

MIGRATION TO TWO NEIGHBOURHOODS IN THE SUBURB OF HOUT BAY, CAPE TOWN, 2005

SURVEY REPORT AND BASELINE INFORMATION



**SALDRU, School of Economics and
CARE, School of Management Studies**

University of Cape Town

JULY 2006

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The questionnaire and datasets are available online from the Data First Resource Unit site:

<http://www.datafirst.uct.ac.za>

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MIGRATION TO HOUT BAY IN 2005

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Migration to Two Neighbourhoods in the Suburb of Hout Bay, Cape Town

INTRODUCTION

1. In the year 2000 a household survey was conducted in the Mitchell's Plain magisterial district of Cape Town funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. It was undertaken by U.C.T economists and sociologists together with staff from the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) and social scientists from the Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan.
2. The database created from this survey (KMPS 2000) showed *inter alia* that in the year 2000 no fewer than 79,5% of the inhabitants of Khayelitsha originated in the Province of the Eastern Cape with 56,6% coming from the Transkei and 11,8% from the Ciskei. Some 73% of these immigrants to Cape Town had arrived in the period 1985 – 2000 after the relaxation of 'influx control' (Ndegwa, 2004: 16, 17) and over 50% of these were in the younger age cohorts of 18-29 years. The survey made it possible to link migrants to the magisterial districts of origin in the Eastern Cape but because its questionnaire was designed to focus mainly on labour market issues it raised intriguing questions about the nature, duration and permanency of migration without providing the data to answer these questions. Table A below lists those magisterial districts in the Transkei and Ciskei which account for the major share of this exodus.

Table A: Place of Birth of Black Migrants to Khayelitsha

Transkei			Ciskei		
Magisterial District	No. of Migrants	%	Magisterial District	No. of Migrants	%
Lady Frere	162	16,0	King Williams Town	55	25,5
Cofimvaba	117	11,6	Hewu	40	18,5
Engcobo	89	8,8	Victoria East	38	17,6
Umtata	84	8,3	Peddie	22	10,2
Butterworth/Gcuwa	66	6,5	Other districts	61	28,2
Cala	51	5,0			
Willowvale/Gatyana	50	5,0			
Qumbu	47	4,7			
Tsolo	44	4,4			
Nqamakwe	42	4,2			
Other districts	258	25,5			
Totals	1010	100,0		216	100,0

Ten of the 28 magisterial districts in the Transkei listed above accounted for 74,5% of this emigration while the four north-eastern districts of Flagstaff, Mt. Ayliff, Maluti and Tabankulu in Pondoland exported no migrants. Four of the ten magisterial districts in the Ciskei listed above claimed the major share of population outflow, 71,8%, while the two districts of Ntabathembu and Mpofu exported no migrants.

3. While Khayelitsha was an apartheid creation having been declared a black residential area in 1983, Hout Bay under the old dispensation was designated for white occupation under the Group Areas Act with a section of the Harbour designated for coloured occupation. The 1970, 1985 and 2001 censuses reveal that the area has been subjected to very rapid urbanisation in the full generation from 1970 to 2001. Between 1970 and 1985 the white population more than doubled from 1898 to 4415 claiming the lion's share of population from the coloured population which grew from 3333 to 4253 in a more normal natural population increase and the black population declined from 480 to 326 in the same period. The Asian population also grew but even by 2001 numbered only 144. Hout Bay in 1985 remained sparsely populated with a rustic village character. The really rapid urbanisation of all population groups took off in 1985 when former farms and smallholdings began to be developed into urban housing. Between 1985 and 2001 the white population more than tripled from 4415 to 14343. The coloured population also more than doubled increasing at a much faster rate than it had in the previous 15 years from 4253 to 11636. The most rapid rate of population increase occurred in the black community which increased over fifty fold from 326 to 16503. While male/female ratios were normal for the white and coloured population groups over the whole period the black male/female ratios varied startlingly from 1:0,2 in 1970 to 1:1,5 in 1985 and 1:1 in 2001. Population shares reversed in a generation. This is a remarkable phenomenon. In the same period the overall population of the Cape metropole more than doubled from 1,2 million to 2,8 million while the black component increased eightfold from 111600 to 911138. (See Tables B to H on pages 3 to 5 for numbers drawn from the South African Census 2001).
4. While black people migrating to Khayelitsha are conforming to apartheid designed pales of settlement, those arriving in Hout Bay most certainly do not. While there has been very rapid white migration into the area as well we propose to exclude them from our survey for the following reasons:
 - The population pyramids for the three population groups are very different; the white pyramid is long and thin with many people aged over 40 and even over 70; the coloured pyramid has a more normal bulge but thins out rapidly after age 55; the black pyramid has a large bulge in the age groups 20-39 thinning out very rapidly after age 50, indicative of unusual migration.

- The white population lives in wealthier well-secured properties ranging from Scott Estate on the Chapman's Peak side of Hout Bay through the gated estate of Berg-en-dal, Hout Bay Central and Helgarda Estate and access to a sufficiently representative number of respondents is notoriously difficult.
- A substantial proportion of the coloured population lives in the Hout Bay Harbour area against The Sentinel side which also contains the informal settlement known as Hamburg/Hangberg.
- Also fairly easily accessible are the areas of Imizamo Yethu and Imajamojeta, where most of the black population reside.
- The 2001 census reveals that most of the white population live in ample housing of a conventional and often opulent nature where prime property prices are high in what was once an idyllic location, while some of the long settled coloured community lives in flats and dwellings many of which date back decades and the black population inhabits numerous shacks and some houses.
- Poverty and relative deprivation are among the foci of this investigation

Table B: 1970 Hout Bay population by race and gender

<i>Race</i>	<i>Gender</i>				<i>Male/Female</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
Asian	1	0	1	0,0	1:0,0
Black	396	84	480	8,4	1:0,2
Coloured	1619	1714	3333	58,4	1:1,1
White	945	953	1898	33,2	1:1,0
Total	2961	2751	5712	100,0	1:0,9

Source: 1970 Census

Table C: 1985 Hout Bay population by race and gender

Race	Gender				Male/Female
	Male	Female	Total	%	Ratio
Asian	8	3	11	0,1	1:0,4
Black	132	194	326	3,6	1:1,5
Coloured	2045	2208	4253	47,2	1:1,1
White	2190	2225	4415	49,0	1:1,0
Total	4375	4630	9005	99,9	1:1,0

Source: 1985 Census

Table D: 2001 Hout Bay population by race and gender

Race	Gender				Male/Female
	Male	Female	Total	%	Ratio
Asian	96	54	150	0,4	1:0,6
Black	8738	7765	16503	38,7	1:0,9
Coloured	5511	6125	11636	27,3	1:1,1
White	6780	7563	14343	33,6	1:1,1
Total	21125	21507	42632	100,0	1:1,0

Source: 2001 Census

Table E: 2001 Hout Bay Harbour population by race and gender

Race	Gender				Male/Female
	Male	Female	Total	%	Ratio
Asian	18	9	27	0,5	1:0,5
Black	132	87	219	4,0	1:0,7
Coloured	2473	2679	5152	93,1	1:1,1
White	78	60	138	2,4	1:0,8
Total	2701	2835	5536	100,0	1:1,0

Source: 2001 Census

Table F: 2001 Hout Bay Imizamo Yethu population by race and gender

Race	Gender				Male/Female
	Male	Female	Total	%	Ratio
Asian	6	0	6	0,1	1:0,0
Black	4096	3598	7694	95,4	1:0,9
Coloured	166	198	364	4,5	1:1,2
White	0	0	0	0	0:0
Total	4268	3796	8064	100,0	1:09

Source: 2001Census

Table G: 2001 Imajamojeta population by race and gender

Race	Gender				Male/Female
	Male	Female	Total	%	Ratio
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Black	1174	1036	2210	98,5	1:0,9
Coloured	9	24	33	1,5	1:2,7
White	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1183	1060	2243	100,0	

Source: 2001Census

Table H: Population change in Hout Bay 1985 to 2001

	1985	2001	%	Fold
Asian	11	150	93	14
Black	326	16503	4963	51
Coloured	4253	11636	174	3
White	4415	14343	225	3
	9005	42632	373	5

PART ONE : THE SURVEY

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Between March and September 2005 Ravayi Marindo of the Centre for Actuarial Research (CARE) and Faldie Esau and Dudley Horner of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) all at the University of Cape Town devised the questionnaire which developed from a number of earlier drafts. It drew on those questionnaires used in the 1993 Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development (PSLSD), the 1996 South African Census, the 1999 Langeberg Survey, the 2000 Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain Survey (KMPS 2000), and the 2001 South African Census. The pre-final draft was extensively discussed with Mariam Davids and Matthew Schwartz of Citizen Surveys, Cape Town, and considerably amended and reformatted. The questionnaire was presented and discussed at a workshop held at the University of Cape Town on the 8th of November 2005 and slight amendments were made.

The questionnaire was divided into five sections.

- Section one on household services covered housing, water, sanitation, energy and household durables.
- Section two covered relationship to household head, spouse, parents and educational achievement, temporary absence, marital status and religion.
- Section three was subdivided into six sub-sections.
 - The first covered nationality and country and province of birth.
 - The second covered name of nearest town (but international migrants were excluded) type of area by homeland with pre-coding for towns in the Ciskei and Transkei and 16 codes for main reason for emigrating.
 - The third covered first date of departure and first destination and stages before first arrival in Cape Town, date of first arrival in Hout Bay and reason for choosing Hout Bay.
 - The fourth covered attachment to place of birth and frequency of return visits.
 - The fifth covered remittances.
 - The sixth covered permanency of settlement in Hout Bay.
- Section four covered employment status and wage employment, self-employment, unemployment and frequency of job search.
- Section five contained the household roster flap listing the number of persons in the household, their ages, gender and school-going by children and juveniles aged 6-21 years.

The questions were followed by 44 codes for those in wage employment (Question 4.1.2). Twenty codes for those in self-employment followed.

The final pre-coded list contained 38 codes for magisterial districts in the Ciskei and Transkei (Questions 3.2.4) if household members were born there.

The cover page of the questionnaire allowed for up to three respondents in each household. In the field 122 respondents were recorded in addition to the 2617 first respondents recorded.

Edit of the Returned Questionnaires

An editorial team consisting of Faldie Esau, Dudley Horner, Ravayi Marindo, and Lynn Woolfrey all from U.C.T and Joanne George was put together, agreed on a common approach and began scanning the returned questionnaires between the 1st December 2005 and 17th February 2006. Defective questionnaires were returned to the field for correction.

Those questionnaires which passed muster were delivered to Mariam Davids at Citizen Surveys for data entry. It was agreed that all the 'N/As' and 'Don't know' responses initially assigned codes of -8 and -9 respectively would be recoded as 8 or 9 for single digit codes and 88 and 99 for double digit codes to avoid confusing the data capturers. It was also agreed that Question 2.1.2 on highest educational qualification attained would be assigned the code 88 for *adults* whose attainments were not divulged or recorded. It was further agreed that Question 3.5.6 on payments (remittances and grants) being received would be coded 01 for monies from private individuals and 77 for state grants (pension, disability grant, child support grant etc). A further coding decision was made for Question 3.6.1 (date of return to place of birth). Where respondents stated ('when I retire' or 'when I get the pension' editors were asked to enter the date when the household members would turn 60 if female and 65 if male. In respect to state transfers the editors discovered that a further coded question on monies being received (Question 4.2.7/8/9) had been incorrectly positioned and was therefore poorly entered. With respect to Question 5 on household members' ages editors were instructed to convert all dates into actual age with code 00 for infants and 98 for adults whose age was not divulged or recorded.

Post-Survey Coding and Cleaning of Database

Between 27 March and 11 April Esau and Horner worked with Mariam Davids and her team at Citizen Surveys cleaning data and coding certain open-ended questions. The codes for Question 3.2.1 on nearest town to place of birth were arranged by country and province of origin but not assigned numbers. Question 3.3.2 on first destination was similarly coded as was Question 3.3.6 coded but not numbered for first Cape Town destination. The open ended questions 3.3.8, 3.6.2, and 3.6.3 were assigned numerical codes for reasons for migration and permanency of settlement in Hout Bay. These codes are appended as 1, 2 and 3 on pages 76 to 78.

The questionnaire and dataset is available online at <http://www.datafirst.uct.ac.za>

This report is available at <http://www.saldru.uct.ac.za>

Fieldwork

Pilot

On November 16th and 17th, Esau and Marindo pilot tested the questionnaire in Ocean view and Kalk Bay. Ten individuals from Masiphumelelo in Ocean View, 4 males and 6 females were interviewed on the 16th of November 2005. Six persons were interviewed in Kalk Bay, 4 males and 2 females on the 17th of November 2005.

