



**Methodology and Fieldwork Report: Pension  
Impact Assessment Survey in Selected  
Communities in the Cape Town Metro and  
Rural Eastern Cape**

# **A survey to assess the impact of pensions in communities in the Cape Town Metro and rural Eastern Cape**

**Report prepared for  
The Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at Rhodes University, the Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM) at the University of Manchester and the Institute for Aging in Africa at the University of Cape Town**

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## 1. Introduction

Development Research Africa (DRA), was commissioned to conduct the data collection component of a pension impact study by a consortium of academics. These are the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at Rhodes University, the Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM) at the University of Manchester and the Institute for Aging in Africa at the University of Cape Town. It is an international comparative study of pension households in South Africa and Brazil. The South African component of the study comprised of household interviews in urban areas in the Western Cape and in rural sites in the Eastern Cape.

The report includes the following components:

- The aim of the study and agreed outputs;
- A description of the methodology used; and
- The data collection process.

## 2. Aim of the study and outputs

The primary aim of the study is to collect data on approximately 1000 households containing one or more pensioners with the aid of a structured interview schedule. The data contained in the interview schedule was coded and captured using the Epi-Info programme and transferred into SPSS. The data was then cleaned and validated. A file with the database in SPSS format will accompany this report.

## 3. Research Methodology

A structured quantitative interview schedule with pre-coded and some open-ended questions were designed by the client and formatted by DRA. The interview schedule was then used to survey financial decision-makers and pensioners in approximately 1000 households.

The **multi-stage cluster sampling** methodology suggested by DRA is similar to the approach suggested for general population surveys by UNAIDS, the AIDS Module of the Demographic and Health Surveys, and Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSS, pg. 324)<sup>1</sup>.

The idea is to draw a sample of geographic areas at the first stage. The second stage involves sampling a predetermined number of households from each cluster. Thirdly, all target households (in this case households with at least one person 55 years or older) are interviewed.

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<sup>1</sup> Family Health International (2000). Behavioral Surveillance Surveys: Guidelines for repeated behavioral surveys in populations at risk of HIV.

This multi-stage cluster sampling methodology is based on the traditional probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling where clusters are not selected with equal probability but by the number of units to be sampled (Babbie, 1998)<sup>2</sup>. A sampling frame needs to be created with all households. A sample is then selected using systematic sampling<sup>3</sup>. Because it is very costly to survey the whole cluster, one method employed is to segment the sample cluster into smaller clusters and then to interview all the target households found in the chosen segment.

The practical application of this method in this study is described below.

### **Phase one: the sampling process**

It was understood that the client wanted to compare the data across the following three demographic categories:

1. Urban African households containing at least one person aged 55 and over;
2. Urban Coloured households containing at least one person aged 55 and over; and
3. Rural African households containing at least one person aged 55 and over.

For this purpose, the client purposively selected the Cape Town metro and rural Eastern Cape. The assumption was that a transfer of income and expenditure exists between these two regions.

All the magisterial districts in the Western Cape were selected which contained predominantly African and Coloured respondents. A limitation to the selection process was that Statssa needed a basic starting point namely, magisterial districts. The result is that it was improbable that urban African and Coloured households in predominantly white areas would be selected.

In order to standardize the sampling process as much as possible, twenty magisterial districts were purposively selected in the Eastern Cape.

Within these magisterial districts, clusters were selected in the form of 1996 Census Enumerator Areas (CEAs)<sup>4</sup>. Statssa selected all CEAs within each magisterial district that met the following criteria:

1. Predominantly African or Coloured CEAs;
2. Predominantly defined (by Statssa) as urban (formal or informal) in the Western Cape;
3. Predominantly defined (by Statssa) as tribal or semi urban in the Eastern Cape; and
4. CEAs containing institutions, farming areas were excluded.

These CEAs were sent to DRA in several excel spreadsheets under the following headings for each magisterial district:

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<sup>2</sup> Babbie, E. (1998). *The practice of social research (8<sup>th</sup> ed.)*. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Company.

<sup>3</sup> Where every xth element in the total sample frame is selected.

