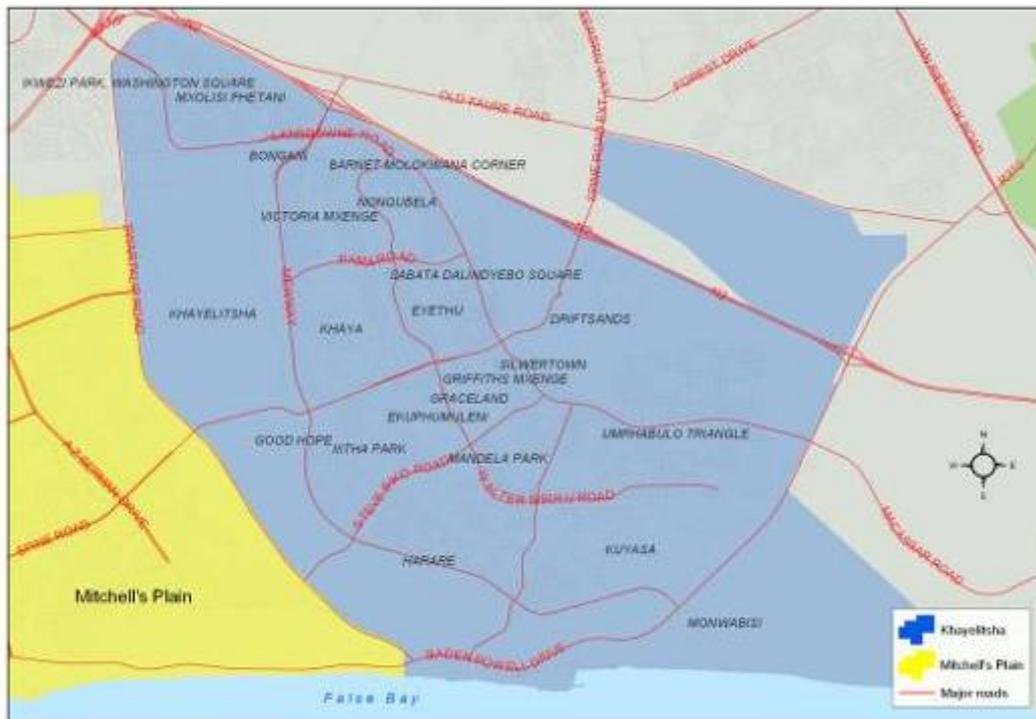
3.1 *Khayelitsha*

Khayelitsha, or 'new home' in isiXhosa, is situated approximately 35 km from the Cape Town city centre, directly next to Mitchell's Plain, with only a road, i.e. Swartklip Road, as the divider of the two nodes. It is part of the City of Cape Town's South East Region, commonly known as Cape Town's poverty trap (www.dplg.gov.za). The demarcation of Khayelitsha as a residential area was the result of a cabinet decision in 1979. The demarcation of the area was born out of a concern about, and the need to control the influx of, African men who flocked to the city in the hope of finding work and a better life (Erasmus, 2005:3).

The time between the cabinet decision of 1979 and the first voluntary settlement in Khayelitsha in December 1984 was characterised by political violence and bloodshed. This was primarily due to the decision by the government of the day to control the movement of the African population in the Cape Town area by concentrating this population group in areas where they could be monitored and controlled during times of political strife (Erasmus, 2005:3).

Today Khayelitsha is home to approximately 329,000 people, representing 11.37% of the city's population (www.dppl.gov.za). Almost the entire population (97%) is part of the African population group that has isiXhosa as their first language. The Khayelitsha population is a fairly young population, with the majority (40%) 19 years or younger. 35% are between the ages of 20 to 34 years, with only 6% 50 years or older (Census 2001).

Map 2: Khayelitsha node



3.1.1 A socio-economic profile

The Khayelitsha population is a relatively young population with the majority (65%) of the population younger than 30 years (Table 1). This is further illustrated by the age pyramid in Figure 1, which shows the distribution of the population within the different age cohorts. From this figure it is clear that the largest part of the Khayelitsha population falls within the age cohort of 20 to 24 years, followed by those within the age group 15 to 19 years. Only 2% of the total population are 65 years or older. In terms of gender the population has more females (56%) than males (44%).

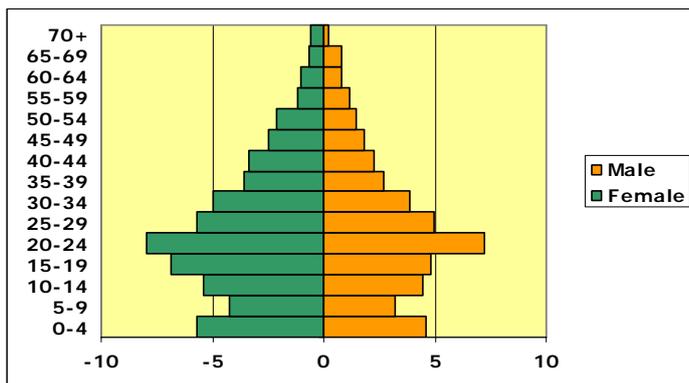
Table 1: Age distribution

Age	Khayelitsha			
	Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%
0-4	125	5.71	100	4.57
5-9	92	4.20	70	3.20
10-14	119	5.43	97	4.43
15-19	151	6.89	105	4.79
20-24	175	7.99	158	7.21
25-29	125	5.71	108	4.93
30-34	109	4.98	84	3.84
35-39	78	3.56	59	2.69
40-44	74	3.38	50	2.28
45-49	54	2.47	40	1.83
50-54	46	2.10	32	1.46
55-59	25	1.14	26	1.19
60-64	23	1.05	18	0.82
65-69	14	0.64	17	0.78
70+	12	0.55	4	0.18
Total	1222	55.80	968	44.20

Age Unknown: N = 40

Data incomplete: N = 28

Figure 1: Khayelitsha age distribution



Consistent with Census 2001 data, the survey showed that the first language for nearly all individuals (95%) of the selected households is isiXhosa. 67% indicated English as their second language, with 25% indicating no second language to their first language (Tables 2 and 3). The three primary religious movements in Khayelitsha are Mainline Christian churches (28%), African Independent churches (15%) and Charismatic churches (14%). 18% of all individuals indicated that they have no religious affiliation (Table 4).

Table 2: First language

First language	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
IsiXhosa	2156	95.48
Sesotho	39	1.73
Afrikaans	37	1.64
English	6	0.27
IsiNdebele	5	0.22
IsiZulu	3	0.13
Setswana	1	0.04
Not indicated	11	0.49
Total	2258	100

Table 3: Second language

Second language	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
English	1512	66.96
Afrikaans	85	3.76
Sesotho	30	1.33
IsiZulu	16	0.71
IsiNdebele	3	0.13
Setswana	1	0.04
No second language	611	27.06
Total	2258	100

Table 4: Religious affiliation

Religious affiliation	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
Mainline churches	623	27.59
No religious affiliation	405	17.94
African Independent churches	339	15.01
Charismatic churches	321	14.22
Pentecostal churches	229	10.14
Other Christian churches	198	8.77
African Traditional belief	74	3.28
Islam faith	12	0.53
Other religion	34	1.51
Not indicated	23	1.02
Total	2258	100

When exploring the migration history of the household heads, it is clear that Khayelitsha is a very dynamic area as far as population movement is concerned. Only 2% of the respondents (household heads) indicated having been born in the area they are currently living in. It would seem, however, that this movement started to settle down after 1995 (Figure 2). Together with the slower migration flows, the data also seem to suggest some changes in the migration patterns regarding the sending areas that migrants are coming from. Focusing on sending areas before and after 2000, Table 5 shows that, although the majority of in-migrants indicated the Eastern Cape as the place they moved from for both time periods, there seems to be an increase in the number of household heads who moved to their current area from a place within the Western Cape. Of those who indicated having moved within the Western Cape, the majority (80%) moved within Khayelitsha itself, with another 16% moving to Khayelitsha from somewhere in the City of Cape Town (Table 6). It would thus seem from the data that for the period 2000 to 2005 migration flows show a change from primarily in-migration from the Eastern Cape to internal migration³ within Khayelitsha, together with in-migration from areas within the City of Cape Town.

³ Movement within the boundaries of Khayelitsha.

Figure 2: Time period migrated to Khayelitsha

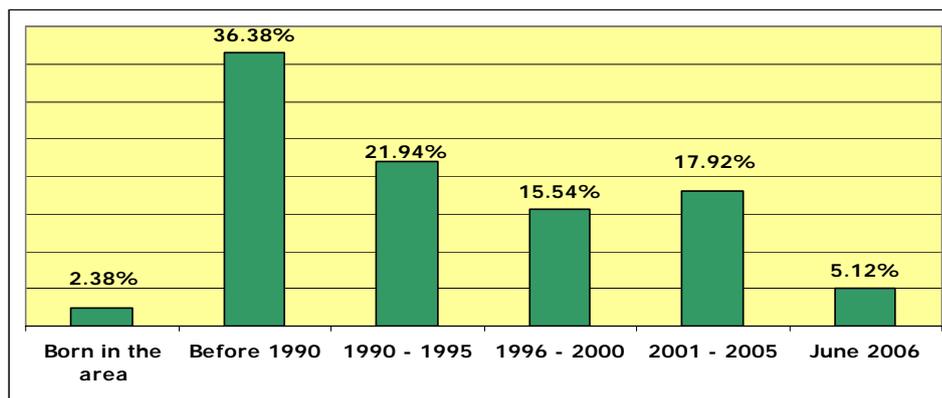


Table 5: Place migrated from (sending area) to Khayelitsha pre- and post-2000

Province moved from	Khayelitsha			
	Pre-2000		Post-2000	
	N	%	N	%
Eastern Cape	239	59.6	59	46.83
Western Cape	151	37.7	51	40.48
Gauteng	4	1	3	2.38
KwaZulu Natal	3	0.7	0	0
Northern Cape	3	0.7	0	0
Free State	1	0.2	0	0
Outside South Africa	0	0	0	0
Place not indicated	0	0	13	10.32
Total	401	100	126	100

Table 6: Place migrated from, if moved within the Western Cape Province for the period 2000 to 2005

Place moved from if moved within W-Cape Province	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
Khayelitsha	41	80.4
City of Cape Town	8	15.7
Other place within W-Cape Province	2	3.9
Total	51	100

At the time of the survey 29% of the Khayelitsha population were involved in some kind of educational training (Figure 3). Table 7 shows the educational level for all Khayelitsha residents 17 years or older. The greater majority (20%) of this population completed Gr12, with the second biggest group (19%) indicating to have completed an educational level between Gr1 and Gr7. The majority (91%) of individuals between 6 and 19 years have been attending some form of educational institution at the time of the survey. Of the 9% not attending any educational institution, the majority (36%) indicated the lack of financial means as the primary reason is shown in Table 8. Another 25% indicated they have left school to find a job, of which 11% were

successful. For those children younger than 6 years, the majority (53%) are cared for at home, with 30% cared for at a crèche during the day (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Currently attending an educational institution

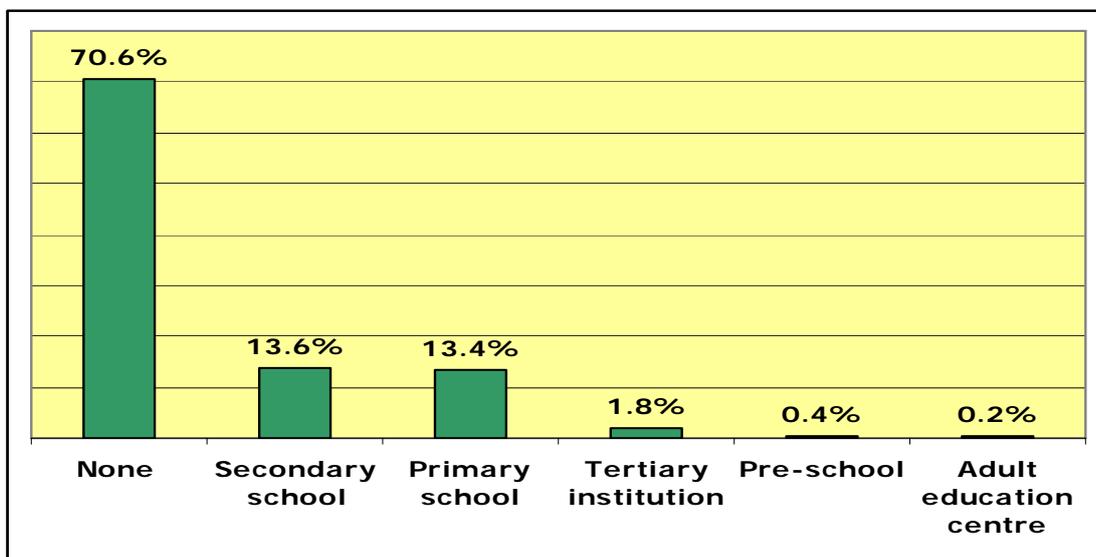


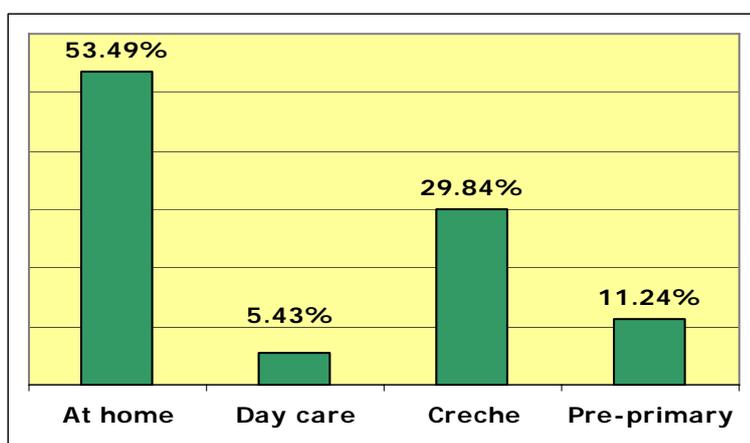
Table 7: Highest educational level completed (17yrs +)

Educational level	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
Gr 0	5	0.34
Gr 1 – 7	276	18.97
Gr 8	143	9.83
Gr 9	142	9.76
Gr 10	204	14.02
Gr 11	223	15.33
Gr 12 (matric)	290	19.93
Certificate without matric	24	1.65
Diploma with less than matric	4	0.27
Certificate with matric	14	0.96
Diploma with matric	16	1.10
Technikon degree	4	0.27
University degree	10	0.69
Adult education	1	0.07
No schooling	30	2.06
Other	49	3.37
Not indicated	20	1.37
Total	1455	100

Table 8: Reason not attending educational institution for those between 6 and 19 yrs

Reason not attending school	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
No money	19	35.85
Left school and looking for job	7	13.21
Left school and working	6	11.32
Completed school and looking for job	5	9.43
Pregnancy	5	9.43
Due to illness	5	9.43
Family commitment	4	7.55
Pre-school child	2	3.77
Completed school and working	0	0
School is too far	0	0
Failed exams	0	0
Total	53	100

Figure 4: Places children younger than 6 yrs are cared for during the day



Approximately 52% of the total Khayelitsha population can be defined as economically active⁴. Of this group, 25% is currently employed and 28% unemployed and looking for work (Figure 5). The figure shows a rather large number of individuals who are unemployed and not looking for work (18%). Table 9 explores this issue further and the data seem to suggest that for the majority it is a case of hopelessness, with 51% of these individuals indicating that they are not looking for work as they have not been able to find work as of yet.

⁴ Economically active population refers to all persons available for work (but excludes those under the age of 15 yrs, students, scholars, housewives or homemakers, retired people, pensioners, disabled persons or others who are permanently unable to work). For the purpose of this report the number of employed, and unemployed and looking for work, is seen as the economically active group.

Figure 5: Employment status

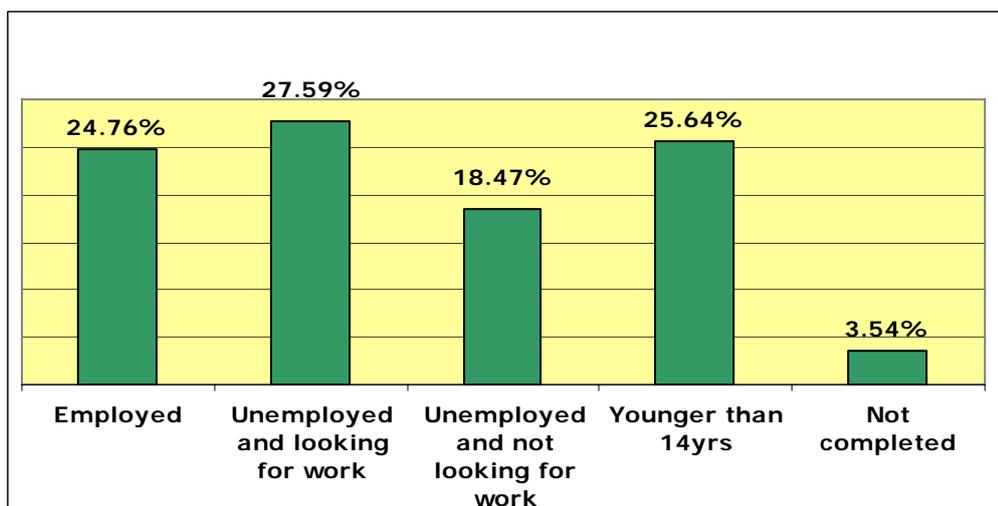


Table 9: Reason not looking for work

Reason not looking for work	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
Could not find work	212	50.73
Scholar or student	134	32.24
Unable to work due to illness	29	7.01
Pensioner or retired person	14	3.37
Home-maker or housewife	13	3.1
Choose not to work	10	2.37
Seasonal worker not working presently	5	1.18
Total	417	100

Of those employed the majority (40%) work for a wage or salary in the private sector, with another 31% employed by a private person (Table 10). For those who indicated that they were self-employed, the majority indicated that they were in the *selling business*, most of which sell food (Table 11). The *service* sector involves initiatives such as catering, sewing and building. When asked what the main problems they face in the day-to-day running of their businesses, the majority indicated robbery as a concern. Another concern mentioned are clients who do not pay on time, thus leaving the business owner with financial constraints. Other factors mentioned are the small profit margin they have to work on, the influence of rainy days and holidays on business, and the lack of space for running their business.

Table 10: Type of employment

Type of employment	N	%
Work for wage/salary in private sector	223	39.9
Work for private person	171	30.6
Labour contractor	43	7.7
Work for wage/salary in informal sector	25	4.5
Self-employed/employer in informal sector	25	4.5
Work for local/provincial/national government	24	4.3
Work for FBO/NGO/CBO	10	1.8
Self-employed/employer in formal sector	7	1.3
Agriculture	5	0.9
Not completed	26	4.7
Total	559	100

Table 11: Types of small businesses

Business sector	N
Sales	21
Services	7
Transport	4
Total	32

When cross-tabulating employment status with highest educational level completed, one would expect to find a higher educational level for those employed compared to those unemployed. This would conform to a general understanding that the higher an individual's educational level, the better the chances that this person will be employed. Table 12 shows that this is not necessarily the case, with only a 1% variance when comparing the highest educational level for those employed and those unemployed. From this the deduction could be made that the high unemployment rate in Khayelitsha is not so much a function of a lack of educational training, but rather a lack in economic/employment opportunities for the economically active group.

Table 12: Highest educational level by employment status of individuals

Highest educational level completed	Khayelitsha			
	Employed		Unemployed	
	N	%	N	%
No schooling	15	2.68	11	1.77
Gr 0	0	0	1	0.16
Gr 1 – 7	97	17.35	110	17.66
Gr 8	66	11.81	65	10.43
Gr 9	45	8.05	64	10.27
Gr 10	62	11.09	90	14.45
Gr 11	78	13.95	105	16.85
Gr 12 (matric)	124	22.18	130	20.87
Certificate without matric	11	1.97	12	1.93
Diploma with less than matric	1	0.18	2	0.32
Certificate with matric	4	0.72	8	1.28
Diploma with matric	11	1.97	4	0.64
Technikon degree	1	0.18	3	0.48
University degree	4	0.72	4	0.64
Adult education centre	1	0.18	0	0
Don't know	31	5.55	7	1.12
Not indicated	8	1.43	7	1.12
Total	559	100	623	100

The mean household income in Khayelitsha is R1 606 for a mean household size of four persons per household (Table 13). The majority (48%) of household heads indicated that they occupy their dwellings rent free, which probably relates to the majority of households living in informal dwelling units. 43% indicated that they own their dwelling with no more payments due (Table 14).

Table 13: Mean household income

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Mean household income	547	0	R9 000	R1 606.42	R1 296.69

Table 14: Ownership of dwelling

Ownership of dwelling	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
Occupied rent-free	262	47.90
Owned and fully paid off	236	43.14
Rented	21	3.84
Owned but not yet paid off	19	3.47
Not applicable	9	1.65
Total	547	100

Respondents were asked to report on the monthly expenditure of the household by means of a list of items in the questionnaire. It is important to keep in mind that, as with household income, household expenditure is always going to be a sensitive issue to collect data on; thus the accuracy of the data is often not 100% but often subject to either over- or under-reporting. This is clear when comparing reported expenditure in relation to both reported average income as well as average of the total expenditure of a household (Table 15). When comparing the two, there does seem to be an under-reporting of 26% on expenditure in relation to reported average income. However, the focus of the analysis here is not to show the exact amount spent on each item, but rather to get an indication of the proportion of the total income that is allocated to the different items. From Table 15 it is clear that the greater part of household income is allocated to buying food, clothing and paying accounts.

Table 15: Proportion of expenditure of household income by both the mean household income and expenses reported in South African Rand

Items	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation	Proportion (%) of expenditure relating to mean household income	Proportion (%) of expenditure relating to mean household expenditure
Food	547	0	2300	374.88	233.48	23.43	31.82
Clothing	547	0	3000	156.43	326.61	9.78	13.28
Accounts	547	0	1500	127.05	220.22	7.94	10.79
Electricity, gas, paraffin, wood	547	0	800	94.61	80.36	5.91	8.03
Other	547	0	2000	83.07	194.30	5.19	7.05
Education	547	0	2500	78.84	173.96	4.93	6.69
Bus fees	547	0	740	56.27	113.92	3.52	4.78
Train fees	547	0	400	47.65	67.47	2.98	4.04
Taxi fees	547	0	800	46.92	107.62	2.93	3.98
Child support	547	0	800	41.06	106.47	2.57	3.49
Own car	547	0	1400	22.13	118.72	1.38	1.88
Medical expenses	547	0	500	21.45	58.72	1.34	1.82
Housing	547	0	1000	14.21	80.36	0.89	1.21
Water, rates, sanitation	546	0	400	13.82	43.55	0.86	1.17

Respondents were also asked to indicate where they go in general to buy essential food stuffs. More than half of the respondents (55%) indicated that they go to a house/spaza shop to do their basic grocery shopping (Table 16).

Table 16: Place for buying essential food stuff

Place buying food	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
House shop	301	55.03
General dealer	119	21.76
Café	57	10.42
A shop inside a mall	57	10.42
No response	13	2.38
Total	547	100

In analysing the characteristics of household heads, Table 17 shows the majority of household heads as younger than 60 years, with 45.6% headed by males, 39.5% by female heads and 1.4% by a person 18 years or younger. 13.5% of households are headed by a person 60 years or older (an elderly person). In an attempt to show the different levels of vulnerability, these different household types are analysed in terms of four key variables, i.e. household size, whether any household member receives a social grant, primary grants received by household members, and employment status of household members. The argument is that bigger households, with none or only a few working members with a higher dependence on grants, are more vulnerable than smaller households with more employed members.