The objectives of the pilot were:

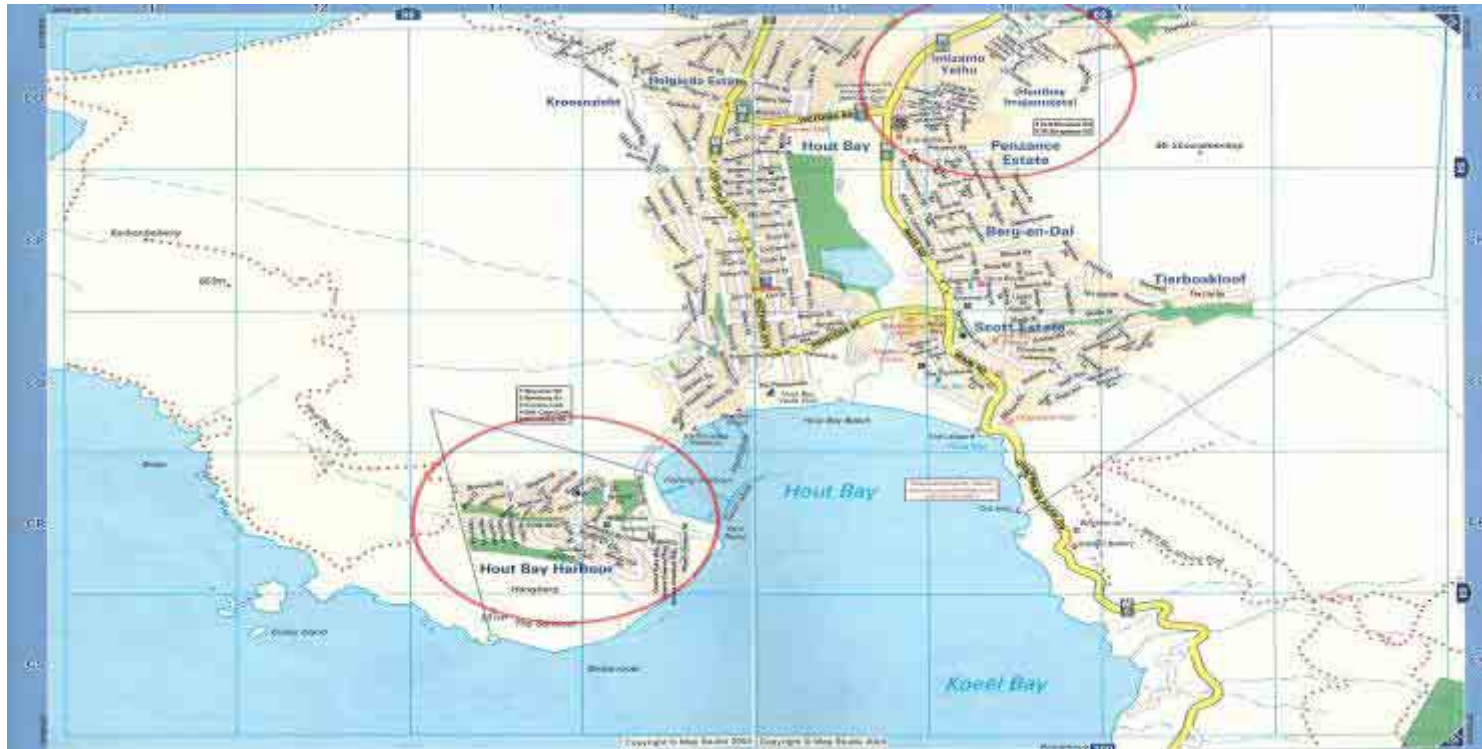
- to pre-test the Questionnaire
- to check for sequencing of questions in the Questionnaire
- to check for sensitivity around certain questions
- to obtain clarity around the Questionnaire

In the end minor changes were made to the actual Questionnaire.

Entry into the research site

Examination of research area and house listing

The research areas of Imizamo Yethu and Hangberg (Hout Bay Harbour) were initially visited in September 2005. The objective of these initial visits was to introduce the project and the community and to study the area for sampling.



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Imizamo Yethu

In Imizamo Yethu, community leader Kenny Tokwe and his team were met for a briefing on the objectives of the migration project. After a one hour meeting, two young people were allocated to the research team to escort them around the research area in order to examine the features that would be useful for house listing and sampling. An examination of Imizamo Yethu indicated a number of disturbing features in relation to house listing. The location comprised of three distinctly different subsections each of them with a different set of challenges in terms of listing houses.

Housing Structures

The brick houses

Part of Imizamo Yethu has been converted into solid 2 and 3-bedroom houses through a project funded by the Irish philanthropist Niam Mellon. The houses, many of them in different stages of completion, are arranged in a linear fashion divided by clear roads. However, behind most of these brick houses are shacks of all kinds, some rented by separate families or individuals while others are used for business. Most of the owners of the brick houses tended to report that the shacks were used for business, because part of the agreement with the Mellon project was that once a brick structure has been built on a property, all shacks had to be destroyed. Because the occupants of the brick houses reported that there were no households in their backyards, we recorded no such backyard shacks.

The old informal settlement

Imizamo Yethu informal settlement was created in stages. An old part of the informal settlement called “Dotsoayake” by the locals, built in the early 1990’s close to the main road, still exists. Shacks in this section were enumerated during the 2001 census and were clearly numbered. There are clear dirt roads in this section which can be followed. However, after the 2001 census additional shacks were fitted between the enumerated shacks with the result that using the existing numbers was no longer useful for listing houses during our survey. A new map was needed before sampling could be done.

Hector Petersen and Shooting Range

This is a fairly new section, developed after a substantial part of the informal settlement was destroyed by fire in February 2004. Confusion reigns in this section. All sorts of numbers exist, with no formal arrangement or organisation. There are distinct roads but sometimes no distinct landmarks to use for identifying the location of shacks for listing purposes. The research team realised that any attempts to sample this area were bound to create a lot of confusion and that it would be difficult to know what the results represented. A decision was then made to carry out as complete a census of the informal settlements of Imizamo Yethu and Imajamojeta as possible.

Table I: *Dwellings recorded in 2001 Census and 2005 Survey.*

<i>Type of dwelling</i>	<i>Number 2001 census</i>	<i>Number 2005 survey</i>	<i>% covered in survey</i>
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	1812	1754	96.8%
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	576	127	22.0
Semi-detached house	19	2	10.5
Flat in block of flats	0	1	
House/brick structure on separate stand	36	85	236.1
House/flat in backyard	21	3	14.3
Room/flatlet on shared property	0	19	0
Traditional dwelling/hut	303	1	0.3
Old fishing company hostel compound	0	0	0
On board ship/boat	0	0	0
Caravan/tent	12	0	0
Not applicable(living quarters not a housing unit)	16	0	0
Total	2795	1992	71.3

It is not clear what the 16 dwellings defined by census as 'living quarters not housing unit' actually represented since there are no hostels in Imizamo Yethu or in Imajamojeta: The photograph on page 12 is a view of Mellon Project houses. The photographs on page 13 are a view of a lane of informal dwellings and a view of Imizamo Yethu from Victoria Avenue.





Differences between 2001 census and 2005 survey coverage.

Some 563 traditional dwellings and shacks were destroyed during the fire in 2004. Some of these shacks were never rebuilt. A large number of shacks were cleared off to create space for building brick houses. Houses tend to occupy larger areas, in some cases, where one brick house is now located, the site used to be occupied by up to 5 shacks in the past. This accounts for the reduced number of shacks and traditional dwellings. There has been increased policing of shacks in backyards in an attempt to clean up the township. This accounts for the few numbers of shacks in the backyard compared to those enumerated in the 2001 census. As can be seen from the table, there has been a 200 percent increase in the number of houses and brick structures between 2001 and 2005 and this is due to the housing scheme mentioned previously.

Hangberg/Harbour Area.

The research team then proceeded to visit the second research site, the Harbour area. From a vantage position on a hill, the whole Harbour Area could be seen. It was from this point that it was also clear that the Harbour area had four distinct parts to it.

1. There was a clearly demarcated section with flats. These could be listed easily and sampled.
2. Behind the flats was an informal settlement with shacks built in the sand. Although there were no tarred roads in this section, the shacks were demarcated clearly and also numbered.
3. The compound section: this comprised of blocks of flats, close to the sea which originally belonged to a fishing company. The locals indicated that these blocks were occupied mostly by international African migrants from Angola and Namibia.
4. There are distinct areas with freestanding houses or bungalows. These areas were not included in the survey because they contain a settled community.

Table J: Comparison of number of dwellings covered in 2001 and those covered in 2005.

	2001 census	2005 migration survey	% coverage
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	442	9	2.0
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	9	3	33.3
Flat in block of flats	447	193	43.2
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex; duplex; triplex)	9	4	44.4
House/flat/room in back yard	33	2	6.1
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	95	9	9.5
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard	154	368	239.0
Room/flat let not in back yard but on shared property	3	4	133.3
Caravan or tent	6	0	
Private ship/boat	3	1	33.3
Not applicable (living quarters not a housing unit)	12	32	267.0
Total	1214	625	51,5

After the initial visit to the area, Esau and Marindo decided on the following sampling decisions for Hout Bay Harbour/Hangberg : all informal dwellings were to be included in the survey, only a third of the flats and a third of townhouses/clusters would be included. All of the buildings in the **compound** would be included in order to capture all international migrants. This sampling strategy meant that 50% of the dwellings in Hangberg would be covered in the survey

A comparison with the 2001 census shows that our survey covered slightly more than 50% of the dwellings in Hangberg. The survey enumerated more independent shacks than the census. One explanation for this is that building free standing shacks has become the norm in Hangberg, a situation that was less common before 2001. Another explanation is that the Hangberg residents are copying the situation in Imizamo Yethu in the hope that a distinct display of their lack of adequate accommodation would lead to a similar housing project being carried out in their area. The photographs on page 16 are a view of duplex dwellings and blocks of flats and another of shacks. The photographs on page 16 show flats and blocks to the left and to the right the informal settlement in Hangberg.

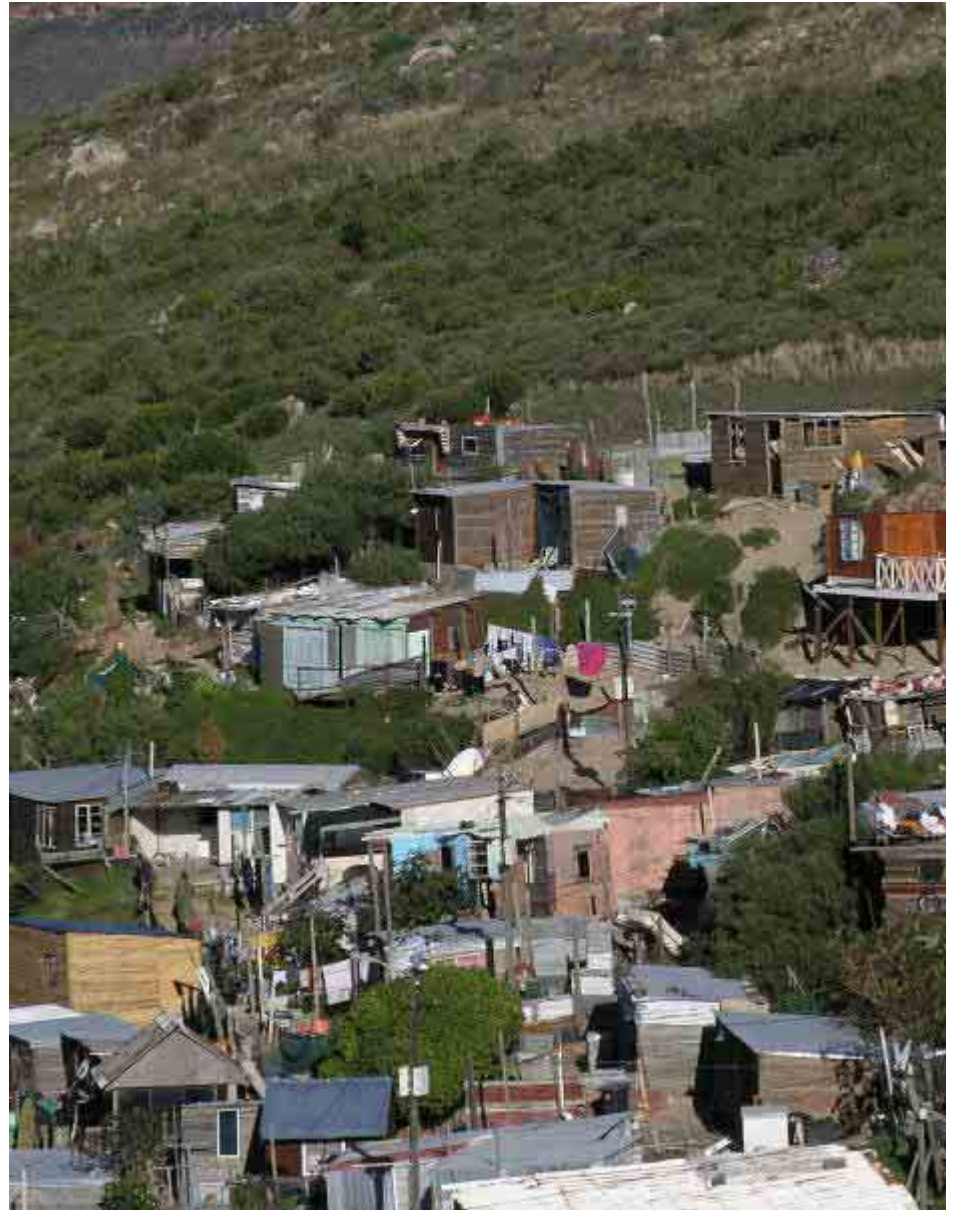


Figure 1: Population age sex pyramid, Hangberg (Hout Bay Harbour) 2005.