<sup>4</sup> At the time of selection, the 2001 Census has only recently been completed, the new CEA definitions and maps are unavailable. This has necessitated the use of the 1996 CEA definitions.

1. Geographical areas by **population** group of head of household for person weighted (African/Black or Coloured)
2. Geographical areas by **enumeration area type** for person weighted (rural: tribal villages, urban: formal or urban: informal)
3. Geographical areas by **age** for person weighted (56 years and older<sup>5</sup>)
4. Geographical areas for **household** weighted (which provided the total number of households per CEA).

These data files were collated and then merged into three separate spreadsheets reflecting the respondent categories. All CEAs containing less than eighty households were deleted to further ensure that institutions or farming areas (as well as urban areas in the Eastern Cape) would not become eligible and also to limit the possibility of selecting CEAs with no eligible respondent households. These three databases became the three sample frames used to select the sample.

All the remaining CEAs were sorted in ascending order. A PSS sampling method was used to select the sample. This means that CEAs with a larger number of households have a greater chance of being selected into the sample. From a sampling precision point of view, it is better to sample more CEAs with a smaller number of respondents selected from each CEA. More CEAs are preferred to fewer ones because it is necessary to ensure that the sample is sufficiently well spread across enough CEAs to not unduly influence the survey estimates by surveying only a handful of CEAs. Technically, a minimum of 20 CEAs needs to be selected.

To sample using PSS, the total number of households was aggregated and then divided by twenty to calculate the interval (xth household) used to select the twenty CEAs per respondent category. A random starting point was selected and the twenty CEAs selected based. As was stated, CEAs with more households had a greater probability of selection, which ensured that every household (as opposed to every CEA) had an equal chance of being sampled.

The two CEAs directly below the selected CEAs were included as possible substitutions. Once the CEA numbers were selected the maps for these were sourced from Statssa. Only then could one determine the location of these CEAs.

Because of the PPS methodology, CEAs from smaller magisterial districts fell short of being selected into the sample whilst larger magisterial districts had more than one CEA selected.

In the Western Cape, the CEAs could relatively easily be found on Cape Town street maps. However, the CEAs in the Eastern Cape proved to be a great challenge because the maps supplied by Statssa often had no landmarks and roads referenced. The main reason seems to be that these areas were extremely remote. Due to this, some substitute CEAs had to be used for the rural sample.

### **Stage two: Calculating the segment size**

Twenty clusters or CEAs were selected per respondent category. The target per category was about 333 interviews. It follows that about 17 interviews ( $333/20=17$ ) had to be done per CEA. The

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<sup>5</sup> The age of 55 falls within an age category outside the scope of the study.

desired number of households that need to be approached in a cluster or CEA is the segment size. The segment size is dependent on the percentage of households that contain at least one person aged 55 years and over and on the response rate assumed. The segment size for each of the CEAs in the sample was calculated individually. For example, if 33 persons aged 55 or older resided in the CEA with 120 households and assuming a 95% response rate, 59 households would have to be approached ( $17 / ((15 / 120) * 0.95)$ ) in the CEA in order to obtain 17 successful interviews per CEA. One limitation to the study here is that this formula does not take into consideration the possibility of two or more persons in this age category residing in a household.

### **Stage three: Mapping and respondent selection**

Once the maps were bought from Statssa, the maps were verified and updated by the fieldworker through identifying the CEA boundaries and by entering any features or changes to the map. Then the number of households were counted and divided into segments with approximately equal number of households. One calculates the number of segments by dividing the segment size (described in the previous paragraph) by the actual number of households found and recorded in the CEA.

Some CEAs may have only one segment (if segment size > total number of households in CEA) or may have as many as five or six segments<sup>6</sup>. One segment is then randomly selected.

All the households in a particular segment have to be approached and all target households identified and surveyed. Finally, within the households, the person most knowledgeable about how money is spent in the household is selected as the first respondent. Thereafter all individuals 55 years of age and over will be interviewed<sup>7</sup>.

The fieldworkers had to make three visits per household where the respondents were not available to maximize the possibility that the interview would be completed with the selected respondent.