Table 17: Number of household heads in terms of three household types

Household type	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
Female-headed households younger than 60 yrs	203	39.57
Male headed households younger than 60 yrs	234	45.62
Household head 60 yrs+	69	13.45
Household head 18 years or younger ⁵	7	1.36
Total	513	100

Data incomplete: N = 34

Regarding household size, the data clearly show that in general households with an elderly person as the head have the biggest household size (5,2) when compared to female-headed households, which have the second biggest average household size (4,2) and with males as head the smallest (3,6) (Table 18). This finding is the same for dependence on grant income as a form of household income. Where the household head is 60 years or older, 31% of households have household members who receive grants, of which the primary grants are child-support grants (CSG) (15%), and old-age grants (OAG) (12%) (Table 19). Only 16% of these households have working members, indicating the importance of grant income as a source of household income (Table 20).

⁵ The discussion on household types focuses only on the three main types; a discussion on household heads 18 yrs or younger is thus not included here.

In the case of female-headed households, the data also show a relatively strong dependence on grant income as a source of household income, with 21% of households within this category receiving social grants, and with only 22% of female-headed households showing employed household members. Here again the primary grant received is the CSG (16%), with only 2% indicating the disability grant (DG). Male-headed households show the least dependence on grant income, with 30% of these households indicating one or more employed household members. Only 14% of these households receive one or more social grants, of which the most (12%) the CSG and 1% the DG.

From this it would seem that the most vulnerable households are those where an older person is the household head, followed by female-headed households.

Table 18: Household types and average household size

Household type	Khayelitsha
	Average household size
Male-headed household ⁶	3.9
Female-headed household ⁷	4.2
Household head 60 yrs+ ⁸	5.2

Table 19: Household types and grant income from household members

Grant type	Household type					
	Male-headed household		Female-headed household		Household head 60 yrs +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Veteran's pension	2	0.22	1	0.12	0	0
Unemployment insurance	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Old-age grant	4	0.44	8	0.94	44	12.22
Grant in aid	1	0.11	1	0.12	2	0.56
Foster-child grant	0	0.00	5	0.59	6	1.67
Disability grant	12	1.33	21	2.47	6	1.67
Child-support grant	108	11.97	135	15.90	53	14.72
Care-dependency grant	3	0.33	3	0.35	0	0
No grant	772	85.59	675	79.51	249	69.17
Total	902	100	849	100	360	100

⁶ Males younger than 60 years

⁷ Females younger than 60 years

⁸ Males and females 60 years or older

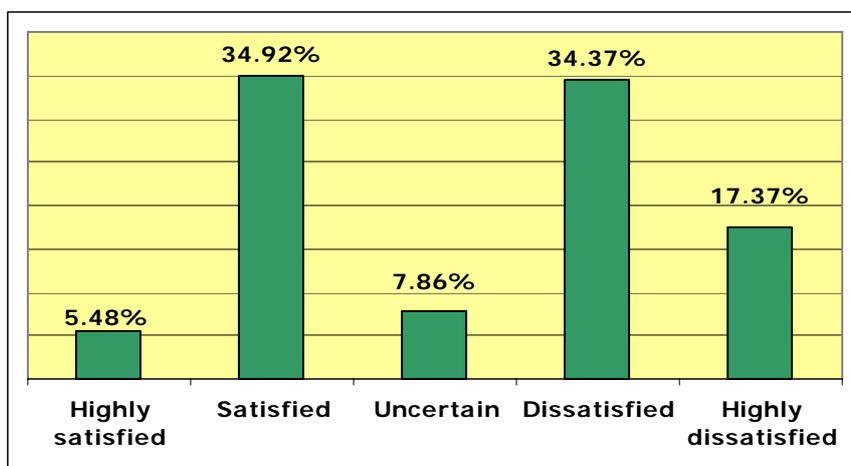
Table 20: Household types and general employment status of household members

Employment	Household type					
	Male-headed households		Female-headed household		Household head 60 yrs+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	273	30.27	183	21.55	59	16.39
Unemployed and looking	259	28.71	237	27.92	94	26.11
Unemployed and not looking	128	14.19	172	20.26	86	23.89
Household members younger than 14 yrs	210	23.28	233	27.44	100	27.78
Not indicated	32	3.55	24	2.83	21	5.83
Total	902	100	849	100	360	100

3.1.2 Perception and impact of Urban Renewal Programme

Respondents satisfaction with service delivery was tested on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 as *highly satisfied*, 2 *satisfied*, 3 *unsure*, 4 *dissatisfied* and 5 *highly dissatisfied*. 52% of respondents indicated their dissatisfaction with service delivery in general of which 17% indicating to be highly dissatisfied (Figure 6). When asked about specific services, respondents stated they were *highly dissatisfied* with four specific services, i.e. *housing* (48%), *streetlights* (36%), *cleanliness of area* (37%), and *policing* (28%) (Tables 21.1 and 21.2). Respondents were also asked to indicate if they have access to a number of specific facilities and to rate their satisfaction with the facilities to which they have access (Figure 7 and Table 22). For all but three facilities the greater majority indicated that they have access. The three facilities indicated as the least accessible are *sport facilities* (63%), *recreational facilities* (72%) and *old-age care* (78%). Of the 19 facilities tested 7 received low satisfaction ratings⁹; these are *clinic* (43%), *sport facilities* (44%), *recreational facilities* (62%), *old-age care* (51%), *SAPS* (53%), *fire brigade* (52%) and *ambulance service* (58%).

Figure 6: Satisfaction with service delivery in general



⁹ For the sake of reporting responses for *dissatisfied* and *highly dissatisfied* are reported on as one variable.

Table 21.1: Satisfaction with specific services

Satisfaction with service	Roads and streets		Streetlights		Cleanliness of area		Water		Sanitation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Highly satisfied	77	14.1	57	10.4	37	6.8	132	24.1	79	14.4
Satisfied	205	37.5	148	27.1	141	25.8	228	41.7	178	32.5
Uncertain	18	3.3	21	3.8	21	3.8	29	5.3	42	7.7
Dissatisfied	112	20.5	123	22.5	148	27.1	86	15.7	105	19.2
Highly dissatisfied	135	24.7	198	36.2	200	36.6	72	13.2	143	26.1
Total	547	100	547	100	547	100	547	100	547	100

Table 21.2: Satisfaction with specific services (cont.)

Satisfaction with service	Refuse removal		Health services		Housing		Education		Policing	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Highly satisfied	169	30.9	94	17.18	36	6.58	117	21.39	78	14.26
Satisfied	235	42.96	154	28.15	99	18.1	254	46.44	153	27.97
Uncertain	21	3.84	33	6.03	34	6.22	70	12.8	46	8.41
Dissatisfied	54	9.87	118	21.57	114	20.84	62	11.33	117	21.39
Highly dissatisfied	68	12.43	148	27.06	264	48.26	44	8.04	153	27.97
Total	547	100	547	100	547	100	547	100	547	100

Figure 7: Access to specific facilities in community

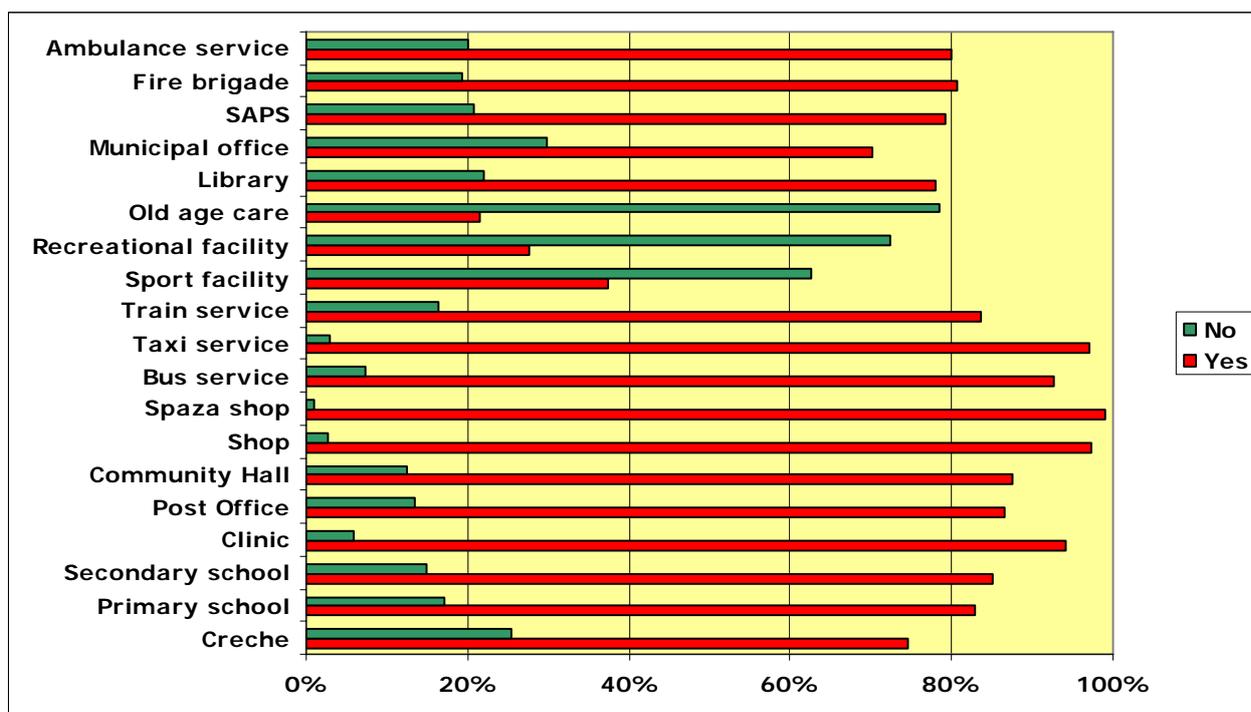


Table 22: Rating of services illustrated in Figure 7

Services	Satisfaction for people who use the service											
	Highly satisfied		Satisfied		Uncertain		Dissatisfied		Highly dissatisfied		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Crèche	87	36.25	75	31.25	43	17.92	17	7.08	18	7.50	240	100.00
Primary school	123	34.55	182	51.12	26	7.30	19	5.34	6	1.69	356	100.00
Secondary school	130	35.04	182	49.06	26	7.01	22	5.93	11	2.96	371	100.00
Clinic	116	22.88	144	28.40	29	5.72	104	20.51	114	22.49	507	100.00
Post Office	134	28.21	216	45.47	53	11.16	48	10.11	24	5.05	475	100.00
Community Hall	139	29.32	219	46.20	51	10.76	36	7.59	29	6.12	474	100.00
Shop	210	40.15	266	50.86	21	4.02	21	4.02	5	0.96	523	100.00
Spaza shop	223	41.68	256	47.85	13	2.43	41	7.66	2	0.37	535	100.00
Bus service	197	40.20	207	42.24	28	5.71	27	5.51	31	6.33	490	100.00
Taxi service	212	40.69	207	39.73	18	3.45	56	10.75	28	5.37	521	100.00
Train service	135	29.93	152	33.70	17	3.77	80	17.74	67	14.86	451	100.00
Sport facility	26	12.87	49	24.26	37	18.32	67	33.17	23	11.39	202	100.00
Recreational facility	12	7.32	33	20.12	17	10.37	67	40.85	35	21.34	164	100.00
Old-age care	9	8.57	27	25.71	15	14.29	17	16.19	37	35.24	105	100.00
Library	107	26.29	181	44.47	40	9.83	60	14.74	19	4.67	407	100.00
Municipal office	52	14.69	147	41.53	66	18.64	66	18.64	23	6.50	354	100.00
SAPS	43	9.64	123	27.58	45	10.09	121	27.13	114	25.56	446	100.00
Fire brigade	63	14.32	114	25.91	33	7.50	104	23.64	126	28.64	440	100.00
Ambulance service	41	9.13	115	25.61	33	7.35	111	24.72	149	33.18	449	100.00

To the question to respondents as to whether they are aware of the Urban Renewal Programme (URP), 78% indicated that they have never heard of this programme, with 9% indicating that they have heard something about it (Figure 8). For those who are aware of the URP, the three main sources of information about the programme were indicated as *radio* (24%), *community meetings* (19%) and *newspapers* (17%) (Table 23). **What is interesting in the data is that the lack of knowledge regarding the URP does not correspond to the level of knowledge regarding the individual projects.** Except for the *Swartklip Regional Sports Facility* and *Colorado Multi-purpose centre*, the majority of respondents were aware of the other projects tested in the questionnaire (Figure 9). On the influence these projects had on their quality of life, it was exactly the two above-mentioned projects that the majority of respondents (41% and 53% respectively) indicated have in fact *decreased their quality of life*. The latter however is most possibly more an indication of the lack of awareness regarding the projects' than its actual influence. All the other projects were rated by the majority of respondents as *improving quality of life* (Table 24).

Figure 8: Awareness of Urban Renewal Programme

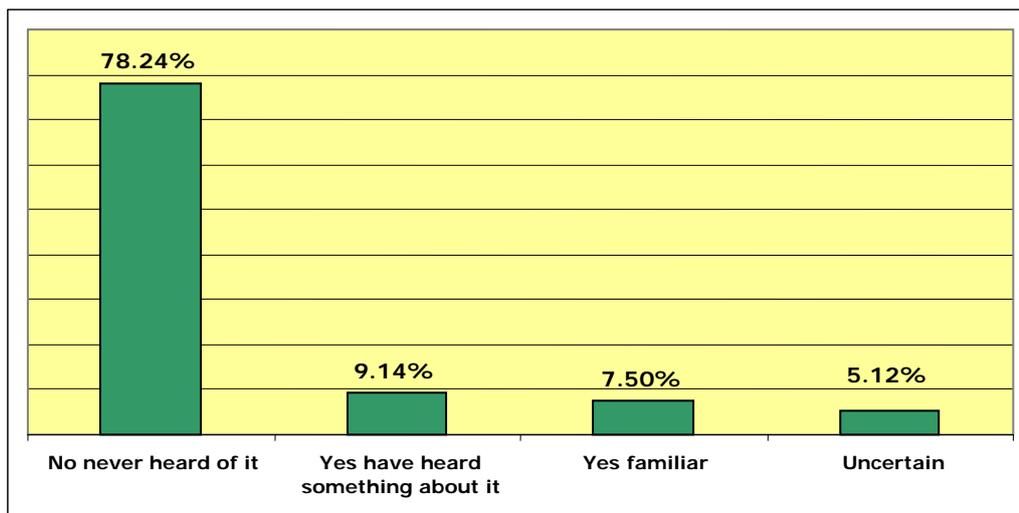


Table 23: Where did you hear about Urban Renewal Programme?

Source	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
Radio	132	24.18
Community meeting	108	19.78
Newspaper	90	16.48
Billboards	55	9.98
TV	54	9.89
Community leader	24	4.4
Newsletter	18	3.3
Friends	18	3.3
Forum	12	2.2
Brochures and posters	6	1.1
NGO offices	0	0
Campaigns by City	0	0
Road shows	0	0
Call Centre	0	0
Clinic	0	0
Church	0	0
Social worker	0	0
Other	30	5.49
Total	547	100

Figure 9: Awareness of specific Urban Renewal Programme Projects

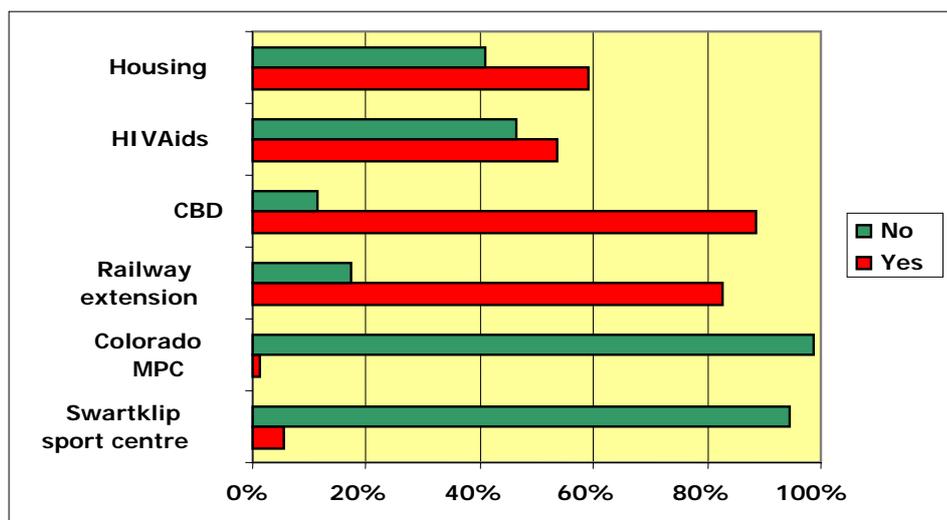


Table 24: Influence of projects illustrated in figure 9 on household’s quality of life

URP project	Influence on quality of life							
	Yes, improved quality of life		No, had no effect		No, decreased quality of life		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Swartklip regional sports facility	190	34.69	134	24.49	223	40.82	547	100
Colorado multi-purpose centre	173	31.58	86	15.79	288	52.63	547	100
Khayelitsha railway extension	500	91.4	40	7.24	13	2.36	547	100
Khayelitsha CBD	480	87.79	52	9.42	15	2.78	547	100
Khayelitsha HIV/Aids	410	74.92	102	18.73	35	6.35	547	100
Khayelitsha housing	345	63.06	115	21.02	87	15.92	547	100

Respondents were also asked to respond on the impact of projects launched in the past three years on their household’s quality of life by means of nine outcomes (Table 25). Responses were mixed, with five of the listed outcomes indicated by the majority said to have improved and three to have diminished their quality of life. Those indicated to have had a positive impact are *access to public transport* (69%), *roads* (67%), *information on HIV/Aids* (68%), *access to services and shops* (84%) and *space for community events* (51%). Projects indicated to have reduced quality of life are *public open spaces or parks to walk in* (40%), *housing conditions* (43%), and *job opportunities* (77%). *Quality of sports grounds* was indicated as having no impact on the household’s quality of life by the majority (42%) of respondents.

Table 25: Impact of URP projects on household's quality of life during past 3 years

Projects	Impact of URP projects									
	Yes		Some		None		Worse		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Quality of sports grounds	21	3.8	130	23.8	231	42.2	165	30.2	547	100
Public open spaces and parks to walk in	12	2.2	104	19.0	210	38.4	221	40.4	547	100
Housing conditions	28	5.1	160	29.3	123	22.5	236	43.1	547	100
Job opportunities	4	0.7	50	9.1	73	13.4	420	76.8	547	100
Access to public transport	173	31.6	205	37.5	106	19.4	63	11.5	547	100
Roads	135	24.7	238	43.5	130	23.8	44	8.0	547	100
Information about HIV/Aids	175	32.0	197	36.0	84	15.4	91	16.6	547	100
Access to services and shops	218	39.9	240	43.9	62	11.3	27	4.9	547	100
Space for community events	87	15.9	194	35.5	150	27.4	116	21.2	547	100

In responding to the question on the three most pressing challenges, *crime* seems to be the primary issue for Khayelitsha residents, including theft and different forms of violent crimes (N=244). The second big challenge indicated by respondents is unemployment (N=178), with the third the lack, and low quality, of housing (N=53) (Table 26). In a follow-up question to the latter question, respondents were asked to identify projects that will improve the quality of life of Khayelitsha residents (Table 27). The need expressed most frequently (N=208) was for projects related to *creating of employment* together with *skills training*. Housing projects (N=90), projects focusing on *improved policing* (N=61) and projects focussing on the *youth and youth development* (N=36) were other initiatives indicated by respondents as needs within the Khayelitsha community.

Table 26: Most pressing challenges

Challenges	N
Crime	244
Jobs and unemployment	178
Housing	53
Service provision	45
Health	13
Social problems	5
Total responses	538

Table 27: Suggested projects

Proposed projects	N
Employment and skills training	208
Housing	90
Policing	61
Youth-related	36
Agricultural	30
Aids	14
Sport and recreation	14
Social development	10
Services (water and electricity)	7
Support for crime victims	6
Total responses	476

3.1.3 Living conditions and networks

This section of the report will give a description of the basic living conditions of the people in Khayelitsha and the networks which support households when living conditions are not favourable. Living conditions will be discussed by looking at issues such as safety, food security and health conditions in households. The discussion on safety will be broader than just focusing on crime. It will also look at fire and flood hazards which compromise a community's safety.

One of the major issues affecting most South African communities is the influence of alcohol and/or drugs on the living conditions of people. In the survey the residents of Khayelitsha were asked how regularly their lives were impacted on by people under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. Nearly half (46%) of the surveyed households reported that this affected them only on weekends, while 34% say that they experience this kind of problem on a daily basis – which is quite an alarming finding. 13.5% of the households reported that they never have a problem with people under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (Figure 10). The kinds of problems that the households in Khayelitsha experience when people are under the influence of alcohol are in 39.3% of the cases a combination of noise and violence. People who cause noise are the second biggest problem (27%), followed by violent behaviour and crime (Figure 11). Crime is, however, not something which only occurs when people are drunk.