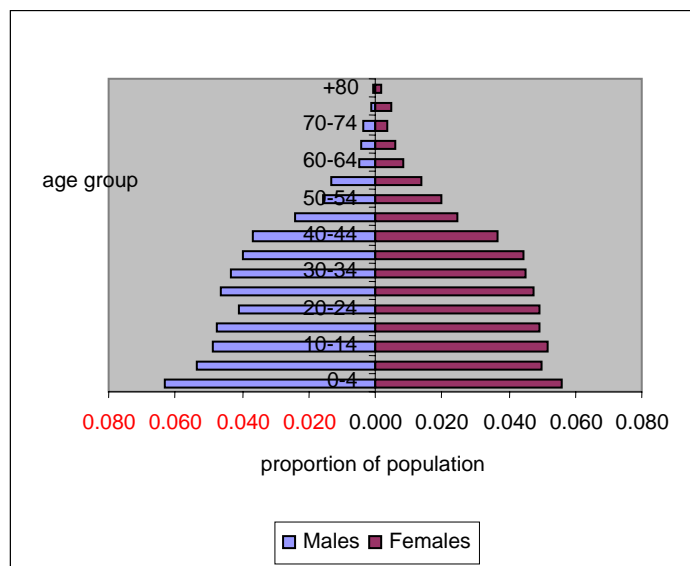
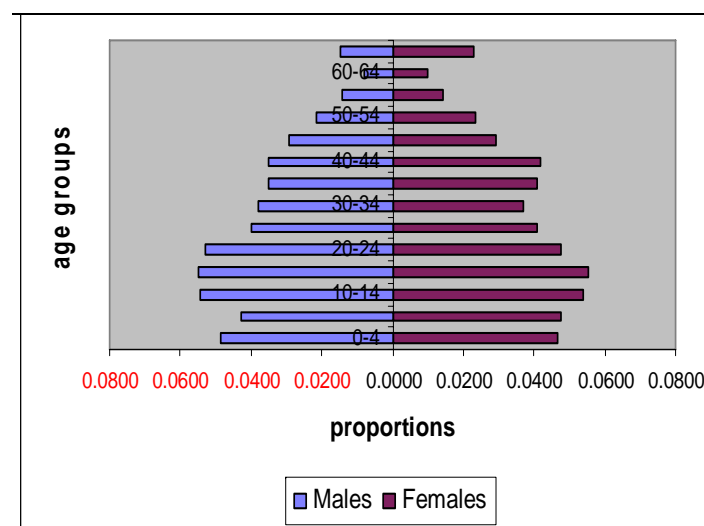


Figure 2: Population age sex pyramid, Hout Bay Harbour , 2001



Note on pyramids:

Census 2001 data for Hout Bay Harbour includes data from a more affluent section of the Heights which was not covered in the 2005 survey. Census data also combined all the ages older than 65 into one age group. This accounts for the large number of people after age 64.

Census data from 2001 are person weighted.

Figure 3: Population Age sex pyramid, Imizamo Yethu, 2005

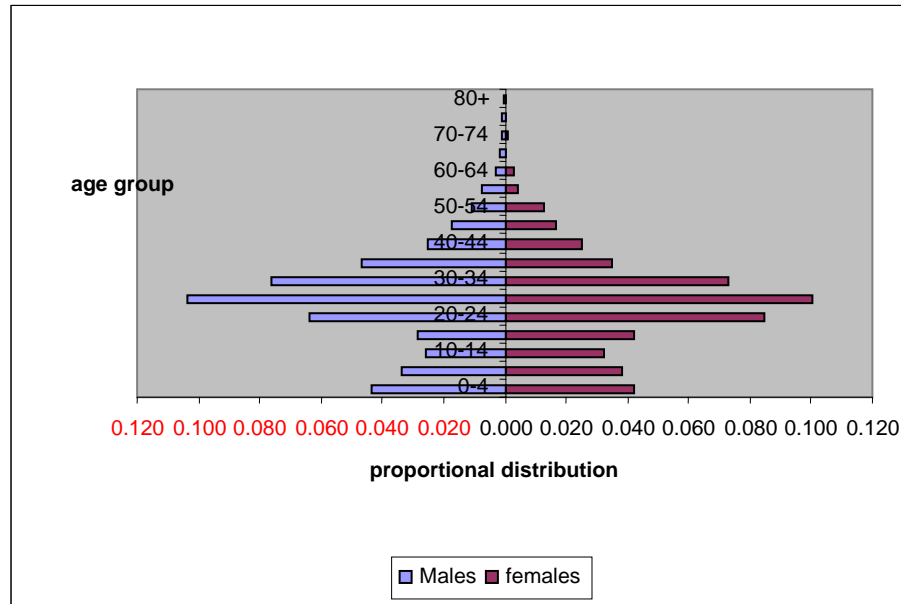
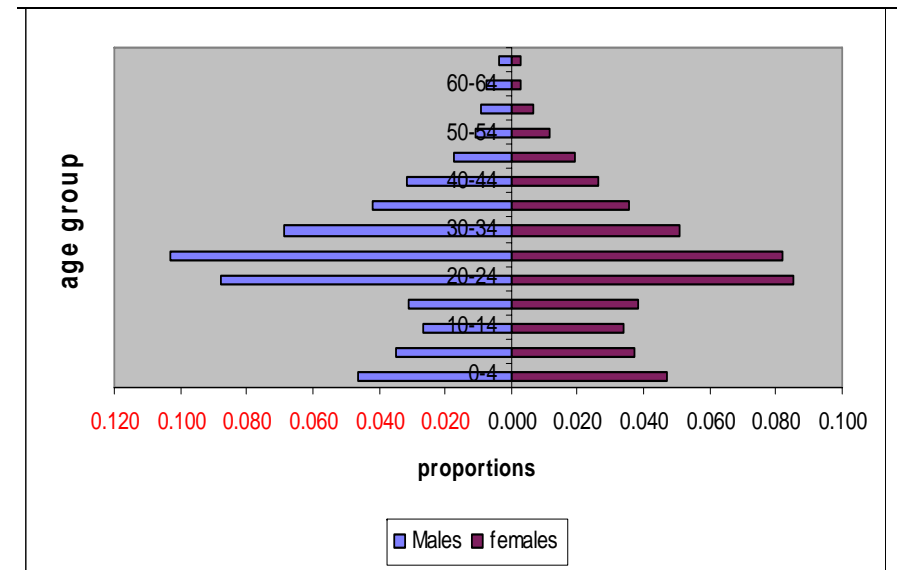


Figure 4: Population pyramid, Imizamo Yethu 2001 census



Process of Fieldwork

Esau and Marindo located themselves in Hout Bay for the duration of the fieldwork in November 2005. Ravai Marindo as principal investigator and Celeste Naidoo, as team leader, interviewed potential interviewers at the Hout Bay Civic Centre on the 22nd and 23rd of November and conducted training there on the 24th and 25th. Training began at 8 am and ended at 4.30 pm. All sections of the questionnaire were covered including the introduction. The afternoon sessions were dedicated to the interviewers practising interviews on each other. Although the training

was conducted in English a translator was present to clarify issues in Xhosa. Interviewers were trained in two groups, an Afrikaans/English group and an English/Xhosa group.

The following eight teams were selected to conduct the survey under the leadership of Celeste Naidoo and the first questionnaires were administered on the 28th of November.

Team 1: Mamosedi Maleka	Team 2: Fazlin Jappie	Team 3: Chantell Geswindt	Team 4: Sweetness Hlunani
Roscoe Jacobs	Jan Lewis	Romano Bailey	Lydia Mondl
Charlene Mento	Lillian Jonkers	Clarice Losper	Ntobeko Makaula
Jacqueline Beukes	Ulandi van der Westhuizen	Ronel Louw	Zimkhita Boo
Nicolene van Balla		Cordelia Fisani	Phumzile Doyisa
Team 5: Phumla Kwazi	Team 6: Sindiswa Mondl	Team 7: Nosipho Qubeka	Team 8: Bongani
Zameka Ndwadi	Ntombi Ndora	Nolusindiso Siyalana	Zoliswa Qotyiwe
Noluvuyo Njuba	Gcobisa Norman	Bulelwa Hans	Cikizawa Pokopiya
Victor Oilphant	Lungisa Bhezile	Ntombi Ndora	Thandeka Nogqwazi
Phakamisa Lucas	Bongani Tokwe	Nomzekelelo Lubelwana	Simphiwe Beng

Four of the team supervisors and all the interviewers were local people.

During this period Esau from the 21st to the 23rd November listed the dwellings in the target area using enumerator area maps supplied by Statistics South Africa and two maps from local advice offices with the assistance of two local community workers. At this point we consulted Matthew Welch of the Data First Resource Unit on sampling and the validity of coverage. It was subsequently decided to attempt as full a survey of the informal dwellings in Imizamo Yethu area as was possible and to do the same in the area of Hout Bay Harbour known as Hangberg. Interviews were conducted in the ten enumerator areas 17100242/43/48/55/56/62/65/70/75/80 in Imizamo Yethu and 17100133/35/39/40/41/42 in Hangberg. The enumerator area (ea) 17100147 in Hout Bay Harbour containing 102 freestanding bungalows inhabited by long- settled occupants was excluded from the survey as were bungalows in some of the other EAS because the focus of the survey was on migration. For this reason semi-detached houses were also excluded.

Of the dwellings listed three households refused to answer the questionnaire. All of these were in Imizamo Yethu. Another 12 questionnaires returned to the field by the editors were too poorly completed to be revived. A further nine completed questionnaires were stolen during a break-in to a motor vehicle.

The first hundred completed questionnaires were delivered to Citizen Surveys on the 9th of December 2005 and the data captured was returned to the survey team for evaluation on the 13th December. It was at this stage that the editors agreed on a protocol for rejecting and returning completed questionnaires to the field for missing or clearly erroneous records to be added or corrected. During this process which was completed by the 14th of February 2006 returns to the field numbered 280 or 10,7% of the 2626 listed questionnaires.

The questionnaires were delivered in batches to Citizen Surveys for data capture between the 9th of December 2005 and the 17th of February 2006. All data had been captured by the 15th of March 2006.

Esau and Horner joined Mariam Davids and her team at Citizen Surveys between the 27th of March and the 11th of April 2006 to clean and code data which required this. The first two files of the database were delivered to Saldru on the 15th of May 2006 and the third file on the 28th of June. The interviewing listed 2626 dwellings but the 9 stolen questionnaires reduced the final database to 2617 households. Tables K and L below list the number of households by dwelling type in the two target areas recorded in the database.

Table: K

<i>No. of Questionnaires, responses and types of dwelling by area and race of first respondent</i>												
	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>					<i>Imizamo Yethu and Imajamojeta</i>						
	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Other¹</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Number of questionnaires	574	48	3	625	23,9	1973	11	8	1992	76,1	2617	100,0
Number of responses	582	48	3	633	23,1	2087	11	8	2106	76,9	2739	100,0
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	355	10	3	368	58,9	1737	10	7	1754	88,1	2122	81,1
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	8	1		9	1,4	126		1	127	6,4	136	5,2
Semi-detached house	4			4	0,6	2			2	0,0	6	0,2
Flat in block of flats	191	2		193	30,9	1			1	0,0	194	7,4
House or brick structure on separate stand	9			9	1,4	84	1		85	4,3	94	3,6
House/Flat in backyard	2			2	0,3	3			3	0,2	5	0,2
Room/flatlet of shared property	2	2		4	0,6	19			19	1,0	23	0,9
Traditional dwelling/hut	2	1		3	0,5	1			1	0,0	4	0,2
Old fishing company hostel compound		32		32	5,1						32	1,2
On board ship/boat	1			1	0,2						1	0,0
TOTAL	574	48	3	625	99,9	1973	11	8	1992	100,01	2617	100,0

NOTE: 1. Four were recorded as 'other race' but not specified and four preferred not to answer the question.