The project manager monitored the number of completed interviews. In instances where it seemed that the overall target of 333 interviews per respondent category area was unlikely, the fieldworkers had to survey the whole CEA<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> For example, in very large CEAs or where most households have a person 55 years or older.

<sup>7</sup> In the event that none of the pensioners in the household could be interviewed, for example due to illness, another household member will act as proxy interviewee.

<sup>8</sup> Once a CEA was segmented it cannot be resegmented without compromising the probability based sampling method.

#### 4. The fieldwork process

Two training sessions were arranged, one in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape and one in Cape Town. Both training sessions lasted two days and included questionnaire and mapping training. Thereafter, the fieldworkers did a mapping exercise.

Fieldwork commenced in the Eastern Cape on the 18<sup>th</sup> of October and in the Western Cape on the 21<sup>st</sup> of October. The 60 CEAs took just over a month to complete. The fieldworkers were selected according to language and had to have a degree of familiarity with the areas they had to survey.

Ultimately, the study was completed successfully. Three problems experienced were firstly that some areas in the Cape Town were very dangerous, secondly it was problematic finding enough older person households in many urban African areas and lastly it proved virtually impossible to find certain rural Eastern Cape CEAs with the maps provided. These problems will be discussed in more detail later.

The tables below contain the randomly selected CEAs for each respondent category. The first column indicates the magisterial district. Areas like Khayelitsha fall within the Michellspan magisterial district. The second column contains the randomly selected CEA number and the third the total number of households recorded in the 1996 Census. The fourth column shows the number of persons older than 55 noted in 1996 census and the fifth column the segment size calculated to get the 17 interview target per CEA with a 95% response rate ( $17 / ((age / tot\ HH) * 0.95)$ ). Column six indicates the number of segments calculated.

**Table 1 Rural Eastern Cape CEAs based on 1996 Census figures**

Magisterial Areas	CEA nu	Total nu of Households	Nu of persons over 55 years	Calculated segment size	Number of Segments
Zwelitsha	2430305	90	68	21	4
Zwelitsha	2430530	97	61	26	4
Keiskammahoek	2450060	113	52	35	3
Engcobo	2530023	89	40	36	2
Idutywa	2550051	103	72	23	4
Kentani	2560265	119	77	25	5
Libode	2570150	137	72	31	4
Lusikisiki	2580072	106	59	29	4
Lusikisiki	2580275	113	58	31	4
Lusikisiki	2580529	105	65	26	4
Mqanduli	2630355	127	90	23	6
Ngqeuleni	2640199	105	53	32	3
Nqamakwe	2650069	99	56	29	3
Port St Johns	2660073	116	67	28	4
Qumbu	2670194	106	14	122	1
Cofimvaba	2680335	82	49	27	3
Tabankulu	2690234	116	71	26	4
Tsomo	2710004	95	72	21	4
Willowvale	2730241	88	74	19	5
Lady Frere	2750350	96	15	103	1

Three CEAs in the Eastern Cape had to be substituted. Two of these, CEA 2550039 in Idutywa district and 2580521 in the Lusikisiki district were substituted because they could not be found with the maps available. They were substituted with CEAs 2550051 and 2580529 respectively. The two substitutes were both second ranked substitutes because their first substitutes could also not be located.

The third CEA, Tsolo, was substituted by its first substitute CEA in Tsomo. The fieldteam could not locate a single older pensioner household in this CEA. This CEA was located in the middle of the Nqadu-Ferndale plantation near Tsolo. The households living in this plantation works for the Department of Water Affairs. In 1991, almost all the persons over 55 took a retirement package and some households were transferred to the forests in the Qumbu district. DRA received a fax from Singisi Forest Products confirming this. Technically, this substitute did not need to occur because the outcome should have been recorded as zero. It was felt that this settlement could be viewed as an “institution” and therefore substituted.