Figure 10: Frequency with which residents in Khayelitsha have problems with persons under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs

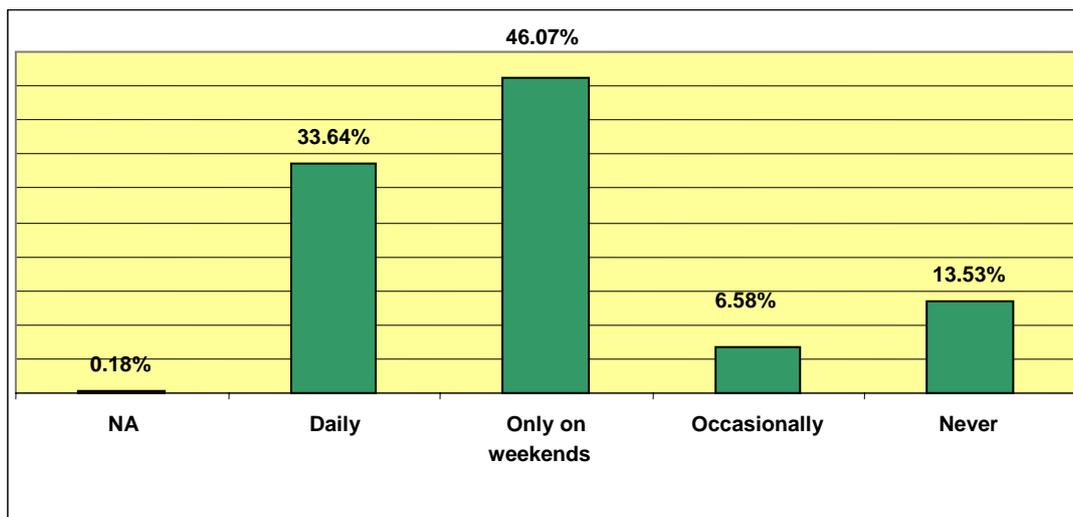
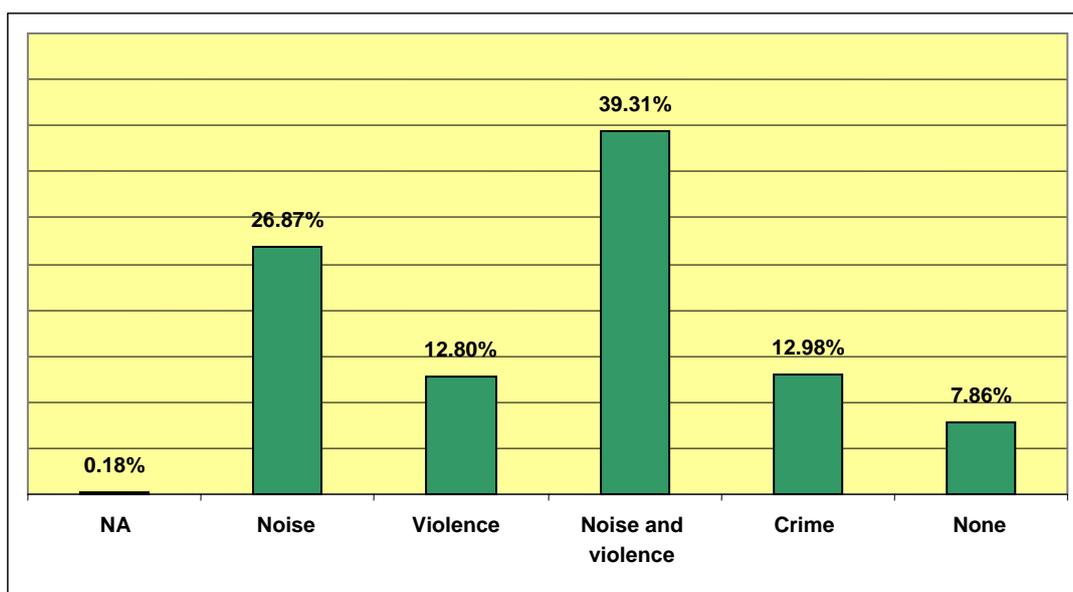


Figure 11: Problems that occur when people are under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs



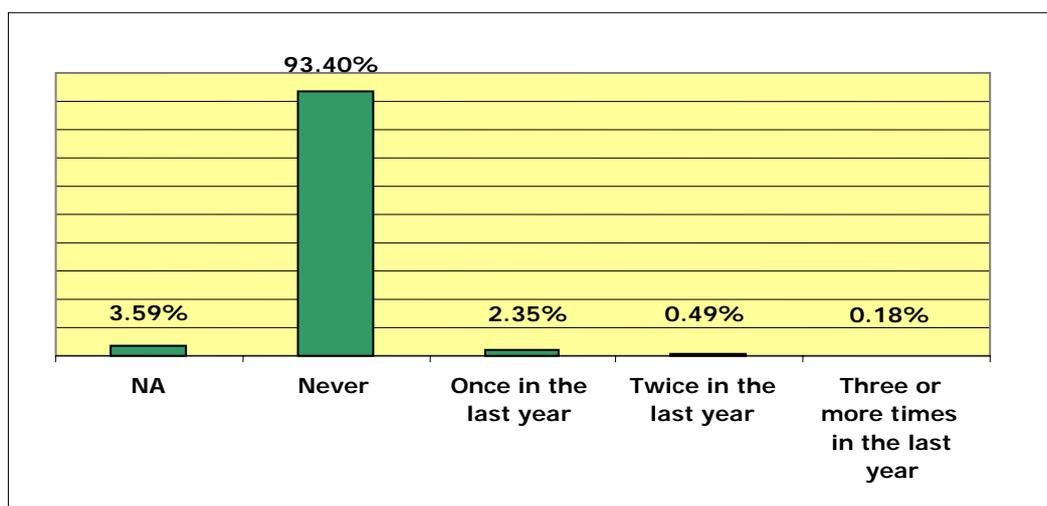
Crime is a topic that enjoys a lot of media attention and it is therefore important to know if crime really has such a profound influence on the quality of life as projected by the media. The question asked to the residents in this regard was whether they feel safe to move around in their area and whether or not safety has improved in the last year (Table 28). A startling 50% of the residents in Khayelitsha feel that it is not safe to move around in their area during the day; this percentage rises to a disturbing 94% when residents were asked whether they feel safe to move around at night. When asked whether the safety in Khayelitsha has improved in the last year, 74% said no. To gain further insight into the effect of crime, each individual in a surveyed household was asked whether they had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months. In contrast to the above, 93% (Figure 12) of the Khayelitsha residents have never been a victim of crime in

the past 12 months. This situation can be interpreted in two ways; the one is that people have a perception of lack of safety in their area which is not true, and the second is that people look after themselves in such a way that they do not fall victim to crime.

Table 28: Respondents' opinion of safety in Khayelitsha

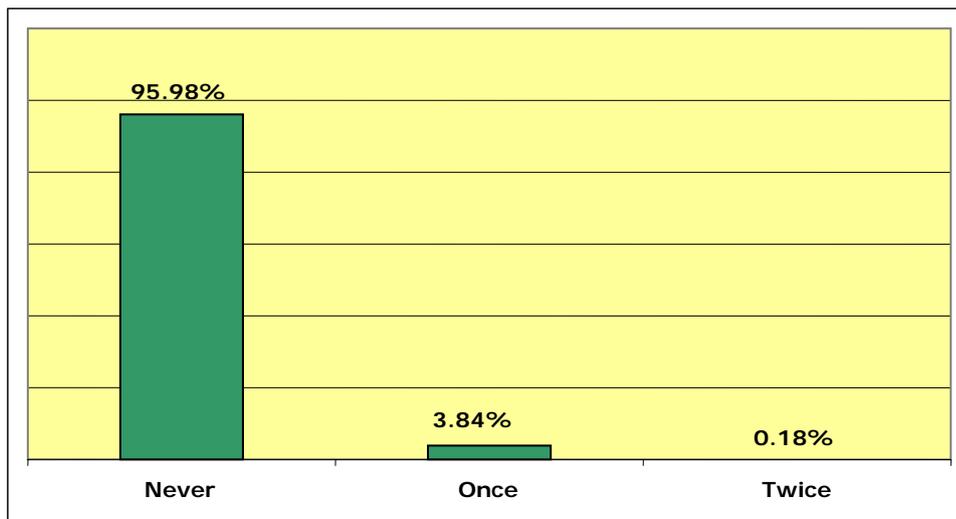
Scale	Opinion on safety					
	I feel safe moving around in my area during the day		I feel safe moving around in my area at night		Safety has improved in my area in the past year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Strongly agree	88	16.09	8	1.46	26	4.75
Moderately agree	129	23.58	10	1.83	57	10.42
Uncertain	55	10.05	15	2.74	60	10.97
Moderately disagree	163	29.80	133	24.31	166	30.35
Strongly disagree	111	20.29	381	69.65	237	43.33
No response	1	0.18	1	0.18	1	0.18
Total	547	100	547	100	547	100

Figure 12: Individuals who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months



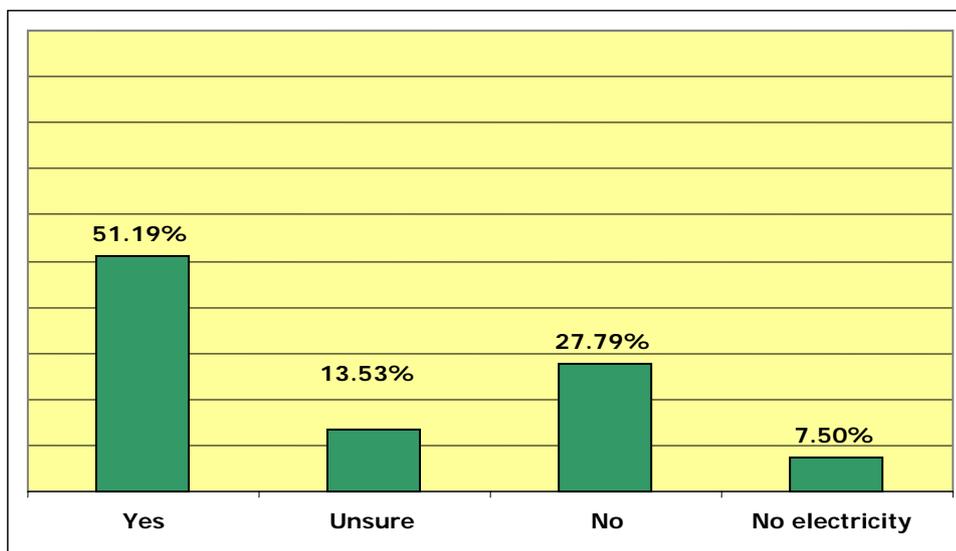
Other aspects that have an impact on the safety of community members are floods and fire, especially for people living in informal dwellings. Khayelitsha households were asked whether they had been victims of fire outbreaks in the last 12 months, and if so how many times. 96% of the households reported that they have not been victims of fire. 3.8% (Figure 13) reported they have been victims once, and only about 0.2% twice or more.

Figure 13: Households that were victim to fire



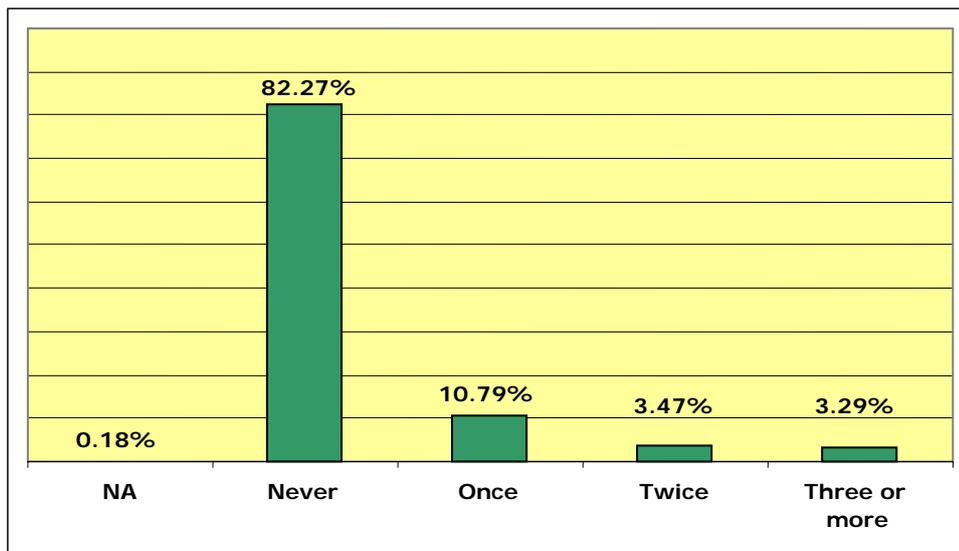
Related to the fire hazard is the unsafe installation of electricity cables in houses. Only 51% (Figure 14) say that the electricity cables are installed in such a way that it would not harm anybody or cause fires. 7.5% of the households reported having no electricity. That leaves about 40% of households with electricity cables where the inhabitants feel the cables are either unsafe or they are unsure about their safety. The installation of electricity cables is therefore a safety issue that needs attention.

Figure 14: Degree to which people feel their electricity is safely installed



Another hazard for households is the risk of floods, especially during winter. Households were asked whether their house had been damaged by flood waters in the past 12 months (Figure 15). 82% said that it had not. 18% of the houses were, however damaged, of which 11% were damaged only once in the past year.

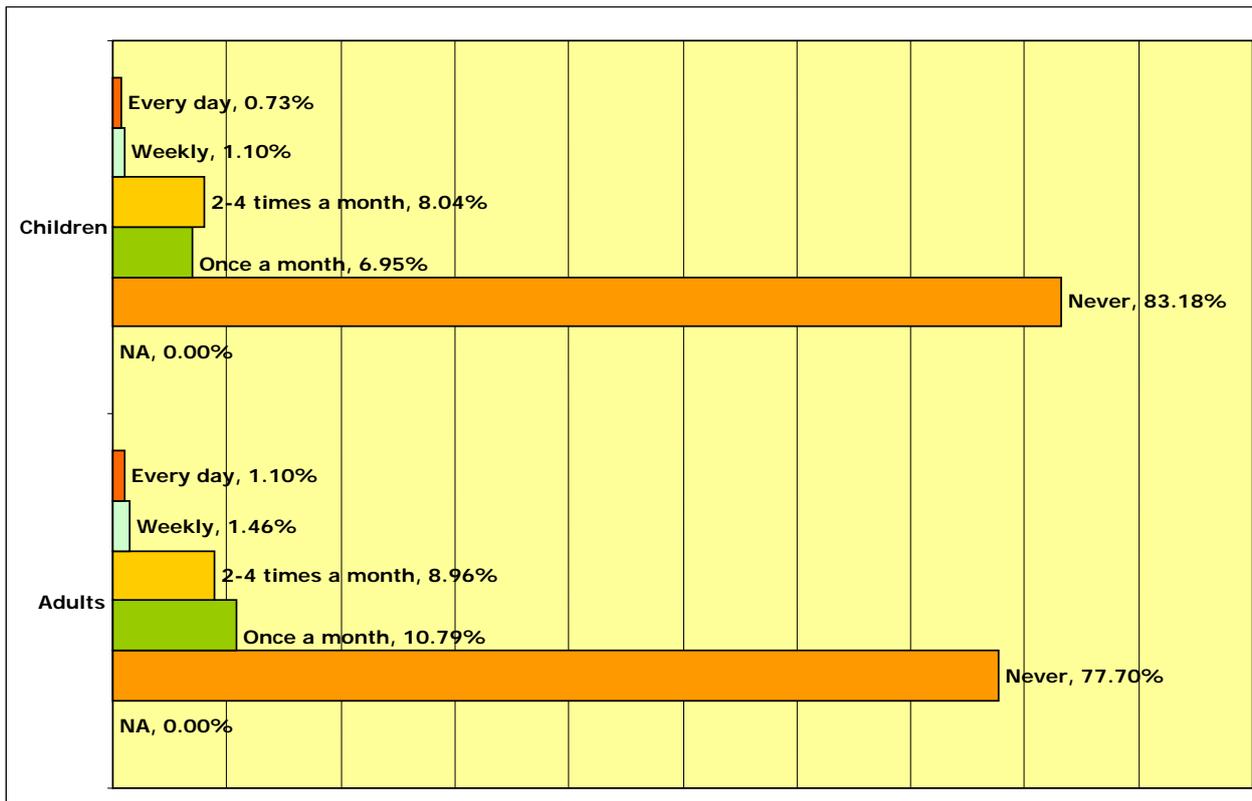
Figure 15: Households that were victim to floods



A concern about safety issues can leave communities feeling vulnerable. Other factors such as food security and the health of people have a further influence on the vulnerability of households. In order to establish the degree of food security in Khayelitsha households, respondents were asked whether any child or adult had gone hungry in the past 12 months due to a lack of food. In 83% of the households in Khayelitsha a child has never gone hungry, in 7% households a child goes hungry once a month, in 8% two to four times a month, and the other 2% households have children that go hungry more regularly than in the latter case (Figure 16). The situation looks a bit worse for the adults, with 78% of the households having adults who never go hungry, 11% have adults who go hungry once a month, 9% two to four times a month, and the other 2% going hungry on a more regular basis (Figure 16). From this it seems that adults would rather go hungry and ensure that the children in the household have food. The other scenario can be that a lot of the households who do not have a good level of food security consist mainly of adults.

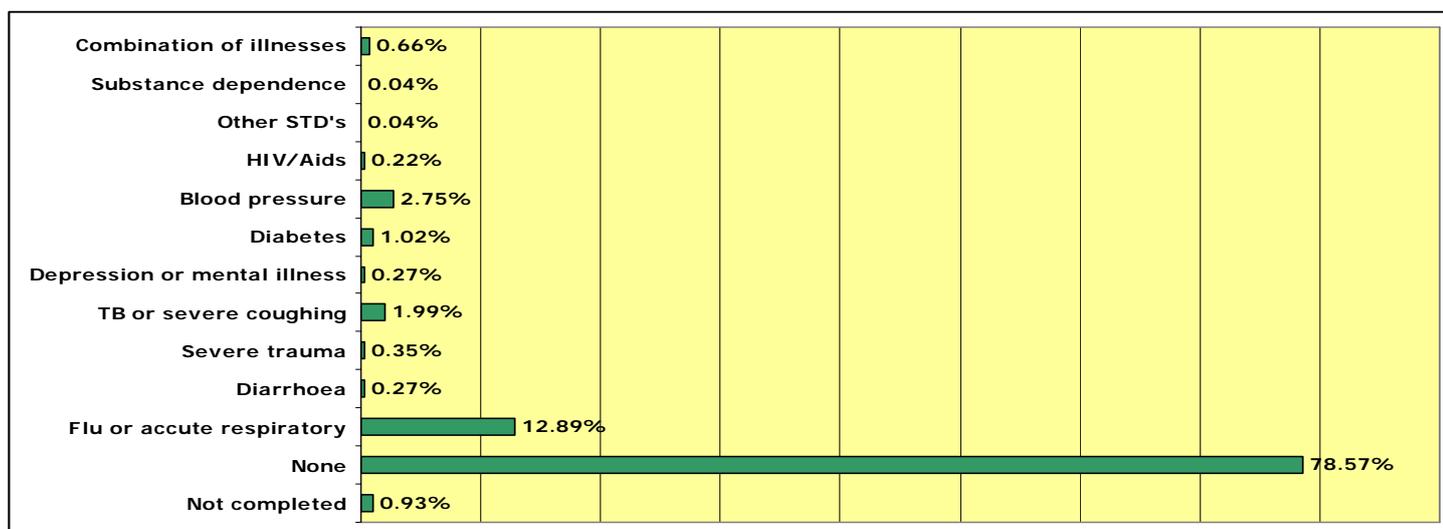
It is still alarming that 17% households have children and 22% have adults who do go without food some days in each month in Khayelitsha.

Figure 16: People in the household who had gone hungry in the past 12 months



In Khayelitsha 79% of the people reported that they did not suffer from an illness or injury in the past month. The illness most people suffered from was flu or acute respiratory infection (13%), followed by blood pressure problems – high or low – of which 3% people complained. 2% of the people suffered from TB or severe coughing, and 1% from diabetes. The other 4% are spread fairly even between the other diseases listed in the questionnaire (Figure 17)¹⁰.

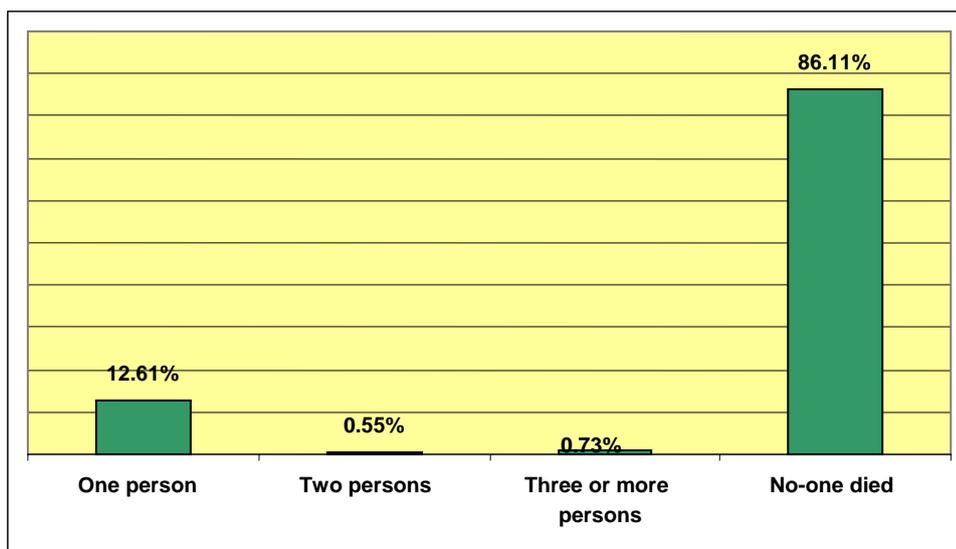
Figure 17: Illness or injuries individuals suffered from in the past month



¹⁰ Illnesses are often a sensitive issue and are often reported on with a degree of reservation, especially regarding illnesses such as HIV and Aids. An under-reporting of these illnesses could thus be expected.

In Khayelitsha 86% of households had no deaths in the household in the past 12 months (Figure 18). In 13% of the households one person died and in 1% of the households two or more people died. In none of the households were there more than three deaths in the past 12 months. The age at which there are the most deaths – the mode age - is 27 years, and the average age of people who died is 38 years.

Figure 18: Percentage of households in which one or more persons died in the last 12 months



Support networks are important in vulnerable communities. In the Khayelitsha survey certain questions were asked to ascertain what these networks were like. Households were asked who they will go to if they had problems with: a shortage of food in the house; no money; when somebody is ill; when a person is a victim of crime; and lastly if the household has a problem with members with a substance-abuse problem. The results of these questions can be seen in Table 29, where 52% of the households said they will ask family for support if they had a shortage of food in the house. Another option is parents, which one can count with family in this instance, which brings the total to 60% of households using family as a support network to ensure food security.

21% of the Khayelitsha households indicate that they will ask their neighbour to help them in this regard. After neighbours follow friends (12%) as support network, and lastly, doing without any help (7%).

When a household has a shortage of money, exactly the same pattern emerges as in the case of a shortage of food. Most of the people said they will ask family, which includes family and parents (63%); then asking a neighbour for help (18%); friends (12%); and lastly, no one (5%).

When somebody is ill, 82% of the people said they will go to the clinic, followed by visiting a doctor (13%).

The police are the main entity the Khayelitsha residents trust when it comes to being a victim of crime. 86% of the people said they will go to the police if they are a victim of crime, while 8% said they will go to a social worker. The latter indicates the social/emotional nature of some crimes.

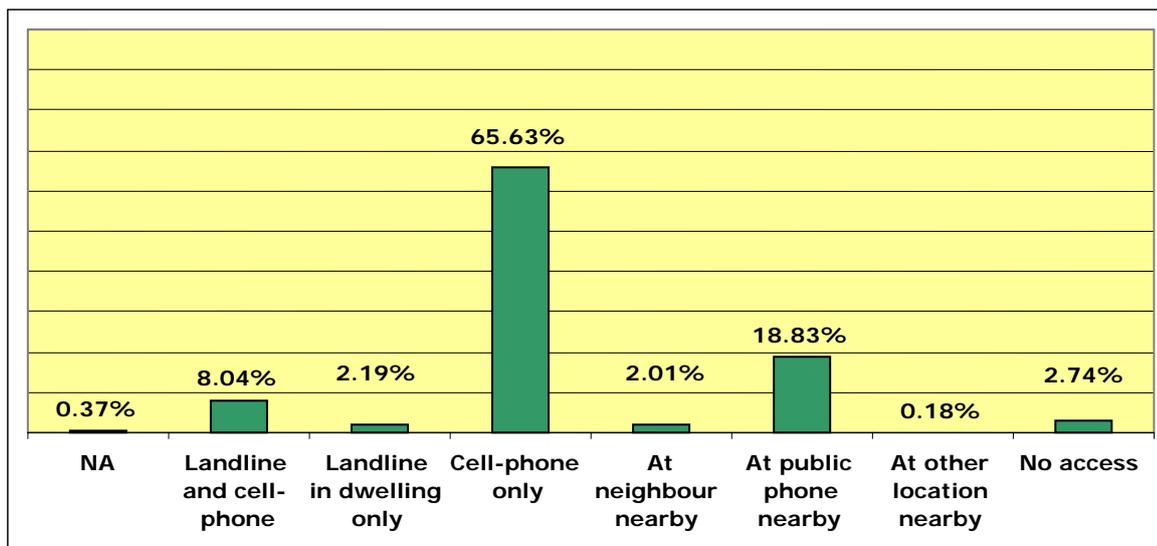
When somebody has a substance-abuse problem, 64% of the people said they will go to a social worker; 16% to the police; and 8% said they will go to no one.