Table L:

Number of Questionnaires and types of Dwelling by area and gender of first respondents

	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>				<i>Imizamo Yethu & Imajamojeta</i>							
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% F</i>	<i>Total M</i>	<i>Total F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% F</i>
Number of questionnaires	172	453	625	72,5	923	1069	1992	53,7	1095	1522	2617	58,2
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	102	266	368	72,3	824	930	1754	53,0	926	1196	2122	56,4
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	1	8	9	88,9	57	70	127	55,1	58	78	136	57,4
Semi-detached house	1	3	4	75,0	1	1	2	50,0	2	4	6	66,7
Flat in block of flats	28	165	193	85,5	1		1	0,0	29	165	194	85,1
House or brick structure on separate stand	3	6	9	66,7	29	56	85	65,9	32	62	94	66,0
House/Flat in backyard	1	1	2	50,0	2	1	3	33,3	3	2	5	40,0
Room/flatlet of shared property	3	1	4	25,0	9	10	19	52,6	12	11	23	47,8
Traditional dwelling/hut	1	2	3	66,7		1	1	100,0	1	3	4	75,0
Old fishing company hostel compound	32		32	0,0					32		32	0,0
On board ship/boat		1	1	100,0						1	1	100,0
TOTAL	172	453	625	72,5	923	1069	1992	53,7	1095	1522	2617	58,2

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There are many people who made valuable contributions to this survey. We acknowledge their inputs with gratitude:

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Constable Lucille Du Preez of the South African Police Service;

Mr Shaheed Peck, Assistant Imam at the local mosque;

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The residents of Hangberg and Imizamo Yethu and Imajamojeta, who allowed our interviewers into their homes and who provided us with information;

Map Studio and Mr John Loubser who gave permission for the reproduction of maps of Hout Bay from pages 82 and 83 in the 12th edition of the **Map Studio Street Guide to Cape Town and Peninsula.**

This report was prepared by Brenda Adams, Faldie Esau, Dudley Horner and Ravayi Marindo.

Table No. 1

Distribution of individuals by age, area and gender														
AGE	Hout Bay Harbour				Imizamo Yethu & Imajamojeta				Total					
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	152	135	287	11,9	189	181	370	8,6	341	10,37	316	9,18	657	9,76
5-9	129	120	249	10,3	146	165	311	7,2	275	8,36	285	8,28	560	8,32
10-14	117	124	241	10,0	112	140	252	5,8	229	6,96	264	7,67	493	7,33
15-19	114	119	233	9,7	124	181	305	7,1	238	7,24	300	8,72	538	7,99
20-24	99	119	218	9,0	272	365	637	14,7	371	11,28	484	14,06	855	12,70
25-29	111	114	225	9,3	443	431	874	20,2	554	16,85	545	15,83	1099	16,33
30-34	105	109	214	8,9	327	313	640	14,8	432	13,14	422	12,26	854	12,69
35-39	96	108	204	8,5	201	150	351	8,1	297	9,03	258	7,50	555	8,25
40-44	89	89	178	7,4	108	109	217	5,0	197	5,99	198	5,75	395	5,87
45-49	58	59	117	4,9	74	73	147	3,4	132	4,01	132	3,83	264	3,92
50-54	37	48	85	3,5	46	54	100	2,3	83	2,52	102	2,96	185	2,75
55-59	32	34	66	2,7	31	18	49	1,1	63	1,92	52	1,51	115	1,71
60-64	11	20	31	1,3	13	13	26	0,6	24	0,73	33	0,96	57	0,85
65-69	10	15	25	1,0	7	1	8	0,2	17	0,52	16	0,46	33	0,49
70-74	9	9	18	0,8	3	3	6	0,1	12	0,36	12	0,35	24	0,36
75-79	1	11	12	0,5	3		3	0,1	4	0,12	11	0,32	15	0,22
80+	2	3	5	0,2	1		1	0,0	3	0,09	3	0,09	6	0,08
Unrecorded	2	1	¹ 3	0,1	14	8	² 22	0,5	16	0,49	9	0,09	25	0,37
TOTAL	1174	1237	2411	100,0	2114	2205	4319	99,8	3288	100,0	3442	100,00	6730	100,00
Average Age	24,9	26,5	25,7		26,4	24,9	25,6		25,9		25,5		25,6	
Male/Female Ratio	1:1,05				1:1,04				11:1,05					

NOTE: 1. 2 Adult coloured men and 1 adult coloured woman

2. 14 adult black men, 6 adult black women, 1 black juvenile woman and 1 adult coloured woman

Table No: 2

Distribution of Individuals by Age, Population Group & Gender													
	Population Group												Total
	Black			Coloured			White			Prefer not to answer			
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	189	183	372	152	132	284					1	1	657
5-9	149	164	313	126	120	246					1	1	560
10-14	113	139	252	116	125	241							493
15-19	125	181	306	113	119	232							538
20-24	275	368	643	96	116	212							855
25-29	450	430	880	104	114	218					1	1	1099
30-34	340	316	656	89	106	195	1		1	2		2	854
35-39	207	153	360	89	105	194				1		1	555
40-44	107	107	214	86	90	176	2	1	3	2		2	395
45-49	75	71	146	55	61	116	1		1	1		1	264
50-54	48	54	102	34	48	82	1		1				185
55-59	32	19	51	31	33	64							115
60-64	14	13	27	10	20	30							57
65-69	7	1	8	10	15	25							33
70-74	3	3	6	9	9	18							24
75-79	3	0	3	1	11	12							15
80+	1	0	1	2	3	5							6
Unrecorded	14	7	21	2	2	4							25
TOTAL	2152	2209	4361	1125	1229	2354	5	1	6	6	3	9	6730
Average Age	26,4	24,9	25,6	24,6	26,5	25,6	43,4	42,0	43,1	37,1	11,6	28,6	25,6

Table No. 3

<i>Distribution of Individuals by Household Size and Area</i>						
<i>Household Size</i>	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Imizamo Yethu & Imajamojeta</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
1	64	2,7	872	20,2	936	13,91
2	172	7,1	1022	23,7	1194	17,74
3	339	14,1	882	20,4	1221	18,14
4	632	26,2	668	15,5	1300	19,32
5	520	21,6	395	9,1	915	13,60
6	324	13,4	210	4,9	534	7,93
7	168	7,0	112	2,6	280	4,16
8	72	3,0	80	1,8	152	2,26
9	90	3,7	18	0,4	108	1,60
10	30	1,2	60	1,4	90	1,34
Total	2411	100,0	4319	100,0	6730	100,00
Mean Size	4,70		3,16		3,71	

Table No. 4

<i>Distribution of Households by Age of Household Head and Area</i>						
<i>Age</i>	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>		<i>Imizamo Yethu & Imajamojeta</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
15-19	1	0,2	19	0,9	20	0,8
20-24	33	5,3	245	12,3	278	10,6
25-29	80	12,8	575	28,9	655	25,0
30-34	95	15,2	453	22,7	548	21,0
35-39	111	17,8	258	12,9	369	14,1
40-44	105	16,8	155	7,8	260	9,9
45-49	67	10,7	113	5,7	180	6,9
50-54	45	7,2	83	4,2	128	4,9
55-59	32	5,1	40	2,0	72	2,8
60-64	19	3,0	19	0,9	38	1,5
65-69	15	2,4	8	0,4	23	0,9
70-74	12	1,9	5	0,3	17	0,6
75-79	7	1,1	2	0,1	9	0,3
80+	2	0,3	1	0,1	3	0,1
Unrecorded	1	0,2	16	0,8	17	0,6
Total	625	100,0	1992	100,0	2617	100,0

Table No. 5

<i>Distribution of Households by Area and Gender of Household Head</i>						
Area	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Hout Bay Harbour	321	51,4	304	48,6	625	100,0
Imizamo Yethu	1102	55,3	890	44,7	1992	100,0
Total	1423	55,4	1194	45,6	2617	100,0

Table No. 6

Marital Status of Individuals Aged 16 and Older by Status, Area and Gender												
Status	Hout Bay Harbour				Imizamo Yethu				Total			
	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%
Never Married	239	265	504	31,7	900	907	1807	54,2	1139	1172	2311	46,9
Currently Married	221	228	449	28,3	388	320	708	21,2	609	548	1157	23,5
Cohabiting	125	115	240	15,1	183	186	369	11,1	308	301	609	12,4
Separated/Divorce	25	45	70	4,4	31	67	98	2,9	56	112	168	3,4
Widowed	14	66	80	5,1	12	52	64	1,9	26	118	144	2,9
Don't Know		3	3	0,2	2	12	14	0,4	2	15	17	0,3
Not Applicable	127	115	242	15,2	130	147	277	8,3	257	262	519	10,5
Total	751	837	1588	100,0	1646	1691	3337	100,0	2397	2528	4925	99,9

Table No. 7

<i>Presence of Spouse in the Household by Area and Gender of Individuals Aged 16 and Older</i>												
<i>Presence</i>	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>				<i>Imizamo Yethu</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%
Alive & Living in the household	238	238	476	30,0	354	356	710	21,3	592	594	1186	24,1
Alive & Living elsewhere	27	43	70	4,4	130	90	220	6,6	157	133	290	5,9
Deceased	15	65	80	5,0	11	47	58	1,7	26	112	138	2,8
Not Applicable	467	489	956	60,2	1137	1178	2315	69,4	1604	1667	3271	66,4
Don't Know	3	2	5	0,3	14	20	34	1,0	17	22	39	0,8
Total	751	837	1588	99,9	1646	1691	3337	100,0	2396	2528	4924	100,0

Table No. 8

<i>Presence of Parents in the Household for Children and Juveniles aged 0-19</i>				
	<i>Mother</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>%</i>
Alive and Living in the household	1915	85,2	1079	48,0
Alive and living elsewhere	254	11,3	877	39,0
Deceased	64	2,8	254	11,3
Don't know	15	0,7	38	1,7
Total	2248	100,0	2248	100,0

Table: 9

Distribution of Individuals by Type of Dwelling, Area, population group & Gender																																
Type of dwelling	Hout Bay Harbour																Imizamo Yethu and Imajamojeta															
	Coloured				Black				White				Total				Black				Coloured				Prefer not to answer				Total			
	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%
1	643	671	1314	56,4	15	17	32	43,2	5	1	6	100	663	689	1352	56,1	1859	1870	3729	87,0	8	12	20	87,0	6		6	66,7	1873	1882	3755	87,0
2	15	17	32	1,4	1	2	3	4,1					16	19	35	1,5	91	127	218	5,1						3	3	33,3	91	130	221	5,1
3	16	19	35	1,5									16	19	35	1,5	4	4	8	0,2								4	4	8	0,2	
4	415	475	890	38,2	2		2	2,7					417	475	892	37,0	3		3	0,1								3		3	0,1	
5	14	21	35	1,5									14	21	35	1,5	119	148	267	6,2		3	3	13,0				119	151	270	6,2	
6	3	1	4	0,2									3	1	4	0,2	3	4	7	0,2								3	4	7	0,2	
7	4	5	9	0,4	2		2	2,7					6	5	11	0,4	21	33	54	1,2								21	33	54	1,2	
8	6	4	10	0,4	1		1	1,4					7	4	11	0,4		1	1	0,0								1	1	0,0		
9					31	3	34	45,9					31	3	34	1,4																
10	1	1	2	0,0									1	1	2	0,0																
Total	1117	1214	2331	100	52	22	74	100	5	1	6	100	1174	1237	2411	100	2100	2187	4287	100	8	15	23	100	6	3	9	100	2114	2205	4319	100

- 1 Informal dwelling not in backyard
- 2 Informal dwelling in backyard
- 3 Semi-detached houses
- 4 Flat in block of flats
- 5 House or brick structure on separate stand
- 6 House/flat in backyard
- 7 Room/flatlet on shared property
- 8 Traditional dwelling/hut
- 9 Old fishing company hostel compound
- 10 On board ship/boat

Table No. 10

<i>Distribution of Individuals by Type of Dwelling and Gender</i>				
Type of Dwelling	Male	Female	Total	%
Informal dwelling not in backyard	2536	2574	5110	75,9
Informal dwelling in backyard	107	146	253	3,8
Semi-detached houses	20	23	43	0,6
Flat in block of flats	420	475	895	13,3
House or brick structure on separate stand	133	172	305	4,5
House/flat in backyard	6	5	11	0,2
Room/flatlet on shared property	27	38	65	1,0
Traditional dwelling/hut	7	5	12	0,2
Old fishing company hostel compound	31	3	34	0,5
On board ship/boat	1	1	2	0,0
Total	3288	3442	6730	100,0

