

International Labour Organisation
InFocus Programme on Socio-Economic Security

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for Socio-Economics

SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE'S SECURITY PROJECT

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Date: 24 January 2003

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**STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
WORK IN PROGRESS**

Introduction

In a mid-year population estimate, South Africa had a total of 40 364 people. Of these, according to Stats SA, Labour Force Survey, September 2001, there is an unemployment rate of 29.5%. The percentage breakdown, according to gender, is 33.3% females as opposed to 26.1% males. These rates are according to the strict definition of employment¹. If one counts those disillusioned job seekers who have not actively sought work, then the unemployment rate is higher. The historical divide between the haves and the have nots and the gender and racial skews so evident during the apartheid regime, is nowhere more apparent than in these unemployment figures where the unemployment rate, despite affirmative action and a radical transformation in the work policies of the nation, shows that almost four in every ten economically active African women are unemployed as opposed to every twenty economically active white men.

Well-being depends on income-generating activities but these are not, in themselves, enough to create a secure and viable life for the household. The InFocus Programme on Security covers those aspects of a decent job that ensure that there is work security – that a person who does have a job is secure and protected in the work environment and has a quality of working life where rights to skills and training, medical insurance, the right to a contract, rights to protected work and secure work are considered as basic to the well-being of the worker as basic human rights are now considered for every citizen. Therefore, having a job does not in itself lead to a secure household.

Of course, for those who do not have a decent job at all, there are a host of risks that make a household vulnerable. These range from basic securities like provision of clothes, food and nutrition to education, skills acquisition, safety and health conditions for members of the household. The People's Security Project examined the vulnerability and risk in the working environment as well as the everyday life and basic security of the individual.

The ability of the poor to survive is dependent on a number of events and safety nets that the poor household might have. This report shows that the most vulnerable are likely to be vulnerable in all aspects of their lives and that the rural poor are the most vulnerable. The most commonly used measures for poverty are those set by the UNDP. This Human Development Index (HDI) as a composite measure of poverty embraces life expectancy, income, education, access to clean drinking water and voice. The International Labour Organisation's contribution is its expert scrutiny of workplace securities and its underpinning of what makes for a decent job. A large part of this survey questionnaire examines decent work.

¹ According to Stats SA definition: did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, did not want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview and have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

The first part of the questionnaire collects data on household security based on observations by the interviewer. These observations help determine how clean the environment is, and whether the households have space, ventilation, access to toilets and so forth. The second section of the questionnaire collects data on basic security of a citizen. It covers aspects of security such as health and safety, duration of stay, discrimination, how safe the area is where a citizen lives as well as touching on issues of migration.

But the strength of the People's Security Project is that it scrutinises all aspects of security relating to everyday life both in the workplace as well as outside of it. It thus provides an extremely rich dataset. This broad focus of the survey determines both the strength and the weakness of the project. For although robust, the instrument is cumbersome, and it is difficult for the interviewer to navigate through the questionnaire. Respondent and interviewer fatigue therefore impacts on the data. Due to the sensitivity of certain questions, the willingness and ability of the respondent to provide reliable or valid data must be noted. There is therefore a tendency for the respondent to revert to problems that come with a survey of this nature: in particular, problems of recency and primacy, interviewer/respondent fatigue, and satisficing (Krosnick 2000) were experienced. Furthermore, because the survey was run as a cross-country initiative of the In Focus Programme, it was necessary to include questions that had been asked in similar People's Security Surveys elsewhere. These were not always appropriate for the South African context. There is certainly room for improvement and it is strongly recommended that a follow-up survey, building on lessons learnt, be conducted. Despite these shortcomings, the People's Security Project provides an exciting dataset where the security of the ordinary South African is mapped both in the workplace as well as in everyday life. This attention to both workplace and basic security provides this important dataset and contributes to the knowledge of conditions of the poor or not so poor six years after the transition from apartheid to democracy.

Background

The People's Security Project was run in seventeen countries². The questionnaire provides information on three sites (two urban and one rural) as well as on several interrelated, though not necessarily dependent aspects of people's security. This means that a number of independent studies are possible, either comparing basic security across area, or examining in depth aspects of job security within a particular area and so forth. Not only is some interesting cross-country analysis possible³ but within the questionnaire, each section can be analysed and has the potential to provide a standalone analytic paper. There is scope too for analysis across area and province. This report provides a broad brushstroke of specific securities and portrays the landscape of vulnerability in the three selected sites. The report examines seven of the nine sections in the three geographical locations.

The South African People's Security Project was undertaken in November 2001, by the Research Institute for Socio-Economics (RISE), a division of Research Surveys, based in Cape Town, South Africa. Fieldwork took place between 15 November and 6 December 2001.

The KwaZulu-Natal Province (KzN) and the Western Cape Province were selected as a convenience. Within the South African context, KzN comprises 20.7% of the total population (8.4 million⁴) of South Africa and the Western Cape, 9.7% (3.9 million). The majority of the population in both provinces, in line with the national population, are African. The largest percentage of the Indian population is in KzN. The Western Cape is predominantly urban (88.9%) whilst KzN is predominantly rural (56.9%). The presentation of race is as per the Stats SA classification, which is African, Coloured, Indian and White.

Outline

The report follows the structure of the questionnaire (Table 1) which is divided into nine sections. It deals only with Sections A, B, C, G, H and I, J. The two sections excluded deal with security specifically in the workplace.

² Hungary, Ukraine, Tanzania, Brazil, Chile, India, Pakistan

³ Despite the obvious pitfalls of cross-country comparisons, there is also the problem that the questionnaire was not standardised across countries. The structure of the questionnaire is the same and certain questions can be compared. Although there is the trade-off that question order changes and that meanings or responses must therefore be taken with caution when extracted from one questionnaire to another and one country to another.

⁴ Stats SA: 2002 (census findings 2001)

Table 1: Structure of questionnaire

A	Household Roster
B	Basic Security
C	Labour Market Security
D	Employment Security
E	Job Security
F	Skill Security
G	Work Security
H	Income Security
I	Representation Security
J	Social Justice

Although the rural sample is small in comparison and is by no means representative of rural KzN or the Western Cape, it reflects the significant poverty bias evident, where the rural poor remain amongst the poorest of the poor South Africans.

Questionnaire and sample

The pure random sample was drawn following the Census Data, adjusted according to Research Surveys' statistics department. The unit of analysis is the household. A single respondent was selected per household. Although the first level of stratification was drawn on race and dwelling⁵, within a predominant racial suburb, individual households that were selected might not be part of that race⁶. If, however, a household was chosen, or a respondent within a household, that was not of the same predominant race of the strata, the respondent was not replaced. This would allow for the mixed suburb representation that is common in South Africa today.

⁵ The selection of household by dwelling ensures that there is not an over-sample of formal households in the black suburbs and that informal settlements are adequately sampled. Black townships are not homogenous on dwelling.

⁶ The first step in the sample was the selection of two metropolitan areas: Cape Town and Durban. For each metro area, there was a division into suburbs. The larger the suburb, the greater the probability of selection of its points. Each starting point which is randomly selected, is a starting point of a random walk, which leads to the random selection of four dwellings per each randomly selected starting point. As the profile of poverty varies according to province and certainly across metro and rural areas, a rural area was necessary. The rural area of Matatiele was selected. The choice of Matatiele was purely convenience as a deep rural and poor part of KzN. Access into the area was easier having partners who had already established relationships with key informants in the area⁶.

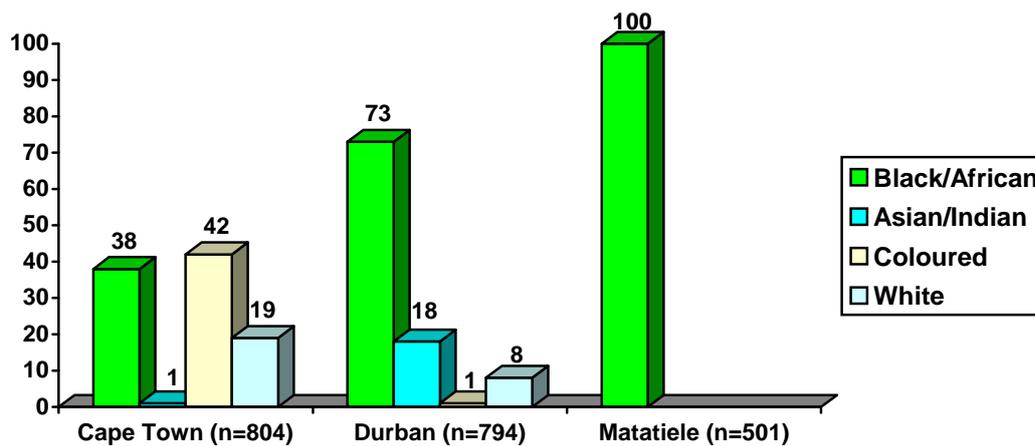
The first task of the interviewer, once inside the household, was to note the birthday dates of all the eligible people in the dwelling. A random selection of respondents following the birthday rule, that is the closest birthday to the interview date, was made. If the household had ten people, the random selection of a second respondent was made. No respondent replacement was accepted. The birthday rule allows for a sample that reflects the population characteristics in terms of demographics. A quota on gender was not imposed as it would be expected, according to our national census, to fall roughly along the lines of the 52% female and 48% male split.

There was an interview/respondent match on language and gender. KzN was predominantly IsiZulu and the Western Cape was predominantly IsiXhosa.

Eligible respondents were between the ages of 15 and 64 years.

A. Background Characteristics and Household Roster

Two thousand and ninety-nine respondents were interviewed in two provinces of South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape. The Western Cape ranks as one of the wealthiest nine provinces in South Africa (GDP) whilst KwaZulu-Natal ranks among the poorest. The Human Development Index breaks the provinces down as follows: KzN, 0.66 and the Western Cape, 0.75. The Eastern Cape is 0.63 and the Northern Province, 0.63. KzN, together with Mpumalanga, scores fourth lowest and the Western Cape is the second highest province. Real GDP per capita is 4.56 for KzN and 9.38 for the Western Cape, ranking in a similar order. However, life expectancy in KzN is the lowest in the country at 52.9 and the Western Cape is highest at 60.8. A sobering point is that South Africa has the lowest life expectancy when ranked with nine developing countries with a probability of only 24.4% of those at birth not surviving to an age of 40.



Of the total respondents (2099), 1386 (66%) were from black households, 149 (7%) were from Indian households, 225 (11%) were from white households and 339 (16%) were from coloured households.

Most of the black households were located in Durban (the KwaZulu-Natal metropole), with 577 respondents (41.6%), followed by Matatiele where there were 501 black households. The Western Cape metropolitan city of Cape Town had 308 (22%) of the total black households.

Following South African demographics, almost all Indian respondents (142) were located in Durban while more whites (156) were interviewed in Cape Town than in Durban where there were 69.

The sample shows a gender skew which does not correspond to the national norm. Some explanations for this bias could be:

- That the interviewing schedule, despite the obligatory three visits per household rule, found female respondents⁷.
- That the potential male respondent was absent. Certainly, this accounts for the gender bias in the KwaZulu-Natal rural (Matatiele) area.
- That the birthday rule was not strictly observed.

Demographics

The average age in Cape Town, across race, is 36 years.

The black respondents were mainly Xhosa-speaking in the Western Cape (43%), Zulu-speaking in KwaZulu-Natal (42%), with a small proportion speaking South Sotho (12%). The majority of white respondents were English-speaking (62.2%) while 37.8% were Afrikaans-speaking. Of the coloured respondents, mainly located in the Western Cape, 57.8% were Afrikaans-speaking while 42.2% were English-speaking.

The adult literacy rate in KzN is 89% and in the Western Cape, 95%⁸.

TO REWORK EDUCATION Section

Irrespective of area and race, of the total number of respondents (2099) there were 1802 respondents (85.8%) educated at a primary to secondary school level. 685 (38%) were living in Cape Town, 678 (37.6%) were living in Durban and 439 (24.4%) were living in Matatiele.

In Cape Town, (299 respondents (43.6% of 685)) have completed Grade 8 to Grade 10, while the second highest proportion have completed matric - 193 (28.2% of 685).

In Durban, (269 respondents (39.7% of 678)) have completed Grade 8 to Grade 10, while the second highest proportion have again completed matric - 200 respondents (29.5% of 678).

The education level for Cape Town and Durban is very even.⁹

The education level in Matatiele is quite low. 199 (45.3% of 439), have Grade 8 to Grade 10, while the second highest proportion have between Grade 4 and Grade 6 (81 respondents (18.5% of 439)) and the third highest proportion have matric - 53 respondents (12% of 439).

⁷ No quota on gender was imposed although, of course, the birthday rule should have resulted in a representative sample.

⁸ StatsSA: 2002

⁹ For each area, the median value for education level corresponds to Grade 9 or Standard 7 (two years of secondary schooling).

Irrespective of ethnic group, 90 respondents have no formal education - 16 (17.8%) in Cape Town, 36 (40%) in Durban and 38 (42.2%) in Matatiele.

Forty respondents have completed university - 25 (62.5% of 40) in Cape Town, followed by 14 respondents (35% of 40) in Durban and one respondent (2.5% of 40) in Matatiele.