Table 29: Support structures of households

Support structures	Being without food		No cash / income		Is sick		Victim of crime		Substance abuse	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Friend	64	11.70	64	11.70	4	0.73	0	0	8	1.47
Parents	42	7.68	59	10.79	1	0.18	3	0.55	4	0.73
Family	285	52.10	285	52.10	8	1.46	3	0.55	13	2.38
Religious leader	0	0	2	0.37	1	0.18	1	0.18	9	1.65
Social worker	2	0.37	2	0.37	6	1.10	42	7.68	348	63.55
Teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.37
Neighbour	114	20.84	101	18.46	3	0.55	5	0.91	5	0.92
Police	0	0	1	0.18	1	0.18	473	86.47	85	15.57
Clinic	1	0.18	0	0	446	81.54	4	0.73	9	1.65
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	4	0.73	0	0	0	0
Doctor	0	0	0	0	70	12.80	3	0.55	2	0.37
Trade healer	0	0	0	0	1	0.18	0	0	1	0.18
NGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3.30
No one	36	6.58	28	5.12	2	0.37	7	1.28	41	7.51
No response	3	0.55	5	0.91	0	0	6	1.10	2	0.37
Total	547	100	547	100	547	100	547	100	547	100

Communication is one of the things that keep these support networks intact and good modes of communication can also help these social support networks to work even better. Respondents in Khayelitsha were asked what modes of telecommunication they have access to, or use, the most (Figure 19). 66% of the respondents said they only have a cellphone; 19% said they use a public telephone; 8% have a Telkom phone in the house and a cellphone; 2% have only a Telkom phone; 2% use their neighbour's phone. Having access to telecommunication is very good in Khayelitsha, with only 3% of the people indicating they have no access to a phone facility.

Figure 19: Access to telecommunication



3.1.4 Conclusion

Demography

The Khayelitsha population is a relatively young, isiXhosa-speaking, Black community, of whom 28% are unemployed. The high unemployment rate in Khayelitsha is probably not so much a function of a lack of educational training, but rather a lack in economic/employment opportunities for the economically active group.

The average household size is four persons per household and a household income of approximately R1 600 per month. Most household are headed by men (46%). However, households with an elderly person as the head have the biggest household size (5.2) when compared to female-headed households, who have the second biggest average household size (4.2), and those with male heads the smallest (3.9).

The most vulnerable households are those where an older person is the household head, followed by female-headed households.

Perception and impact of Urban Renewal Programme

In general, the responses on the satisfaction of service delivery were divided nearly equally between respondents indicating they were satisfied and dissatisfied, with 35% indicating they were satisfied and 34% were dissatisfied. When asked about specific services, respondents stated they were *highly dissatisfied* with four specific services, i.e. *housing* (48%), *streetlights* (36%), *cleanliness of area* (37%) and *policing* (28%).

Regarding access to facilities, the greater majority indicated they have access. The three facilities indicated to be the least accessible are *sport facilities* (63%), *recreational facilities* (72%) and *old-age care* (78%).

Of the nineteen facilities tested, seven received low satisfaction ratings; these are *clinic* (43%), *sport facilities* (44%), *recreational facilities* (62%), *old-age care* (51%), *SAPS* (53%), *fire brigade* (52%) and *ambulance service* (58%).

To the question whether respondents are aware of the Urban Renewal Programme (URP), 78% indicated that they have never heard of this programme, with 9% indicating that they have heard something about it.

However, the lack of knowledge regarding the URP does not correspond to the level of knowledge regarding the individual projects. Except for the *Swartklip Regional Sports Facility* and *Colorado Multi-purpose centre*, the majority of respondents were aware of the other projects tested in the questionnaire.

On the influence these projects had on their quality of life, it was exactly the above-mentioned two projects that the majority of respondents (41% and 53% for the two projects, respectively) indicated have indeed *decreased their quality of life*. All the other projects were rated by the majority of respondents as *improving their quality of life*.

Regarding the impact of projects launched in the past three years on their household's quality of life, those indicated to have had a positive impact are *services and shops* (84%), *access to public transport* (69%), *roads* (67%), *information on HIV/Aids* (68%), *access to and space for community events* (51%). Projects indicated to have worsened their quality of life are *public open spaces or parks to walk in* (40%), *housing conditions* (43%) and *job opportunities* (77%).

The most pressing challenges people face are crime, unemployment and quality of housing.

Living conditions

Nearly half of the people in Khayelitsha reported that their lives are affected by people under the influence of drugs and alcohol on weekends. A further 34% said that this influences their lives on a daily basis.

94% of respondents do not feel safe to move around at night for fear of crime. Furthermore, 74% feel that safety has not improved in the last year.

18% of houses have been damaged by floods in the last year.

The main support systems for those who experience shortages of food and cash are family (including parents) and neighbours. In cases of sickness the clinic is the most important support network, for crime the police, and for substance abuse the social worker.

The means of communication in Khayelitsha seems to be mostly by cellphone, with 66% respondents reported only having access to a cellphone.

3.2 Mitchell's Plain

Mitchell's Plain is located 20 kilometres from the Cape Town city centre and originated as a new town in the 1970s to alleviate housing shortages in the coloured communities during the times of forced removals. The boundaries of this nodal area are to the Philippi horticultural area to the west, the False Bay coastline to the south, Khayelitsha to the east, and Philippi to the North (www.dplg.gov.za).

The population size is estimated at 283,185, of which the majority (90%) classified themselves as part of the Coloured population group during the 2001 Census. The primary language spoken in Mitchell's Plain is Afrikaans, with 53% of the population indicating this as their first language. 40% of the population indicated their first language is English, with a small percentage (7%) indicating that they were first-language isiXhosa speakers (Census 2001).

Map 3: Mitchell's Plain node



3.2.1 A socio-economic profile

As is the case in Khayelitsha, the Mitchell's Plain community can be described as a young population, with nearly half (48%) of its respondents younger than 25 years (Table 1.b and Figure 1.b). The age pyramid in Figure 1.b clearly shows the largest age group as those between 20 to 24 years. Only 4% of the total population are 65 years or older. Regarding the gender distribution of

the area, the figure shows a nearly equal divide, with the Mitchell's Plain population constituting of 52% female and 48% male residents. The greater majority (57%) of Mitchell's Plain residents speak Afrikaans as their first language and English as their second language (54%) (Tables 2.b and 3.b). The two primary church movements in this community are the Mainline Christian churches (55%) and Islam (26%) (Table 4.b). The average household size in Mitchell's Plain is five persons per household, with an average monthly income of R3 451.

Table 1.b: Age distribution

Age	Mitchell's Plain			
	Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%
0-4	89	4.15	87	4.04
5-9	87	4.05	80	3.71
10-14	102	4.75	96	4.45
15-19	115	5.36	118	5.47
20-24	135	6.29	124	5.75
25-29	89	4.15	91	4.22
30-34	77	3.59	65	3.01
35-39	69	3.22	63	2.92
40-44	73	3.40	56	2.60
45-49	74	3.45	64	2.97
50-54	74	3.45	53	2.46
55-59	59	2.75	55	2.55
60-64	41	1.91	34	1.58
65-69	21	0.98	21	0.97
70+	19	0.89	15	0.70
Total	1124	52.38	1022	47.40

Age Unknown: N = 30

Data incomplete: N = 6

Figure 1.b: Mitchell's Plain age distribution

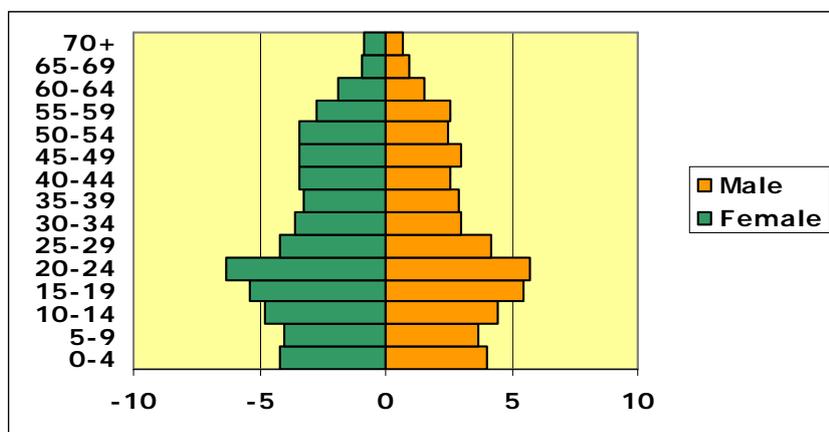


Table 2.b: First language

First language	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
Afrikaans	1233	56.51
English	839	38.45
IsiXhosa	103	4.72
IsiZulu	1	0.05
IsiNdebele	0	0
Sesotho	0	0
Setswana	0	0
Not indicated	6	0.27
Total	2182	100

Table 3.b: Second language

Second language	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
English	1167	53.48
Afrikaans	785	35.98
IsiXhosa	84	3.85
Sesotho	1	0.05
Setswana	1	0.05
IsiZulu	0	0
IsiNdebele	0	0
No second language	144	6.6
Total	2182	100

Table 4.b: Religious affiliation

Religious affiliation	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
Mainline churches	1202	55.09
Islam	564	25.85
Other Christian churches	157	7.2
Pentecostal churches	111	5.09
Charismatic churches	67	3.07
No religious affiliation	46	2.11
African Independent churches	9	0.41
African Traditional belief	0	0
Other religion	10	0.46
Not indicated	16	0.73
Total	2156	100

Figure 2.b shows that the minority (16%) of current Mitchell's Plain respondents were born in the area, with 40% indicating that they moved to the area before 1990. The data also seem to suggest a decrease in the in-migration flows, with 18% of respondents indicating to have moved to this area in the period 1990 to 1995 compared to 11% for the period 2001 to 2005. When analysing the data in terms of sending areas, it is quite clear that in-migrants to Mitchell's Plain move from places within the Western Cape (78%) (Table 5.b), of whom the majority come from areas in Cape Town (49%) (Table 6.b). When comparing the migration flows of Khayelitsha with Mitchell's Plain, the latter emerges as a more stable area in terms of internal movement, with only 28% of respondents who moved between 2000 and 2005 indicating their last move to have been within the boundaries of Mitchell's Plain.

Figure 2.b: Time period migrated to Mitchell's Plain

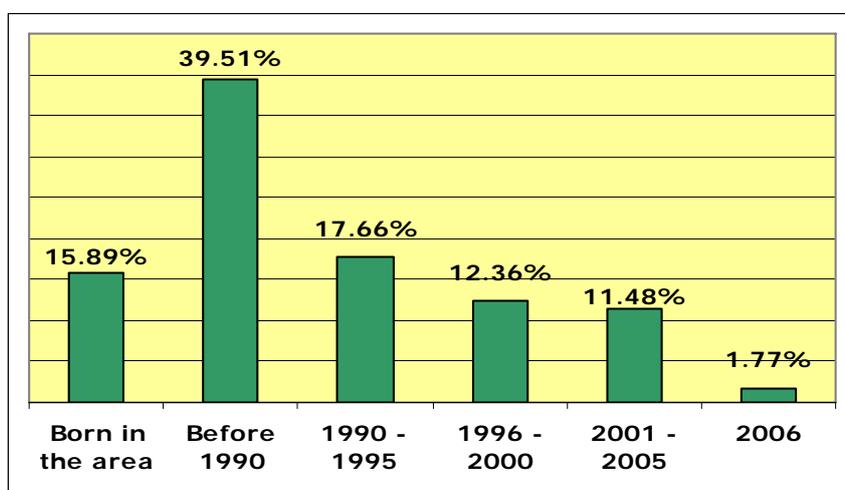


Table 5.b: Place migrated from (sending area) to Mitchell's Plain pre- and post-2000

Province moved from	Time of move			
	Pre-2000		Post-2000	
	N	%	N	%
Western Cape	263	92.6	47	78.33
Eastern Cape	13	4.6	2	3.33
Northern Cape	4	1.4	3	5
Gauteng	2	0.7	1	1.67
KwaZulu Natal	1	0.4	2	3.33
Outside South Africa	1	0.4	0	0
Free State	0	0	0	0
Place not indicated	0	0	5	8.33
Total	284	100	60	100

Table 6.b: Place migrated from if moved within the Western Cape between 2000 and 2005

Place moved from if moved within W-Cape Province	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
City of Cape Town	23	48.9
Mitchell's Plain	13	27.7
Other place within W-Cape Province	5	10.6
Place not indicated	6	12.8
Total	47	100

At the time of the survey 25% of all individuals (6 years or older) were attending some kind of educational institution (Figure 3.b). Regarding the highest educational level completed for those 17 years or older, the majority (24%) indicated to have successfully completed Gr12, with 18% indicating to have completed an educational level between Grade 1 to 7 (Table 7.b). The majority (92%) of individuals between the ages of 16 to 19 years indicated being enrolled at school. Of those not attending school, 23% indicated to have left school to start work and 21% left school to look for work (Table 8.b). Regarding those children younger than 6 years, the greater majority (66%) are cared for at home, with another 15% cared for at a crèche during the day (Figure 4.b).

Figure 3.b: Currently attending an educational institution

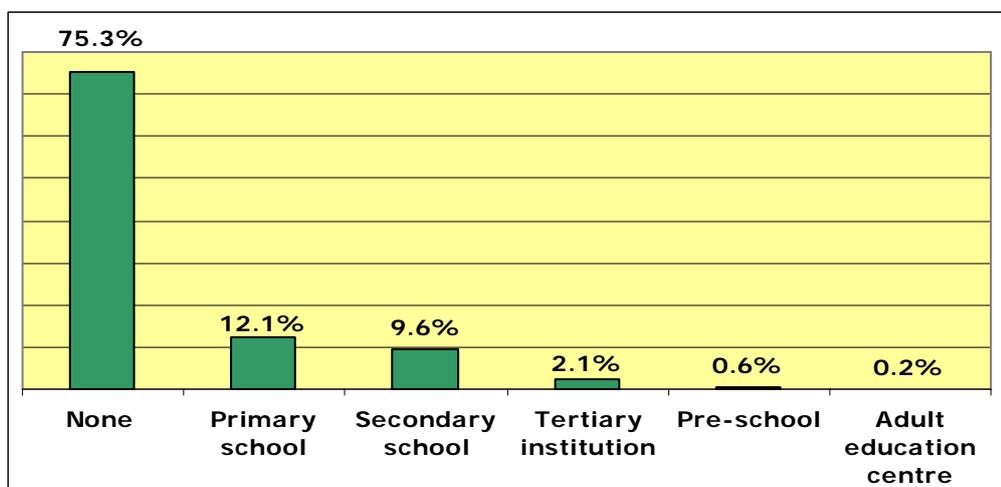


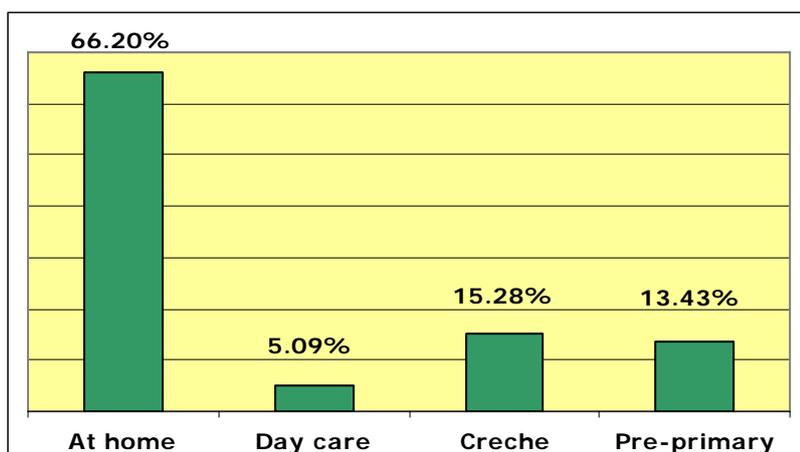
Table 7.b: Highest educational level completed (17 yrs +)

Educational level	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
Gr 0	2	0.14
Gr 1 – 7	257	17.54
Gr 8	178	12.15
Gr 9	157	10.72
Gr 10	192	13.11
Gr 11	106	7.24
Gr 12 (matric)	350	23.89
Certificate without matric	25	1.71
Diploma with less than matric	4	0.27
Certificate with matric	29	1.98
Diploma with matric	17	1.16
Technikon degree	16	1.09
University degree	9	0.61
Adult education	0	0.00
No schooling	65	4.44
Other	27	1.84
Not indicated	31	2.12
Total	1465	100

Table 8.b: Reason not attending educational institution for those between 6 and 19 yrs

Reason not attending school	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
Left school and working	11	23.40
Left school and looking for job	10	21.28
Completed school and looking for job	6	12.77
Family commitment	5	10.64
Completed school and working	4	8.51
School is too far	4	8.51
No money	3	6.38
Pre-school child	3	6.38
Failed exams	1	2.13
Pregnancy	0	0
Due to illness	0	0
Total	47	100

Figure 4.b: Places children younger than 6 yrs are cared for during the day



Nearly 49% of the Mitchell's Plain population can be defined as economically active¹¹. Of this group, 36% were employed at the time of the survey and 13% unemployed and looking for work (Figure 5.b). Of those not looking for work the majority (30.8%) indicated they were either scholars or students, with the second biggest group (25.7%) indicating to be home-makers (Table 9.b). Of those employed, most (55%) work for a wage or salary in the private sector, with another 15% employed by a private person (Table 10.b). For those who indicated they were self-employed, the majority indicated being in the *service business*, most of whom deliver specialised services such as motor mechanics, carpenters and engineers (Table 11.b). The *sales* sector primarily involves the selling of food, with some indicating that they sell clothing. When asked what the main problems they are faced with in the day-to-day running of their businesses, the majority indicated the sustainability of their business as a concern. Other concerns mentioned were crime, lack of access to finance, and clients falling behind in payments.

¹¹ Economically active population refers to all persons available for work (but excludes those under the age of 15 yrs, students, scholars, housewives or homemakers, retired people, pensioners, disabled persons or others who are permanently unable to work). For the purpose of this report the number of employed, and unemployed and looking for work, is seen as the economically active group.

Figure 5.b: Employment status

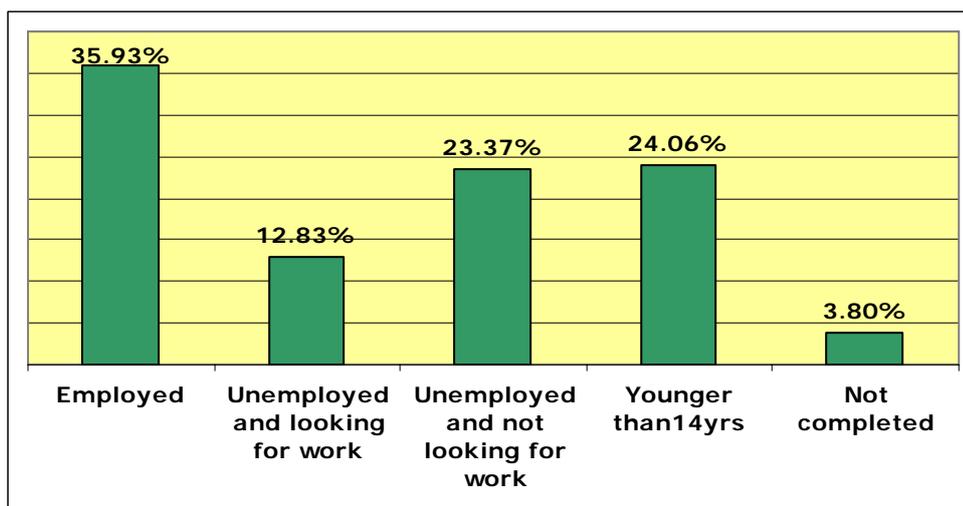


Table 9.b: Reason not looking for work

Reason not looking for work	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
Scholar or student	157	30.78
Home-maker or housewife	131	25.69
Pensioner or retired person	61	11.96
Unable to work due to illness	42	8.24
Seasonal worker not working presently	0	0.00
Choose not to work	17	3.33
Could not find work	18	3.53
Not completed	84	16.47
Total	510	100

Table 10.b: Type of employment

Type of employment	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
Work for wage/salary in private sector	430	54.85
Work for private person	117	14.92
Work for government	63	8.04
Work for wage/salary in informal sector	51	6.51
Labour contractor	39	4.97
self-employed/employer in informal sector	23	2.93
Self-employed/employer in formal sector	11	1.40
Work for NPO	5	0.64
Other	2	0.26
Not completed	43	5.48
Total	784	100.00

Table 11.b: Types of small businesses

Business sector	N
Services	15
Sales	10
Transport	2
Not stated	7
Total	34

When cross-tabulating employment status with highest educational level completed, one would expect to find a higher educational level for employed compared to those unemployed. In the case of Mitchell's Plain this does indeed seem to be the case, with 31% of employed individuals indicating that they have completed Grade 12 compared to 22% of those unemployed (Table 12.b). To take this analysis further, 70% of those unemployed did not complete their schooling career compared to only 52% of those employed. The data thus do seem to suggest that for the Mitchell's Plain area unemployment figures is a factor of low educational levels completed.

Table 12.b: Highest educational level by employment status of individuals

Highest educational level completed	Employment status			
	Employed		Unemployed	
	N	%	N	%
No schooling	7	0.89	3	1.07
Gr 0	0	0	0	0
Gr 1 – 7	84	10.71	63	22.5
Gr 8	69	8.8	32	11.43
Gr 9	74	9.44	50	17.86
Gr 10	116	14.8	32	11.43
Gr 11	59	7.53	17	6.07
Gr 12 (matric)	246	31.38	61	21.79
Certificate without matric	18	2.3	2	0.71
Diploma with less than matric	2	0.26	1	0.36
Certificate with matric	26	3.32	0	0
Diploma with matric	12	1.53	3	1.07
Technikon degree	10	1.28	1	0.36
University degree	5	0.64	4	1.43
Adult education centre	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0.13	1	0.36
Don't know	49	6.25	8	2.86
Not indicated	6	0.77	2	0.71
Total	784	100	280	100

The mean household income in Mitchell's Plain is R3 451 for a mean household size of five persons per household (Table 13.b). The majority (48%) of household heads indicated that they own their dwelling, although it is not yet paid off. Another 40% indicated that they own their dwelling and that it is fully paid off (Table 14.b).