Table No. 11

<i>Distribution of Households provided with Water from the same source by Area</i>																		
<i>Type of Service</i>	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>						<i>Imizamo Yethu & Imajamojeta</i>						<i>Total</i>					
	Mostly Yes		Sometimes		Mostly No		Mostly Yes		Sometimes		Mostly No		Mostly Yes		Sometimes		Mostly No	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Water from same source for all purposes	590	94,4	14	2,2	21	3,4	1977	99,2	1	0,0	14	0,7	2567	98,1	15	0,6	35	1,3

Table No. 12

<i>Distribution of Households by Type of Water Supply by Area</i>						
<i>Water</i>	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Imizamo Yethu</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Piped - Internal	474	75,8	95	4,8	569	21,8
Piped - yard	33	5,3	135	6,8	168	6,4
Piped – tap communal	105	16,8	1709	85,8	1814	69,3
Other	13	2,1	¹ 53	2,6	66	2,5
Total	625	100,0	1992	100,0	2617	100,0

Note 1: Includes 14 who answered ‘don’t know’

Table No. 13

<i>Distribution of Households by Type of Sanitation by Area</i>						
<i>Sanitation</i>	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>		<i>Imizamo Yethu</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Flush toilets	338	54,1	212	10,6	550	21,0
Flush toilet-communal	179	28,7	490	24,6	669	25,6
None ¹	108	17,2	1290	64,8	1398	53,4
	625	100,0	1992	100,0	2617	100,0

Note: 1. Includes some bucket system provision

Table No. 14

<i>Distribution of Households provided with Electricity from the Grid</i>						
<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Imizamo Yethu</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	607	97,1	1147	57,6	1754	67,0
No	18	2,9	845	42,4	863	33,0
Total	625	100,0	1992	100,0	2617	100,0

Table No. 15

<i>Ownership of Household Durables by Area</i>						
<i>Type of Goods</i>	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>		<i>Imizamo Yethu</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		%		%		%
1	84	13,4	39	2,0	123	4,7
2	58	9,3	91	4,6	149	5,7
3	464	74,2	1110	55,7	1574	60,1
4	553	88,5	849	42,6	1402	53,6
5	34	5,4	75	3,8	109	4,2
6	14	2,2	940	46,2	954	36,5
7	479	76,6	583	29,3	1062	40,6
8	488	78,1	732	36,7	1220	46,6
9	128	20,5	118	18,9	246	9,4
10	525	84,0	709	35,0	1234	47,2
11	156	25,0	59	3,0	215	8,2
12	301	48,2	1235	62,0	1536	58,7
13	43	6,9	29	1,5	72	2,3
14	15	2,4	71	3,6	86	3,3

Motor vehicle, including cars, bakkies and motorcycles -01
 Bicycles -02
 Radio -03
 Electric Stove -04
 Gas Stove -05
 Primus Stove -06
 Fridge -07

TV -08
 Geyser -09
 Electric Kettle -10
 Telephone: Landline -11
 : CellPhone -12
 Computers -13
 None -14

Table No. 16

Country of Birth by Place and Gender												
Country	Hout Bay Harbour				Imizamo Yethu & Imajamojeta				Total			
	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%
South Africa	1172	1236	2408	99,88	1914	2187	4101	94,95	3086	3423	6509	96,7
Namibia		1	1	0,04	41	5	46	1,07	41	6	47	0,7
Swaziland						1	1	0,02		1	1	
Zimbabwe					3	2	5	0,12	3	2	5	0,1
Malawi					12	7	19	0,44	12	7	19	0,3
Zambia					1		1	0,02	1		1	
Mozambique					2		2	0,05	2		2	
DRC	1		1	0,04	7		7	0,16	8		8	0,1
Angola	1		1	0,04	132	3	135	3,13	133	3	136	2,0
Nigeria					1		1	0,02	1		1	
Uganda					1		1	0,02	1		1	
Total	1174	1237	2411	100,00	2114	2205	4319	100,00	3288	3442	6730	100,00

Table No. 17

Province of Birth by Place and Gender												
Province	Hout Bay Harbour				Imizamo Yethu & Imajamojeta				Total			
	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%
Western Cape	1124	1216	2340	97,2	311	380	691	16,8	1435	1596	3031	46,6
Eastern Cape	33	12	45	1,9	1512	1744	3256	79,4	1545	1756	3301	50,7
Northern Cape	3	5	8	0,3	8	12	20	0,5	11	17	¹ 28	0,4
Free State	1	0	1		8	2	10	0,2	9	2	² 11	0,2
KwaZulu-Natal	6	2	8	0,3	55	30	85	2,1	61	32	³ 93	1,4
Gauteng	3	1	4	0,2	19	16	35	0,9	22	17	⁴ 39	0,6
Mpumalanga	1		1		1	1	2		2	1	3	
Limpopo						2	2			2	2	
Don't Know	1		1						1		1	
Total	1172	1236	2408	100,00	1914	2187	4101	100,00	3086	3423	6509	100,00

- Note :
1. Eight from Uppington the rest from Kimberley.
 2. Three from Bloemfontein one from Qwaqwa the rest from various different areas.
 3. Thirty –three individuals were born in cities or towns outside a Bantustan (14 in Durban, 1 in Pietermaritzburg, 6 in Bergville and 15 near other towns). Only two were born on commercial farms. A further 24 were born in rural areas under the authority of traditional leaders (4 near Durban, 2 near Bergville and 18 near other towns). Seven were recorded as not knowing where they were born and one went unrecorded.
 4. Seven were born in Johannesburg, two in Pretoria, one in other Witwatersrand towns, 20 in various other towns and one was unrecorded.

Table No. 18

<i>District of Birth of Migrants from Eastern Cape</i>					
<i>Transkei</i>		<i>Ciskei</i>		<i>Elsewhere</i>	
<i>Place</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>No.</i>
Lady Frere	33	Kingwilliamstown	144	Queenstown	129
Cofimvaba	129	Hewu	151	Tarkastad	68
Butterworth/Gcuwa	100	Victoria East	15	East London	55
Umtata	148	Peddie	6	Port Elizabeth	41
Cala	12	Mdantsane	48	Other Areas	30
Willowvale/Gatyana	1269	Middledrift	27	Fort Beaufort	18
Qumbu	33	Keiskammahoek	8	Cradock	12
Nqamakwe	53	Zwelitsha	5	Graaf-Reinett	7
Tsoto	66	Mpofu	9	Humansdorp	5
Kentani	51	Ntabathemba	29	Jamestown	4
Engcobo	80	Other	3	Uitenhage	1
Mount Fletcher	18				
Idutywa	174				
Mt. Frere	73				
Tsolo	47				
Sterkspruit	3				
Umzimkulu	9				
Mqanduli	2				
Port St Johns	9				
Lusikisiki	8				
Libode	4				
Elliotdale	77				
Ngqueleni	26				
Bizana	40				
Mount Ayliff	5				
Tabankulu	13				
Flagstaff	1				
Don't know	1				1
Total	2484		445		371
Percent	75,3		13,5		11,2

Note: Of the 3301 individuals recorded one person's place of birth was not noted

Table No. 19

<i>Place of Birth of individuals Born in the Western Cape by Area and gender</i>												
<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Area</i>											
	<i>Hout Bay Harbour</i>				<i>Imizamo Yethu</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%	M	F	Tot	%
Cape Town	1116	1206	2322	99,3	312	375	687	99,1	1428	1581	3009	99,3
Other W.C. areas	7	9	16	0,7	1	5	6	0,9	8	14	22	0,7
Total	1123	1215	2411	100,0	313	380	693	100,0	1436	1595	3031	100,0

Table No. 20

<i>Main reason for leaving Place of Birth of South African Migrants</i>																	
<i>Province</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>06</i>	<i>07</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>09</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Total</i>
Eastern Cape	140	459	16	38	125	36	76	208	163	1833	69	23		1	8	¹ 106	3301
Northern Cape	1	1			1				1	21				3			28
Free State		1				4				5						1	11
KwaZulu/Natal	2	13		1	2	3		3	4	51	4				1	² 9	93
Gauteng	1	10		3			6		1	13					2	3	39
Mpumalanga							1			2							3
Limpopo								1		1							2
Total	144	484	16	42	128	43	83	212	169	1926	73	23		4	11	119	3477
Percentage	4,1	13,9	0,5	1,2	3,7	1,2	2,4	6,1	4,9	55,4	2,1	0,7	0,0	0,1	0,3	3,4	100,0

Note 1: Of the missing responses 94 were infants aged 0-4 who presumably migrated with parent(s). Seven were recorded as 'don't know' and five were unrecorded .
 2: Nine individuals were not recorded.

- Legend:
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. To join my husband or wife or get married | 9. No work at home |
| 2. To join a parent or parents | 10. To seek work |
| 3. To join grandmother/grandfather | 11. To take up a job |
| 4. To join uncle/aunt | 12. To seek medical treatment |
| 5. To join brother/sister | 13. Because we lost our land rights |
| 6. To join other family | 14. Because we were evicted from the place where we were staying |
| 7. I came with my family | 15. Other specify |
| 8. To further my schooling | 16. Don't know |

Table No. 21

<i>Period of First Migration by Country of Origin</i>													
<i>Country</i>	<i>Period</i>												
	1921-85	1986-90	1991-95	1996-00	2001-05	Unrecorded	Total	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
South Africa	323	321	588	1297	1026	10	¹ 3565	251	203	225	214	133	1026
Namibia	1						1						
DRC				1			1						
Angola			1				1						
Total	324	321	589	1298	1026	10	² 3568	251	203	225	214	133	1026
Percentage	9,1	9,0	16,5	36,4	28,7	0,3	100	24,5	19,8	21,9	20,8	13,0	100,0

- Note: 1. This number includes 87 individuals born in the Western Cape of whom 65 were born in Cape Town and had presumably moved elsewhere for a period and returned and 22 born in other places in the Western Cape.
2. Only three of the 221 foreign born individuals were recorded against this question which suggests that they preferred not to answer it

Table No. 22

<i>Distribution of Individuals by Area of First Destination and Country of Birth</i>												
<i>Destination</i>	<i>S.A</i>	<i>Namibia</i>	<i>Swaziland</i>	<i>Zimbabwe</i>	<i>Malawi</i>	<i>Zambia</i>	<i>Mozam.</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>Angola</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>Uganda</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hout Bay	2853	41	1	3	14		1	7	84			3004
Mitchell's Plain	364							1	2	1		368
Other Cape Town	191	2							7			200
Southern Cape	11											11
Central Karoo	3											3
Overberg	13											13
Boland	12											12
West Coast	8											8
Transkei	13											13
Ciskei	11											11
E.C Port Elizabeth	29											29
E.C. East London	21											21
E.C. Other	11								1			12
Northern Cape	4	2										6
KwaZulu-Natal Durban	12											12
KwaZulu-Natal Other	3										1	4
Gauteng JHB	103				4	1	1		2			111
Gauteng Pretoria	3			2								5
Gauteng Other WITS	7											7
Gauteng Other	29	1										30
Other SA	21								1			22
Namibia	2				1				38			41
Other	3											3
Total	3727	¹ 46	1	5	19	1	2	8	¹ 135	1	1	3946

Note: 1. One Individual not recorded.

2. Over 76% of the South Africans head straight for Hout Bay while a further 15% make for other destinations in Cape Town. Of the foreign born 68.9% head straight for Hout Bay and a further 5% for other Cape Town destinations.

Table No. 23

<i>Distribution of Individual South Africans by Area of First Destination and Province of Birth</i>									
<i>Destination</i>	<i>W. Cape</i>	<i>E. Cape</i>	<i>N. Cape</i>	<i>Free State</i>	<i>K/Z-Natal</i>	<i>Gauteng</i>	<i>Mpumalanga</i>	<i>Limpopo</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hout Bay	195	2525	23	9	73	25	2	1	2853
Mitchell's Plain	18	336		1	5	4			364
Other Cape Town	50	135	2		2	2			191
Southern Cape	1	10							11
Overberg		13							13
Boland	2	9	1						12
Transkei	4	7				2			13
Ciskei		6	1		2	2			11
E.C Port Elizabeth		26	1			1		1	29
E.C. East London		21							21
E.C. Other		7			3	1			12
KwaZulu-Natal Durban		9		1	2				11
Gauteng JHB	1	102							103
Gauteng Other	1	29							30
Other SA	1	19			1				22
Other	10	16			4	1	1		3
Total	283	3270	28	11	¹ 92	¹ 38	3	2	3727

- Note: 1. 1 Respondent not recorded.
2. Over 91% of individuals settle first in Cape Town and 76,5 make straight for Hout Bay. Of the migrants from the eastern Cape 91,6% settle in Cape Town and 77,2 make straight for Hout Bay. Of those from the Eastern Cape Johannesburg attracts 3,1% while 2,0% first settle elsewhere in the Eastern Cape.