Marital status

Of the 1386 black respondents in the survey, the highest proportion are single, broken down per area as follows: 24.9% in Durban, 17.1% in Matatiele and 13.4% in Cape Town. Of those who are married, 11.1% live in Matatiele, 8.4% live in Durban and 5.3% live in Cape Town. The next highest category consists of those who are living together: Durban 4.4%, Matatiele 2.6% and Cape Town 1.2%.

If one looks at marital status per race group, we find that of the 149 Indian respondents, the highest proportion (41.6%) are married and living in Durban. This is followed by 39.6% of single people. There is a higher proportion of people who are widowed (6.7%), compared with those who are divorced (3.4%) or separated (3.4%).

Most of the coloured community live in Cape Town (333 respondents (98.2% of 339)), and of these, the majority are married (44.5% of 339), with 38.4% (of 339) single. A significant proportion of coloured people are divorced (7.7% of 339).

With regard to the 225 white respondents, the majority are married (37.3% in Cape Town and 14.2% in Durban). The next highest category is single respondents (21.3% in Cape Town and 8.9% in Durban). A significant proportion of white respondents in Cape Town (8.4%) are widowed compared to Durban (2.7%).

Living conditions¹⁰

In the Cape Town and Durban metropolitan areas, there was a small proportion of the population that had dwellings surrounded by human and/or animal waste. In Matatiele on the other hand, as many as 28.7% of the dwellings were surrounded by human and/or animal waste. In the metropolitan areas, a few dwellings are surrounded by piles of trash. In Matatiele, although trash is less of a problem, 7.6% of the dwellings are surrounded by human or animal waste.

Stagnant water is a problem for 13 out of the 804 respondents from Cape Town and for 22 out of the 794 respondents in the Durban metropolitan area. In Matatiele, once again, the incidence is higher with 8.8% of homes having stagnant water.

The incidence of living near or above a stable or other animal enclosure is, as would be expected, higher in Matatiele than in the urban areas: 29.7% of the total population live near or above a stable or animal enclosure.

¹⁰ Interview observations

The incidence of dwellings that have satisfactory ventilation is quite low in the Matatiele area, with 19.2% having only satisfactory ventilation¹¹.

Dwellings that have clean and well-maintained yards are more plentiful in the Cape Town area; 74.5% of the total dwellings are reported to have clean and well-maintained yards as opposed to 57.3% in the Durban metropolitan area and 40.9% in Matatiele.

In Matatiele, 51.1% of households have a kitchen outside of the dwelling. In the Durban metropolitan area, 4.7% have kitchens outside. Piles of Rubbish: Cape Town. Photo Kosta Mathey

In Cape Town, the incidence of dwellings that have the same room for both cooking and sleeping is fairly low (8.2%). In Durban, the incidence is quite high (25.8%). In Matatiele, surprisingly, the incidences reported are lower than in Durban (22%).

In Cape Town, 16.9% of dwellings have toilets outside the dwelling, while in Durban 40.3% and in Matatiele as many as 81.2% have toilet facilities outside of the dwellings.

The highest proportion of respondents living in one-room dwellings is in Durban (9.1%), followed by Cape Town (4.2%) and then Matatiele (3.8%). The majority of black respondents across the three areas live in dwellings with an average of five to six rooms. The white respondents in Cape Town are better off as far as number of rooms is concerned than those in Durban with as many as 26% having eight rooms or more and 25% having as many as six to seven rooms.

To rework flooring next paragraph

Material for the flooring in Matatiele is of poor quality with as many as 18.8% of respondents having dirt/mud or dung flooring compared to Durban (8.4%) and Cape Town (1%). A large number of respondents have tiles or ceramic floors: Asians/Indians in Durban (43.6%) in Cape Town, 41% to Durban where there are about 20%.

The outer walls of dwellings in Durban are mainly cement or prefabricated with only a small proportion of Africans having cardboard (9%). In Matatiele, 21.4% have prefabricated or cement walls, 0.2% have plywood/wood walls and only 0.07% have cardboard walls.

Roof quality varies per area. In the African community, we find that the highest proportion of respondents in Durban (18%) have asbestos roofing, followed by Cape Town (10%) and Matatiele (1.5%). Corrugated iron roofing is used in Matatiele (15.1%), Durban (10%) and Cape Town (7.8%).

Broken down by race, the roofing is as follows: the most common roofing material used by the Asian/Indian group, roof tiles/shingles (45%) followed by asbestos (40.9%) and concrete

¹¹ One assumes that the rest, a high percentage of the total population, have insufficient ventilation.

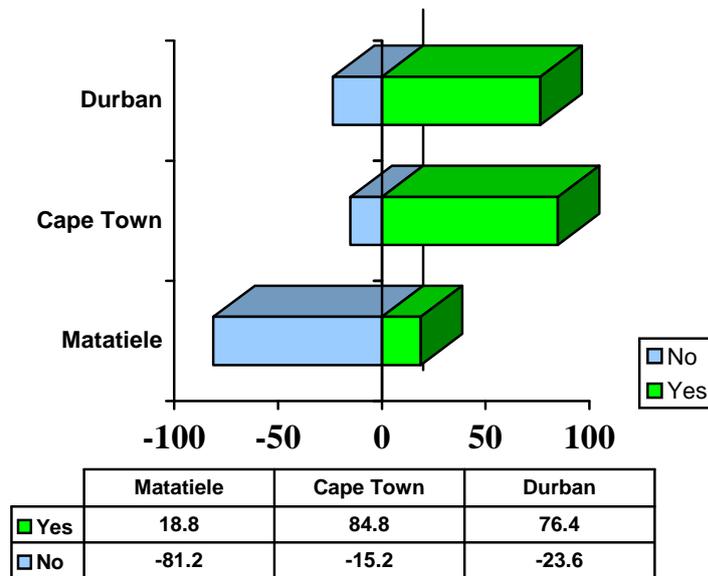
roofing (8.1%). The most common roofing material used by the coloured community is roof tiles/shingles (59%) followed by asbestos (32.5%). Amongst Whites in Cape Town and Durban 56% and 29.8% respectively have roof tiles/shingles.

Access to services

In the Cape Town metropole, 93.9% have electricity while in the Durban metropolitan area, 82.6% have electricity, but in Matatiele, only 18.7% of the population have access to electricity¹². By racial group, 1386 African respondents (across the three provinces) have electricity. This is only just over half (57.4%) of the African respondents. Practically all the Asian/Indian and coloured respondents have electricity (96.5%). All whites have electricity. The following graph illustrates the skew in electrification showing the frequency as well as the urban/rural bias amongst the African segment of consumers of electricity.

¹² There is a very small incidence of access to gas in Matatiele (only 4.8%) so the energy is coming neither from gas nor from electricity.

Graph 1. Incidence of African respondents having electricity connected to their households by living area



The above interviewer observations confirm that living conditions are harsher in rural Matatiele. There is a high percentage of households without toilet facilities inside. Mud is the most common flooring, and there is waste and stagnant water around the homes. Living standards are lowest in rural Matatiele.. The graph showing distribution of electricity across race shows Africans are severely disadvantaged.

B. Employment Status and Basic Security

This paper looks at the overall employment status of the respondents.

Employment status is notably skewed between the two metropolitan areas and the one selected rural area.

SEE LABOUR MARKET SECTION C AND CORRELATE. PROBABLY MOVE THIS DOWN TO THE INTRODUCTION OF SECTION C

The majority of respondents in the Cape Town area, who have been unemployed (531) during the past month, have received money from family (45.3%). A large majority reported “doing nothing” as a source of income while not working.

In Durban, of the total (514) who did not work in the last month, most received money from family (52.07%) and again a large number reported “doing nothing” (34.72%). In Matatiele there was a lower percentage reporting that they received money from family (39.46%) and once again, a large proportion reported that they did nothing (47.59%). The response categories “made things to sell”, “begged for food or money” or “looked after children” yielded very few responses.

Total income related to food, clothing and basic healthcare

There are 254 female respondents who say that the monthly total household income is more than sufficient for food although 83 of these respondents do not know how much the household income is. Some have an income of zero rand while others an income of R50 to R250.

Adequate social and economic security together constitute the basis of any good society. Without basic security one cannot envisage a country successfully restructuring. Or imagine that it can create the conditions for the general growth of decent work among its population? What constitutes basic security?

The ILO's view is that basic security requires that everybody in society can meet their basic subsistence needs, and that there should be policies and institutions to reduce the insecurities of the least well-off and most insecure groups in society. (Standing, G, Zsoldos, L: 2001: *Coping with Insecurity: The Ukrainian People's Security Survey*. Geneva.

Five hundred and fifty-eight female respondents say that the monthly total household income is about adequate for food, although here again there are 189 who do not know how much the income is whilst some report particularly low incomes, ranging from zero to R250 per month.

Four hundred and thirty-one female respondents say that the monthly total household income is insufficient for food although here we have some (six) with an average income of R7500 or R4250 (seven).

One hundred and fifty-five male respondents say that the household income is more than sufficient for food, 431 say that it is about adequate and 270 male respondents say that the total income is insufficient for food.

Broken down by race, it is clear that the African respondents are the most vulnerable in terms of food security. Eleven percent have sufficient food, 47% have an income that is about adequate but 42% respondents have a total income insufficient for food.

Amongst the Asian/Indian population, 36% have an income that is more than sufficient for food, while 46% have an income that is about sufficient and 18% have an income that is insufficient.

The breakdown of coloured respondents is as follows: 20% report a total income that is more than sufficient, 56% have an income that is about sufficient and 24% have an insufficient income for food.

The trend is reversed for white respondents where 60% have an income that is more than sufficient for food, 36% have an income that is about adequate and only 4% say that their income is insufficient.

In this section, as we look at food scarcity or poverty, we examine the vulnerability of a household in function of its ability to provide food for itself. We define as poor here someone who does not have enough household income to ensure food security. In this case, inadequate income for food would define the household as poor and about adequate would be defined as vulnerable in this dimension (Clark 2002).

Someone is definitely poor in some specific dimension if she falls at or below the lowest admissible minimal critical level in that dimension. To be core poor, she has to be definitely poor in a core dimension. If she falls at or above the highest admissible critical level in the relevant dimension, she is definitely not poor, or non-poor in that dimension. If she is neither definitely poor nor non-poor in some dimension, she is vulnerable in that dimension. (Clark P2: 2002-3)

We looked at whether employment gave more food security to poor households but we found that of the 51 respondents, who do receive food from their employer, only 17 of these qualify as poor and have responded that their income is insufficient for food. The remaining respondents have surprisingly high incomes and receiving food from their employer probably comes with the job rather than being a transfer as compensation for poor status of the household.

Those who are already poor, tend to be more vulnerable as they support other poor households. This was evident from the data where 181 respondents regularly supply financial or other assistance to other households. Only 31 of these are in an income category that gives good food security. Forty-six of these have insufficient food for their own households. There are 284 who occasionally provide financial or other assistance to other households. Eighty-seven of these households have insufficient food themselves and would be defined according to Clark and Moziffar therefore, as core poor. The highest reported incidence is in

Durban amongst Africans, followed by Matatiele. One hundred and thirty-six of these 284 respondents who occasionally supply food have only "about adequate" food for themselves.

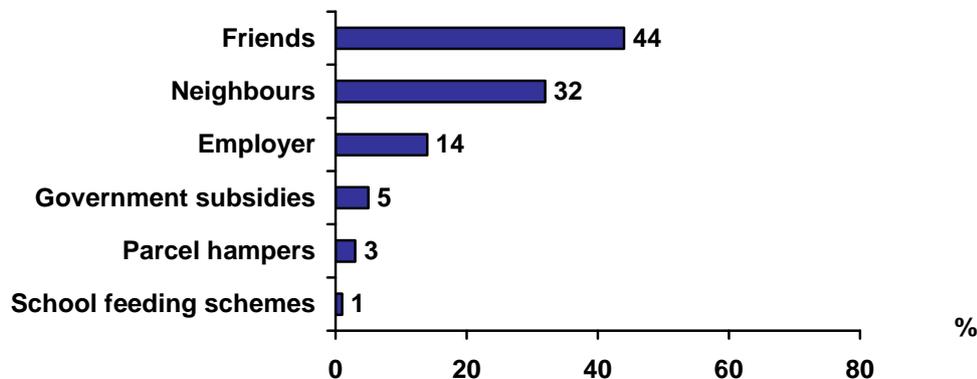
There is a substantial section of respondents who are core poor in relation to food while others are vulnerable. Of the 284 respondents therefore supplying food to other households, 136 of these are vulnerable and 87 are core poor.

The reverse is also true, that is 377 of the sampled households (18% of sample) obtain food from a source outside of their own household (18% of the sampled population).