Table 13.b: Mean household income

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Mean household income	453	0	R20 000	R3 451.19	R3 465.59

Table 14.b: Ownership of dwelling

Ownership of dwelling	Khayelitsha	
	N	%
Owned but not yet paid off	218	48.12
Owned and fully paid off	182	40.18
Rented	39	8.61
Not applicable	8	1.77
Occupied rent-free	6	1.32
Total	453	100

Respondents were asked to report on the monthly expenditure of the household by means of a list of items in the questionnaire. It is important to keep in mind that, as with household income, household expenditure is always going to be a sensitive issue to collect data on; thus the accuracy of the data is often not 100%, but often subject to either over- or under-reporting. This is clear when comparing reported expenditure in relation to both reported average income as well as average of the total expenditure of a household (Table 15b.). When comparing the two there does seem to be an under-reporting of 28% on expenditure in relation to reported average income. However, the focus of the analysis here is not to show the exact amount spent on each item, but rather to get an indication of the proportion of the total income that is allocated to the different items. From Table 15.b it is clear that the greater part of household income is allocated to buying food, paying accounts and buying clothing.

Table 15.b: Proportion of expenditure of household income by both the mean household income and expenses reported in South African Rand

Items	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation	Proportion (%) of expenditure relating to mean household income	Proportion (%) of expenditure relating to mean household expenditure
Food	453	0	5000	849.57	751.68	24.62	34.05
Accounts	453	0	7000	293.36	587.90	8.50	11.76
Clothing	453	0	6000	253.71	631.87	7.35	10.17
Education	453	0	5440	231.86	556.23	6.72	9.29
Electricity, gas, paraffin, wood	453	0	750	196.04	133.01	5.68	7.86
Own car	453	0	5000	191.35	460.87	5.54	7.67
Water, rates, sanitation	453	0	1500	123.81	159.51	3.59	4.96
Medical expenses	453	0	2500	86.09	244.19	2.49	3.45
Bus fees	453	0	800	81.31	155.36	2.36	3.26
Child support	453	0	4800	57.12	306.03	1.66	2.29
Taxi fees	453	0	840	55.37	121.04	1.60	2.22
Other	453	0	2000	54.11	194.08	1.57	2.17
Train fees	453	0	400	21.91	58.09	0.64	0.88

Respondents were also asked to indicate where they go in general to buy essential food stuffs. 41% of household heads indicated that they normally go to a general dealer to buy their essential food stuffs, with another 29% indicating a house shop (Table 16.b).

Table 16.b: Place for buying essential food stuff

Place buying food	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
A general dealer	185	40.84
House shop	132	29.14
A shop inside a mall	115	25.39
No response	18	3.97
Café	3	0.66
Total	453	100

Analysing households in terms of household head characteristics, Table 17.b shows that more than half (52%) of Mitchell's Plain household heads are male, with 29% female. 17.8% of households are headed by an elderly person (60 years or older) and 1.1% by a person younger than 18 years. In an effort to show the different levels of vulnerability, Tables 18.b, 19.b and 20.b show different household types by four key variables, i.e. average household size, whether any household member receives a social grant, primary grants received by household members, and employment

status of household members. The argument is that a bigger household with none or only a few employed household members with a higher dependence on grant income is more vulnerable than a smaller household with more employed members.

Table 17.b: Number of household heads in terms of gender and age

Household type	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
Female-headed household	129	29.05
Male-headed household	231	52.03
Household head 60 yrs+	79	17.79
Household head 18 years or younger ¹²	5	1.13
Total	444	100

Data incomplete: N = 9

In terms of household size, Table 18.b shows no difference for the different household types. From Table 18.b it seems that in general households with an elderly head are more prone to have a social grant as part of the household income, of which the primary grant is the old-age grant (OAG) (18%). Regarding employment, 31% of these households have working members in the household, the lowest for the three household types. Female-headed households show a higher percentage for employment status of household members (35%), together with a lower percentage of grant income (13%). Male-headed households show the highest employment figure for all three household types at 39%, with only 9% of households receiving some form of social grant income.

Table 18.b: Household types and average household size

Household type	Mitchell's Plain
	Average size of HH
Male-headed household ¹³	4.9
Female-headed household ¹⁴	4.9
Household head 60 yrs+ ¹⁵	4.8

¹² The discussion on household types focuses only on the main three types, therefore a discussion on child-headed households is not included here as they constitute a small percentage of the total.

¹³ Males younger than 60 years

¹⁴ Females younger than 60 years

¹⁵ Males and females 60 years or older

Table 19.b: Household types and grant income

Grant type	Household types					
	Male-headed household		Female-headed household		Household head 60 yrs +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Veteran's pension	3	0.27	4	0.64	0	0
Unemployment insurance	5	0.44	3	0.48	2	0.5
Old-age grant	23	2.04	8	1.28	69	18.0
Grant in aid	1	0.09	0	0.00	0	0
Foster-child grant	5	0.44	5	0.80	4	1.0
Disability grant	36	3.19	30	4.78	12	3.1
Child-support grant	28	2.48	29	4.63	10	2.6
Care-dependency grant	0	0.00	2	0.32	0	0
No grant	1026	91.04	546	87.08	286	74.7
Total	1127	100	627	100	383	100

Table 20.b: Household types and general employment of status household members

Employment	Household types					
	Male-headed household		Female-headed household		Household head 60 yrs +	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	439	38.95	218	34.77	120	31.33
Unemployed and looking	132	11.71	103	16.43	34	8.88
Unemployed and not looking	262	23.25	138	22.01	110	28.72
Household member younger than 14 yrs	244	21.65	146	23.29	104	27.15
Not indicated	50	4.44	22	3.51	15	3.92
Total	1127	100	627	100	383	100

From this data it would thus seem that households with an elderly person as the head are the most vulnerable in terms of economic considerations, showing a greater dependence on social grant income as a source of household income. Male-headed households are the most secure regarding household income, with the highest employment number for household members.

3.2.2 Perception and impact of Urban Renewal Programme

Respondents satisfaction with service delivery was tested on a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 as *highly satisfied*, 2 *satisfied*, 3 *unsure*, 4 *dissatisfied* and 5 *highly dissatisfied*. In general responses to the question on satisfaction with service delivery was positive, with 68% indicating they were satisfied with service delivery in the area (Figure 6.b). When probed on the condition of specific services this trend continued, with the greater majority responding that they were either satisfied or highly satisfied with the specific services (Tables 21.1.b and 21.2.b). Respondents were also asked to indicate if they have access to a number of specific facilities and to rate their satisfaction with the

facilities they have access to (Figure 7.b and Table 22.b). Although the majority (70% and higher) of respondents indicated they have access to all the services listed, two services received lower ratings. 47% of respondents indicated that they do not have access to *old-age care* facilities, with 36% reporting no access to the services of the *fire brigade*. When rating their satisfaction with the services, respondents responded positively to all the services with the greater majority indicating they were either *highly satisfied* or *satisfied* with the facilities. The three facilities that received the lowest rating were *recreational facilities*, with 19% indicating either dissatisfied or highly dissatisfied; the *SAPS*, with 33% indicating their dissatisfaction, and 27% were dissatisfied with the *ambulance services*¹⁶.

Figure 6.b: Satisfaction with service delivery in general

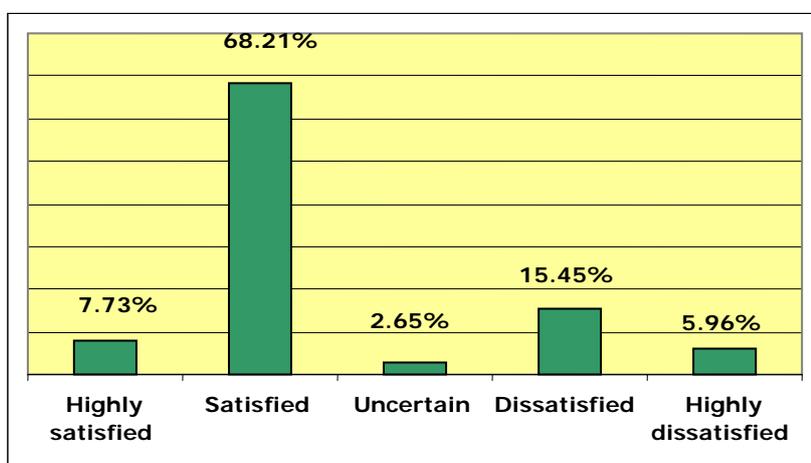


Table 21.1.b: Satisfaction with specific services

Satisfaction with service	Roads and streets		Streetlights		Cleanliness of the area		Water		Sanitation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Highly satisfied	61	13.57	66	14.57	43	9.49	84	18.54	78	17.22
Satisfied	256	56.51	258	56.95	224	49.45	329	72.63	317	69.98
Uncertain	10	2.21	11	2.43	21	4.64	11	2.43	19	4.19
Dissatisfied	92	20.31	88	19.43	117	25.83	25	5.52	27	5.96
Highly dissatisfied	34	7.51	30	6.62	48	10.6	4	0.88	12	2.65
Total	453	100	453	100	453	100	453	100	453	100

¹⁶ For the sake of simplifying the reporting here, the responses for dissatisfied and highly dissatisfied are reported on as one variable.

Table 21.2.b: Satisfaction with specific services (cont.)

Satisfaction with service	Refuse removal		Health services		Housing		Education		Policing	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Highly satisfied	83	18.32	51	11.26	53	11.7	67	14.79	40	8.83
Satisfied	304	67.11	275	60.71	300	66.23	306	67.55	256	56.51
Uncertain	11	2.43	23	5.08	36	7.95	25	5.52	29	6.4
Dissatisfied	42	9.27	69	15.23	41	9.05	44	9.71	83	18.32
Highly dissatisfied	13	2.87	35	7.73	23	5.08	11	2.43	45	9.93
Total	453	100	453	100	453	100	453	100	453	100

Figure 7.b: Access to specific facilities in community

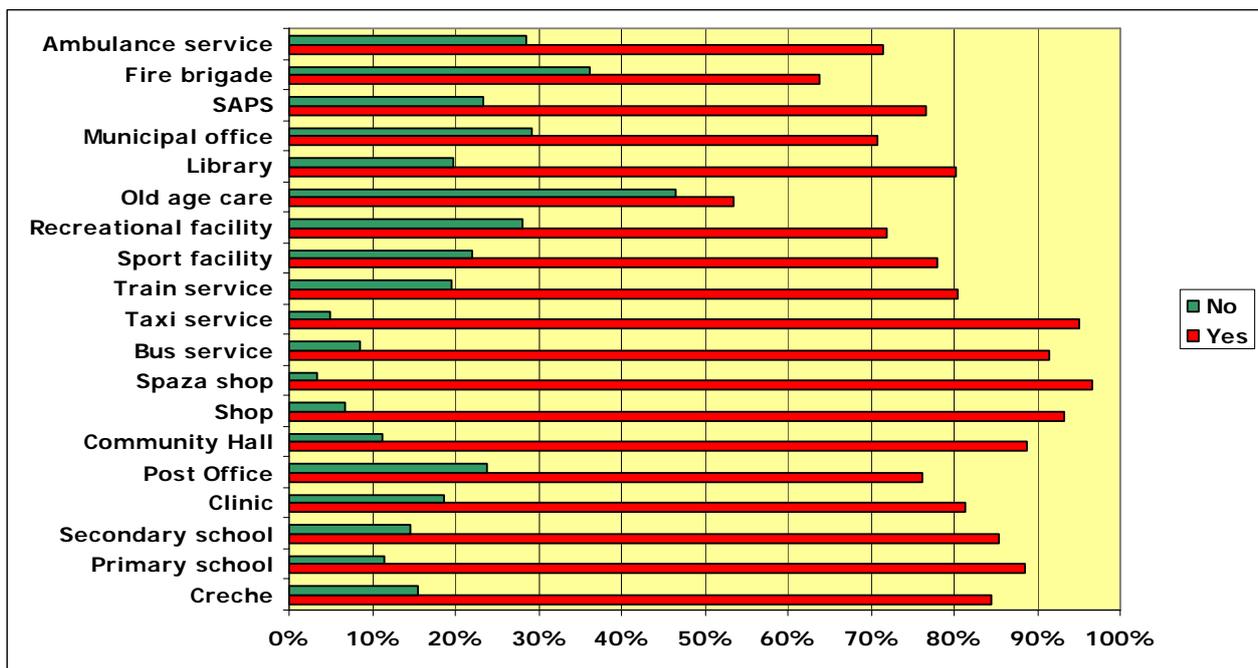


Table 22.b: Rating of services illustrated in Figure 7.b

Services	Satisfaction for people who use the service											
	Highly satisfied		Satisfied		Uncertain		Dissatisfied		Highly dissatisfied		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Crèche	64	27.35	160	68.38	3	1.28	5	2.14	2	0.85	234	100.00
Primary school	72	21.69	240	72.29	3	0.90	10	3.01	7	2.11	332	100.00
Secondary school	71	22.98	214	69.26	6	1.94	9	2.91	9	2.91	309	100.00
Clinic	45	14.06	212	66.25	16	5.00	25	7.81	22	6.88	320	100.00
Post Office	53	16.36	241	74.38	12	3.70	14	4.32	4	1.23	324	100.00
Community Hall	63	19.09	241	73.03	16	4.85	7	2.12	3	0.91	330	100.00
Shop	82	20.00	279	68.05	10	2.44	36	8.78	3	0.73	410	100.00
Spaza shop	94	22.12	293	68.94	4	0.94	28	6.59	6	1.41	425	100.00
Bus service	82	22.53	255	70.05	7	1.92	15	4.12	5	1.37	364	100.00
Taxi service	74	19.22	264	68.57	9	2.34	29	7.53	9	2.34	385	100.00
Train service	44	16.36	167	62.08	16	5.95	23	8.55	19	7.06	269	100.00
Sport facility	44	15.28	197	68.40	18	6.25	20	6.94	9	3.13	288	100.00
Recreational facility	36	13.58	167	63.02	12	4.53	36	13.58	14	5.28	265	100.00
Old-age care	29	16.38	121	68.36	16	9.04	8	4.52	3	1.69	177	100.00
Library	69	20.78	247	74.40	8	2.41	4	1.20	4	1.20	332	100.00
Municipal office	39	13.68	213	74.74	16	5.61	10	3.51	7	2.46	285	100.00
SAPS	29	9.06	170	53.13	14	4.38	66	20.63	41	12.81	320	100.00
Fire brigade	23	9.54	163	67.63	26	10.79	16	6.64	13	5.39	241	100.00
Ambulance service	21	7.89	152	57.14	22	8.27	35	13.16	36	13.53	266	100.00

In testing the awareness of the Urban Renewal Programme (URP), the majority indicated they have never heard of the programme (Figure 8.b). For those who are aware of the programme, the majority either read about it in a newspaper (35%) or had seen the billboards in the area (29%) (Table 23.b). Other than the case for Khayelitsha, where the level of awareness of the URP does not correspond with the level of awareness regarding their respective programmes, the data show coherence in Mitchell's Plain.

Figure 8.b: Awareness of Urban Renewal Programme

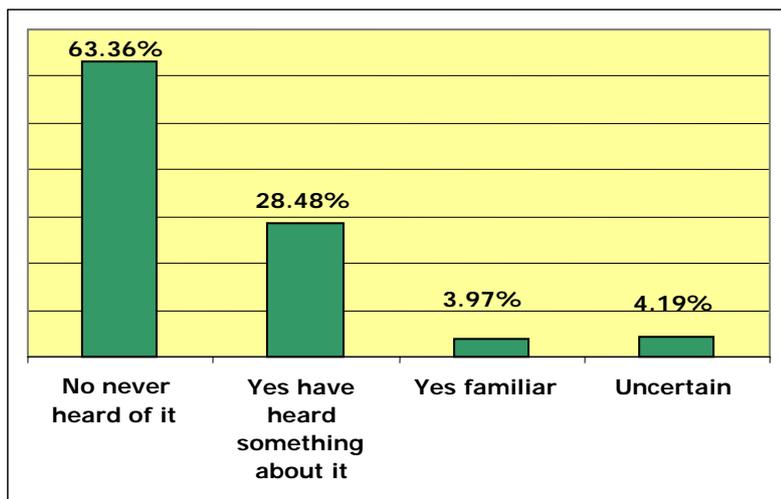


Table 23.b: Where did you hear about Urban Renewal Programme?

Source	Mitchell's Plain	
	N	%
Newspaper	160	35.37
Billboards	133	29.25
Newsletter	25	5.44
Social worker	22	4.76
Brochures and posters	18	4.08
Friends	15	3.4
Radio	9	2.04
NGO offices	6	1.36
Campaigns by City	6	1.36
Road shows	6	1.36
Community meeting	6	1.36
TV	3	0.68
Call Centre	3	0.68
Community leader	3	0.68
Forum	0	0
Clinic	0	0
Church	0	0
Other	37	8.16
Total	453	100

In the case of all the URP programmes, the majority of respondents in Mitchell's Plain were not aware of their existence (Figure 9.b). Respondents who were aware of the respective projects were asked to rate the influence of the projects on the quality of life of their households. All the projects were indicated by the majority of respondents to have indeed improved their quality of life (Table 24.b).

Figure 9.b: Awareness of specific Urban Renewal Projects

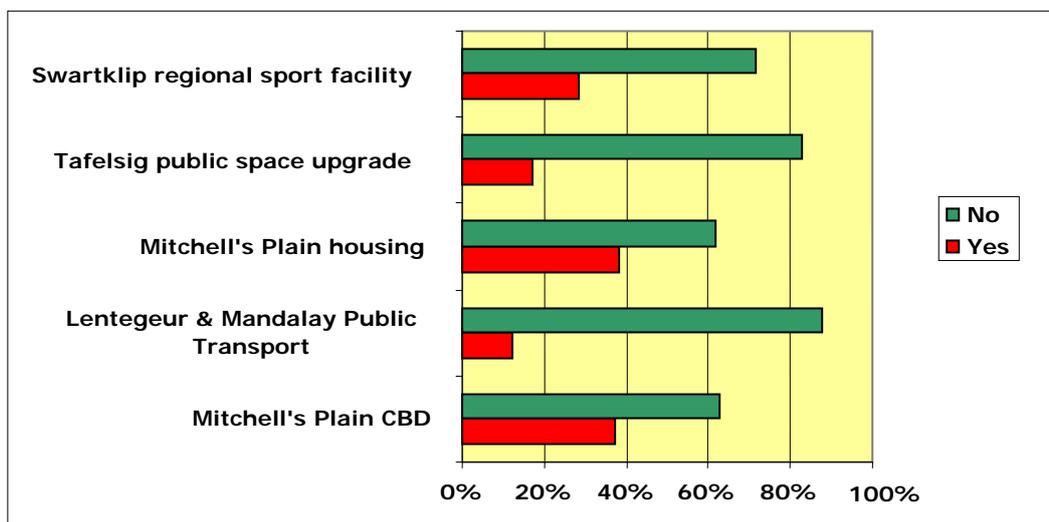


Table 24.b: Influence of projects illustrated in Figure 9 on household's quality of life

URP project	Influence on quality of life							
	Yes, improved quality of life		No, had no effect		No, decreased quality of life		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mitchell's Plain CBD	288	63.53	147	32.35	19	4.12	453	100
Lentegeur & Mandalay Public Transport	278	61.4	135	29.82	40	8.77	453	100
Mitchell's Plain housing	281	62.05	131	28.92	41	9.04	453	100
Tafelsig public space upgrade	321	70.89	109	24.05	23	5.06	453	100
Swartklip regional sport facility	331	73.08	115	25.38	7	1.54	453	100

Respondents were also asked to respond to the impact of projects launched within the past three years in the area on their household's quality of life by means of nine outcomes (Table 25.b). Again the responses in general were positive, with all aspects tested but one being indicated by the majority as having some positive impact. The one aspect indicated to have worsened in the past three years is *job opportunities*, with 58% indicating this.

Table 25.b: Impact of URP projects on household's quality of life during past 3 years

Projects	Impact of URP projects on quality									
	Yes		Some		None		Worse		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Quality of sports grounds	68	15.01	184	40.62	137	30.24	64	14.13	453	100
Public open spaces and parks to walk in	69	15.23	167	36.87	142	31.35	75	16.56	453	100
Housing conditions	53	11.7	205	45.25	117	25.83	78	17.22	453	100
Job opportunities	4	0.88	60	13.25	125	27.59	264	58.28	453	100
Access to public transport	120	26.49	245	54.08	64	14.13	24	5.3	453	100
Roads	84	18.54	268	59.16	73	16.11	28	6.18	453	100
Information about HIV/Aids	58	12.8	185	40.84	193	42.6	17	3.75	453	100
Access to services and shops	139	30.68	247	54.53	57	12.58	10	2.21	453	100
Space for community events	82	18.1	244	53.86	111	24.5	16	3.53	453	100

In responding to the question on the three most pressing challenges for Mitchell's Plain respondents, the abuse of *drugs* was indicated as the primary challenge including the use of Tik and other forms of hard drugs (thus excluding alcohol). The second challenge indicated by respondents is the issue of *unemployment* (N=96) followed by *crime* (N=71) and *gangs* (N=23) (Table 26.b). In a follow-up question to the latter question, respondents were asked to identify projects that will improve the quality of life of Mitchell's Plain residents (Table 27.b). The need expressed most frequently (N=154) is for projects related to *creating of employment* together with *skills training*. Projects focusing on the building of sport and recreation centres and areas were mentioned by 55 respondents, followed by a focus on improved *policing* (N=28).

Table 26.b: Most pressing challenges

Challenges	N
Drugs	131
Jobs and unemployment	96
Crime	71
Gangs	23
Service provision	14
Social problems	13
Health	3
Total responses	351

Table 27.b: Suggested projects

Proposed projects	N
Employment and skills training	154
Sport and recreation	55
Youth	42
Policing	28
Housing	9
Social development	9
Health	5
Shops	3
Schools	3
Aids	2
Agricultural projects	1
Cleanliness of area	1
Transport	1
Total responses	313

3.2.3 Living conditions and networks

This section of the report will give a description of the basic living conditions of the people in Mitchell's Plain and the networks which support households when living conditions are not favourable. Living conditions will be discussed by looking at issues such as safety, food security and health conditions in households. The discussion on safety will be broader than just focusing on crime. It will also look at fire and flood hazards which compromise a community's safety.

One of the major issues affecting most South African communities is the influence of alcohol and/or drugs on the living conditions of people. In the survey the respondents of Mitchell's Plain were asked how regularly their lives were impacted on by people under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. 30% of the households in Mitchell's Plain say that they have this kind of problem on a daily basis – which is quite an alarming finding. 20% of the respondents say they have a problem with this on weekends only, while 18% experience the problem occasionally. In total 69% of the respondents do have problems with people under the influence. A positive aspect, though, is that 31% of the households reported that they never have a problem with people under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (Figure 10.b). The kinds of problems that the households in Mitchell's Plain experience when people are under the influence are, in 34% of the cases, only noise and in 13% it is a combination of noise and violence. 15% of the households say that they experience crime by people under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (Figure 11.b). Crime is, however, not something which only occurs when people are drunk.