Table No. 24

<i>Distribution of Individuals by Country of Origin and First Cape Town Destination</i>										
<i>Country of Birth</i>	<i>Hout Bay</i>	<i>Khayelitsha</i>	<i>Langa</i>	<i>Nyanga</i>	<i>Gugulethu</i>	<i>Atlantic Seaboard</i>	<i>False Bay</i>	<i>Mitchell's Plain</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	3479	228	82	63	76	18	10	14	118	4088
Namibia	44					1		1		¹ 46
Swaziland	1									1
Zimbabwe	5									5
Malawi	16								3	19
Zambia	1									1
Mozambique	1					1				2
DRC	7				1					8
Angola	124	3	1		1	1			6	136
Nigeria				1						1
Uganda	1									1
Total	² 3679	231	83	64	78	21	10	15	127	4308

Note: 1. One individual was not recorded.

2. Hout Bay attracted 85,4%

Table No. 25

<i>Distribution of Individual South Africans by Province of Origin and first Cape Town destination</i>										
<i>Province</i>	<i>Hout Bay</i>	<i>Khayelitsha</i>	<i>Langa</i>	<i>Nyanga</i>	<i>Gugulethu</i>	<i>Atlantic Seaboard</i>	<i>False Bay</i>	<i>Mitchell's Plain</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Western Cape	554	15	9	6	7	8	2	12	62	¹ 675
Eastern Cape	2768	207	68	57	69	10	8	1	56	² 3244
Northern Cape	26		2							28
Free State	10		1							11
KwaZulu/Natal	86	2	1							³ 89
Gauteng	31	4						1		⁴ 36
Mpumalanga	2		1							3
Limpopo	2									2
Total	3479	228	82	63	76	18	10	14	118	4088

- Notes:
1. 536 of these respondents spread across all age cohorts had claimed to be born in Cape Town and then cited Hout Bay as their first destination. Of these 143 respondents were Black and 393 were coloured.
 2. There were 57 individuals not recorded
 3. Four individuals were not recorded.
 4. Three individuals were not recorded

Table No.26

<i>Number of Destinations of Individuals before Arriving in Cape Town by Country</i>								
<i>Country</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i> ¹	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	293	75	16	9	2	3	1	399
Namibia					1			1
Total	293	75	16	9	3	3	1	² 400

- Note:
1. 'Don't Know'
 2. While 448 individuals said that they had first moved to other places before coming to Cape Town only four hundred provided details.
 3. Provincially the Western Cape accounted for 15 respondents, the Eastern Cape 355, the Northern Cape 3, the Free State 1, KwaZulu- Natal 14, Gauteng 9, Mpumalanga 1 and Limpopo 1.

Table No. 27

<i>Living Parents in Place of Birth of individuals by Country of Origin</i>							
<i>Country</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	2836	408	1581	1224	389	71	6509
Namibia	29	3	6	8		1	47
Swaziland	1						1
Zimbabwe	1			4			5
Malawi	9		4	6			19
Zambia	1						1
Mozambique		1		1			2
DRC	5	1		2			8
Angola	46	20	32	26	4	8	136
Nigeria	1						1
Uganda				1			1
Total	2929	433	1623	1272	393	80	6730

Note: 1. Of all respondents 43,5% have both parents still living at their place of birth while a further 30,5% have one parent so doing

Table No.28

<i>Living Parents in Place of Birth of South Africans by Province of Origin</i>							
<i>Province</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Total</i>
Western Cape	1594	152	625	380	237	43	3031
Eastern Cape	1175	250	918	790	145	23	3301
Northern Cape	11	1	8	7	1		28
Free State	5	1		4	1		11
KwaZulu/Natal	39	3	24	21	3	3	93
Gauteng	10	1	5	20	2	1	39
Mpumalanga	1			2			3
Limpopo	1		1				2
Don't Know						1	1
Total	2836	408	1581	1224	389	71	6509

Table No. 29

<i>Grandparents in Place of Birth of individuals by Country of Origin</i>								
<i>Country</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>G/father</i>	<i>G/mother</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	1104	253	1191	472	3338	39	112	6509
Namibia	10		1	4	29		3	47
Swaziland					1			1
Zimbabwe					5			5
Malawi	6	1	2		10			19
Zambia	1							1
Mozambique					2			2
DRC	2	1		1	3		1	8
Angola	12	4	10	13	89		8	136
Nigeria				1				1
Uganda				1				1
Total	1135	259	1204	492	3477	39	124	6730
Percent	16,9	3,8	17,9	7,3	51,7	0,6	1,8	100,0

Table No. 30

<i>Grandparents in Place of Birth of South African individuals by Province of Origin</i>								
<i>Province</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>G/father</i>	<i>G/mother</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Total</i>
Western Cape	667	128	632	238	1266	20	80	3031
Eastern Cape	402	113	544	222	1976	19	25	3301
Northern Cape	5	1	1	2	19			28
Free State		1		1	9			11
KwaZulu/Natal	22	3	10	4	50		4	93
Gauteng	8	5	4	4	16		2	39
Mpumalanga				1	2			3
Limpopo		2						2
Don't Know							1	1
Total	1104	253	1191	472	3338	39	112	6509
Percent	17,0	3,9	18,3	7,2	51,3	0,6	1,7	100,0

Table No. 31

<i>Frequency of visits to place of birth by country of origin</i>									
<i>Country</i>	<i>Do Visits</i>				<i>Frequency of visits per year</i>				
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4+</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	3535	619	2355	6509	3036	280	98	121	3535
Namibia	43	4		47	40	3			43
Swaziland	1			1				1	1
Zimbabwe	1	4		5		1			1
Malawi	19			19	13	3	3		19
Zambia	1			1		1			1
Mozambique	1	1		2	1				1
DRC	7	1		8	6	1			7
Angola	79	56	1	136	76	2		1	79
Nigeria			1	1					
Uganda	1			1	1				1
Total	3688	685	2357	6730	3173	291	101	123	3688
Percent	54,8	10,2	35,0	100,0	86,0	7,9	2,8	3,3	100,0

Table No. 32

<i>Frequency of visits to place of birth by age cohort</i>					
<i>AGE</i>	<i>Frequency of Visits per Year</i>				
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-4	117	4	4	6	131
5-9	166	6	1	5	178
10-14	146	5	3	1	155
15-19	231	15	6	5	257
20-24	514	39	19	19	591
25-29	714	71	19	20	824
30-34	527	53	17	19	616
35-39	288	36	13	12	349
40-44	178	19	8	12	217
45-49	119	19	5	11	154
50-54	82	8	3	8	101
55-59	32	10	2	2	46
60-64	25	1		2	28
65-69	8	1		1	10
70-74	7		1		8
75+	2				2
Unrecorded	17	4			21
Total	3173	291	101	123	3688

Note: 1. Of these respondents 1489 were male (40%) and 2199 were female (60%)

Table No. 33

<i>Type of events for which migrants return to their place of birth by country of origin</i>							
<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of Event</i>						
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	69	11	358	2674	414	38	3564
Namibia	1		12	29	1		43
Swaziland					1		1
Zimbabwe					1		1
Malawi			1	13	2	3	19
Zambia				1			1
Mozambique				1			1
DRC			3	2	2		7
Angola			7	69	2	1	79
Nigeria							-
Uganda					1		1
Total	70	11	381	2789	424	42	3717
Percent	1,9	0,3	10,3	75,0	11,4	1,2	100,0

- Legend
1. Religious Festivals
 2. Weddings and Betrothals
 3. Funerals
 4. Holiday
 5. All of the above
 6. Other

Table No. 34

<i>Type of transport used to return to their place of birth by country of origin</i>										
<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of Transport</i>									
	<i>Train</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Minibus Taxi</i>	<i>Train & Bus</i>	<i>Train & Minibus Taxi</i>	<i>Train, Bus & Minibus Taxi</i>	<i>Bus & Minibus Taxi</i>	<i>Private Car</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	60	2791	287	20	36	45	248	39	9	3535
Namibia		37			2		1	3		43
Swaziland						1				1
Zimbabwe		1								1
Malawi		18					1			19
Zambia		1								1
Mozambique		1								1
DRC		4				1			2	7
Angola	1	65		1			7	4	1	79
Nigeria										-
Uganda		1								1
Total	61	2919	287	21	38	47	257	46	12	3688
Percent	1,7	79,1	7,8	0,6	1,0	1,3	7,0	1,2	0,3	100,0

Table No. 35

<i>Type of transport used by South Africans to return to their place of origin by province of birth</i>										
<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of Transport</i>									
	<i>Train</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Minibus Taxi</i>	<i>Train & Bus</i>	<i>Train & Minibus Taxi</i>	<i>Train, Bus & Minibus Taxi</i>	<i>Bus & Minibus Taxi</i>	<i>Private Car</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Western Cape	8	148	88	2	4	15	27	17	5	314
Eastern Cape	16	2572	188	16	30	22	207	20	4	3075
Northern Cape	17	4					3			24
Free State	1	6			2	3				12
KwaZulu/Natal	8	48	11	2		4	10	1		84
Gauteng	8	11				1	1	1		22
Mpumalanga	2									2
Limpopo		2								2
Total	60	2791	287	20	36	45	248	39	9	3535
Percent	1,7	79,0	8,1	0,6	1,0	1,3	7,0	1,1	0,2	100,0

Table No. 36

<i>Distribution of individuals intending to live in Hout Bay permanently by country of origin</i>					
<i>Country</i>	<i>Intention</i>				
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	3721	609	1802	118	6250
Namibia	35	9	3		47
Swaziland	1				1
Zimbabwe	3		2		5
Malawi	12	5	2		19
Zambia	1				1
Mozambique	2				2
DRC	6	1	1		8
Angola	123	10	1	2	136
Nigeria	1				1
Uganda	1				1
Total	3906	634	1811	120	6471
Percent	60,4	9,8	28,0	1,8	100,0

Table No. 37

<i>Distribution of South African respondents intending to live in Hout Bay permanently by province of origin</i>					
<i>Province</i>	<i>Intention</i>				
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Total</i>
Western Cape	1403	66	1313	60	2842
Eastern Cape	2220	497	461	54	3232
Northern Cape	18	9	1		28
Free State	8	3			11
KwaZulu/Natal	56	20	14	2	92
Gauteng	14	11	13	1	39
Mpumalanga	2	1			3
Limpopo		2			2
Don't Know				1	1
Total	3721	609	1802	118	6250
Percent	59,5	9,7	28,8	2,0	100,0

Table No. 38

Educational attainment of individuals aged 5 and Older																							
¹ Educational Attainment																							
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	88	99	Total
5-9	11	150	98	66	11	6	1														² 210	7	560
10-14	1	8	23	53	93	82	69	75	51	21	4	1								1	3	8	493
15-19	4	5	2	4	11	11	30	52	89	100	100	65	54	1			1	1		1	3	4	538
20-24	9	1	3	13	14	19	22	48	89	128	142	135	194	4	2		11	6		1	6	8	855
25-29	16	2	6	10	18	26	36	74	96	122	154	179	316	3	1	1	14	5	1	1	7	11	1099
30-34	17	8	7	16	22	29	42	81	88	102	113	101	189	3	2		8	3	2	2	8	11	854
35-39	13	6	3	15	29	29	39	67	78	72	66	48	71	2	1		2				3	11	555
40-44	9	5	10	12	22	19	28	55	50	67	53	21	37	1							1	5	395
45-49	8	5	5	10	16	19	28	36	47	20	40	10	10		1						2	7	264
50-54	13	3	4	7	9	22	20	41	30	12	11	4	4								1	4	185
55-59	7	2	3	7	12	10	13	20	19	7	4	2	3								3	3	115
60-64	6	2	3	2	6	4	9	3	8	4	1	3	2				1					3	57
65-69	7		1	3	4		4	3	5	1	2	1	1								1		33
70-74	3		1	3	5	3		0	5		1	1	1									1	24
75-79	6		1	1	2			2														3	15
80+	2			0				1		1												2	6
unrecorded			1	0			1	4		3	5	1	7									3	25
Total	132	197	171	222	274	279	342	562	655	660	696	572	889	14	7	1	37	15	3	6	248	91	6073
Percent	2,2	3,2	2,8	3,7	4,5	4,6	5,6	9,3	10,8	10,9	11,5	9,4	14,6	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,3	0,0	0,1	4,1	1,5	100,0

Note: 1. 0 = no schooling
 1-12 = Grades 1 to 12 (Matriculation)
 13 = Grades 10 or 11 plus diploma
 14 = Grade 12 plus teacher training
 15 = Grade 12 plus nursing diploma
 16 = Grade 12 plus diploma from Technikon or equivalent
 17 = Grade 12 plus some university education
 18 = University Degree
 19 = Other
 88 = Not Applicable
 99 = Don't know or refusal to answer