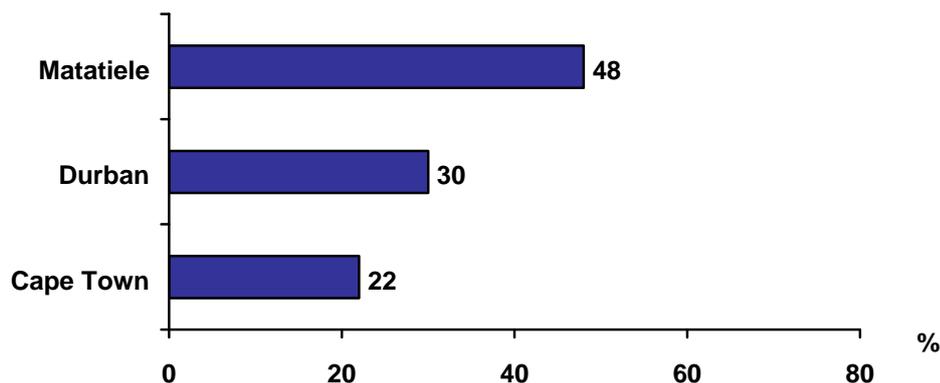
An interesting pattern emerges as we analyse the incidence of food being received from different sources. The main source of receiving food is from friends (44%) across all living areas. This is evenly distributed in Cape Town and Durban with a smaller incidence in Matatiele. The second source mentioned is getting food from neighbours (32%). 48% of those receiving food from neighbours are to be found in Matatiele (see graph overleaf). The employer represents the third most important source of providing food (14%). The majority of people receiving food from employers are in Durban (55%), followed by Matatiele (26%).

The state itself is not making any significant contribution towards the poor or vulnerable households as far as food security is concerned, as only 5% of poor households get food from government subsidies. Safety nets for poor households are woven from civil society – neighbourhood support systems. The manifestation of these safety nets is fairly evenly spread across the three geographical areas. Clark and Moziffar ranked the essentials of life in three impoverished communities in South Africa. Food was ranked as the second essential of life with housing or shelter the first.

Incidence of household getting food from other sources across all of these living areas



Incidence of household getting food from neighbours per area



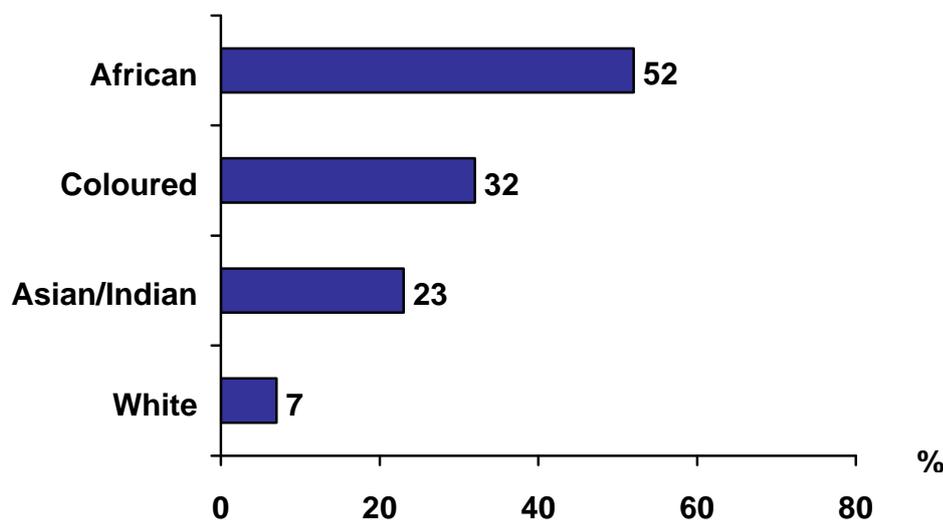
Clothes were ranked high in the essentials of life according to a pro-poor survey conducted in three South African communities using the capabilities approach of Sen and Nussbaum¹³. The fact that there is not enough income for sufficient clothing is indicative of a poor community. Here again, the racial and geographical dimension of poverty in South Africa is evident.

Only a small amount of African respondents report that clothing is more than sufficient (8%), about 40% say it is about sufficient but the just over half report that clothing is insufficient (52%). The Asian/Indian population breakdown is as follows: 36% more than sufficient, 41% about sufficient and 23% insufficient. The coloured respondent distribution shows that 17% say clothing is more than sufficient, 51% say that it is about sufficient, and 32% say that it is

¹³ Once again refer to Clark 2001

insufficient. Amongst the white sample, 47% say that clothing is sufficient, 46% say it is about sufficient and only 7% say that it is insufficient.

Insufficiency of clothing by race



The HDI includes access to basic health care as the democratic right of a citizen¹⁴.

And yet, a large number of respondents report that healthcare is insufficient. Two hundred and four female respondents say that the monthly household income¹⁵ is more than sufficient for healthcare, 559 say that it is about adequate but 480 say it is insufficient. Once again, the racial and geographical dimension is obvious with rural Africans being amongst the poorest in this regard and whites being the best off.

Nine percent of the African population report that they have a sufficient income for healthcare, whilst 44% have an income that is about adequate, and 47% have an insufficient income for healthcare.

Thirty-three percent of Asians/Indians have a more than sufficient income for healthcare, whilst 42% have an income that is about sufficient and 25% have an insufficient income for healthcare.

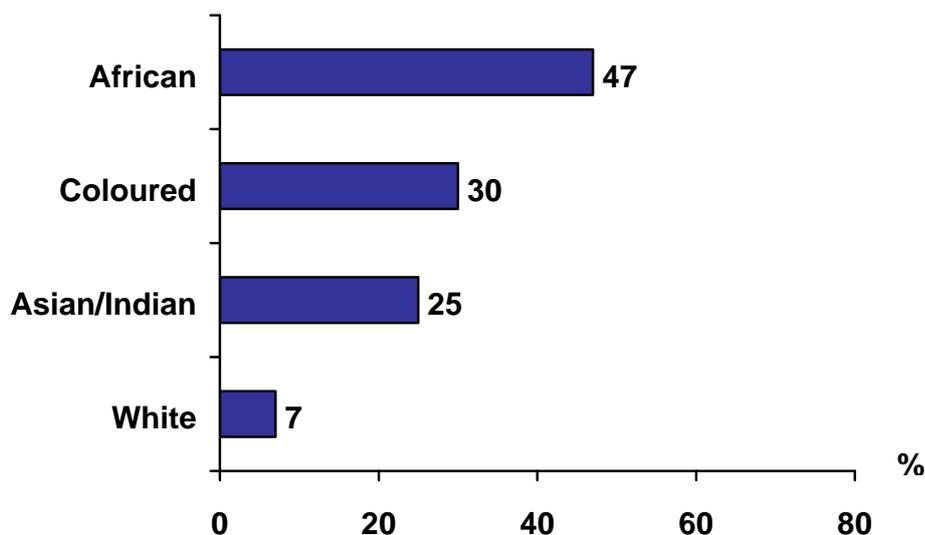
Amongst the coloured population, 16% have a total income which is more than sufficient for healthcare, 54% have an income that is about sufficient and 30% report an insufficient income for healthcare.

¹⁴ In Clark's research, healthcare ranks only eighth in importance as an essential of life.

¹⁵ Again there seems to be some fairly incoherent data here. Some reporting of sufficient income for healthcare (as for food and clothing) is in households where there is an income of zero or as low as R50 – R250. There is on the other hand the anomaly of reported insufficiency in households with a comparatively high income.

Forty-seven percent of white respondents have a more than sufficient income for healthcare, 46% have an income that is about sufficient and 7% have an insufficient income for healthcare.

Racial breakdown of insufficiency of total income of the household for healthcare



Ownership of land

As we would expect, the majority of respondents who own land are in Matatiele. The incidence of owning land in the Cape Town metropole or in Durban is low. The size of land is mainly between one and two hectares (41%). A small percentage own land which is the size of a garden (19%). A very small proportion (6%) own more than five hectares of land.

The responses puzzled us and seemingly contradict some other research findings in similar rural areas in KwaZulu-Natal. In our concern, we sent back a team to verify the data. This team confirmed the findings. Some of the reasons given for not cultivating the land were “we didn’t have enough money for seeds”, “there are too many stones in the fields”, and “we cultivated last year but we didn’t cultivate this year”.

Incidence of size of land in accordance with those people who own land and for each living area

NB: Figures represent number of respondents

Cape Town

Durban

Matatiele

■ Garden yard (half a hectare)	■ Less than 1 hectare
■ 1 - 2 hectares	■ More than 2 but less than 5 hectares
■ More than 5 hectares	

Existence and type of crisis in the last three years which affected the household income

There are 683 respondents who have suffered a crisis in the last three years, distributed per area as follows: 41.1% in Durban (281), 34.4% in Cape Town (235) and 24.5% in Matatiele (167). In all three geographical areas, the main crises have been the death of a wage-earning member of a household or death of another member of the family and loss of work. Proportionally, loss in Matatiele is particularly high.

In Durban (281 people who have suffered a crisis), the three main crises are:

- Death of wage-earning member = 30 people (10.7%)
- Death of another member of the family (not wage-earning) = 91 people (32.4%)
- Loss of job/employment = 46 people (16.4%)

In Cape Town (235 people who have suffered a crisis), the three main crises are:

- Death of wage-earning member = 16 people (6.8%)
- Death of another member of the family (not wage-earning) = 40 people (17%)
- Loss of job/employment = 75 people (31.9%)

In Matatiele (167 people who have suffered a crisis), the three main crises are:

- Death of wage-earning member = 29 people (17.4%)
- Death of another member of the family (not wage-earning) = 64 people (38.3%)
- Loss of job/employment = 15 people (9%)

Crisis linked with food insecurity

We have noted that food security is a core essential in life and that those who do not have food security are poor or vulnerable. It is pertinent here to note that of the vulnerable households, a large percentage have suffered a crisis in the last three years. Eighty-nine respondents who have more than sufficient income for food have had a crisis in the last three years and this crisis is unlikely to impact on the food security for the household. However, 302 of the respondents who have suffered a crisis have just about adequate income for food and 292 have insufficient income for food¹⁶.

¹⁶ Given the importance of food security in the household, we would suggest further probing into the household situation to understand what a respondent considers adequate food supply for the household. It is possible that in poor households, there might be a meal on the table but the nutritional intake for the household members might be inadequate. This information is particularly important when looking at households with children. The relationship between education and food intake of children has been shown and ineffective learning is directly related to under-nourishment and hunger. With the overwhelming health insecurity, particularly in the rural areas, food intake becomes critical as a means to combat vulnerability to diseases – particularly those that affect the immune system such as HIV/AIDS. Under-nourishment could be measured either by inclusion of a question on consumption or expenditure or a combination of both.

Crisis linked with outstanding debt

Of the 683 respondents who have had a crisis in the last three years, 289 have outstanding debt. Forty-five percent of these 289 respondents live in Cape Town – the mostly coloured. The nature of this crisis is the loss of one's job. Death of a household member is mentioned as the second highest cause for a crisis – and is highest amongst Africans. Nine respondents report that the birth of a child is a crisis.

Still looking at the link between outstanding debt and a crisis situation, in Durban there are 40 African respondents who have experienced a death in the household, either of the wage-earning member or another household member, and who have outstanding debt. Twenty-three African respondents in Durban have experienced job loss and have outstanding debt. This of course makes a vulnerable household or core poor household, even more vulnerable.

Preference of organisation or support system to approach in case of personal financial difficulty

Of the total African respondents irrespective of living area (1386), 33% would not approach anyone. Twenty-five percent would approach friends or neighbours, 15% would approach a bank and 8% do not know whom they would approach.

Amongst the Asian/Indian respondents irrespective of living area (149), 25% would not approach anybody, 23% would approach a bank and 21% do not know whom they would approach. Fifteen percent would approach neighbours.

Amongst the total coloured respondents (339), 24% would not approach anybody, whilst 22% would approach a bank, 19% would approach friends or neighbours and only 7% would approach an employer.

Of the total white respondents (225), 55% would approach a bank, 20% would go to no one, 9% do not know whom to approach and 6% would approach friends or neighbours.

Two behaviour patterns in relation to financial crises are worth noting. Whites were the only group who would approach banks before any other organisation. Africans' first choice is to go to neighbours for support. The incidence in all racial groups of approaching pawn shops, religious organisations, trade unions or money lenders, is not worth noting, except possibly amongst the Africans where 7% of the population (93 people out of the 1386) would approach moneylenders or a stokvel.

Access to schools or healthcare facilities¹⁷

In Matatiele, 49% of the 501 respondents live more than 5km away from the next available healthcare facility and 52% live more than 5km from the nearest school. This is followed by the Durban metropolitan area, where 38% of the 794 respondents live more than 5km away from the next available healthcare centre and a similar 37% in the case of schools. In Cape Town, of the 804 respondents, 13% live more than 5km from the next available healthcare centre and 12% live more than 5km away from the nearest school. The Matatiele respondents are the most disadvantaged in this regard. The Cape Town metropolitan area fares better than the Durban metropolitan area.

Most of those who have any medical aid work for money but in this category there are in fact only 35% who have medical aid. Only 23% of those who are retired have medical aid. Of those who are unemployed, only 4% have any medical aid or insurance.

Crime and violence

Crime is high in this country. We know that there are also many incidences of violence. The question posed was: "In the past 12 months, were you personally ever the victim of any kind of violence, such as robbery, physical attack etc.?"

It is surprising that there is such a low incidence of respondents reporting that they have been a victim of any crime at all - only 102 male respondents (12% of the sample) and 103 females (8%) across all three locations. Africans report the highest incidence of crime.