**Table 2 Urban African Cape Town CEAs based on 1996 Census figures**

Magisterial Area	CEA nu	Total nu of Households	Nu of persons over 55 years	Calculated segment size	Number of Segments
Goodwood	1026006	121	35	56	2
Goodwood	1026053	159	31	83	2
Wynberg	1050795	160	60	43	4
Michellsplain	1066044	137	94	24	6
Michellsplain	1066100	161	74	35	5
Michellsplain	1066177	110	18	99	1
Michellsplain	1066243	88	23	62	1
Michellsplain	1066303	131	14	151	1
Michellsplain	1066359	196	33	96	2
Michellsplain	1066424	116	18	104	1
Michellsplain	1066516	337	56	97	3
Michellsplain	1066583	127	10	205	1
Michellsplain	1066653	171	32	86	2
Michellsplain	1066707	149	15	160	1
Michellsplain	1066782	125	27	75	2
Michellsplain	1066848	82	5	265	0
Michellsplain	1066916	104	3	560	0
Michellsplain	1067002	120	33	59	2
Michellsplain	1067083	80	13	99	1
Kuilsriver	1070323	182	101	29	6

No substitutions were necessary in the urban African areas, despite some fieldworkers working in dangerous areas.

**Table 3 Urban Coloured Cape Town CEAs based on 1996 Census figures**

Magisterial Area	CEA nu	Total nu of Households	Nu of persons over 55 years	Calculated segment size	Number of Segments
Bellville	1010368	137	13	170	1
Goodwood	1020169	152	118	21	7
Goodwood	1020231	253	132	31	8
Goodwood	1020290	176	69	41	4
Wynberg	1050307	213	49	70	3
Wynberg	1050369	162	65	40	4
Wynberg	1050529	110	48	37	3
Wynberg	1050623	181	70	42	4
Wynberg	1050696	247	75	53	5
Wynberg	1050773	224	106	34	7
Michellsplain	1060026	144	40	58	2
Michellsplain	1060097	119	67	29	4
Michellsplain	1060158	178	16	180	1
Michellsplain	1060228	127	32	64	2
Michellsplain	1060294	162	70	37	4
Kuilsriver	1070064	203	92	36	6
Kuilsriver	1070155	174	42	67	3
Kuilsriver	1070331	220	21	169	1
Bellville	1010235	261	146	29	9
Bellville	1010301	168	86	32	5

Again, no substitutions were necessary in the urban African areas, despite some fieldworkers working in dangerous areas.

The total number of households and consequently the number of older person households differed vastly in practice from the 1996 figures.

The tables below provides a breakdown of these changes:

**Table 4 Rural African Eastern Cape CEAs – recalculated segments**

Magisterial Area	CEA nu	Total nu of Households	Number of Segments	Number of HH approached	Nu of interviews completed
Zwelitsha	2430305	89	2	26	21
Zwelitsha	2430530	93	4	18	17
Keiskammahoek	2450060	95	4	22	19
Engcobo	2530023	15	1	15	11
Idutywa	2550051	132	4	33	20
Kentani	2560265	123	5	25	20
Libode	2570150	127	4	31	22
Lusikisiki	2580072	106	4	29	18
Lusikisiki	2580275	101	3	31	21
Lusikisiki	2580529	103	4	26	17
Mqanduli	2630355	105	5	19	7
Ngqeuleni	2640199	102	3	34	19
Nqamakwe	2650069	94	3	33	19
Port St Johns	2660073	116	4	29	18
Qumbu	2670194	64	1	64	5
Cofimvaba	2680335	78	3	28	25
Tabankulu	2690234	76	1	76	40
Tsomo	2710004	98	5	21	15
Willowvale	2730241	129	5	26	20
Lady Frere	2750350	83	2	49	20

Changes in the rural Eastern Cape were not as drastic as for the urban sites. Where the segment size is one, the whole CEA were surveyed.