2. There were 115 children aged 5 and 72 aged 6 for whom there were no observations because they are younger than the age for compulsory education and 21 7 year olds

Table No. 39

<i>Educational attainment of individuals aged 16-64 by country of origin</i>																							
<i>Country</i>	<i>Educational attainment</i>																						
	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	67	31	38	83	148	174	247	464	580	619	672	557	860	13	7	1	35	15	3	5	26	58	4703
Namibia	4	4		3	5	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	4				1				4	1	44
Swaziland													1										1
Zimbabwe							1	1			1	1											4
Malawi	3					1			1	2	1	1	7				1						17
Zambia														1									1
Mozambique								1					1										2
DRC	1		1				2		2		1											1	8
Angola	27	4	7	10	6	11	13	9	9	10	7	6	7								4	6	136
Nigeria																						1	1
Total	102	39	46	96	159	188	267	477	594	634	684	568	880	14	7	1	37	15	3	5	34	67	4917
Percent	2,1	0,8	0,9	2,0	3,2	3,8	5,4	9,7	12,1	12,8	13,9	11,6	17,9	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,8	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,7	1,4	100,0

Table No. 40

<i>Educational attainment of individuals aged 16-64 by province of origin</i>																							
<i>Province</i>	<i>Educational Attainments</i>																						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	88	99	Total
Western Cape	23	5	13	32	61	73	114	213	232	237	258	111	215	3	1		6	2	1	5	15	38	1658
Eastern Cape	41	25	22	51	84	99	129	241	333	370	390	425	601	10	5	1	26	12	2		9	18	2894
Northern Cape			1		1			2	4	2	5	1	11									1	28
Free State			1			2		1	1		2	2	1				1						11
KwaZulu/Natal	3	1	1		1		3	5	8	5	13	13	24					1			1		79
Gauteng					1		1	1	2	4	3	5	7				2					1	27
Mpumalanga								1		1	1												3
Limpopo													1		1								2
Don't Know																					1		1
Total	67	31	38	83	148	174	247	464	580	619	672	557	860	13	7	1	35	15	3	5	26	58	4703
Percent	1,4	0,5	0,6	1,4	2,4	3,7	2,4	9,9	12,3	13,2	14,3	11,8	18,2	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,7	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,6	1,2	100,0

Table No. 41

<i>Children and juveniles aged 5-19 regularly attending school by age cohort</i>								
<i>Age Cohort</i>	<i>Attending</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Not Attending</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Unrecorded</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
5-9	377	67,3	67	12,0	116	20,7	560	100,0
10-14	467	94,7	23	4,7	3	0,6	493	100,0
15-19	297	55,2	227	42,2	14	2,6	538	100,0
Total	1141	71,7	317	19,9	133	8,4	1591	100,0

- Notes: 1. Of these 115 were children aged five and not compelled to attend school.
 2. The mean monthly household expenditure on education of the 1746 people recorded is R43,19. (This includes individuals older than 19)

Table No. 42

<i>Reasons for not regularly attending school by age cohort</i>							
<i>Age Cohort</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Total</i>
5-9	12	1				55	68
10-14	8	2			3	10	23
15-19	44	2	21	1	12	147	227
Total	64	5	21	1	15	212	318
Percent	20,1	1,6	6,6	0,3	4,7	66,7	100,0

Legend:

1. Family has no money
2. Looking after sick parent
4. Works to help support family
5. Orphaned
6. Playing Truant
7. Other

Table No. 43

<i>Religious affiliation of individuals by country of birth</i>													
<i>Country</i>	<i>Religion</i>												
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	937	510	1136	433	461	427	255	985	187	126	574	478	6509
Namibia			8	2	3	8	2	2		1	10	1	47
Swaziland											1		1
Zimbabwe				4	1								5
Malawi	1		1	1	3	5	1		4		3		19
Zambia											1		1
Mozambique								1			1		2
DRC	3				1	1		1			2		8
Angola	2		2	10	13	48	4	10	3		35	9	136
Nigeria									1				1
Uganda											1		1
TOTAL	943	510	1147	450	482	489	262	999	195	127	628	488	6730
Average Age	14,0	7,6	17,0	6,7	7,2	7,3	3,9	14,8	2,9	1,9	9,3	7,3	99,9

- Legend
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Methodist (Including – AME) | 7. Dutch Reform Church |
| 2. Zionist Christian Church (ZCC) | 8. Other Christian Denominations |
| 3. Apostolic | 9. Moslem |
| 4. African Independent Churches | 10. African Traditional Beliefs |
| 5. Anglican | 11. No Religion |
| 6. Catholic | 12. Other, or ‘don’t know or not applicable |

Table No. 44

<i>Religious affiliation of South African Individuals by Province of Origin</i>													
<i>Province</i>	<i>Religion</i>												
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Total</i>
Western Cape	209	93	682	88	329	315	109	594	187	35	115	275	3031
Eastern Cape	707	401	428	334	125	104	140	362		82	429	189	3301
Northern Cape			6	1	2	1	1	5		5	6	1	28
Free State		1	2	1		4					2	1	11
KwaZulu-Natal	18	12	13	3	5	2	4	11		4	14	7	93
Gauteng	3	3	5	6		1	1	10			7	3	39
Mpumalanga								1			1	1	3
Limpopo								2					2
Don't Know												1	1
TOTAL	937	510	1136	433	461	427	255	985	187	126	574	478	6509
Average Age	14,4	7,8	17,5	6,6	7,1	6,6	3,9	15,1	2,9	1,9	8,8	7,3	100,0

Legend

1. Methodist (Including – AME)
2. Zionist Christian Church (ZCC)
3. Apostolic
4. African Independent Churches
5. Anglican
6. Catholic

7. Dutch Reform Church
8. Other Christian Denominations
9. Moslem
10. African Traditional Beliefs
11. No Religion
12. Other, or 'don't know or not applicable

Table No. 45

<i>Employment Status by Status and Country of Origin</i>																						
	<i>Country</i>																					
<i>Status</i>	<i>S.A</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>NAM</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>SWAZI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>ZIM</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>MAL</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>ZAM</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>MOZ</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>ANGOLA</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>NIGERIA</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>UGANDA</i>	<i>%</i>
Economically Active	4021	61,8	44	93,6			2	40,0	15	78,9	1	100,0	2	100,0	7	87,5	133	97,8	1	100,0	1	100,0
1	2585		36				2	100,0	12		1	100,0	2	100,0	7	100,0	112		1	100,0	1	100,0
2	162		5						1								11					
3	1274		3						2								10					
Unemployment Rate		31,7		6,8				0,0		13,3		0,0		0,0		0,0		7,5		0,0		0,0
Not Economically active	2488	38,2	3	6,4	1	100,0	3	60,0	4	21,1					1	12,5		2,2				
4	88																					
5	6																					
6	11																					
7	120																					
8	43																					
9	97																					
10	105				1	100,0			1								2					
11	12018		3				1		3						1							
12							2										1					
	6509	100,0	47	100,0	1	100,0	5	100,0	19	100,0	1	100,0	2	100,0	8	100,0	136	100,0	1	100,0	1	100,0

Note: 1. Children and young people aged 0-24 including pre-schoolers and those attending college or university. There are 1806 children and juveniles aged 0-15 and 78 people over the age of 65

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----|---|
| 1 | Wage Employed | 7 | Sick or disabled with disability grant |
| 2 | Self-employed | 8 | Sick or disabled without disability grant |
| 3 | Unemployed | 9 | Full-time pupil/student |
| 4 | Retired with State Pension | 10 | Caring for home and children |
| 5 | Retired with Employers Pension | 11 | Children and Scholars |
| 6 | Aged without pension | 12 | Unrecorded |

Table No. 46

<i>Wage Employment by Occupation and Gender and Mean Monthly Wage</i>							
<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Mean Monthly Wage in Rands</i>
Gardener in private household	269	17,2	28	2,3	297	10,8	1245,29
Driver in private household	23	1,5	12	1,0	35	1,3	1370,63
Domestic Worker in private household	38	2,4	515	43,1	553	20,0	1216,46
Other Specify	122	7,8	108	9,0	230	8,3	1405,06
Farm labourers	12		3		15		1470,00
Skilled farm worker	3		2		5		1280,00
Fishing – Skipper/Captain	13	0,8	1	0,1	14	0,5	5163,00
Fisherman/woman	273	17,5	69	5,8	342	12,4	1762,73
Deck hand	31	2,0	9	0,8	40	1,4	1521,30
Quarrymen	5				5		1400,00
Manufacturing - cleaner	9		8		17	0,6	1220,06
Manufacturing - labourer	35	2,2	45	3,8	80	2,9	1382,67
Manufacturing – skilled worker	28	1,8	25	2,1	53	1,9	1603,21
Construction – skilled worker	133	8,5	7		140	5,1	1737,52
Construction - labourer	183	11,7	6		189	6,9	1356,70
Retail trade – shop assistant , petrol attendant	46	2,9	60	5,0	106	3,8	1255,96
Retail trade - cleaners	7		29	2,4	36	1,3	1380,61
Hotels & Guesthouses	15	1,0	20		35	1,3	1510,94
Restaurants – Cooks, chefs, grillers	29	1,9	86	7,2	115	4,2	1502,10
Restaurants - waitrons	26	1,7	44	3,7	70	2,5	1543,73
Restaurants - cleaners	17	1,1	26	2,2	43	1,6	1200,49
Driver of buses, taxis and minibus taxis	24	1,5	2		26	0,9	1855,77
Driver of other equipment	28	1,8	1		29	1,1	2185,89
Seamen other than fishing industry	6				6		2283,33
Labourers in transport	7		1		8		1418,75

Postwoman			1		1		1500,00
Clerks and tellers in banks	1		2		3		2466,67
Cleaners in banks			3		3		1566,67
Clerks in offices	9		10		19		2783,37
Cleaners in offices	2		12		14		1435,71
Skilled workers in nurseries	5	0,3	2		7		1785,71
Gardeners in nurseries	45	2,9	4		49	1,8	1614,18
Security guards	65	4,2	8		73	2,6	1519,23
Policemen/women	1		2		3		1563,67
Teachers			10		10		2349,10
Clerks, receptionists, telephonists in education	1		3		4		1950,00
Cleaners/janitors in schools	2		4		6		1650,00
Nurses	2		4		6		1998,50
Receptionists in clinics, hospitals, surgeries			9		9		2240,11
Cleaners in clinics, hospitals, surgeries	4		3		7		1840,00
Cleaners in Commercial Cleaning firms	7		1		8		1762,50
Gardeners in botanical gardens/nature reserve	22	1,4	3		25	0,9	1346,88
Other workers in botanical gardens/nature reserve	15	1,0	8		23	0,8	1555,74
Total	1563	100,0	1196	100,0	2759	100,0	1478,33

Table No. 47

<i>Wage Employment by Country and Province of Origin and Gender</i>							
Country	Province	<i>Gender</i>					
		<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Uganda		1	0,1			1	0,0
Nigeria		1	0,1			1	0,0
Angola		112	7,2			112	4,1
DRC		7	0,4			7	0,3
Mozambique		2	0,1			2	0,1
Zambia		1	0,1			1	0,0
Malawi		10	0,6	2	0,2	12	0,4
Zimbabwe		2	0,1			2	0,1
Swaziland							
Namibia		34	2,2	2	0,2	36	1,3
South Africa		1393	89,1	1192	99,6	2585	93,7
Total		1563	100,0	1196	100,0	2759	100,0
	Western Cape	400	28,7	402	33,7	802	31,0
	Eastern Cape	925	66,5	754	63,3	1679	65,0
	Northern Cape	9	0,6	10	0,8	19	0,7
	Free State	6	0,4			6	0,2
	KwaZulu/Natal	41	3,0	17	1,4	58	2,3
	Gauteng	11	0,8	7	0,6	18	0,7
	Mpumalanga						
	Limpopo			2	0,2	2	0,1
Total		¹ 1392	100,0	1192	100,0	¹ 2584	100,0

Note: 1. One South African Male not recorded.