There are several different ways of explaining the low reporting. The first relates to the order effect apparent in the questionnaire design. The question comes after questions on financial well-being or security. It is the first of a series of questions about crime. Possibly more reliable or better reporting would be registered if this question had come at the end of the Section on Crime (that is after question B29). The ordering of the questions does have an important impact on the ability or the willingness of the respondent to give accurate responses.

¹⁷ This is low confidence data. The conceptualising of distance in terms of kilometres is unlikely to give accurate responses in many of the reported cases

However, it is also possible that these low figures reflect the nature of crime in South Africa. Where the nature of the incident is sensitive (rape, incest of family or community violence), a standardised questionnaire would provide low confidence data and under-reporting on violence of this kind. In the absence of a rapport being established between interviewer and respondent, the respondent is likely to want to keep this experience private and would prefer, therefore, to say no, to what seems to be rather an inappropriate context to report on something so personal.

Another possibility is that, in a country where the crime rates are so high and crime is a way of life, a small incidence of violence, such as a knife to one's throat, might not seem significant enough to report. Next to murder or rape, it becomes fairly insignificant within the community context.

Matatiele shows a quite low incidence of criminal activities compared to the metropole areas of the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (see Tables 43 – 48). This 20% of the total rural population reporting a high incidence of burglary and car theft, is fairly high for a rural area, although not as high as the two metropole areas (almost 50% for Durban).

The incidence of feeling safe on the street or at home is low, that is, many of the respondents, as shown in a following subsection, report feeling insecure both at home and on the streets at night¹⁸. This corresponds with the incidence of violence reflected.

Per living area, we find that in Matatiele the criminal activity is lower than the two metro areas:

- Burglary and car theft is the highest incidence noted (12.3%) followed by violence or assault (8.8%), rape (6.8%), dealing with drugs (5.5%) and prostitution (1.1%).

Durban is the metropolitan area where in general, we find the highest incidence of the different activities:

- Mainly prostitution (60.7%), rape (53.4%), burglary including car theft (48%) and dealing in drugs (46.8%).

In Cape Town, the most serious criminal activities are:

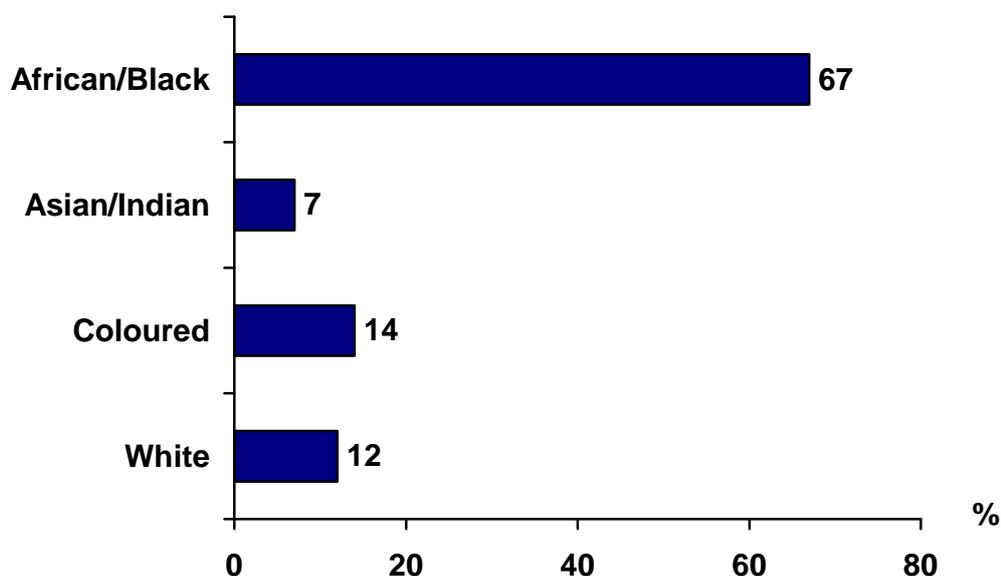
- Illegal alcohol dealing (54.6%), violence or assault (53.5%) and dealing in drugs (47.7%).

¹⁸ Safety on the streets is discussed in a following subsection

Further reflection on crime

A high percentage of respondents (1535) were screened in the first question (B26) where they responded that there was a large extent or some extent of burglary including car theft. Of this sample, 50.5% (775 respondents) asserted there had been a big increase in criminal activity, such as burglary and car theft, during the past five years (Table 49).

The highest percentage is among the Africans/blacks (66.7%), followed by coloureds (14.2%), whites (12%) and Asians/Indians (7.1%).



In the case of drug dealing, 664 respondents reported a high incidence of drug dealing in their area (Question B26) (Table 50).

Dealing in illegal alcohol is also perceived as constituting a threat in their area by 461 respondents (Table 51). According to 683 respondents, rape is also considered a threat in their neighbourhood (33%) (refer to Table 52).

Six hundred and eighty-three respondents, irrespective of race, said that rape constituted a serious threat to the community. The highest incidence is among African respondents (82%) followed by coloureds (12%), whites (4%) and Asians/Indians (2%).

Of the 1081 respondents, 662 (61%) said that violence or assault constituted a serious threat to the neighbourhood (refer to Table 53). The highest proportion of this 662 consists of African respondents (69%), followed by coloureds (17%), Asians/Indians (8%) and whites (6%) (Table 53).

Issues of safety

This section explored perceptions of safety in the streets during the day and during the night as well as safety in the home.

About 32% of female African respondents and 26% of male respondents feel unsafe in the streets during the day. Amongst the Asian/Indian population, there is a noticeable difference between gender with 36% of females feeling unsafe compared with 19% of males.

The gender difference is less marked amongst the coloured population where 23% of females feel unsafe as opposed to 20% of males. Amongst the white community, the gender balance is similar with regard to safety - about 13% of both males and females feel unsafe on the streets during the day. The lower response of the whites is also a reflection of the spatial disparity of security and material well-being in the white suburbs.

Amongst the African community, concerning safety at home, 54% of male respondents feel safe compared with 51% of females, while 18% of females feel unsafe at home and 16% of male respondents feel unsafe at home. Amongst the Asian/Indian community, there are about 50% (equally distributed between the genders) who feel safe and 17% who feel unsafe at home. Very few whites feel unsafe at home (about 4%)¹⁹. Amongst the coloured community, the majority feel safe at home - 70% of males and 67% of females. A fairly low percentage of females report that they are unsafe at home, but this is higher than their male counterparts (12% of females and 6% of males).

A high proportion of both female and male respondents, equally spread amongst race, feel unsafe on the streets at night. Of the 1243 female respondents, irrespective of race, 800 (64.4%) said that they felt unsafe. Of the 856 male respondents, 514 (60%), again irrespective of race, said that they felt unsafe in the street during the night (Table 56.)

Borrowing money

In Matatiele, there is a higher incidence of people borrowing money (30.3%) than in Cape Town and Durban – both equal (26%). In the metropolitan areas of Durban and Cape Town, those borrowing money are working for a wage (33% and 36% respectively). In Matatiele those who are borrowing money are unemployed but looking for work (30%).

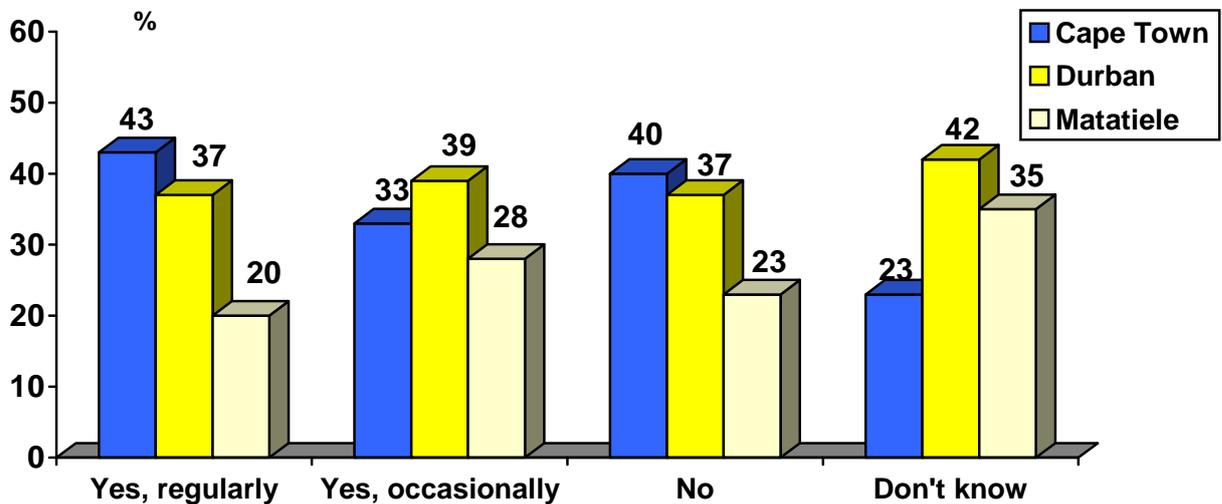
¹⁹ This is not surprising because in wealthier areas high security prevails, including high fencing, private security companies and sophisticated alarm systems.

Provision of assistance to other households

Of the 2099 respondents, only 181 (9%) assist other households regularly. Two hundred and eighty-four (14%) assist occasionally.

Of the small percentage who do assist regularly, 43% are in Cape Town, followed by Durban (37%) and Matatiele (20%). Of those who assist occasionally, 39% are in Durban, followed by Cape Town (33%) and Matatiele (28%).

Incidence of households providing financial or other assistance to other households by area



C. Labour Market Security

In this Labour Market Security Section of the report, we will elaborate on some of the findings reported in the Employment Status and Basic Security Section of the report, which linked employment status as a main activity in the Household Roster to the employment status question in this section. We look at the significance of the broad and strict definition of unemployment and how the total universe of economically active participants changes according to this definition and how it impacts on the employment and unemployment status of citizens.

TO CHECK EMPLOYMENT Make sure this correlates throughout the report and with figures. FIGURES STILL UNSTABLE HERE!

OVERALL EMPLOYMENT STATUS: CAPE TOWN (Table 2)

Not economically active	301
Economically active	503
Wage employment	257
Unemployed, searching for work	201
Unemployed, not searching for work	41
Other	4
TOTAL	804

There is a 48% unemployment rate (broad definition) and the other definition is strictly 40% of unemployed people.

OVERALL EMPLOYMENT STATUS: DURBAN (Table 3)

Not economically active	245
Economically active	549
Wage employment	274
Unemployed, searching for work	237
Unemployed, not searching for work	28
Other	10
TOTAL	794

There is a 43% unemployment rate (strict definition) using the economically active population, and using the total population, a 30% unemployment rate. Looking at the broad definition divided into the economically active population, we have 48% and looking at the broad definition divided into the total population, we have a 33% unemployment rate.

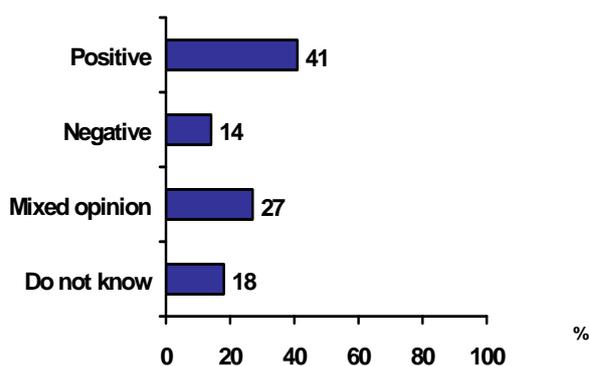
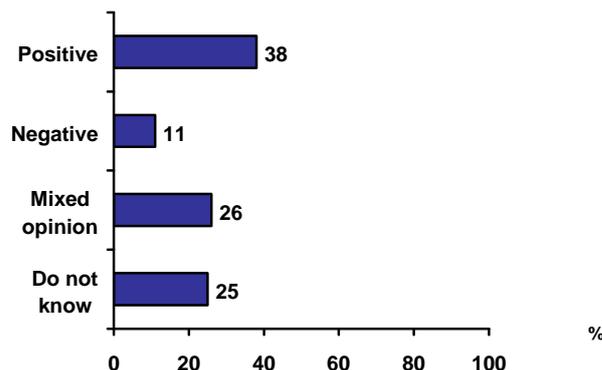
OVERALL EMPLOYMENT STATUS: MATATIELE (Table 7)