**Table 5 Urban African Cape Town CEAs – recalculated segments**

Magisterial Area	CEA nu	Total nu of Households	Number of Segments	Number of HH approached	Nu of interviews completed
Goodwood	1026006	52	1	52	20
Goodwood	1026053	217	3	72	8
Wynberg	1050795	141	1	141	18
Michellsplain	1066044	120	1	120	7
Michellsplain	1066100	103	1	103	27
Michellsplain	1066177	131	1	131	13
Michellsplain	1066243	90	1	90	16
Michellsplain	1066303	114	1	114	12
Michellsplain	1066359	218	2	103	20
Michellsplain	1066424	104	1	104	31
Michellsplain	1066516	192	1	192	20
Michellsplain	1066583	117	1	117	15
Michellsplain	1066653	86	1	86	10
Michellsplain	1066707	76	1	76	11
Michellsplain	1066782	118	2	57	10
Michellsplain	1066848	265	2	141	13
Michellsplain	1066916	560	5	124	8
Michellsplain	1067002	124	3	50	13
Michellsplain	1067083	99	1	99	5
Kuilsriver	1070323	324	1	324	47

DRA had great difficulty in securing a sufficient number of interviews in the urban African CEAs. Although DRA did not guarantee the target number of interviews because the budget was based on the number of field days, every effort was made to get 334 interviews. In most CEAs the whole CEA was surveyed.

**Table 6 Urban Coloured Cape Town CEAs – recalculated segments**

Magisterial Area	CEA nu	Total nu of Households	Number of Segments	Number of HH approached	Nu of interviews completed
Bellville	1010368	121	1	121	10
Goodwood	1020169	110	5	22	8
Goodwood	1020231	185	5	42	8
Goodwood	1020290	136	1	136	30
Wynberg	1050307	213	3	71	11
Wynberg	1050369	154	2	77	16
Wynberg	1050529	82	1	82	23
Wynberg	1050623	152	4	42	24
Wynberg	1050696	153	3	54	22
Wynberg	1050773	160	1	160	38
Michellsplain	1060026	121	2	61	20
Michellsplain	1060097	128	1	128	43
Michellsplain	1060158	156	1	156	13
Michellsplain	1060228	120	1	120	12
Michellsplain	1060294	176	5	35	7
Kuilsriver	1070064	116	1	116	55
Kuilsriver	1070155	173	3	67	6
Kuilsriver	1070331	255	2	127	9
Bellville	1010235	157	1	157	47
Bellville	1010301	142	1	142	11

There was some concern that the urban Coloured target would not be reached. Therefore, in some cases whole CEAs were surveyed.

The table below provides a breakdown of the total number of interviews per respondent category.

Respondent Category	Number of Interviews
Rural African	374
Urban African	324
Urban Coloured	413
<b>Total</b>	<b>1111</b>

There are more than 334 interviews per respondent category except in the case of the urban African sample where it is just under the target.

### Individual CEA reports

Each of the grids below contains a brief description of each CEA surveyed.

**Rural African Respondent Category**

<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2430305</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>KwaMxhalanga, Zwelitsha</b>
Tribal Area. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2430530</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Majamini, Zwelitsha</b>
Tribal Area. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2450060</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Tshoxa, Keiskammahoek</b>
Semi-formal Area. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2530023</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Qhalo, Engcobo</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Many houses are dilapidated and have fallen in. Many of the household members are seeking work or work and live in Cape Town and Johannesburg.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2550051</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Gwadana, Idutywa</b>
Tribal Area. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2560265</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Qolora-Feni, Kentani</b>
Tribal Area. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2570150</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Umhlanga, Libode</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2580072</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Taleni, Lusikisiki</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Negotiating access was a lengthy process.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2580275</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Gqubeni, Lusikisiki</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Negotiating access was a lengthy process.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2580529</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Mthontsasa, Lusikisiki</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Negotiating access was a lengthy process.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2630355</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Kwagawu, Mqanduli</b>
It is a deep rural tribal area. Many houses are dilapidated and have fallen in. Many of the household members are seeking work or work and live in Cape Town and Johannesburg.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2640199</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Ndungunyeni, Ngqeleni</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2650069</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Mjulwa, Ngqamakwe</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2660073</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Qubuswayo, Port St. Johns</b>
Tribal Area. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2670194</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Sulenkama Village</b>
Tribal Area. It is opposite the local rural hospital, Nessie Knight. Many of the buildings are flats erected for nurses. Many are empty. Most nurses retire and move away.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2680335</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Nququ, Cofimvaba</b>
It is very remote area with bad access roads. There are no toilets and taps in only half the village.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2690234</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Mlaza, Mt. Frere, Tabankulu</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2710004</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Sihobotini, Tsomo</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Many of the households moved to another village.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2730241</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Kumilwa, Willowvale</b>
Tribal Area. Can be described as deep rural. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>2750350</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Topu, Lady Frere</b>
Tribal Area. Recent heavy rains destroyed some of the houses.			