Figure 10.b: Frequency with which respondents in Mitchell’s Plain have problems with persons under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs

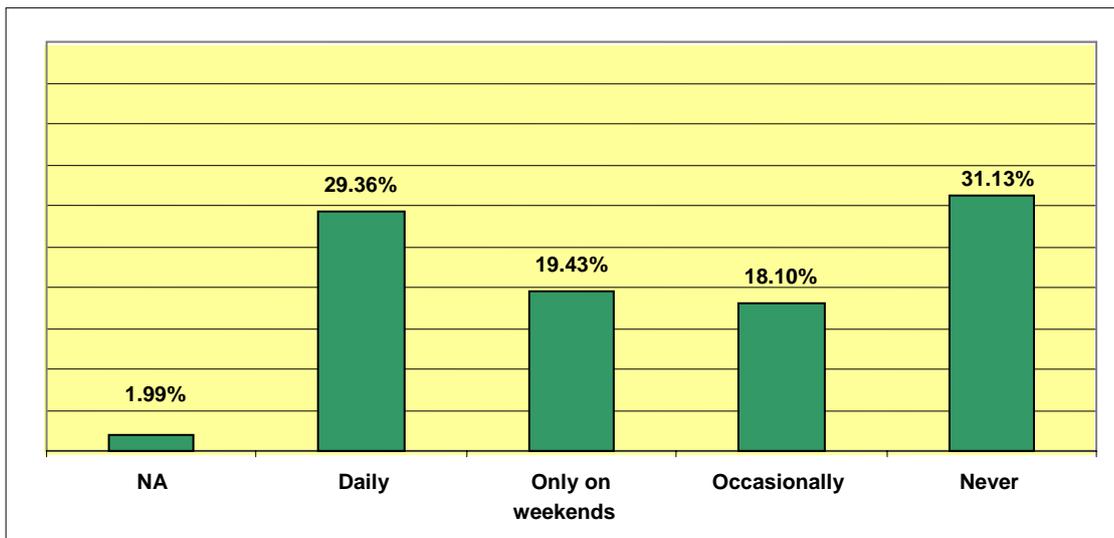
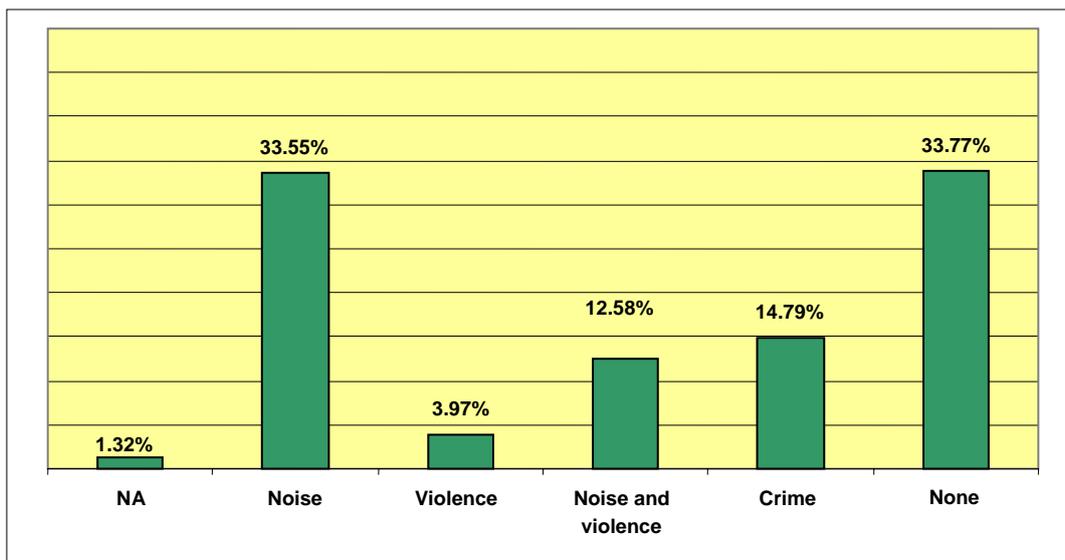


Figure 11.b: Problems that occur when people are under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs



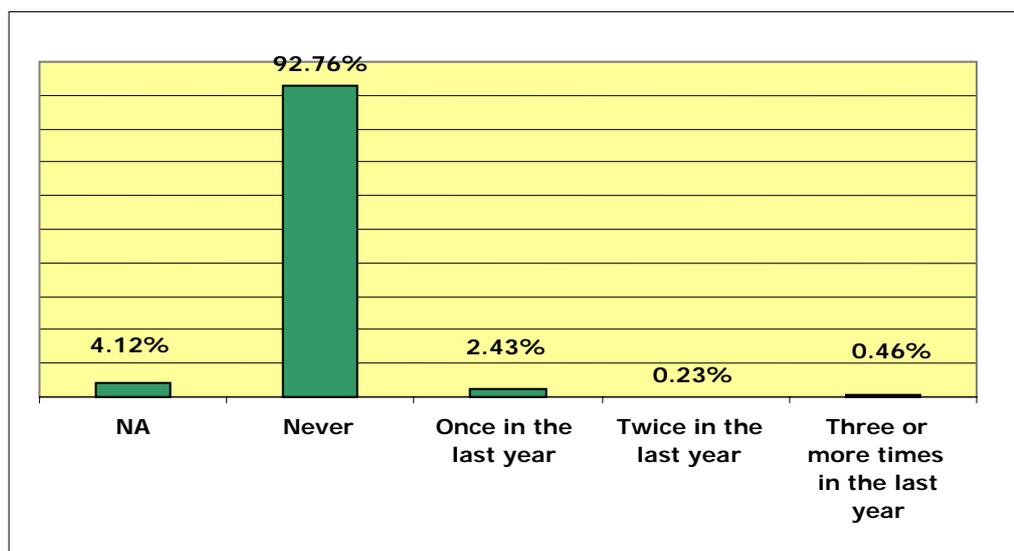
Crime is a topic that draws a lot of media attention and it is therefore important to know if crime really has such a profound influence on the quality of life as projected by the media. The question put to the respondents in this regard was whether they feel safe to move around in their area and whether or not safety has improved in the last year (Table 28.b). When looking at the communities’ perception about moving around during day time, the situation is very positive, with 80% of the respondents in Mitchell’s Plain feeling that it is safe to move around. This percentage does, however, change dramatically from 80% to only 48% of the people saying they feel safe to move around at night. When asked whether the safety in Mitchell’s Plain has improved in the last year, 49% said yes it has improved, 38% said no, while 13% were unsure. This makes the service offered by the police as perceived by the community uncertain, so that

one cannot really deduce whether the Mitchell's Plain respondents are satisfied with policing or not.

Table 28.b: Respondents' opinion on safety in Mitchell's Plain

Scale	Opinion on safety					
	I feel safe moving around in my area during the day		I feel safe moving around in my area at night		Safety has improved in my area in the past year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Strongly agree	166	36.64	82	18.10	67	14.79
Moderately agree	197	43.49	135	29.80	154	34.00
Uncertain	25	5.52	36	7.95	58	12.80
Moderately disagree	50	11.04	111	24.50	89	19.65
Strongly disagree	13	2.87	87	19.21	81	17.88
No response	2	0.44	2	0.44	4	0.88
Total	453	100	453	100	453	100

Figure 12.b: Individuals who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months

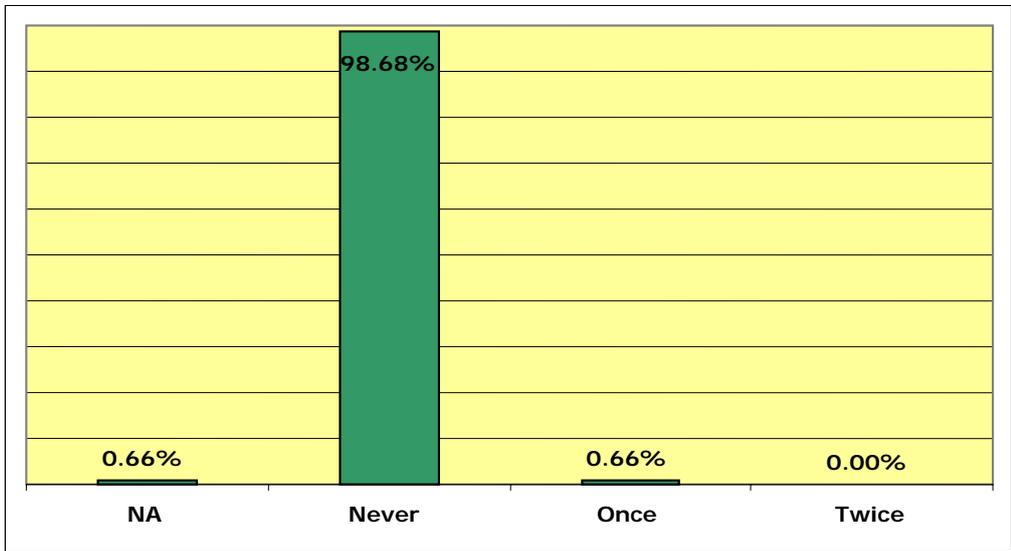


To gain further insight into the effect of crime each individual in a surveyed household was asked whether they have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months. What is interesting is that 93% (Figure 12.b) of the Mitchell's Plain respondents have not been a victim of crime in the past 12 months, which paints quite a positive picture of the crime situation in the area. Only 4% have been a victim of crime in the past 12 months. However, a question one needs to ask is whether the 4% of respondents who became crime victims is acceptable.

Crime can be seen as one aspect that influences safety of a community, the other being hazardous events like floods or fire. Mitchell's Plain households were asked whether they have been victims of fire outbreaks in the last 12 months, and if so how many times (Figure 13.b).

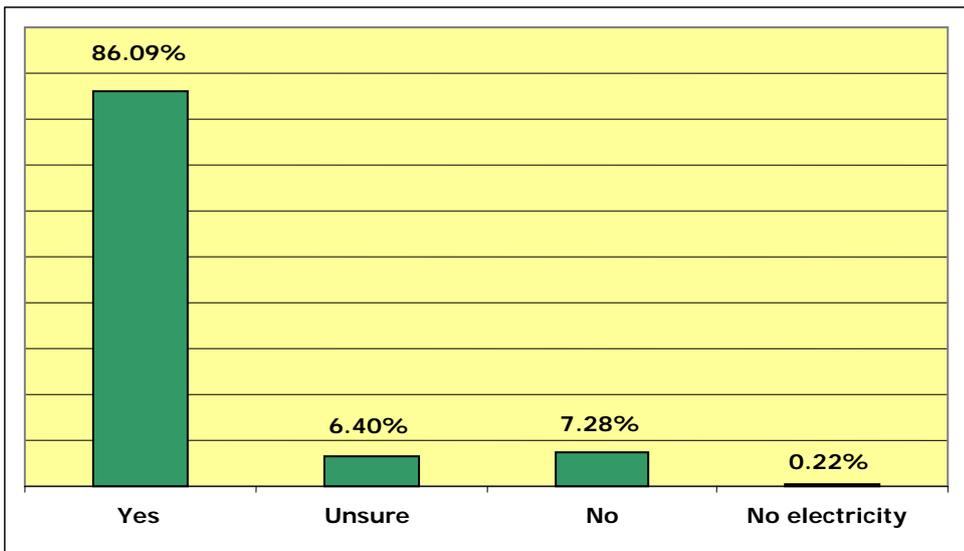
99% of the households reported that they have not been victims of fire, which indicates it is not a problem.

Figure 13.b: Households that were victim to fire



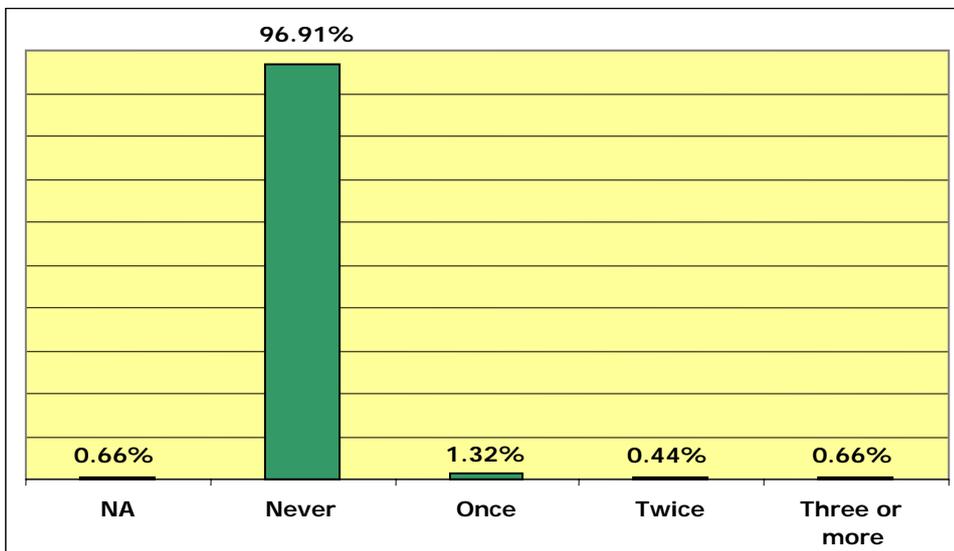
Related to the fire hazard is the unsafe installation of electricity cables in houses. 86% of the Mitchell’s Plain households (figure 14.b) say that the electricity cables are installed in such a way that it would not harm anybody or cause fires. Less than 1% of the households reported having no electricity. That leaves about 13% of households with electricity cables where the inhabitants feel they are either unsafe or they are not quite sure whether they are safe. The installation of electricity cables does not seem to be much of a problem in Mitchell’s Plain.

Figure 14.b: Degree to which people feel their electricity is safely installed



Another hazard for households is the risk of floods, especially during winter (Figure 15.b). Households were asked whether their house has been damaged by flood waters in the past 12 months. 97% said that it was not a problem. 1% of the houses were damaged only once, and another 1% more than once, which indicates that flood water is not a big problem.

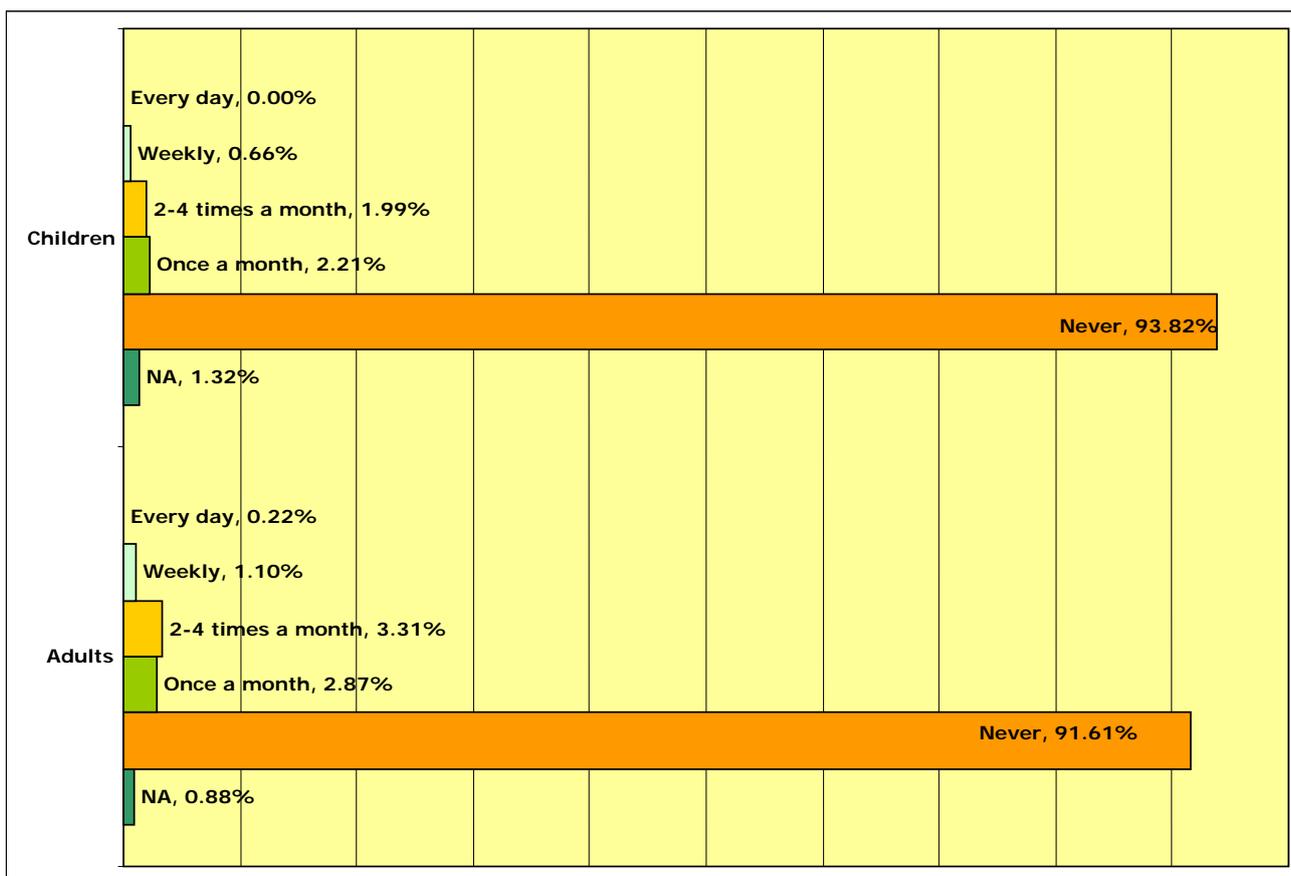
Figure 15.b: Households that were victim to floods



A concern about safety issues leave communities feeling vulnerable. Other factors such as food security and health have a further influence on the vulnerability of a household. In order to establish the degree of food security in Mitchell’s Plain households, respondents were asked whether any child or adult had gone hungry in past 12 months due to a lack of food. In 94% of the households in Mitchell’s Plain a child has never gone hungry, in 2% a child goes hungry once a month, in another 2% a child goes hungry two to four times a month, and the other 1% households have children that go hungry more regularly (Figure 16.b).

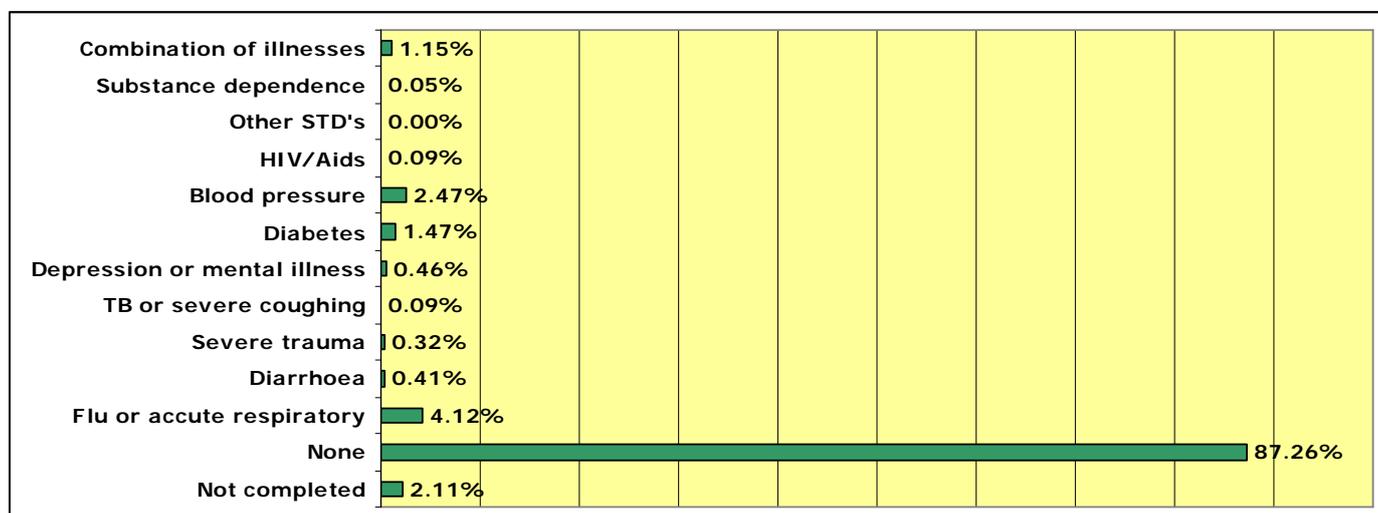
The situation looks worse for the adults, with 92% of the households having adults who never go hungry, 3% have adults who go hungry once a month, 3% two to four times a month, and the other 1% going hungry on a more regular basis (Figure 16.b). It seems like adults would rather go hungry and ensure that the children in the household have food. The other scenario can be that many households who do not have a good level of food security consist mainly of adults.

Figure 16.b: People in the household who had gone hungry in the past 12 months



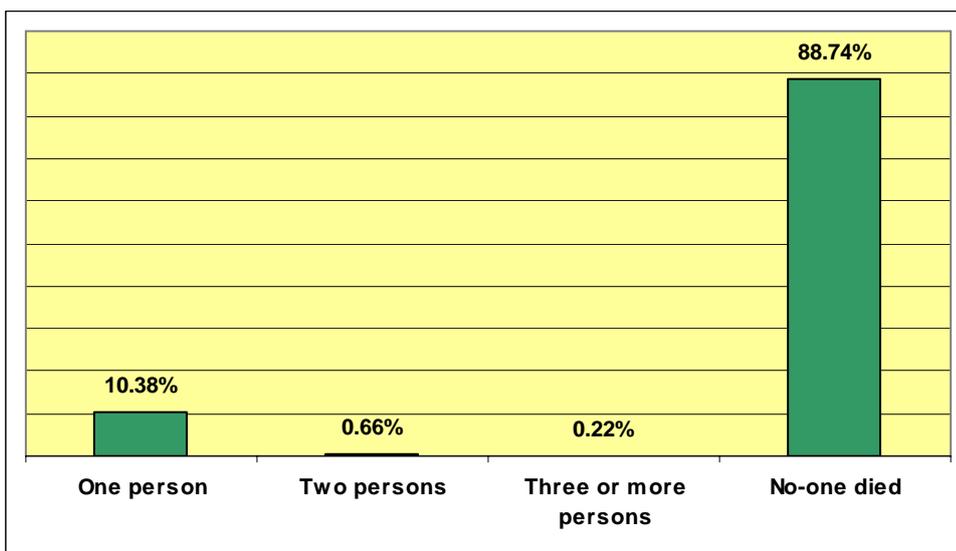
In Mitchell's Plain 87% of the respondents reported that they did not suffer from any illness or injury in the past month. The illness most people suffered from was flu or acute respiratory infection (4%), followed by blood pressure problems – high or low – of which 2% people complained. 1% of the people suffered from diabetes. The other 5% are spread fairly even between the other diseases listed in the questionnaire (Figure 17.b).

Figure 17.b: Illness or injuries individuals suffered from in the past month



In Mitchell's Plain 89% of households had no deaths in the household in the past 12 months (Figure 18.b). In 10% of the households one person died and in 1% of the households two or more people died. In none of the households were there more than three deaths in the past 12 months. The age at which there are the most deaths – the mode age - is 45 years, and the average age of people who died is 47 years.

Figure 18.b: Percentage of households in which one or more persons died in the last 12 months



Support networks are important in vulnerable communities. In the Mitchell's Plain survey questions were asked to ascertain what these networks were like. Households were asked who they will go to if they had problems with: a shortage of food in the house; no money; when somebody is ill; when a person is a victim of crime; and lastly if the household has a problem with members with a substance abuse problem. The results can be seen in Table 29.b.

52% of the households said they will ask family for support if they had a shortage of food in the house. Another option is parents, which one can count with family in this instance, which brings the total to 64% of households using family as a support network to ensure food security. 12% of the Mitchell's Plain households indicate that they will ask their friends to help them in this regard. 8% will ask neighbours as a support network and, lastly, 8% will ask no one for help.

When a household has a shortage of money exactly the same pattern emerges as in the case of a shortage of food. Most of the people said they will ask family, which includes family and parents, at 64%; then asking a friend for help (13%); neighbours (7%); and lastly, no one (11%). When somebody is ill, 46% of the people said they will go to the doctor, followed by visiting a clinic (20%).