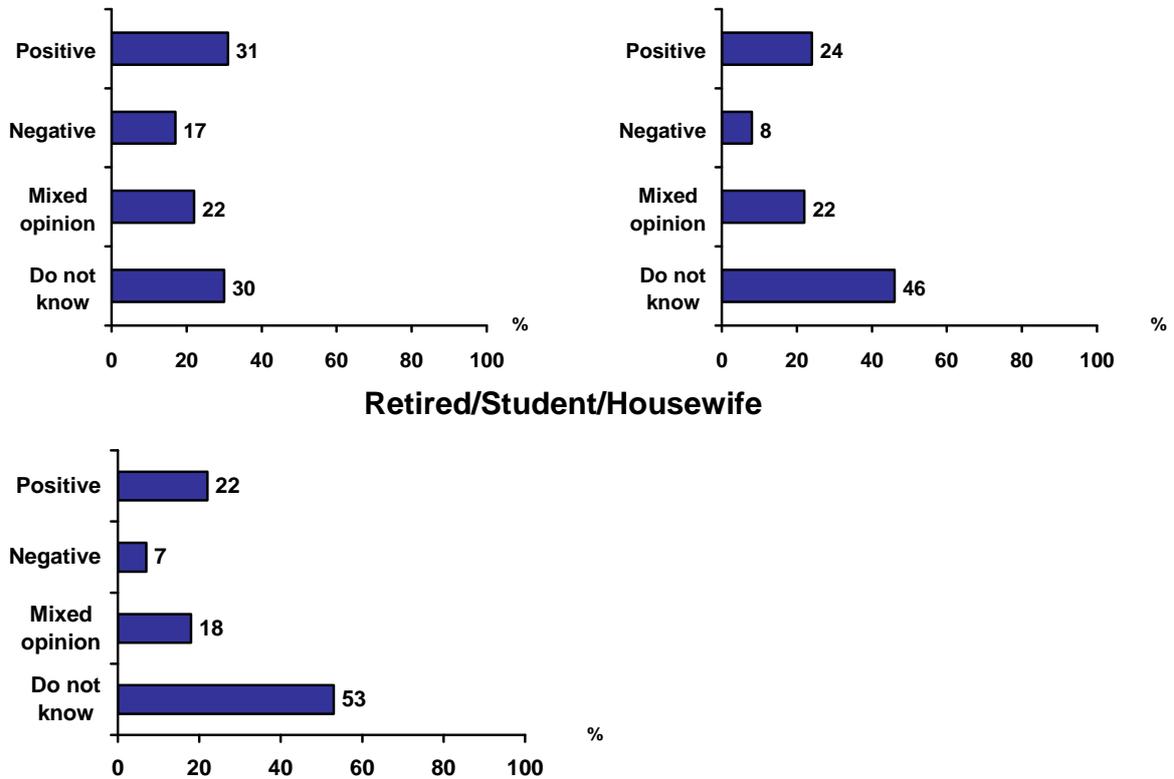
Not economically active	178
Economically active	323

Wage employment	67
Unemployed, searching for work	209
Unemployed, not searching for work	29
Other	18
TOTAL	501

The unemployment rate (strict) is 42% of the total population. With regard to the economically active population, the unemployment rate is as high as 65%. Looking at the broad definition, it is 48% of the total population and 74% of the economically active population.

Only 30 respondents out of the total 2099 stated that they had a second job. This is a very insignificant percentage - 1.5% of the population. Of the working population (634 respondents), 4.7% have second jobs.

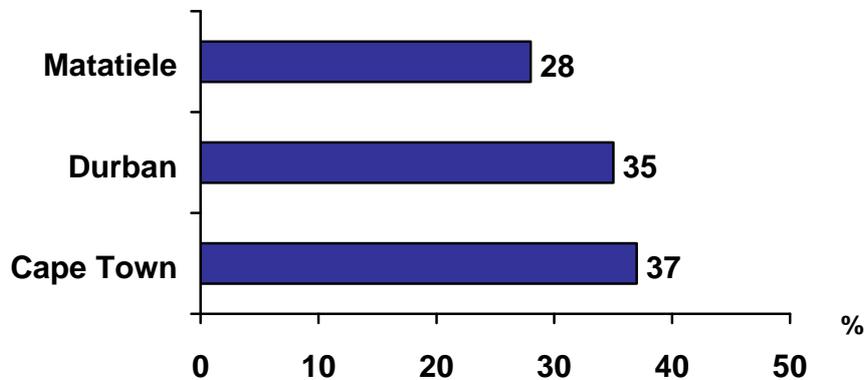
**Worked for wages for an employer
in regular employment full-time****Worked on own account for income****Worked for wages for an employer
in regular employment part-time****Did not work**



Job-seeking activities

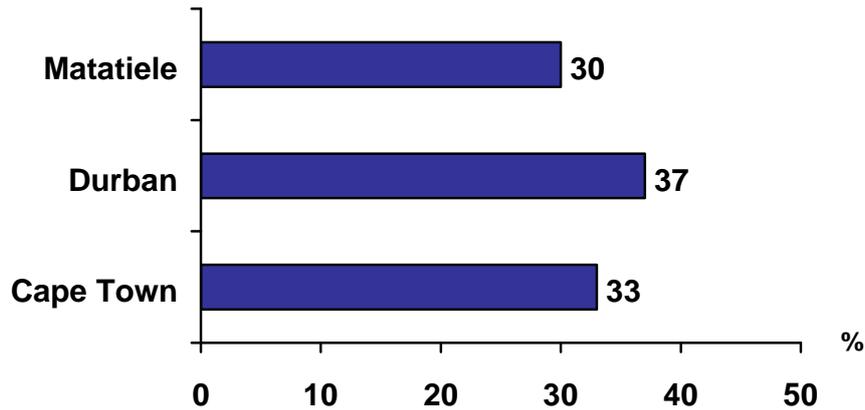
Job-seeking activities showed that of the total amount of unemployed people looking for work (647 respondents), only 30.2% look for work in the area where they are living.

Unemployed and looking for work in the area where they are living (n=195)



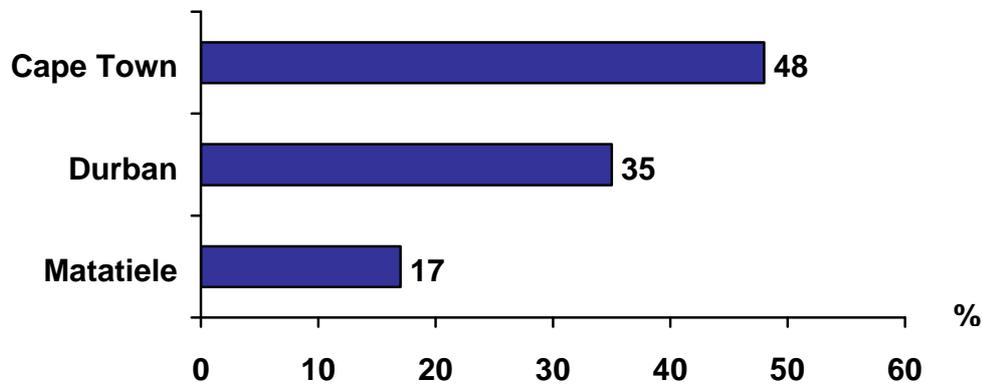
The total unemployed people looking for work (32.1% or 208) went to look for work outside the area they were living in (insignificant variation across area).

Unemployed and looking for work outside their living area (n=208)



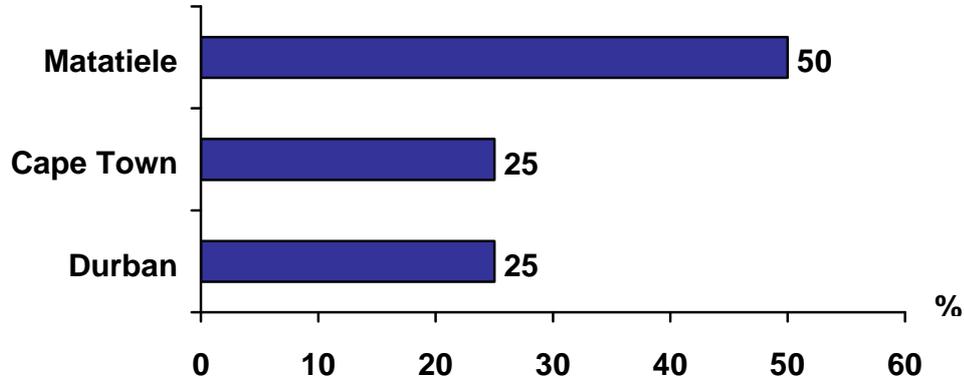
Only 7.1% (46 respondents) went to the Department of Labour to look for work.

Unemployed who went to the Department of Labour to look for work (n=46)



The results indicate that 27.1% (175) of the unemployed did nothing at all. The graph shows that about twice as many of the unemployed do nothing in Matatiele compared to the Cape Town and Durban metropolitan areas.

Unemployed who do nothing at all (n=175)



Issues of discrimination

Of 2099 respondents, the highest incidence of discrimination is still reported to be discrimination against racial groups and against workers with HIV/AIDS (23.9% and 23.7% respectively). This is followed by discrimination against workers from foreign countries (20.9%) and workers with disabilities (15.4). Workers who are from other parts of South Africa are also discriminated against (12.1%). Gender and religious discrimination was less marked (8.3% and 4.9% respectively). This discrimination is reported as medium rather than strong discrimination. In fact, 56.6% say that there is no discrimination at all against religious groups and 46.9% say there is no discrimination at all against women (Tables 66-72).

The issue of discrimination against religious groups is highest in Matatiele.

G. Work Security

Part of a decent job, is of course, the right to a workplace free from harassment and abuse – a safe working environment. Section G asked questions concerning safety and security in the workplace and there were some disturbing patterns that emerged. Of those South Africans who are working for wages, 13.6% of males have been subjected to verbal harassment and 26% of males have been subjected to pressure by management. Amongst the self-employed, once again the male respondents have experienced harassment by gangsters and theft/crime, physical harassment by police and violence.

Of the 599 working for regular wages and on their account, there are only 51 people who work with dangerous chemicals and 86 who work with dangerous machinery in their main work. The majority of those working with dangerous machinery are in Durban (50 people out of the 86). Ninety people work with excessive heat or cold in their main work and again, again most are in Durban. Ninety-three people work with excessive noise or vibration in their main work – again, 55 out of this group are to be found in Durban. Seventy-six work in risky and exposed work sites in their main work.

There are 105 respondents who work in a family business and on their own. Of these, there were those who had to make payments to smooth over their business; a small percentage (around 1%) had to make payments to gangsters or government officials but as many as 6% had to make payments to police.

These 105 were asked what problems hindered their business. A range of problems were noted. These are listed in the table below:

Nature of problem	Severe Problem*	Minor Problem
Access to credit	13	11
Government regulations	11	9
Lack of skills or training to do the job adequately	10	8
Marketing difficulties	14	10
Obtaining raw materials	14	6
Payments to officials	6	6
Prices of raw material gone up too much	24	11
Shortage of skilled labour	11	9
Theft/crime	19	11
Too many competitors	17	20
Uncertain profits	21	18
Violence	16	11
Wage costs	11	11

* % of 105 respondents

H. Income Security

Main income earned

The mean distribution in Cape Town for those who are earning an income is R1993 with the median value of the distribution being R1170. In Matatiele, the median is R80 and the mean of the distribution is R432, a general low net income.

The remainder of this section deals with social security assistance provided by the government. This differs from social security insurance or occupational insurance which is made up of a multiplicity of private occupational schemes.

The state old age pension is given to female persons of 60 years and older and to males who are 65 years and older, provided that these people satisfy the means test which establishes that the person eligible for state-funded assistance must belong to a household where the monthly household income is below the exclusion threshold of R800 in urban areas and R1100 in rural areas and in informal settlements (van der Berg: 2002).

Theoretically, there should be no coverage reported for males in the sample as the respondent age criteria was set between 15 and 64 years²⁰. Amongst African/black women, there are 53 respondents who say that they receive an old age pension but of these, only 32 are in fact eligible for this benefit in terms of age and household income means-test application. Eighteen respondents in fact report receiving an old age pension despite the fact that their household income does not fit the means test. This begs the question how efficient the distribution system is and how effectively the means test can be applied. It is also difficult to see whether a household's income changes over time. Of course, it is highly likely that perceptions of entitlement do not correspond to actual delivery and receipt of this grant.

Amongst the Asian/Indian segment, there are four respondents eligible for the pension but again, of these, only one qualifies in terms of household income. This problem also arises amongst the coloured segment where of the 15 who answered that they were eligible, only two actually receive the pension. Amongst the white respondents, of the six entitled to the old age pension (in their opinion), only one fulfils the criteria of the means test.

²⁰ 28 male respondents between the ages of 15 and 19 reported that they were entitled to old age pensions. This is obviously raw data that must be cleaned and not included. However, when looking at the household income that is above the set means test, the question must be asked whether citizens are aware of the criteria for entitlement to an old age pension or whether their expectations of security in their old age have been skewed.

Only 114 respondents (5.4% of 2099, full sample) were entitled to a state old age pension in the past month while of 1681 respondents 80.1% (of the total universe) were not entitled. Of those who are entitled to this benefit, the highest percentage are African/black (70.2%) while 18.4% are coloured, 5.3% are Asian/Indian and 6.1% are white. In each ethnic group, the most have received this benefit. All the Asian/Indian respondents have received this benefit.

Child support grant

A primary care-giver of children who are six years and younger is eligible to receive the child support grant of R110 per month. This, like the state old age pension, is a state-funded social assistance grant (van der Berg). Again, the prime care-giver qualifies for this grant determined by a means test of household income.