**Urban African Respondent Category**

<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1026006</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Langa, Bennie Street</b>
It is an urban formal area. Respondents were keen to offer information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066653</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Brown's Farm</b>
No difficulties experienced. Recently developed housing scheme, with small well maintained houses and room for extensions. Very young community.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1026053</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Langa</b>
Formal hostels interspersed with informal shack dwellings.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066100</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>New Cross Roads</b>
A formal urban area. It is a safe area, household members keen to participate.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1067002</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>New Cross Roads</b>
It is an informal area. It is a young community, with many tensions in the area. The area is historically perceived as unsafe within the community, relating to past racial/cultural rivalries, though this was not experienced by the fieldworker.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066916</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Gugulethu, Phola Park</b>
Informal settlement, largely young community.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066359</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Khayelitsha, Site B, Sect. X</b>
The CEA consisted of 42 shacks and 176 formal houses. Very few older person households were found.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066782</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Khayelitsha, Site C, Vanto Street</b>
Zoned as a formal area, though in order for houses to be built the community would have to relocate on a temporary basis, thus not all homes are formal.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1067083</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Khayelitsha, Site C, Sect. BT (Landsdowne Road)</b>
Informal settlement. Mostly young people, very few services (no toilets).			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066424</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Old Cross Roads/ Ntokozweni</b>
Map represented the area as open space/informal area, however, RDP housing has been erected and occupation took place during 2000. Many small families living in the area, close to amenities such as clinics, shops and a library.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066848</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Khayelitsha, Site C, 'Taiwan' (Idada Street)</b>
Informal settlement, no toilets and water, few public taps.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066044</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Gugulethu, NY3</b>
Formal area demographically well mixed vis-à-vis, age, economic and family structures. Noticeable section of the population non-Xhosa speaking Africans, whom are culturally dominated by Xhosa neighbours.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066583</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Brown's Farm</b>
Recently developed housing scheme. Most residents have not lived there for long. Largely formal but shacks have been built in the spaces between houses. The whole area is undergoing a re-vamp. Physical changes and housing/service developments within the community rendered the older Statssa map difficult to follow.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1050795</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Mannenber</b>
Unsafe area, F/w required an escort – local SAPS member kept an eye on him. Working time restricted in area. High levels of unemployment and evidence of youngsters loitering at all times of day.			

<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1070323</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Mfuleni</b>
Mixed race living arrangements. Apparently without segregation and animosity e.g. much evidence of Coloureds speaking Xhosa. High levels of poverty.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066516</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>KTC/Nyanga</b>
Hostel living arrangements in EA. Younger fieldworkers felt uncomfortable working in this area. Largely a single male dominated population, though there were also families sharing a single bed in the hostels. Very few older people living in the area. Large percentage of migrant workers particularly from the Eastern Cape.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066243</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Khayelitsha, Site A</b>
Rather mixed area with some residents being financially more stable than others, living side by side. Though few older people tend to live in these areas. The older people tended to be the poorer members of this community. The area's allocated to this fieldworker were those African areas lying furthest from the city. 10 Non-contacts.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066177</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Khayelitsha, Macassar</b>
Largely a very young population. Mix between formal and informal housing, often with shared services.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066303</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Khayelitsha, Harare</b>
As with other similar areas: largely a very young population. Mix between formal and informal housing, often with shared services.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1066707</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Khayelitsha, Vilakazi</b>
This seems to have been the CEA with the youngest population in the area. A mix between formal and informal housing and shared services seems the norm.			