The police are the main entity the Mitchell's Plain respondents' trust when it comes to being a victim of crime. 81% of the people said they will go to the police if they are a victim of crime, while 6% said they will go to their family for help.

When somebody has a substance-abuse problem 29% of the people said they will go to the police; 20% will go to a social worker; and 12% said they will go to no one.

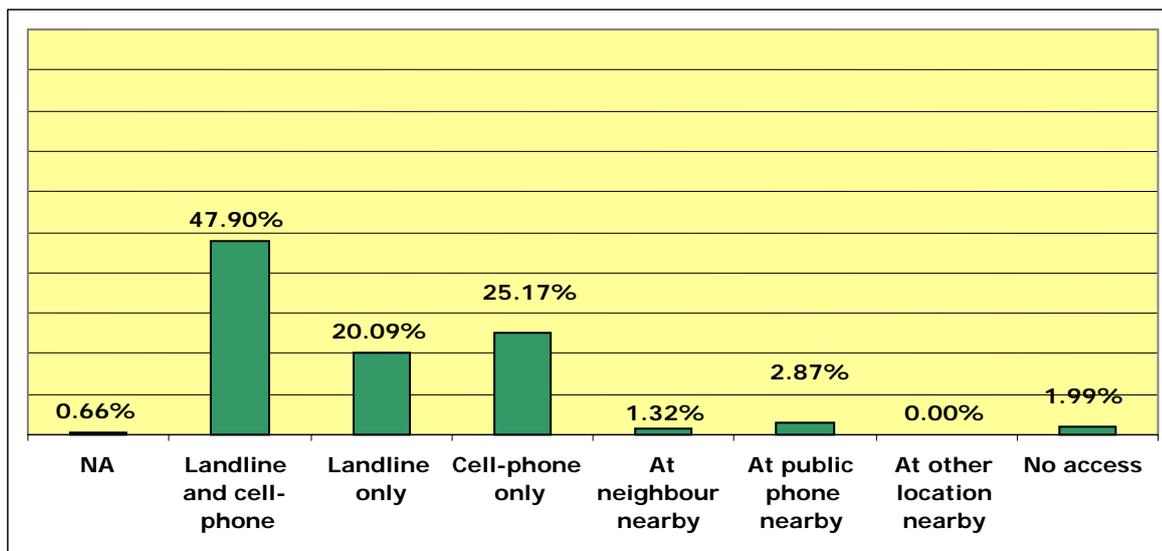
Table 29.b: Support structures of households

Support structures	Gone without food		No cash / income		Is sick		Victim of crime		Substance abuse	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Friend	55	12.14	58	12.86	6	1.32	4	0.88	16	3.56
Parents	56	12.36	51	11.31	13	2.87	8	1.77	12	2.67
Family	235	51.88	237	52.33	62	13.69	29	6.40	29	6.44
Religious leader	16	3.53	8	1.77	2	0.44	7	1.55	17	3.78
Social worker	4	0.88	3	0.67	1	0.22	2	0.44	94	20.67
Teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Neighbour	37	8.17	31	6.87	12	2.65	12	2.65	8	1.78
Police	0	0	0	0	7	1.55	369	81.46	132	29.11
Clinic	0	0	3	0.67	90	19.87	3	0.66	18	4.00
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	34	7.51	0	0.00	0	0
Doctor	0	0	1	0.22	208	45.92	1	0.22	33	7.33
Traditional healer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.22
No one	37	8.17	50	11.09	3	0.66	10	2.21	52	11.56
No response	13	2.87	10	2.22	15	3.31	8	1.77	40	8.89
Total	453	100	453	100	453	100	453	100	453	100

Communication is one of the things that keep these support networks intact and good modes of communication can also help these social support networks to work even better. Respondents in Mitchell's Plain were asked what modes of telecommunication they have access to, or use, the most (Figure 19.b). 48% of the respondents said they have a Telkom phone in the house and a cellphone; 25% said they use only a cellphone; 20% have only a Telkom phone in the house; 3% have access to a public phone; 1% use their neighbour's phone.

Having access to telecommunication is very good in Mitchell's Plain, with only 2% of the people indicating they have no access to a phone facility.

Figure 19.b: Access to telecommunication



3.2.4 Conclusion

Demography

The Mitchell's Plain population is a relatively young, Afrikaans- and English-speaking, Coloured community, of whom 13% are unemployed. The high unemployment rate in Mitchell's Plain is probably a function of a lack of educational training.

The average household size is five persons per household and a household income of approximately R3 451 per month. Most household are headed by men (52%). The most vulnerable households are those where an older person is the household head, followed by female-headed households.

Perception and impact of Urban Renewal Programme

In general the responses on the satisfaction of service delivery were positive, with 68% indicating they were satisfied with service delivery in the area. The majority (70% and higher) have access to all the services. However, 47% of respondents indicated that they do not have access to *old-age care* facilities, with 36% reporting no access to the services of the *fire brigade*.

Of the nineteen facilities tested, three received low ratings, i.e. *recreational facilities* with 19%, the *SAPS* with 33%, and 27% for the *ambulance services*.

To the question whether respondents are aware of the Urban Renewal Programme (URP), the majority indicated that they have never heard of this programme. In contrast to the case in Khayelitsha, where the level of awareness of the URP does not correspond with the level of awareness regarding their respective programmes, the data show coherence in Mitchell's Plain. In the case of all the URP programmes, the majority of respondents in Mitchell's Plain were not aware of their existence.

All the projects except one were indicated by the majority to have improved their quality of life. The one aspect indicated to have worsened in the past three years is *job opportunities*, with 58% indicating this.

The most pressing challenges people face are drugs, unemployment and crime.

Living conditions

30% respondents said that their lives are affected on a daily basis by people under the influence of drugs and alcohol.

Only 48% of respondents feel safe to move around at night for fear of crime. Furthermore, 49% feel that safety has improved in the last year.

The main support systems for those experiencing shortages of food and cash are family (including parents), friends and neighbours. In cases of sickness the doctor is the most important support network, for crime the police, and for substance abuse the police and social worker.

The means of communication in Mitchell's Plain are both a Telkom phone and/or a cellphone, as 48% of the residents said they have a Telkom phone in the house and a cellphone. 25% said they use only a cellphone, with 20% indicating they have only a Telkom phone in the house.

4. Focus groups

4.1 Introduction

Focus group discussions as a qualitative research approach are often used in a quantitative survey methodology. These focus group discussions have a dual purpose as they are used to inform the research instrument as well as to contextualise data. This allows for a report where data are analysed and reported on within the context of the studied area.

Four focus group discussions were held in two areas namely, Mitchell's Plain and Khayelitsha. In each area discussions were held with individuals living in the formal and informal residential areas. It was decided to engage in separate discussions with these two groups. This was done mainly because there was an expectation that different concerns would be voiced by the two respective groups because of their different living environments and the socio-economic contexts of which these groups. This document presents a summary of the focus group discussions according to the themes covered.

4.2 Mitchell's Plain focus group discussions

Theme 1: What would you say are the most common challenges you see in your community?

For both groups (formal and informal residential areas) unemployment was indicated as the primary challenge within their communities. These respondents linked unemployment directly to a number of social problems such as drug and alcohol abuse, crime, and high school drop-out rates among the youth. Other than using alcohol and drugs as a method of 'escaping' reality, selling and/or storing them as a means of income were mentioned as a common practice for the poor and desperate. *"..... sy sit met 3 kinders. Nou kom daar 'n persoon wat dwelms verkoop. Hy kom na die vrou toe, dan gee hy (die dwelms) vir die vrou om te stoor, dan betaal hy die rent en die elektrisiteit. Dit word net gedoen om kos te sit op die tafel".*

The above quote shows more than just a desperate situation; it also highlights the vulnerability of those who find themselves destitute because of a lack of income. Drug dealers make use of young children's minor status and use them as 'drug carriers'. This pulls them into an illegal network that is nearly impossible to escape from, if they want out. The poor also fall prey to opportunistic businessmen and women. One of such examples is the practice of buying the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) houses from desperate households or individuals at ridiculously low prices, exploiting the poor household's economic situation. *"People are so desperate for money; they'll do anything just to survive through the day. So if you ask people to sell their house for money they'll do it. They will come, you are an alcoholic, and they'll say here is R5 000 cash then you will give them your property."*

According to the focus group discussants, another problem resulting from the unemployment of parents is the high drop-out rates of young people from schools. Ironically, this social problem in

turn feeds into high unemployment rates among the youth, as they enter a job market as uneducated job seekers. Parents who are unemployed are not able to pay school fees and thus have to take their children out of school. *"As jy nie skoolfonds kan betaal nie, bly jou kinders by die huis. Soms is die kinders te bang om skool toe te gaan, want juffrou skel en sê hulle moet vir hulle ma sê om die geld te stuur. Waar kry ons die geld?"* Some children also decide to drop out of school in order to get some kind of job to give some relief to the household's hopeless economic situation.

In addition to the social ills indicated above, another social variable indicated to add to the social problems in Mitchell's Plain is the breakdown of the family structure. According to the respondents, Mitchell's Plain is characterised by a great number of single mothers, who have been left by the fathers to fend for themselves and their children. This does not only lead to the mothers finding themselves in desperate economic situations, but also results in undisciplined children because of the absence of the father. There also seems to be a lack of discipline within households where there is both a mother and a father present. According to the respondents, parents are either too afraid to discipline their children, or choose to turn a blind eye to their children's activities or actions.

Other issues raised by the respondents are the lack of infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, and youth and other recreational centres. Due to a lack of schools in the Mitchell's Plain area, children are forced to go to schools outside the area. In the context of high unemployment and poverty, travelling costs to and from these schools outside Mitchell's Plain is expensive and the money for this is not always available. These lead many teenagers, especially girls, to become 'friends' with the taxi drivers and guards in order to negotiate for free rides. *"So what happens is that they become friends with the taxi drivers and the taxi guard, so they have to socialise with them Socialise means, whatever they say you must do, you do, whether it is drinking with them or doing drugs with them. That is where the term 'taxi queen' comes in, it's where they label them."*

The lack of health facilities was also mentioned as a major challenge to the community. There is only one day Hospital within the Mitchell's Plain area, which is reported as being highly understaffed. *"People get there at 04:30 and only leave at 15:00 that is if you are lucky. Or if the hospital staff decides to close, then you must come again tomorrow."* This situation is especially bad for the elderly and pregnant or young mothers. According to the respondents, mothers carrying their babies have to wait in long queues in order to get a visiting card, come rain or shine, there are no exceptions.

Another great need expressed by the focus group members was for recreational centres for the youth and the elderly. Although there are a few facilities, they are still not sufficient to cater for the needs of the total Mitchell's Plain population. Another concern was the lack of sport fields, together with the low standard of those that do exist. *"Ons netbal bestaan al 4 of 5 jaar, ons het*

altyd hier klub gespeel, maar ons kan nie meer nie dis te ver om te loop (respondent moved to a place further from netball courts). En dan moet ons op daai veld speel wat nie eers 'n toilet het nie, ons is vroumense. Daarom speel ons nie eers meer netbal die jaar nie."

Theme 2: Would you say you feel part of the greater Cape Town community?

From the responses it seems as if there exists a great feeling of isolation from the greater Cape Town community. *"Alles gebeur rondom Mitchell's Plain"*. The focus group discussions were quite vocal about the inefficient services of Ward Councillors. According to the respondents, the ward councillors do not take their responsibility of representing the people very seriously. It was expressed that the only time when they (the councillors) are visible is immediately prior to the local government elections. Thereafter they disappear out of the area, only to be seen by the community closer to the next government elections. One of the greatest criticisms against the councillors is that most of them do not reside in their area of assigned responsibility. The question asked by the community is how they can represent a community's interests if they never come to them nor live in the area.

Another concern that was raised quite strongly by the respondents was that they perceived the City of Cape Town to be biased or to show favouritism towards the Khayelitsha community. This was in specific reference to the new sport centre that is being built for both the areas. *"Ons voel uitgesluit. Die sokker veld is daar agter. Ons wat in Mitchell's Plain bly, kan nie deel wees nie. Khayelitsha kry alles reg. Dinge gebeur in Khayelitsha, nie in Mitchell's Plain nie"*. The formal residential areas further extended this perceived preference to a racial preference by the government in power. The young people in the group felt extremely strong about the discrimination in the Affirmative Action policy, which excludes the coloured community. Despite this negative sentiment, they expressed the view that they were also discriminated against during the previous political regime. Government programmes, interventions and bursaries suggested a strong preference for the African population, thus excluding the Coloured population completely. These leads to the youth becoming more and more apathetic about their environment and also towards the government of the day.

Theme 3 and 4: Do you know of any programmes currently in your community that address the challenges we spoke about earlier? Do you know about the Urban Renewal Programme?

Not one of the respondents living in informal residential areas knew about the Urban Renewal programme. Although the respondents from the formal residential dwellings knew about the programme, they have a very negative attitude towards these programmes. Their responses suggested that the Urban Renewal Office in Mitchell's Plain is not managed properly. It was mentioned that money was reported as stolen and a great deal of nepotism exists when projects are launched within the community. *"Their money is always stolen. Money disappears on a monthly or weekly basis."*

4.3 Khayelitsha focus group discussions

Theme 1: What would you say are the most common challenges you see in your community?

Similar to the situation in Mitchell's Plain, unemployment was mentioned as the primary challenge for people living in Khayelitsha. Young people, both educated and uneducated, are struggling to find work, which results in a spirit of despondency and hopelessness among the youth. 'People drop out of school because they believe that even if you are well educated you won't get employment, so they rather go out of school. One of the perceptions here in the township is that, even if you go to the university, you are not guaranteed of success; getting a degree or diploma does not mean you automatically qualify for employment.' Both groups mentioned that it is difficult to find employment, because only those having contacts within an organisation are able to find work. *"The employers are employing their own people, and if you don't have contacts inside, the chances are again you won't get the job."* *"For instance, if there is a job opportunity for you to get the job, you must have a contact inside and also people hire family members, and in other cases we have to pay out cash to get employed."*

It seems from the focus group discussions that the aged are specifically at risk in the context of high unemployment within the community. The aged are more often than not the ones who are left to sustain the households and look after the grandchildren because of a high number of the population being unemployed. The pension money of the grandmother or father is often the primary source of household income. Children further abuse the elderly by taking the pension money from the aged to use for themselves. From this the discussants mentioned the need for protection programmes for the elderly as well as institutions to focus on their overall needs.

Another concern highlighted by the focus group discussants was a high rate of teenage pregnancy. There seems to be a perception, specifically among the older people, that young girls get pregnant in order to receive a child-support grant as a source of income. *"Basically, this grant is misunderstood by teenagers and encouraging teenage pregnancy."* According to these respondents, young mothers use the child support money for themselves and the grandmothers are left with the responsibility of looking after the young babies.

The high number of shebeens and the amount of youth drinking at these places was mentioned as another aspect of great concern. The drinking habits of the youth are primarily attributed to a lack of recreational and sport activities for them. *"... you'll find a thirteen year old playing pool in the shebeen. Teenagers drink too much and when you ask them what they are doing in a shebeen, they will tell you that they are bored and that they want to have fun because there is nothing to do."*

Challenges specifically mentioned by the group living in informal residential areas are the lack of toilet facilities, water and transport. *"We have for instance ten shacks sharing one toilet and tap, and that makes life difficult. It is even worse in the morning if you have to go to school or work,*

because at times you have to stand in the queue to get water." Not only was the lack of transport mentioned as a factor creating a lot of discomfort, but also as a safety issue. *"If a person is using a train s/he has to be up very early in the morning and walk a long distance to get a taxi and get to the station, and that is not safe because you could get mugged."*

Theme 2: Would you say you feel part of the greater Cape Town community?

What is interesting to note is the different responses to this question by the two groups living in the formal and informal areas. The group from the formal residential areas had a much more negative view on this question than those from the informal areas. The former group immediately responded that they do not feel part of the greater Cape Town, but rather feel like their areas are the dumping sites for everything that is replaced in other areas. *"For instance, the machinery to clean the streets, the new ones were in Cape Town and the old ones were dumped in Khayelitsha."* The group felt that they are never formally notified of any projects that are launched or terminated in Khayelitsha.

The group from the informal settlements, however, responded on a more positive note and said that they do feel part of the greater Cape Town. They said that they could see the local authorities take an interest in the area by the different programmes launched there. It was, however, mentioned by the discussants that they sometimes experience some prejudice from members of the community residing outside of Khayelitsha. According to the group, the outside community seems not to trust people who come from Khayelitsha: *"... when you mention to the employers that you are from Khayelitsha, they immediately switch off, because they say they don't trust people from Khayelitsha."*

Theme 3 and 4: Do you know of any programmes currently in your community that address the challenges we spoke about earlier? Do you know about the Urban Renewal Programme?

Although both groups said that they are aware of the Urban Renewal Programme, neither knew what the objectives of the programme are. Both groups said that they have seen the billboards, but they are unaware of what exactly the programme does within their areas.

5. References

Erasmus, JC. 2005. Confronting the challenge of social exclusion/inclusion in South Africa through religious organisations. Paper presented at the 19th World Congress of the Association for the History of Religions (IAHR) in Tokyo, Japan, 24-30 March 2005.

www.dppl.gov.za

Appendix A: Transcription of focus groups

Focus group themes: Khayelitsha

Venue: Khayelitsha Resource Centre

Date: 18 March 2006

Target groups: **A. People living in formal housing**
 B. People living in informal housing

A. Formal housing discussion group:

FACILITATOR: What are challenges which you are faced with everyday?

A: Dirty streets, our streets are dirty. Yes, there are people who are cleaning the streets, but the streets are still dirty and also the sand dunes cause the uncleanness and also there are papers lying around.

FACILITATOR: What are the challenges facing the youth?

ANSWER: We as young people of Khayelitsha are faced with a big problem of unemployment.

FACILITATOR: Does unemployment go together with lack of education or is it people who are educated, what is the problem?

ANSWER: Both the educated and uneducated young people are affected with unemployment.

FACILITATOR: Why are young people not educated? Because when if you look at government policy, we shouldn't have young people who are uneducated anymore, why would you say it is a problem in Khayelitsha? There must be a reason, are people dropping out of school? What is the reason? There is no right or wrong answer, I want to understand.

ANSWER: People drop out of school, because they believe that even if you are well educated you won't get employment, so they rather go out of school. One of the perceptions here in the township is that, even if you go to the university, you are not guaranteed success, getting a degree or diploma does not mean you automatically qualify for employment.

ANSWER: There are many old people (pensioners) who are living with their grandchildren, who (grandchildren) usually take the money from them (old people) for their own. If there could be a place for these old people, so that they can be protected from the financial abuse by the grandchildren, and it's not little grandchildren, it's teenagers upwards. Moreover, if there could be people who will be looking after them, cooking and cleaning for them. And also this money which is meant for the old people becomes household income.

ANSWER: Another problem facing Khayelitsha is teenage pregnancy, and that also affects the old aged. Because they (old age) get to look after the child, sometimes the teenagers apply for the children grant provided by the government and instead of using it for the child, they misuse it for other things. Then the old age has to use his/her pension money to take care of the little children.

Yes, the government has good intentions by providing grant for mothers who cannot afford to look after the children, but now some of the teenagers fall pregnant in order to get the grant. Basically, this grant is misunderstood by teenagers as encouraging teenage pregnancy.

ANSWER: Another problem which we are faced with is the problem of shebeens here in Khayelitsha, people are dying in these shebeens, and you'll find a 13-year-old playing pool in the shebeen. This problem is not affecting Khayelitsha only and other townships as well. Teenagers drink too much and when you ask them what they are doing in a shebeen, they will tell you that they are bored and that they want to have fun because there is nothing to do. If there could be a sport recreation centre which is accessible to everyone, that can be used by everyone, and also motivation to avoid humiliation to those who spend their time playing sport, because people get tired of doing the same thing and not get recognition.

FACILITATOR: When you look at the whole of Cape Town do you feel that Khayelitsha is part of the City of Cape Town?

ANSWER: No, because we are not really included in what's happening around CT. We are used as dumping site. For instance, the machinery to clean the streets, the new ones were in Cape Town and the old ones were dumped in Khayelitsha.

If there is a project we are not formally notified about the reality of the project. Other projects, they get terminated without any notification.

FACILITATOR: Are you aware of the Urban Renewal Project, do you know what it is about?

ANSWER: No.

FACILITATOR: The Urban Renewal Project is about developing the community, for example, the vendors (market place) at the taxi ranks.

ANSWER: Yes, we have seen those, but we were not aware of what was happening.

ANSWER: Things are not happening here in Khayelitsha and the primary reason for that is corruption. For that matter, if people hear that you are from Khayelitsha they freak out.

Both the local and national government is to be blamed for things not going right, moreover, the national government should make sure that promises are kept and strategies are implemented accordingly by being involved at the local government and local development.

The youth of today is very lazy, and this is because there is no progress in whatever is happening. For instance, if there is a job opportunity, for you to get the job, you must have a contact inside and also people hired family members, and in other cases we have to pay out cash to get employed.

B. Informal housing discussion group:

FACILITATOR: We are busy with a project for the City of Cape Town, so we just to find out few things regarding development programme, the first that I want to ask, do you all live in informal houses?

ANSWER: Yes!

FACILITATOR: If you think about yourself and the people around you, older people and young people like yourselves, what are the challenges which you are faced with everyday here in Khayelitsha, what are things that make life difficult for you?

ANSWER: First of all, we have, for instance, ten shacks sharing one toilet and tap, and that makes life difficult. It is even worse in the morning if you have to go to school or work, because at times you have to stand on the queue to get water. Basically, shortage of housing and water is a major problem. The pipes burst all the time, then you get water running on the streets and that makes our streets dirty.

Another problem which we are faced with is transport. If a person is using a train s/he has to be up very early in the morning and walk a long distance to get a taxi to get to the station and that is not safe because you could get mugged. Crime is the big thing, basically because of unemployment. Most people seek other ways to make money. For instance, at the end of the month and weekends the crime rate increases than during the week. And because there are not enough resources then young people get bored then tend to commit crime to keep busy. If we should get volunteers to help the police, maybe the crime rate will decrease.

Another, problem is the library working hours, they are suppose to close at 19H00 but they close earlier than that and that makes life difficult for students who have to travel. The government does not make sure that the work is done properly (service delivery). For instance, you get police officers not attending to cases immediately here in Khayelitsha compared to other townships.

FACILITATOR: You mentioned unemployment, why is it that there is such a high unemployment percentage?

ANSWER: Young people are lazy, they expect to get employment but they are not looking for employment. We should take responsibility and go look for employment. We should also understand that other young people come from advantageous backgrounds and don't really want to go school, and then other people get peer pressure then decide to drop out of school. Young people should also try and get internship and not expect be given job on a platter, young people should also go seek employment from entrepreneurs as well. Young people are so relaxed, some lack motivation and also role models.

FACILITATOR: You mentioned something about motivation, why are young people not motivated? For example, is it because you know that you are not from a nice place or depressed, etc.?

ANSWER: It is because others have it in their minds that they were born in that situation, they will die in that situation. Other young people feel that there is no point of getting education, and when others get tertiary education the uneducated feel threatened and start insulting the educated ones and that causes young people decide otherwise. Moreover education does not guarantee employment.