The questionnaire was not designed to capture the relationship of all household members to the head of the household who was the prime respondent. It is therefore not possible to check whether those who responded that they were eligible were in fact the primary care-givers of the children. The questionnaire in future must be constructed carefully to ensure that the relationship between the respondent and the children is clear. We are able to verify, however, whether the care-giver qualifies for a child support grant in terms of the household income means test. There are 60 Africans/blacks, two Asians/Indians and five coloureds (and zero whites) who are entitled to the child support grant.

Of the 18 respondents reporting entitlement in Cape Town, in fact only six people satisfy the means test. Four of the five who have applied are receiving it, despite the fact that in terms of the household income criterion, they do not qualify. Again, the question is, is this data invalid or is there some problem in applying the means test for the care-giver? Of the two Asians/Indians (urban area), again one receives the grant but the person's household income is higher than R800. Of the five coloured respondents in Cape Town, amongst the coloured community, no one satisfies the means test; nonetheless, three have received this grant and one man has received this grant.

Of the three in Durban, all satisfy the means test although only one out of the three receives the grant that has been applied for. In Matatiele, there are no respondents who are entitled, have applied or receive child support grants.

Again, although the units of analysis are small, we must ask ourselves why there are respondents receiving grants.

Disability grant

This grant is a state-funded social assistance of R570 and could be given to anybody who is injured or ill and is between the age of 18 and 60 for women, and 65 for men. The primary care-giver of severely disabled people younger than 18 years can be awarded a care-dependency grant of R570, also dependent on a means test (van der Berg). Once again, there are criteria for qualification. The person must not be covered by COIDA or UIF and must have a household income of no more than R800 in the urban areas and R1100 in the rural areas. Of the 2053 respondents eligible for the disability grant, 30 comply with all the conditions required.

The racial distribution for eligibility for the disability grant is as follows: African/black (25), coloured (2) and Asian/Indian (3). Fifteen of the 30 have received the benefit. Two did not apply although they were entitled. Twelve Africans who reported being eligible for the disability grant, in fact, did not qualify according to the household income means test. Nevertheless, nine out of these 12 are receiving it (one did not apply). Of the three Asians/Indians, all three do not qualify, again according to the means test, but two of them are receiving this grant.

Medical aid, UIF and pension

Only 169 respondents (8% of 2099, full sample) have had deductions for medical aid in the last month. Of these, 38% are African/black (out of 169), followed by coloureds (27.4% of 169), whites (23.2% of 169) and Asians/Indians (11.9% of 169).

Only 298 respondents (14.2% of 2099, full sample) have had deductions for UIF in the last month. 42% of these are African/black (out of 298), followed by coloureds (29.5% of 298), whites (17.8% of 298) and Asians/Indians (10.4% of 298).

Similarly, only 253 respondents (12% of 2099, full sample) have had deductions for their pension in the last month. The 46% are African/black (out of 253), followed by coloureds (24.9% of 253), whites (18.2% of 253) and Asians/Indians (11.1% of 253).

Benefits

Of the total number of people who are employed (634 respondents), 419 (66.1% of 634) are not entitled to disability benefits. Only 117 respondents (18.5% of 634) are entitled to a disability benefit. Of these, only a few (9.4% of 117) have received the benefit. A high proportion of those entitled to the benefit (63.3% of 117) have not received it and quite a high proportion as well, (27.4% of 117) have not applied for it.

Five hundred and nineteen respondents (81.9% of the 634 who are employed) are not entitled to free or subsidised food at work. Only 40 respondents (6.3% of 634) are entitled to this benefit and of these, the 76% (of 40), have received the benefit while a few (7.5% of 40) have not received it and quite a high proportion (15% of 40) have not applied for it.

Five hundred and thirty-two respondents (83.9% of 634) are not entitled to free or subsidised transport to and from work. Only 29 respondents (4.6% of 634) are entitled to this benefit. Of these, 69% (of 29) have received the benefit. Quite a high number of those entitled to the benefit (27.6% of 29) have not received it and only one respondent did not apply for this benefit.

Three hundred and five people (48.1% of 634) are not entitled to the benefit of paid holidays. Only 267 respondents (42.1% of 634) are entitled to the benefit. Of the 267, 69% have received the benefit while some (14.6% of 267) have not received it and some (16.5% of 267) have not applied for it.

Three hundred and forty-seven (54.7% of 634) are not entitled to the benefit of paid maternity leave. Only 130 respondents (20.5% of 634) are entitled to this benefit. In this particular case, we have to point out that of the 130 people, 104 respondents are female (80%) and 26 respondents are male (20%). In both cases, mostly the respondents have not received the benefit, while 26% of females as well as males have received this benefit. A much higher proportion of females than males have not applied for this benefit.

Four hundred and seven people (64.2% of 634) are not entitled to the benefit of paid medical care. Only 155 respondents (24.5% of 634) are entitled to this benefit. 60% (of 155) have received the benefit. A relatively high proportion of those who are entitled to the benefit (20.6% of 155) have not received it. In addition, quite a high proportion (19.4% of 155) have not applied for this benefit.

Four hundred and two respondents (63.4% of 634) are not entitled to the benefit of paid medical leave. Only 232 (36.6% of 634) are entitled to this benefit. Of 232 respondents, 55% have received the benefit. A relatively high proportion (25% of 232) have not received it and a high proportion (20.3% of 232) have not applied for it.

Of the 634 employed respondents, 402 (63.4% of 634) are not entitled to the benefit of a pension. Only 232 respondents (36.6% of 634) are entitled to this benefit and of these, the . Of 232 respondents, 46% have not received it. Quite a high proportion (26.7% of 232) have received it and a high proportion (27.2% of 232) have not applied for it.

Three hundred and seventy-four people (59.4% of 634) are not entitled to the benefit of redundancy payments. Only 130 respondents (20.5% of 634) are entitled to this benefit. 62% of 130 have not received it, while 12.3% (of 130) have received it and 25.4% (of 130) have not applied for it.

Four hundred and eighty-five people (76.5% of 634) are not entitled to the benefit of scholarships for children. Only 36 respondents (5.7% of 634) are entitled to this benefit. Of these, the Of the 36 respondents, 75% have not received it while 16.7% (of 36) have received it and 8.3% (of 36) have not applied for it.

Grants and pensions

Only seven respondents (0.33% of 2099, full sample) were entitled to a war veteran's pension in the past month while the majority of 1763 respondents (84% of 2099) were not entitled. Of the seven people who are entitled to this benefit, five are African/black, one is coloured and one is white. There are no observations for the Asian/Indian group. Everybody who was entitled to this benefit has received it.

Public works scheme

The analysis is based on a weight frequency for the full sample of 2099 respondents. Of the number of people who are aware of the government's public works scheme by area, 7% of coloureds, 29% of blacks and 15% of whites in Cape Town are aware of the scheme. In the Durban metropolitan area, there is higher awareness amongst blacks with 73% being aware of the scheme, while 10% of Asians/Indians and 10% of whites are aware. Ten percent of respondents in Matatiele are aware of the public works scheme.

Of the 249 Africans/blacks, only 44 (17.7% of 249) have applied to work on this scheme. Of these, only five respondents (11.4% of 44) worked on this scheme last year and only two people are working on this scheme at present. None of the 14 Asians/Indians have applied to work on this scheme. Only one of the 23 coloured respondents (4.3% of 23) applied and is still working on this scheme at present. Of the 30 whites, only one respondent (3.3% of 23) applied. He worked on this scheme last year. At present, there are no white people working on this scheme.

Poverty alleviation programme

Again, the analysis is based on a weight frequency for the full sample of 2099 respondents. One hundred and forty-five Africans/blacks (6.9%), 16 Asians/Indians (0.76%), 25 coloureds (1.19%) and 51 whites (2.4%) are aware of the government's poverty alleviation programme.

Of the 145 Africans/blacks, only eight (5.5% of 145) have applied for support from this programme. Of these, only one respondent (12.5% of 8) received support from this programme in the past year. This person is still receiving support at present. Of the 16 Asians/Indians and 25 coloureds, no one has applied for support from this programme. Of the 51 whites, only two (3.9% of 51) have applied for support from this programme. None of them has received any support.

TUPS (Training for the unemployed scheme)

The analysis is also based on a weight frequency for the full sample of 2099 respondents. Of all the people who are aware of the government's training for the unemployed scheme, 177 are African/black (8.4.9%), 18 are Asian/Indian (0.86%), 69 are coloured (3.3%) and 59 are white (2.8%)

Of the 177 Africans/blacks, only 21 (11.9% of 177) have applied for training through this scheme. Of these, only five respondents (23.8% of 21) received training last year and only three people are at present receiving training. Of the 18 Asians/Indians, only one person (5.6% of 18) has applied for training through this scheme. This person was being trained last year, but at present there is no one receiving training in this ethnic group. Of the 69 coloured respondents, only one (1.5% of 69) has applied for training. He has not received any. None of the 59 whites applied for training.

Preference for wage employment or working for self

Of all the respondents who work for wages, their preference is wage employment. Of those who work for themselves, given a choice, they would still prefer to work for themselves. When asked what type of work they preferred, all those who are unemployed, if given a choice, would prefer to work for wages rather than for themselves (48% for wages as opposed to 22% for themselves). (Refer to Table 57.)

Social cohesion

Respondents were asked what main source of support they would look to, other than relatives, if they lost their jobs. The results show here that civil society has a high reliance on government authorities to assist in the case of loss of earnings from a member of the household. This is slightly higher in the rural area than in the Cape or Durban metro areas of the survey. The implications of loss of earnings of an adult member and loss of income through injury and illness vary and these variations are pertinent. The conclusion is that in the case of injury or illness, a person is less likely to rely on neighbours or friends or other household members but more on oneself. Reliance and expectations of assistance from government authorities remain exactly the same in both cases. There is also concern that such a high percentage would not know what to do in hypothetical, but very likely case scenarios – as high as 13% in the Cape Town metro area, 20% in the Durban metro area and 17% in Matatiele in the case of illness or injury.

In the case of an adult who earns money in a household and who loses his/her job/business, we find that the willingness of respondents to approach a source of support other than relatives, varies considerably depending on the ethnic group to which the respondent belongs.

235 African respondents (11.2% of 2099) would approach friends and neighbours. Most of the Asians/Indians (30 respondents (1.4% of 2099)) would approach government authorities, while most of the coloureds (68 respondents (3.2% of 2099)) would rely on themselves for income. Most of the whites (51 respondents (2.4% of 2099)) said that they would not know what to do, while 46 people (2.2% of 2099) would use their savings. A few of the African/black, Asian/Indian and white respondents said that they would take out loans, and a few of the coloureds would sell assets.

Broken down by area, the following applies: 18% of respondents in the Cape Town metropole would look towards friends or neighbours to find support if an adult wage earner lost their job. This drops to 12% when looking for support from this source in the case of illness or injury of an adult earner. Seventeen percent would rely on themselves for income in the case of job loss and 20% would rely on themselves in the case of illness or injury. Twelve percent would look to government authorities to find support in the case of job loss or illness. Nine percent would turn to another adult in the household. Thirteen percent, predominantly coloureds and whites, did not know what they would do if this occurred. This percentage rises when faced with injury or illness.

In Durban, there are as many as 15%, predominantly African, who do not know what they would do if a wage earner lost their job and even more, 20%, who do not know what they would do if a adult member of the household who earns an income becomes ill or is injured. Fourteen percent would look to friends and neighbours to cope, going up to 16% in the case of injury or illness. Thirteen percent would look to another household member and 12% would rely on themselves. Thirteen percent would rely on government authorities to assist them in the case of illness or injury in this area. Nine percent of respondents would use their savings in the case of illness or injury but not in the case of job loss.

In Matatiele, the scenario is slightly different. Here, 22% of respondents would not look anywhere to find a solution, should the adult earner lose their job, while 24% would not look anywhere in the case of injury or illness of an adult earner in the household. Fifteen percent would not know what to do in the case of job loss and 17% in the case of sickness or injury. Thirteen percent would look to government authorities to assist in the first case and 14% in the second case. Thirteen percent would also look to neighbours or friends to assist in both cases.

Main method of payment

Of the 634 respondents who are employed, irrespective of ethnic group, 397 people (62.6% of 634), are paid a monthly wage or salary. The second highest category, 107 respondents (16.9% of 634), consists of those who are being paid a weekly wage. In both categories, we find that the majority are African/black, followed by coloureds. An interesting picture emerges when looking at method of payment per area. Most are being paid on a monthly basis, and some on a weekly basis, in the Durban and Cape Town metro areas. However, in Matatiele, people are mainly paid a daily wage, which is an uncommon form of payment in the two metro areas.

Fairness of wage

Of the 634 respondents who are employed, irrespective of ethnic group, 249 people (39.3% of 634) say that their salaries are fair. This is followed by 127 respondents (20% of 634), who say that their salaries are unfair, while 111 people (17.5% of 634) feel that their salaries are neither fair nor unfair.

I. Representation Security

Of the total sample of 2099 respondents, irrespective of ethnic group, 652 people (31.1% of 2099), read the newspaper at least once a week or more. The next highest bracket of respondents, 465 (22.2% of 2099), never read the paper, while 302 respondents (14.4% of 2099) read the newspaper daily.