### Urban Coloured Respondent Category

<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1070064</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Sarepta</b>
Formal area. Many elderly people, well established, safe though poor area. Fieldworker encouraged by the willingness of households to participate and provide information.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1070155</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Klein Vlei</b>
Formal area. Difficult area to map – area under construction, many small in-roads. Young community. Few elderly people residing in the area.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1070331</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Wembley Park/Camelot</b>
Mixed formal and informal. Area consists of newly developed housing schemes and remaining smallholdings and plots with a rather rural scheme. Statssa map was misleading as it indicates smallholdings and represents more households than really exists.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1050623</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Montague's Gift</b>
Formal area. No difficulties experienced.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1050529</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hanover Park</b>
Formal area. No difficulties experienced.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1050369</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Kew Town</b>
Formal area. No difficulties experienced			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1050696</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Lavender Hills</b>
Formal area. Wendy houses part of same household.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1050307</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Retreat</b>
Formal area. No difficulties experienced			

<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1060228</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Portlands</b>
Largely English speaking Coloured community. Many refusals – members of household afraid to open doors to fieldworker. The community have been advised by community policing forums and local community group leaders not to give out personal information especially contact numbers, banking and employment details. Many confidence tricks have been seemingly tried in the area. Largely lower middle class.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1060158</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Tafelsig</b>
High level of unemployment, Poor community, large presence of young adults loitering and high incidence of gang related crimes. Though f/w comments that members of households were keen to participate.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1050773</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Mannenberg</b>
Very poor community. F/w harassed and required an escort. She recorded low levels of self esteem, that “the poor people feel rich if someone gets a permanent job”.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1020290</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Balvenie/ Elsie's River</b>
Working class community.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1020169</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Bonteheuwel</b>
F/w robbed whilst working in the area. He commented that some of the young men loitering around would follow him on foot, as he was mapping and visiting households. They threatened him. He began to telephone respondents to make appointments in the area to reduce the time spent there.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1010368</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Delft</b>
No difficulties experienced.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1060026</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Lenteguer</b>
Poor, younger Afrikaans-speaking community.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1060294</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Strandfontien</b>
Very young community, low incidence of people over 50 living in the area.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1060097</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Eastridge</b>
Poor community, f/w experienced difficulty in obtaining exact or even close estimates with regard to spending on food as money is so scarce that few make regular purchases. High incidence of debt, most households owe large sums in unpaid rates, bonds and services.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1020231</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Bishop Lavis</b>
A Dangerous area. Vicious dogs roaming the streets made household visits troublesome. A highly publicised explosion during fieldwork made respondents edgy. F/w concerned that more elderly people may reside in the area than indicated, respondents may have lied to deter f/w.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1010235 (Coloured)</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Bellville South</b>
Good response rate. Residents keen to participate. Older established community low level of unemployment.			
<b>CEA Number</b>	<b>1010301 (Coloured)</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Belhar</b>
Established middle class community, many residents work in professional fields or own businesses. A recent murder in the neighbourhood has put all residents on their guard, f/w had to conduct interviews through CLOSED windows on more than one occasion. Residents felt that they were not affected by poverty and thus the survey was irrelevant to them.			

The project and fieldmanagers physically and telephonically confirmed that the fieldteams worked in these CEAs. Callbacks were done on just under 6% of all households surveyed. It was confirmed that the fieldworkers actually surveyed those households and that they conducted themselves in a professional manner.

The coding of the questionnaires went without much difficulty. The questionnaires had to be captured on seven different databases because of the six grids in the questionnaire. Validation took longer because of this than originally anticipated. Thereafter the data bases had to be merged and all households linked. This process was lengthy and complicated as all person codes had to match the unique identity of the questionnaire. The additional 111 questionnaires have to be factored into the delay experienced with the capturing and validation of the data.

## **5. Conclusion**

Over 1100 households were surveyed in 60 different areas. This is a costly but worthwhile exercise and we hope that it would make the data more valuable and defensible in whatever way it would be analyzed and applied. For instance, originally only one or two sites in the Eastern Cape would have been surveyed. With the methodology employed, twenty distinct areas formed part of the rural component.