ANSWER: Going back to unemployment, young people sometimes seek employment, get to an interview but chances are you won't get the job because they already have someone else in irrespective of qualities, the employers are employing their own people, and if you don't have contacts inside, the chances are again you won't get the job. It is difficult work to work on weekends because for some of us we have to do household chores, and it is difficult to get temporary jobs for Saturday. Another thing, when you mention to the employers that you are from Khayelitsha they immediately switch off, because they say they don't trust people from Khayelitsha.

FACILITATOR: Do you feel as part of Cape Town?

ANSWER: Yes, we are aware of other youth projects, but sometimes we don't get informed about the government projects. And, yes we have seen the billboards of Urban Renewal Project and we have seen the vendors and we know that some people get to plant veggies and other things as well. These notifications we get them from the local newsletter like *The Voice* etc.

The government should build a youth centre or recreation centre accessible to everyone. Yes, there is a youth centre around, but it is not accessible to everyone because you have to take a taxi and pay something like R10 return fare. The youth centre should be big enough to accommodate the whole of Khayelitsha, and also the government should build a gym.

Moreover, if there could be 24-hour health service nearby.

FACILITATOR: Are you aware of the Urban Renewal Project, do you know what it is about?

ANSWER: Yes, have seen the billboards. But know nothing more.

Focus group themes: Mitchell's Plain

Venue: Strandfontein Assembly of God Church Hall

Date: 25 March 2006

Target groups:

1. People living in formal housing
2. People living in informal housing

A. Formal housing discussion group:

Question 1:

What would you say is the most common challenges you see in your community?

Answers:

Most of the local people don't know about the programmes. They at least need to be notified either by something like a local newspaper of certain issues that they've got, most of them don't know about the jobseekers centre or how they can get that information to the people. For the school children they also don't know about the sport facilities and stuff there is. They also feel left out at times. Maybe have a centre point where the youth can get their information. And a centre point for the older ones to get information or so, like the elderly. Those two groups struggle the most.

The grandparents are the ones that have to take care of the children because of the parents being forced to work to maintain a proper lifestyle. *As die kinders nie deel neem aan aktiwiteite nie, die drugs, ons het 'n groot geveg om die kinders weg te hou. Van primêre skool af al. Op die oog af lyk dit nie so nie, maar die ouma en die oupa wat by die huis is, is die wat die dinge sien en ek is op die oomblik 'n ouma wat my kleinkinders gaan haal by die skool. Daar is dinge wat jy sien wat jou seermaak en jy voel magteloos want jy weet nie waarheen om te gaan vir hulp nie. Weet nie waar om te gaan om hulp te kry nie – kinders sit ook heeldag by die huis.*

The unemployment issue leads to crime, they will steal to be able to eat and maintain a living. The children will also not just use drugs they will sell drugs and drop out of school. Drop-outs are very high. Basically their role models, for the children in school, are gangsters. They think that is the way of life.

Peer pressure also plays a part. If they don't belong to a group, they are being targeted for other things and then you will rather belong to a gang than be harassed every day.

What I've observed is that many of the schools in M/Plain are not sufficient for our children. The population is too much, so a lot of the children have to go to schools outside of the area, but now with the schools that are outside the area, they have to travel, that is also an expense. So what happens is that they become friends with the taxi drivers and the taxi guard, so they have to socialise with them to get a free ride or to travel for free to Wynberg because you spend

between R10 and R15 a day, for a month. Socialise means, whatever they say you must do, you do, whether it is drinking with them or doing drugs with them. That is where the term comes in 'taxi queen'; it's where they label them. It's not because of any other reason, parents don't have the money or they have money but it's only sufficient for hostel, but not enough for what we want, so by then teaming up with these people, they get clothes for free, they get shoes, they get jewellery, cell phones. What we can't get in the house we get there, but we pay a price for the "free" stuff we get.

Because of the unemployment the people's families are big. They are about 10 or 12 in a household and there's only one or two that are employed, so now you have to find ways and means to earn an income. The easiest way to do it is to sell drugs. Because what happens is like the RDP houses, that are mainly for people that have no income, that was the purpose of the RDP houses, but what happened? I live in an up-market area now, I've got money, so I also fill in for a RDP house and I get that house, but I've got my own house, so I'm well off, now I come and buy that RDP house because I've got money that's why, so I'm in drugs as well. So the person across the road is struggling. They can still stay there, but they give me their house, so their house becomes my house. I buy 5 or 6 houses in that area, so that houses all belong to me. That's what happened in that housing.

People are so desperate for money; they'll do anything just to survive through the day. So if you ask people to sell their house for money they'll do it. They'll come, you are an alcoholic, and they'll say here is R5,000 cash then you will give them your property.

I was sitting in this situation where this happened, this lady she works in Beaufort-Wes so she got a RDP house which people were staying in for 6 years, they rent it from her and they and then they paid her R10,000 for the house because she said they could buy it, they gave her the R10,000 and the documents were signed for the house and then she went and she got another deed of sale and she went to the town city and told them she lost the papers and she got other copies and she went to another part and sold the same house to that people as well and to a third party as well because she just kept copies and sold it like that. Somebody is not doing their jobs. Because the people that own the houses do not live there, they live somewhere else, but then they buy 5 or 6 RDP houses and then they charge you whatever they want to.

This thing is an example of poverty, because people are so desperate for money, that whether it is drugs, alcohol, they are willing to sell their property for R5000.

I just want to say, that with the history and the RDP houses, I don't think it's fair to blame the government for crimes being committed even for unemployment. There are people that matriculated sitting on the street, they say jobs are scarce, jobs are scarce in some areas, but in general a lot of people blame the government for everything and I'm not racist. No matter who is in charge, whether it's white, black or coloured, people they blame the government for

everything. If a crime takes place, they say that it was the government that can't provide us with homes. There are no jobs available and I don't see it's fair to blame the government for everything. I mean there was one stage where I sat at home, I didn't have a job, but even if I have to go work at people's houses or work in their garden, I make an effort to earn an income. I won't break into a house or break into a car to steal someone's radio or whatever the case might be. So I don't think it's fair to blame the government for unemployment or if there's no housing.

I would say even in the house as a family, parents should be the role models for the children. In a lot of houses the parents are not setting an example. The husband is drunk every night, even the mother drinks with the father. The husband and wife drink together, fighting in the household, so the children think: what is happening in this house? I'm going to do my own thing. They make the wrong friends, they break in, they steal, and they rob, so it starts in the house. Although in most cases you can't blame the parents, if the parents are setting an example in the house as a role model, then you can't blame the parents if the children are bad because the parents are also working during the day and don't know what the children are up to. So at least the parents have set the example in the house. Once the child is out of sight you don't know what the child is up to.

Another problem you can say is that parents are too afraid to acknowledge that their children have problems or that the children have issues, they tend to take a blind eye. And where the children see that their parents are like that, that is in the household where the parent is not the role model, for argument sake, and then they would say, my parents are not interested anymore. So I just go ahead with what I do or my parents are not prepared to acknowledge what I do, so I just go right ahead, break in today or I rob that person, I know my parents are going to come bail me out. Parents should take the role as parents and not be the child or be the friend. You can't be your child's friend, you must be the parent to be the role model.

Wat ek ook met jul wil deel is deesdae als is duurder. So die man en die vrou moet werk, daar is geen argumentering daaroor nie, maar daar is ook 'n prys wat hulle betaal. Die kinders is by die huis, bring 'n vriend daar aan en 'n ding lei tot 'n ander ding en 'n ander ding tot 'n ander ding. En wat so moeilik is, is dat die bure langsaan sien die kinders wat nie skool toe gaan nie en ander skool kinders kom daar aan deur die dag en die mense wat laaste weet is die ouers.

En dan 'n ander aspek wat ek wil aanraak is, jy kry enkel ouers. Die man het uitgeloop uit die huis, sy sit met drie kinders. Nou kom daar 'n persoon, wat bv. dwelms verkoop, dan kom hy na die vrou toe, dan gee hy vir die vrou om te stoor, dan betaal hy die rent en die elektrisiteit. Dit het ek al self ondervind. En wat die dwelm persoon dan maak, hy staan by die hek en verkoop die dwelms, nou as die kind uit die skool kom, in die skool klere moet hy dan oorvat, dan is die kind nog nie 18 nie. En dit is die probleme in M/Plain. Ek het al gepraat met mense, as daar iemand kom koop, miskien is dit dwelms, die ma stuur onmiddellik daai kind na die winkel toe vir

bietjie brood. So m.a.w dit word net gedoen om kos te sit op die tafel. Elke tweede straat is 'n dwelmsmokkelary of 'n drankwinkel. Of hy drank of dwelms verkoop dan is dit so en dit is die negatiewe punte oor die sosiale lewe van die mense in M/Plain. En ek het dit al baie teegekrom.

Talking about family structure, in M/Plain you also get this idea that the parents don't want their child to go drink on the street. So they drink with their children and that is basically where it comes in, now they come with the idea, rather let the child be at home and drink than out there where he is with other friends that's going to do it also.

There are a lot of single parents and they've got large families, usually a woman and the man doesn't want to pay child support. Or there is the mother, but they don't know where the father is.

I don't come from a Christian background but I was saved by God's grace. From a Christian perspective, I went back to the Lord and told him I was wrong and now I build my life on the rock. And I want to get back to the part about parents. One time I worked here, was referred from someone in Bellville to come and see someone here. His daughter was caught up in drugs. The girl, 16 year old was admitted, and so I took her to the house and talked to the parents. They wouldn't believe and said things like, "give me a break" and "where do you come from?" and "don't spread rumours". On my way out the father must have heard the argument and called me and asked me what it was all about and I told him. He then said: *"My vrou wil niks weet van die kind nie."* What I want to say is that we must get back to the basics. God gave authority to us, we allow children to do things now. Instead of letting them go outside, we rather let them do it inside. The authority that God gave the parent is given on to the children. They are standing with the authority. They tell mom and dad "I've been in charge." The mothers get sworn at, the fathers get sworn at, because they've lost it. We as parents must come to the point where we take authority back and tell them that we are living in this world as well, we, the experiences we've had and that we know what is out there. We must stop letting our children take charge in our houses. Role models, you know, my kids won't smoke in front of me because I've never done that.

On that point, people speak of old generations, so if I go back I am part of the old generation; I used to stay with my grandmother and she would teach you a certain way. If the neighbours or anyone see you have done anything wrong, they would immediately go and tell that your grandchild was walking there or this or that. And the people who knew your family would reprimand you on the spot. They would take you by the ear and took you home to get a hiding. So there were values and morals set to the youth. And that standard stayed, so now you find with the generation now, what they would tell you are that that people are from the old generation this is the new generation. But with the youth today you find that they can't handle criticism. So they would now go into alcohol or commit suicide because of pressure. They wouldn't know how to handle issues. If the child's says I want this shoes, whether it is R2000,

they would go buy it to the child because the child can't handle criticism. So some parents would say that they would rather allow our children to listen to the music that is "in" now, they can listen to this vulgar music, because that is their style, our style was the old style. We allow them to listen to that music, to wear brand clothes and shoes, its fine. We give them their way, because if we pressure them they are going to turn to alcohol or whatever. That is some of the perceptions now. You can not, if you put your foot down and we show authority, then some of them get rebellious. So the parents say, I don't want my child to be rebellious I would rather just give in to them. That is also a vision for this community, adult education, with the generation gap.

If I think of myself, my son is 7. If I don't allow him to do then his mother would say "why not". The age gap between me and my other sister is ten years, so I was brought up that I get what I want. You people were different, you must go to church, you must wear this clothes, today the children say, we don't want to wear a collar and a tie to church, we want to go in jeans and earrings in but when we were kids we were not allowed earrings in the ears or anything like that because they would tell you, you can go with that clothes when you are finished with school because that was a law because education came first. When your parents were at work you must go work, you must clean the house, you must do your washing, and you had certain chores to do. Chores were a must, but today, you will tell your child to clean the house; the child will tell you how much you are going to give him. If you don't pay them, they won't do it. That is the difference between the generations and also, when children grow up and get married; their parents didn't teach them how cook food, etc. So when they get married they don't know anything and that is where the break up comes and divorce comes in because they were not taught how to handle certain issues. I think that's the biggest problem.

We can still blame the government to a certain extent. There are coloured people that matriculated and did an advance course and then there is a black person with only standard 8, but he gets the job, although the advertisement specified that you must have matric. So the children have no hope, the coloured youth have no hope, they don't even want to go for interviews because they know what the outcome will be because of the previously disadvantage. Affirmative action is bias towards the black people, although it must be black, coloured and Indian. The coloured people are over-qualified, have all the experience and qualification, but not black enough. The system is "twisted".

Question 2:

Would you say you feel part of the greater CPT community?

Answers:

No. Only at the end of the year, the Kaapse Klopse, then everyone joins together. Have nothing on that fights for M/Plain and people that represent M/Plain isn't from the area. There are a lot of things that were promised to M/Plain but were not delivered.

Die skilful mense in M/Plain moet gebruik word. Mense moet bymekaar koop in M/Plain dat die geld hier kan bly. Dit sal ook armoede minder maak.

There must be a body that checks up if things actually happened.

Onwettige immigrante verkoop goed teen onder die winkel se prys en trek almal daarheen. Hulle vat oor.

Coloured people are afraid to speak up, we've been walked over. People in higher places do not recognize us, just if they need votes. No facilities for the youth or elder people. All structures are broken down, because there are no funds. Coloured people will moan and groan, but will never do anything because they still want to have their job tomorrow.

M/Plain is bigger than Bloemfontein and we only have one day hospital. People get there at 04:30 and leave at 15:00 if they are lucky or if the hospital staff decides to close and then they must come tomorrow again. The people in charge aren't qualified, they can't even read sometimes. Only Mondays and Tuesdays are the clinic open for babies. Opens at 06:30, you must be there at 06:00 and the baby must be on your arm. So if your baby gets sick the Wednesday, you must wait till the next Monday before you can get help.

Question 3

Do you know of any programmes currently in your community that address the challenges mentioned in (1) initiated by Government or City of Cape Town?

Answers

Doesn't work – money get stolen. Money disappears on a monthly or weekly basis. Don't see any development. People, who need it, don't get help. Government paying for black children's bus tickets only, while coloured people must pay for themselves.

B. Informal housing discussion group:

Question 1:

What would you say is the most common challenges you see in your community?

Answers:

Werkloosheid. Ons wag al van verlede jaar vir werk wat sou kom, wat nie gekom het nie. Klere werk. Daar is vir ons gesê ons moet wag. Daar is baie mense wat wag vir werk. Ons is nie hooggeleerd nie, ons skarrel. Ons is nie lui vir werk nie, die mense wil werk. Dis seker al 2 jaar wat ons so aangaan.

Mense bedel om net kos op die tafel te sit of mense moet die waentjies ry. Koperdraaitjies, aluminium, yster, koerantpapier, boeke. Dan gee ons dit in, kry bietjie geld net om kos op die tafel te sit. Is nie veel nie, is om 'n brood te koop, sekere plekke se brood kos R2,50 in i.p.v. R5,00.

Daar is mos baie mense wat op 'n vroeër stadium uit die skool is. Vir hulle word daar nooit voorsien nie, maar as jy St. 10 uit is, ja. Daar is 'n probleem by die huis, is nie kos nie, mense gaan werk voor die tyd, sorg dat hulle iets op die tafel kan sit, vir die familie. Daar is nie inkomste vir hulle om in die skool te bly nie.

Daar is miskien net 'n enkel ma, haar inkomste kan nie almal onderhou nie, so die oudste kind gaan dan uit die skool, kry werk sodat hy kan bydrae tot die huis.

FACILITATOR: Mense wat in hokkies bly, is dit net vrouens, mans en vrouens, is daar nie 'n tendens nie?

Nee. mans en vrouens en kinders. Daar kan soms 2 of drie gesinne of 15 mense wat in so hokkie bly. Dan werk daar soms net een of twee en hulle moet die hele huis onderhou.

Dan werk jy en jy kry net nie all pay nie. All pay is mos vir die kinders, jy moet dit gebruik vir die kinders, maar nou gebruik jy dit om "board" te betaal en nou kry jy nie 'n werk nie of jy kry jou werk en dan wil hulle die all pay weg vat, want jy werk mos nou. En die pay is nie genoeg nie, want jy moet werk vir jou kinders vir kos, jy moet werk vir waar jy bly, jy moet betaal daar en die all pay kan mos nie dit als betaal nie, so jy moet mos 'n jobbie vir jou gaan kry.

Al bly jy agter in iemand se jaart, vra hul tot R500 vir rent en dan is dit hulle eie plek. Dis mense wat gewoonlik 'n vertrek agter aan hulle huis het en hulle kan vir jou vra net wat hulle wil. Sê nou maar hulle huis se verband is R1200 'n maand, gaan hulle vir jou R1200 vra, dan betaal jy hulle huis af, maar dit sluit nie elektrisiteit en water in nie. Jy moet jou eie water en eie elektrisiteit aanskaf. Al is dit net 'n kamer en jy maak jou eie kos dan vra hul jou R600 'n kamer en dan is daar nie eers genoeg plek vir almal nie.

Behuising is duur. Soms slaap jou familie ook by jou, soos my kind slaap by my, sy kan nie bekostig om huur te betaal nie en dan somtyds dan slaap sy by my oor. Dis winter en sy het 'n hart probleem en dis koud en jy slaap agter in mense se jaart.

As ons 'n werk kry, dan vat social services jou geld, dan mag jy nie all pay kry daardie maand nie. En jy mag net 'n sekere amount verdien dan kan jy "survive". Jy mag nie meer as R800 'n maand verdien nie. Dan kry ons 'n werk vir 'n maand of twee en dan is social services ook uitgeskakel. En dan is jou kontrak na dit verby dan moet jy weer papers invul vir sosial services. Dan kry ek miskien 'n werkie wat R1000 pay, dan weier social services om te pay omdat jy meer as R800 pay.

So as ek nou 'n werk kry wat meer pay as R800 dan mag ek dit nie vat nie, want dan mag ek nie die kinders se all pay kry aan die einde van die maand nie. Hulle dink jy verdien dan nou 'n inkomste, hulle wil nie ook vir jou geld gee nie. En as ons net moet lewe op daai R180, want daai is net vir die kind en dit koop nie eers alles vir die kind nie. Jy kan dit nie met R180 maak nie.

Facilitator: *Wat kan jy met R180 koop?*

Gaan maak 'n lay-by by Pep en dan het jy nog nie eers sy skoolgoed gekoop nie.

Hulle wil nou die all pay weg vat en dat die kind dit eers kry wanneer hy skool toe gaan in Graad R. Hulle kan nie dit doen nie, daar is kinders wat nie eers melk by ons kan drink nie, wat word van so kind? Die R180 gaan nie genoeg wees nie, want die skoolfonds is R150. En op die dag as jy verjaar as jy 15 word dan kry die kind ook nie meer all pay nie.

Die skoolfonds vermeerder elke jaar. Ons kinders kry elke keer papiere, dan is dit geld vir die en dan vir daai. Ons kinders het nou lists gekry, as jy jou list verloor is dit R30, maar as jy die list terug bring met niks is dit 'n R100 fine. 'n R100! Maar ons almal se kinders het lists. Die ouers se kan nie almal se lists onderhou nie. As daar niks op is nie, kan die kinders dit nie terug vat skool toe nie, anders kry hulle 'n R100 fine. Hulle verkoop dit nie, mense moet opsit, R1 of R2.

Ons kinders kry baie liste. Baie. Dan het jy twee of drie kinders in een skool, hulle kan nie, al drie moet R30 hê voor hulle dit kan terug bring. Die skole vra baie geld. As die ouers nie die skoolfonds kan betaal nie, hoe moet hulle dit betaal?

As jy nie skoolfonds kan betaal nie, bly jou kinders by die huis. Soms is die kinders te bang om skool toe te gaan, want juffrou skel en sê jul moet vir julle ma sê om die geld te stuur, waar kry ons die geld?

As jy nie jou huur kan betaal nie, kan hulle jou nie verwyder van die perseel nie, dit is 'n wet en die mense weet nie daarvan nie. Jy mag nie hulle verwyder van die perseel nie, anders moet jy as huurder vir hulle 'n plekkie kry, soortgelyk aan die gemak sone waar hulle in is.

Al bly jy vir 'n jaar op 'n persoon se perseel en jy kan nie jou huur betaal nie, hulle kan jou nie uitsit nie. Huidiglik is daardie jou tuiste. As jy vir twee maande kan betaal ne, die derde maand kan jy nie betaal nie, kan hulle niks maak nie. So jy kan een maand betaal, twee maande skip en weer een maand betaal en dan is jy veilig. Maar jy kan nie oor jou 3 maande gaan nie.

Facilitator: *As julle siek is wat doen julle?*

Gaan na die fire brigade, hulle vat jou na die ambulance en dan vat hulle jou hospitaal toe. Daar is nie phones nie, so ons gaan na die fire brigade. Ander van ons gaan daghospitaal toe en sit daar tot môre toe, as jy vanoggend gaan, gaan jy eers vanaand huis toe. En jy kan nie twee by die hekkie in nie, die man moet buite staan. As mens se bors toe slaan, dan kan jy fire brigade toe gaan, daar is oxygen en hulle help jou. En hulle is ook nie ver van ons af nie.

Matrikulante sit by die huis, wil nie werk nie, raak lui en wil nie werk soek nie. Weet watter antwoord hulle gaan kry – 85% African.

Question 2:

Would you say you feel part of the greater CPT community?

Answers:

Ons kry niks nie. Ons voel ons is uitgesluit. Khayelitsha kry alles reg. Dis naby hier, almal van ons hou van sport, maar ons gaan nie deel wees daarvan nie. Daar was gesê dat ons en Khayelitsha 50/50 moet gaan met die sportsentrum. My verstaan van 'n sportsentrum is dat almal in die gemeenskappe en die kinders wat dit wil gebruik vir skool aktiwiteite en enige ander aktiwiteite. Ons het 'n sportsentrum in M/Plain, maar ek lees in die koerant, as ek lees in "What's on" dan hoor jy net van vergaderings in die sportsentrum. En as daar sport gehou word dan hoor mens nooit daarvan nie. Maar al wat ons hoor is vergaderings wat daar gehou word. Nou hoekom nog 'n sentrum soos dit as dit weer nie gebruik gaan word nie.

Ons netbal bestaan al 4 of 5 jaar, ons het altyd hier club gespeel, maar ons kan nie, dis ver vir ons om te loop. En dan moet ons op daai veld speel wat nie eers 'n toilet het nie, ons in vroumense. Daarom speel ons nie eers meer netbal die jaar nie. Dis koud en ons is vroumense en dis bossies en die mansmense kyk as jy pee in die veld. Daar is nie een toilet op daai veld nie.

Dinge gebeur rondom M/Plain nie binne in dit nie, voel uitgesluit van die res van Kaapstad. Dinge gebeur in Khayelitsha nie in M/Plain nie.

Daar is geen vervoer na die sportsentrum en as daar is kos dit geld.

Khayelitsha het hulle eie teachers college en golfbaan.

Question 3

Do you know of any programmes currently in your community that address the challenges mentioned in (1) initiated by Government or City of Cape Town?

Answers

Weet net dit het met die government te doen, want die vrou vir wie ek gewerk het het daarvan gepraat.

Res weet glad nie.

Appendix B: Mitchell's Plain questionnaire

Appendix C: Khayelitsha questionnaire

Appendix D: Project Proposal