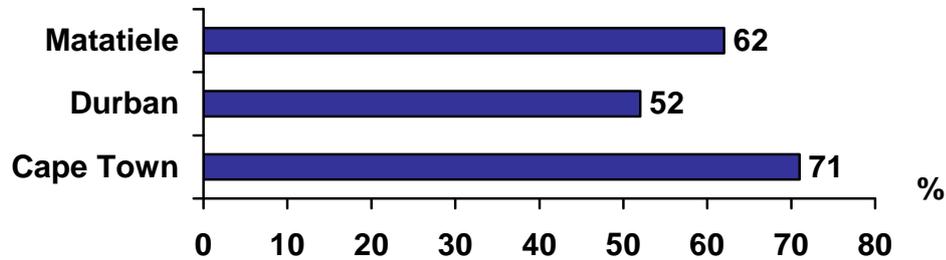
Irrespective of living area, the 1288 (61.4% of 2099) belong to a religious group. Most of these live in Cape Town (44% of 1288), followed by Durban (31.8% of 1288) and Matatiele (24.2% of 1288).

Religious adherence varies between racial groups. The African respondents belong to mainly five denominations: Catholic (19%), Zionist Christian Church (15%), Methodist (14%) Anglican (10%) and Apostolic (8%).

Of this universe, the Africans who have no religious affiliation number 128 (9%). Among the Asians/Indians, who are located mostly in Durban, most are affiliated to the Hindu (52%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (15%) and Muslim (11%) faiths.

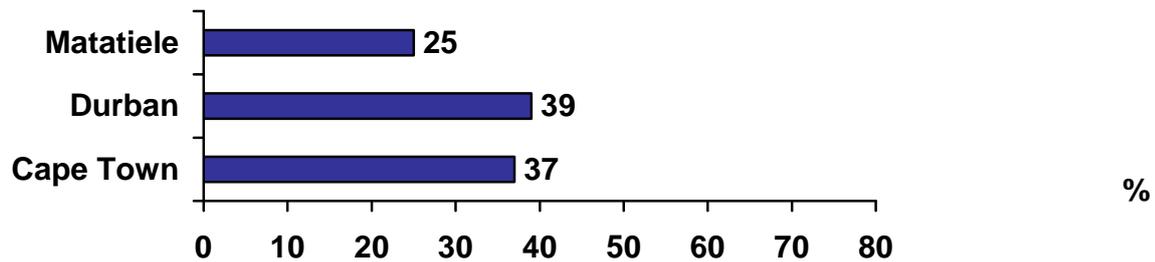
There are almost no reported non-believers. Coloured people report five main religious affiliations: 20% are Anglican, 18% Apostolic, 14% Muslim, 13% Catholic and 12% Pentecostal/Charismatic. Whites report four main religious affiliations, the mostly Dutch Reformed Church (28%), Anglican (11%), Catholic (10%) and Methodist (9%). Non-believers amongst the whites account for 11%.

Membership of church or religious organisation per living area



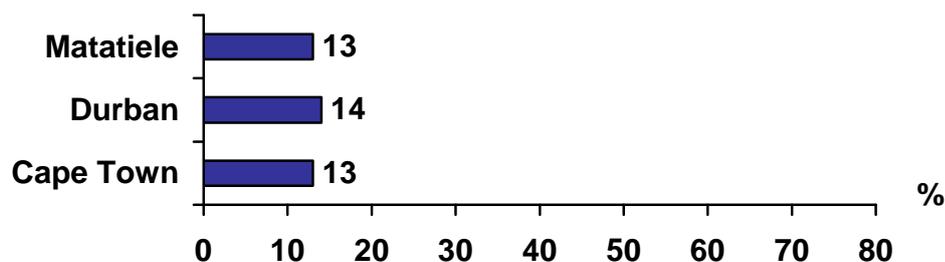
Only 241 respondents (11.5% of 2099, full sample) belong to a political party. Of these, the highest proportion is in Durban (39% of 241), followed by Cape Town (36.5% of 241) and Matatiele (24.5% of 241).

Membership of political party per living area



In contrast to religious adherence, membership of community organisations/associations is much lower, at 14% in Durban and 13% in Cape Town and Matatiele **FIGURES ON THIS GRAPH TO BE CHECKED.**

Membership of community association per living area



Attitude and affiliation to trade unions

Of all the respondents who expressed an attitude towards trade unions, 1236 respondents (58.9% of 2099), the highest percentage is African/black, (61.5%), followed by coloureds (18.5%), whites (13.2%) and Asians/Indians (6.8%).

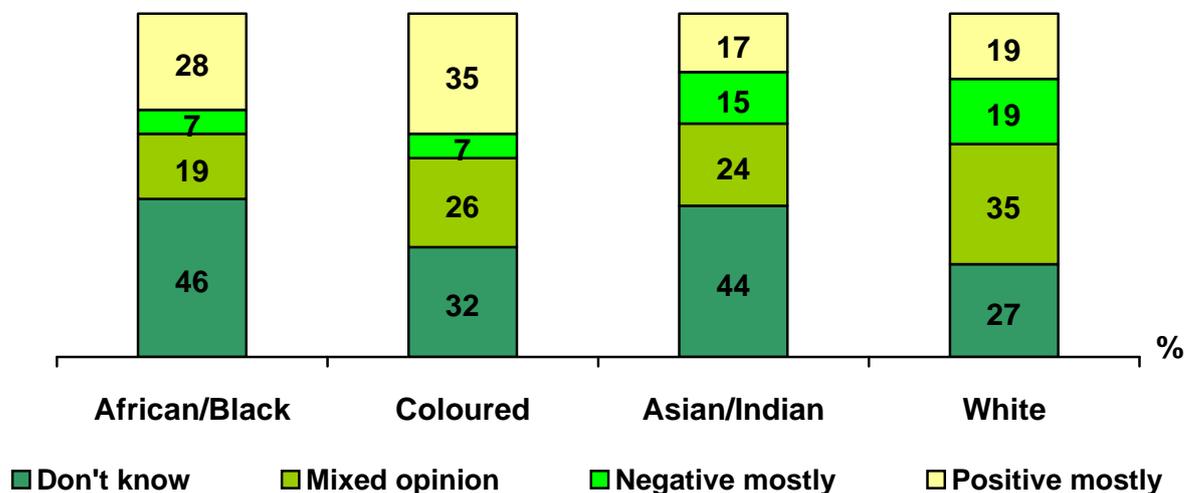
Broken down by area, 34% of respondents in Cape Town have a positive attitude towards trade unions and 10% have a negative attitude towards trade unions – with whites mostly having a negative attitude.

In Durban, the attitude to trade unions is overall less positive with 24% being favourable towards trade unions. Eleven percent have a negative attitude, with a fairly high incidence of these being Africans.

Twenty-two percent of respondents in Matatiele are positive towards trade unions and 5% are negative.

Of the respondents who are not working (and this includes students and the retired), a high percentage do not have a strong opinion about trade unions. Of those people who are either working for an income or working for themselves, the attitude to trade unions tends to be positive.

Incidence of opinion about trade unions according to ethnic groups (Table 73)



The questionnaire probed for the main reason for having a positive or negative attitude towards trade unions. Amongst the African/black community, 32.1% (of 760) feel that it helps to be a union member in general, while 30.8% (of 760) feel that unions are important in providing employment and income security. A few (6.1% of 760) said that unions are disruptive. 36% of coloureds (of 229) also feel that it helps to be a union member in general, while 22.3% (of 229) said that unions are important in providing employment and income security, and 14.4% (of 229) said that unions are not responsive to workers' needs. Amongst white respondents, 19.6% (of 163) said that unions are disruptive, while 19.3% (of 163) said that unions are important in providing employment and income security; 17.8% (of 163) feel that it helps to be a union member in general.

Of the total sample of 2099 respondents, 816 people (38.9% of 2099), think that being a union member in South Africa is an advantage in terms of getting or keeping work. Most of these are African/black (63.6%), followed by coloureds (21%), whites (10.1%) and some Asians/Indians (5.4%).

The respondents were asked to give their opinion of whether or not the number of workers who belong to trade unions has been on the increase or decrease since the 1994 elections. Eight hundred and ninety-six (42.7% of 2099) think that, since 1994, affiliation to trade unions has increased. Quite a large number (37.5% of 2099) do not know whether or not membership has increased or decreased. In fact, irrespective of ethnic group, a high proportion of respondents (34.5% of 2099) do not know what to think about trade unions in South Africa.

Respondents were also asked about their awareness of organisations that represented self-employed people in their area. This question was asked of all the respondents and not only those who were self-employed. A very small number of respondents, 151 (7.2% of 2099), are aware of any such organisation. 68% of the 151 are African/black, followed by coloureds (13.9% of 151), whites (11.3% of 151) and Asians/Indians (7.3% of 151). Matatiele was chosen as an area because of SEWU's (the Self-Employed Women's Union's) involvement with citizens there. However, only 20 out of the 501 respondents (4%) are aware of SEWU in Matatiele – 14 are female and six are male. Four of the 20 female respondents belong to the organisation.

Awareness and membership of SEWU (Self Employed Women's Union)

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Irrespective of ethnic group, only 134 respondents (6.4% of 2099, full sample) are aware of the Self Employed Women's Union (SEWU). Of these, 87 are women (64.9% of 134) and the balance are men.

Of the 87 women, only 11 (12.6% of 87) belong to SEWU; only one is Asian/Indian and the others are African/black.

Worker reaction to non-payment

Although some respondents said that they had negative or mixed attitudes to the trade unions, if there was a problem in the workplace, such as not being paid wages for one month or more, many go to the trade unions for help.

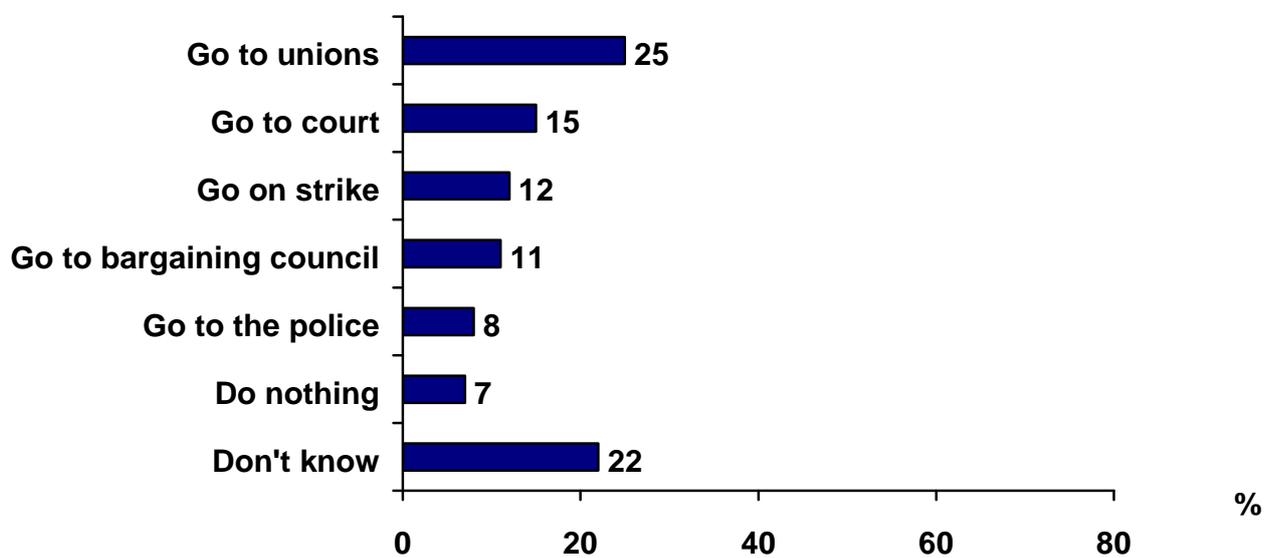
As a reaction to non-payment of wages for one month or more, besides *going to the employer, twenty five % of all respondents would go to the unions* . Broken down by race, out of the 247 working African respondents, forty one would go to the unions if wages were not paid for one month or more. Seventy-four of these respondents have a positive attitude to trade unions. Twenty-five of the 247 Africans have a mixed attitude or do not know what to think about trade unions. Twenty-two percent do not know what they would do; two of them actually have a negative attitude to trade unions but despite this, would go to trade unions for assistance.

Looking at the coloured base of working respondents, 44 of the 120 would go to the unions. Most of these have a positive attitude to trade unions, although one respondent has a negative attitude and 12 have mixed feelings, not really knowing what they think of the trade union movement.

Amongst the 84 whites who are working, 12 would go to the unions, of which seven have a positive attitude and seven have mixed feelings towards them.

Of the 60 Asians who are working, only 10 would go to the unions, of which seven have a positive attitude, one has a negative attitude and two have mixed feelings towards the trade unions.

The graph below shows the general tendency of action in the case of non-payment in the workplace. (Twelve percent would go on strike while 7.2% would do nothing (Table 85).)



Vertical trust relations in the workplace

There is increasing awareness that the goal of development has to be social justice and not economic growth alone. To put it differently, economic growth is worthwhile only if it leads to social justice in the form of equitable distribution, reduction in poverty, reasonable incomes, meets basic securities such as health and education and promotes political, cultural and economic freedom. Elson and Catagay (2000) pointed out the need to judge the soundness of macro-economic policy not by market-based criteria, but by desired social outcomes such as distributive justice, equity, freedom from poverty and discrimination, social exclusion and development of human capabilities. Standing (1999) articulated it as a good society is a just society. Distributive justice requires that everyone in society should have basic security and self-control. (Jeemol, U, Rani, U: People's Security Survey, Gujarat, India)

Amongst the total number of people who are working (634 respondents), we find the following characteristics:

- a) A high percentage of them (45.4%) do trust their employer or manager to look after their welfare.
- b) A high percentage (56.2%) are able to express grievances with their employer or manager.
- c) A high percentage (56.6%) are able to raise personal concerns with their employer or manager.
- d) Only 38.6% have their wages covered by a collective agreement.
- e) Only 40.2% have their working conditions covered by a collective agreement.

However, we find that the vertical trust relations vary amongst ethnic groups. Trust is much higher amongst coloured and white working respondents than amongst African respondents. Only 37% of African respondents who have a contract and work for wages trust their employer or manager to look after their welfare. Fifty-one percent do not trust their employer and 11% said that they do not know. Seventy-one percent of coloured respondents trust their manager or employer, while 21% do not and only 8% do not know. Amongst white respondents, 67% do trust their manager or employer whilst 29% do not. Only 5% are in the "don't know" category. Amongst Asian/Indian respondents who are working for wages (although not as high as amongst the African respondents), trust is lower than amongst the coloured or white workers. Here, 55% said that they trust their employer or manager, 30% said that they do not and 15% are in the "don't know" category.

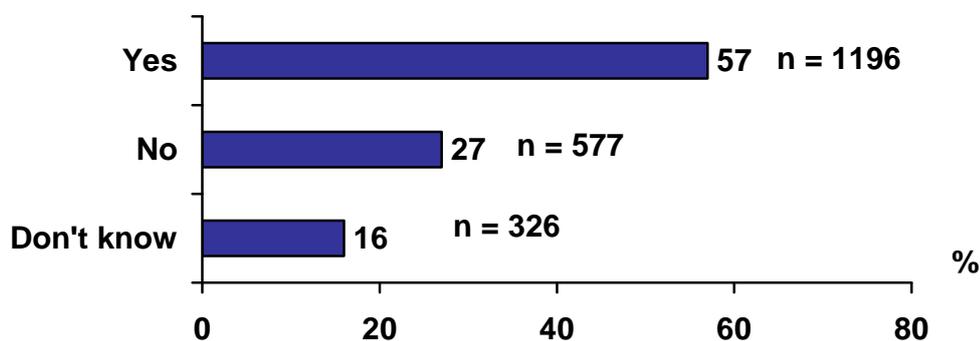
J. Social Justice

This section looks more subjectively at the opinions of respondents on issues of distributive justice and examines perceptions that citizens have about the role of government in the development process. The issue of a Basic Income Grant (BIG) is, at present, being debated and there are two distinct schools of thought. The one is that government spending should be distributed to ensure a minimum income for the poor and that this is unconditional for all those who are unemployed. Criticism of the Basic Income Grant comes from two sides: the first is that the maintenance and distribution channels for such a distribution are impractical and that it just will not work, and the other is on a more fundamental level – that handouts discourage autonomy and responsible citizenship.

Our respondents felt that:

There should be a minimal income, sufficient to cover basic needs, below which nobody's income should fall

One thousand, one hundred and ninety-six respondents (57% of 2099) said yes for a minimum income, whilst 577 (27.5% of 2099) said no and 16% said that they did not know. (Refer to Table 86.)



Opinions of how much or when government intervention is most appropriate vary according to the seven scenarios that were given: natural disaster, ill health, disability, old age, poverty, social violence and unemployment. Although in all cases, respondents feel that government should intervene, the highest percentage for government intervention appears in the case of old age and the lowest is for social violence. The poor are more willing, perhaps, to take responsibility for issues of social violence but are adamant that when it comes to situations where they cannot intervene themselves, such as natural disaster, illness or old age, the government has a responsibility to assist.

- a) In case of a **natural disaster**, 68% of the respondents (1427 people of 2099) are of the opinion that the government should give full assistance, 23.9% (of 2099) feel that the government should give some assistance and only 5% (of 2099) feel that there should not be any assistance. The highest number of respondents who answered this question (across all categories of assistance) were African/black.
- b) In the case of **disability** and of **poverty**, once again respondents give much the same response.
- c) In the case of **ill health**, 58% (1224 people of 2099) feel that the government should give full assistance, while 33.7% (of 2099) feel that the government should give some assistance and only 5.5% (of 2099) are of the opinion that there should not be any assistance. The highest figures across all categories of assistance were again recorded for African/black respondents.
- d) In the case of **old age**, a 74% of 1543 people are of the opinion that the government should give full assistance and only 2.8% (of 2099) are of the opinion that there should not be any assistance. The highest figures across all categories of assistance were recorded for African/black respondents.
- e) In the case of **social violence**, about half of the respondents (1060 people of 2099) are of the opinion that the government should give full assistance, 35.9% (of 2099) feel that the government should give some assistance and only 9.6% (of 2099) feel that there should not be any assistance. The highest figures across all categories of assistance were recorded for African/black respondents.
- f) In the case of **unemployment, to be completed**

Irrespective of ethnic group, 73% of respondents, 1541 people, have no preference for gender when workers are hired. Most of these are women (58.7% of 1541) and the balance are men.

A small number (1.95% of 2099) do not know what gender they would prefer to be hired - most of them are women (61% of 41). As many as 67% of the 261 male respondents have a preference for males when workers are hired. Only 256 respondents (12.2% of 2099) have a preference for females when workers are hired. In contrast, most of these are women (88.3% of 256), while the rest are men. This reflects a strong gender bias in the workplace – even amongst the female respondents leaning towards male preferential labour. Reasons were not asked for but some possible suggestions are that women prefer to take responsibility for home care and wages are higher for male workers, therefore making a more significant impact on household income.

When asked about gender and scales for wages, amongst the universe of 2099 respondents, 76% (1593 people) have no preference for gender in terms of who should receive higher wages. However, 12% (252 respondents) do feel that males should receive higher wages. The responses are skewed in relation to the gender of the respondent (67.5% of the 252 male respondents). Two hundred and thirteen respondents (10.2%) feel that females should receive higher wages - the majority (89.2% of 213) are women.

There is a less noticeable preference for age – mostly the respondents are not identifying workers by age.²¹

We also find that in each of the African/black, Asian/Indian and coloured communities, most of the respondents are older than 15 years of age but younger than 21 years. This differs amongst the white community where most respondents are between 57 and 65 years of age.

Of the full sample of 2099 respondents, more than half (58.9%) have a preference for South Africans when workers are hired. However, there is a significant proportion (38.6%) who have no preference for the nationality of people that are hired. A very small percentage (0.4%) have a preference for foreigners when workers are hired, with nearly all of them being African/black.

Volunteerism and social responsibility

What counts as productive labour, is above all remunerative activity in an economic enterprise, which takes the form of a processing of things, and can be divided up into abstract operations. In contrast to this, one should consider the type of 'work' in which energies of which we are scarcely aware, and yet which are of inconsiderable, take on a meaningful form, of the kind which today come together in a women's' group, for example where – despite all good intentions – they tend to be damped down, in other words canalised and neutralised (Habermas: 1986. p 143)

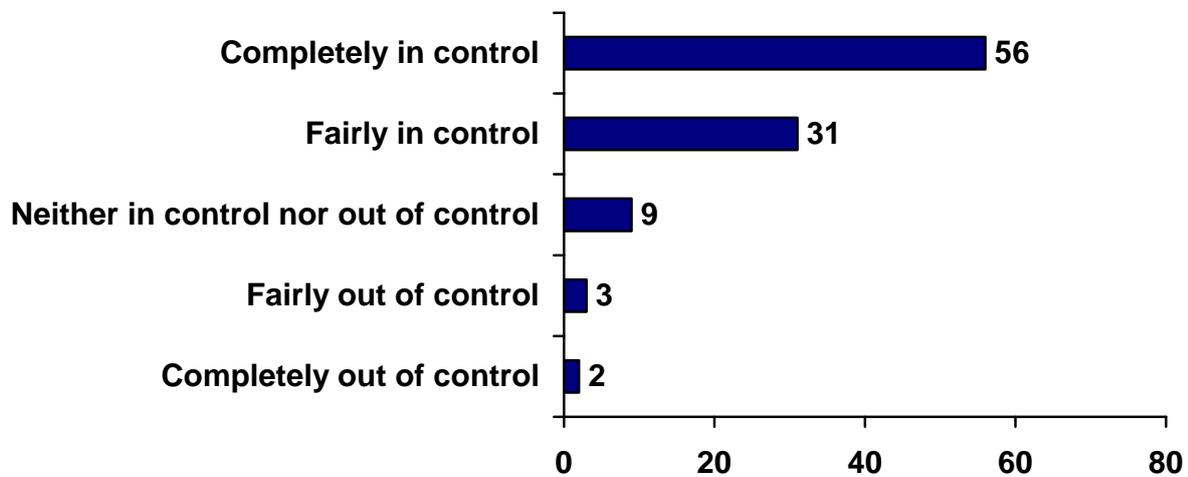
With regard to the time being put in by individuals who are doing voluntary community work, 65% of the total sample (1358 respondents) are of the opinion that the government should compensate the individuals with money for the time given. One thousand, three hundred and three respondents (62.1% of 2099) feel that the government should compensate home care-givers. In the case of an elderly relative. More than half (55%) of respondents who are caring for their own elderly relatives with money and caring for their own children under the age of five believe that government should compensate their time.

²¹ Qualitative research in the Public Works Programme, Working for Water, showed some interesting preferences around age. Older men thought that younger men should be given a chance to work but families were also aware of the possible erosion of family values as a younger man, earning money, was less likely to submit to the authority of an unemployed older male – this could lead to some instability in the household. Some possible outcomes are: increased alcoholism as the father's respect is undermined and he feels useless, or young males becoming prone to gangsterism and lone sharks as they earn an income without adequate financial management skills.

Control of one's own life

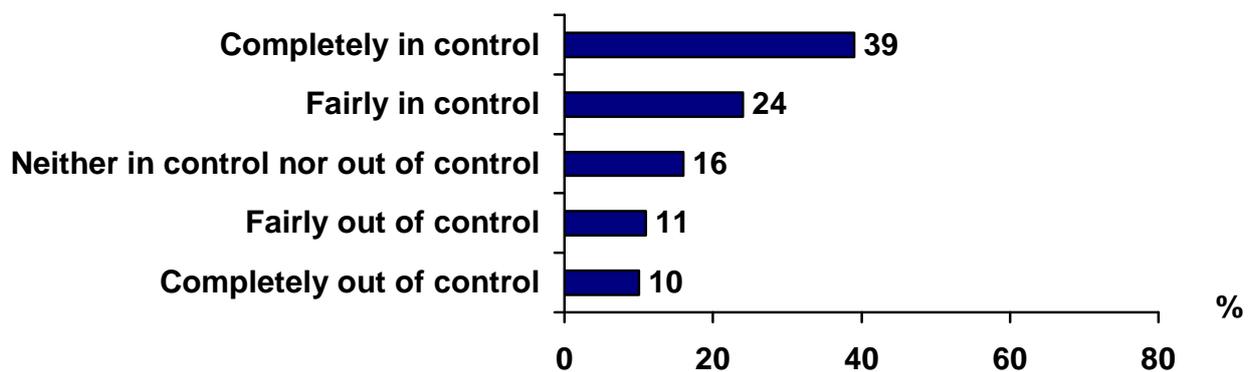
Having a job does impact on the way in which people feel in control of their lives. In the case of the working respondents, 56% feel they are completely in control of their own lives and only 2% feel that they are completely out of control of their own lives. There is little significant variation according to gender but there is some difference between ethnic groups.

CONTROL OF ONE'S OWN LIFE FOR EMPLOYED PEOPLE



The following graph shows a surprisingly high perception of control of one's own life, despite the fact that this sample of respondents is unemployed, but looking for work.

CONTROL OF ONE'S OWN LIFE FOR UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE



Conclusion

The People's Security Project was an ambitious and important project, looking at aspects of security that affect the lives of ordinary South Africans. It is interesting to note for instance, that citizens, particularly the poorest of the poor, differentiate between situations of extreme poverty that are imposed from the outside – such as natural disasters, illness and those where there might be occasions for empowerment and participation in self-help alleviation programmes – such as social violence. It is clear too, that although a progressive constitution provides for a legal framework where basic human rights of the ordinary citizens are described, ordinary citizens continue to suffer discrimination and insecurity in the workplace. The project showed clearly, that the historical lines that divided the rich from the poor during the long years of apartheid are still obvious – the least secure are the Africans and the rural Africans at that. However, some important aspects of social cohesion and neighbourliness were particularly noticeable in the case of the rural poor. Huge efforts will have to be made by the government in poverty alleviation to ensure that the vulnerable citizens in the urban and rural areas of our country are less at risk and that opportunities are created, both through provision of safety nets for those who are not working, better working conditions for those who are and improved job opportunities in order to improve the lives of so many of poor South Africans.