Table No. 48

<i>Method of Job Search for those in Wage Employment by Country of Origin</i>												
<i>Method</i>	<i>Country</i>										<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>S.A</i>	<i>Nam</i>	<i>Zim</i>	<i>Mal</i>	<i>Zam</i>	<i>Moz</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>Angola</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>Uganda</i>		
01. A friend/relative in a different household told me about the job	1054	12	1	6	1		4	33		1	1112	40,2
02 Household member told me about the job	56							3			59	2,1
03 A friend/ relative got me a job at their work place	236	2				1		12			251	9,1
04 A household member got me the job at their work place	23							5			28	1,0
05 I got it through contacts at my church/mosque	87	1						1			89	3,2
06 A relative in Cape Town told our family that work was available	50							2			52	1,9
07 I went to a factory and waited outside until I got the job	245	4		3			1	19	1		273	9,9
08 I knocked on factory gates, visited private homes & shops until I got the job	707	16		3		1	2	33			762	27,6
09 Other	131	1	1					4			137	5,0
Total	¹ 2589	36	2	12	1	2	7	112	1	1	¹ 2763	100,0

Note: 1. Four more South Africans than the 2585 recorded in wage employment answered this question

Table No. 49

<i>Occupation of the Self-employed by Gender & mean monthly Income and Country of Origin</i>								
<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Gender</i>						<i>Mean monthly Income</i>	<i>Country of Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Rand</i>	<i>(S.A unless otherwise stated)</i>
01 Fishing	8	8,8	1	1,1	9	5,0	3076,78	
02 Seaman transport	1	1,1			1	0,6	3600,00	
03 Mini-bus taxi, owner	4	4,4	1	1,1	5	2,8	2300,00	2 Angolans
04 Manufacturing – food	4	4,4	4	4,5	8	4,5	1173,87	
05 Manufacturing – clothing	1	1,1	5	5,7	6	3,3	2016,67	
06 Manufacturing – beer	5	5,5	3	3,4	8	4,5	1805,25	1 Namibian
07 Manufacturing – crafts or artefacts	1	1,1	1	1,1	2	1,1	3250,00	
08 Manufacturing – other	2	2,2	1	1,1	3	1,7	9350,00	
09 Retail trade	4	4,4	1	1,1	5	2,8	2220,00	1 Angolan
10 Spaza operator/owner	16	17,6	23	26,2	39	21,8	1288,82	1 Nam, 1 Malawian, 3 Angolan
11 Buying and selling –hawkers/vendors	5	5,5	7	8,0	12	6,7	1180,17	1 Namibian
12 Buying and selling –fruit & vegetables	6	6,6	14	16,0	20	11,2	751,00	
13 Buying and selling –non-food	4	4,4	7	8,0	11	6,1	475,64	1 Angolan
14 Builders	5	5,5			5	2,8	3900,00	
15 Repair of vehicles, panel beaters	2	2,2			2	1,1	2150,00	
16 Professional or semi-professional	1	1,1	1	1,1	2	1,1	600,00	1 Namibian
17 Religious leaders, priests, Imams								
18 Hotel, guesthouse owner								
19 Hairdressers	3	3,3	2	2,3	5	2,8	2460,00	3 Angolans
20 Other	15	16,4	9	10,2	24	13,4	3371,00	1 Namibian, 1 Angolan
Sub-Total	87	95,6	80	90,9	167	93,3	1959,62	
Unrecorded	4	4,4	8	9,1	12	6,7		
Total	91	100,0	88	100,0	179	100,0		

Table No. 50

<i>Unemployment by Country of Origin and Reason for not Currently working</i>												
<i>Country</i>	<i>Reason for not currently working</i>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	%
Angola							2	8		1	11	
Malawi							1	2			3	
Swaziland							1				1	
Namibia								3			3	
South Africa	88	11	6	120	43	97	105	1083	77	114	1744	
Total	88	11	6	120	43	97	109	1096	77	115	1762	
Per cent	5,0	0,6	0,3	6,8	2,4	5,5	6,2	68,2	4,4	6,6		

- Legend
1. Retired and receiving state pension
 2. Too old but not receiving state pension
 3. Retired and receiving employer's pension
 4. Sick or disabled and receiving a disability grant
 5. Sick or disabled and not receiving a disability grant
 6. Full time pupil or scholar
 7. Caring for home and family
 8. Cannot find a job
 9. Other
 10. Unrecorded

Table No. 51

<i>Unemployment by Province of Origin and Reason for not Currently working</i>											
Province	<i>Reason for not currently working</i>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Western Cape	75	10	2	71	21	17	80	331	44	47	698
Eastern Cape	13	1	4	43	19	79	24	729	32	66	1010
Northern Cape				1			1	3			5
Free State				1				2			3
KwaZulu-Natal				1	1	1		13		1	17
Gauteng				3	1			4			8
Mpumalanga					1			1	1		3
Total	88	11	6	120	43	97	105	1083	77	114	1744
Per cent	5,0	0,6	0,4	6,9	2,5	5,6	6,0	62,1	4,4	65	100,0

- Legend
1. Retired and receiving state pension
 2. Too old but not receiving state pension
 3. Retired and receiving employer's pension
 4. Sick or disabled and receiving a disability grant
 5. Sick or disabled and not receiving a disability grant
 6. Full time pupil or scholar
 7. Caring for home and family
 8. Cannot find a job
 9. Other
 10. Unrecorded

Table No. 52

<i>Job search by unemployed people by country and province of origin and frequency</i>								
<i>Country & Province</i>	<i>Frequency</i>							
	<i>Ever Looked</i>		<i>Looked in last seven days</i>		<i>Looked in last month</i>		<i>Would accept a job offer</i>	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Namibia	3	100,0	3	100,0	3	100,0	3	100,0
Swaziland	1	100,0	1	100,0	1	100,0	1	100,0
Zimbabwe								
Malawi	3	100,0	1	33,3	2	66,6	3	100,0
Zambia								
Mozambique								
DRC								
Angola	8	80,0	8	80,0	8	80,0	10	100,0
South Africa	1236	70,9	935	53,6	1075	61,6	1237	70,9
Total	1251	71,0	948	53,8	1089	61,8	1254	71,2
Western Cape	452	64,8	219	31,4	324	46,4	455	65,2
Eastern Cape	758	75,1	692	68,5	727	72,0	751	74,4
Northern Cape	4	80,0	4	80,0	4	80,0	6	12,0
Free State	2	66,7	2	66,7	2	66,7	2	66,7
KwaZulu/Natal	14	82,4	13	76,5	13	76,5	14	82,4
Gauteng	4	50,0	3	37,5	3	37,5	6	75,0
Mpumalanga	2	66,7	2	66,7	2	66,7	3	100,0
Total	1236	70,9	935	53,6	1075	61,6	1237	70,9

Table No 53

<i>Senders of remittances by country of origin, destination, type of recipient and mean monthly amount sent</i>														
<i>Country</i>	<i>Receiving area</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Amount Rate per month</i>	<i>Percent of Adults sending</i>
Namibia	30 Namibia 1 E.C	31	1,7	22	2		1				5	¹ 1	887,00	70,5
Malawi	All Malawi	8	0,4	5							3		975,00	47,1
DRC	All DRC	5	0,3	4			1						1020,00	71,4
Angola	63 Angola 4 Namibia	67	3,7	57	2		2		1		4	¹ 1	684,71	49,3
South Africa	² Various	1700	93,9	1186	90	49	71	43	11	61	189		³ 392,26	39,8
Total		1811	100,0	1274	94	49	75	43	12	61	201	2		40,4
Percent		100,0		70,3	5,2	2,7	4,1	2,4	0,7	3,4	11,1	0,1		

- Note: 1. One respondent named destination but furnished no other information
 2. See following tables 53 & 54
 3. Of the 1700 South Africans recorded 35 furnished no information on the amount remitted

- Legend:
- 1 Parents to support rest of family
 - 2 Parents for education of children going to school
 - 3 Parents for the education of brothers and sisters
 - 4 Wife/Husband to support family
 - 5 Grandparents to support family
 - 6 Grandparents for education of children going to school
 - 7 Saving for land or house
 - 8 Other (specify)

Table No. 54

<i>Senders of remittances by province of origin, type of recipient, mean monthly amount sent and destination</i>												
<i>Province</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Type of Recipient</i>								<i>Amount Rate per month</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Percent of Adults sending</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>			
Limpopo	1	1								600,00	Limpopo	50,0
Gauteng	10	7			1	1			1	385,00	1 Jhb, 1 other WITS, 2 Gauteng other, 2 C.T, 1 Tsomo	38,5
Free State	5	3		1	1					798,20	3 Angola, 1 Bloem, 1 Free State other	45,5
Northern Cape	11	9							2	336,36	2 Upington, 7 Kimberley, 1 N.C other , 1 not recorded	40,7
KwaZulu-Natal	53	32		2	6			1	12	507,38	1 Pretoria, 15 Durban, 1 PMB, 9 Bergville, 27 KZN other	67,1
Western Cape	131	47	25	3	5	4	4		43	414,98	1 Jhb, 1 Pta, 1 N.C, 10 M/Plain, 49 Other C.T, 13 Other W.C, 1 K/Williamstown, 1 Hewu, 3 Willowvale, 1 Engcobo, 3 Graaff Reinet, 3 W.C West Coast, 44 Not recorded	9,1
Eastern Cape	1489	1087	65	43	58	38	7	60	131	375,70	See Table 55	55,5
Total	1700	1186	90	49	71	43	11	61	189	392,21		39,8
Percent	100,0	69,8	5,3	2,9	4,2	2,5	0,6	3,6	11,1			

- Legend:
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Parents to support rest of family | 5 | Grandparents to support family |
| 2 | Parents for education of children going to school | 6 | Grandparents for education of children going to school |
| 3 | Parents for the education of brothers and sisters | 7 | Saving for land or house |
| 4 | Wife/Husband to support family | 8 | Other (specify) |

Table No. 55

<i>Destination of Remittances to the Eastern Cape by Magisterial District</i>									
<i>Magisterial District</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
CISKEI	253	176	14	7	3	6		24	23
Kingwilliamstown	72	51	4	2	2	2		3	8
Hewu	94	63	6	2	1			15	7
Mdantsane	39	25	1	1		2		4	6
Middledrift	22	18	2	2					
Other	26	19	1			2		2	2
TRANSKEI	1082	802	44	29	51	27	5	34	90
Willowvale/Gatyana	589	431	28	10	27	21	3	21	48
Idutywa	62	50	1	2	4				5
Umtata	67	44	3	4	5	2		1	8
Cofimvaba	50	42	1	2	2	1		2	
Butterworth/Gcuwa	41	36	1	2	1			1	
Engcobo	32	15	1	3	2		2	2	7
Elliotdale	35	31		1					3
Mount Frere	25	19			2	1		1	2
Nqamakwe	28	22	1	1					4
Other	153	112	8	4	8	2		6	13
OTHER EASTERN CAPE	144	100	9	6	2	3	3	3	18
Queenstown	24	18	2	1				1	2
Tarkastad	54	37	3	5	2	2	1		4
East London	11	8						1	2
Port Elizabeth	24	17	2						5
Other	31	20	2			1	2	1	5
Total	1479	1078	67	42	56	36	8	61	131
Percent	100,0	72,9	4,5	2,8	3,8	2,4	0,5	4,1	8,9

- Legend:
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Parents to support rest of family | 5 | Grandparents to support family |
| 2 | Parents for education of children going to school | 6 | Grandparents for education of children going to school |
| 3 | Parents for the education of brothers and sisters | 7 | Saving for land or house |
| 4 | Wife/Husband to support family | 8 | Other |

Table No. 56

<i>Recipients of State Grants by Type of Grant and Gender</i>				
<i>Type of Grant</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Amount in Rands per month</i>
State Pension	¹ 28	² 63	91	Between 340 & R1100 ³
Child support grant	100	229	329	R180
Disability Grants	⁴ 66	58	124	R780
Other grants ⁵	53	150	203	Between R50 and R750
Don't know	4	6	10	
Total	251	506	757	

- Note:
1. Of the 36 men aged 65, two are in wage employment and 5 are not working
 2. Of the 75 women aged 60, one is in wage employment, one is self-employed and nine are unemployed.
 3. Of the men 20 receive the full pension of R780 while the others receive amounts between R450 and R1100. Of the women none receive the full pension but the range is from R340 to R1100. Amounts larger than the full pension were probably erroneously recorded for 2 men and 2 women.
 4. Five of the disabled men were recorded as also being in wage employment.
 5. Workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, foster care grant and care dependency.

APPENDIX 1

Post Survey Codes for Question 3.38 'Why did X come to Hout Bay'

01	Born here or in Cape Town	20	To take up job
02	To join husband	21	(More/many) job opportunities available
03	To join wife	22	Jobs easily found
04	To get married	23	To seek work
05	To join partner	24	To start a business
06	To join parent(s)	25	For medical reasons
07	To join father	26	To get a pension
08	To join mother	27	Environment
09	To join grandmother	28	Transport
11	To join grandfather	29	Safety and security
12	To join brother	30	Other
13	To join sister	88	Not applicable
14	To join aunt	99	Don't know
15	To join uncle		
16	To join cousin		
17	To join family/relatives		
18	To join friends		
19	To further education		

APPENDIX 2

Post Survey codes for Question 3.6.2 ‘What does X like about living in Hout Bay’

- 01 Born and/or brought up here
- 02 Husband living here (or male partner)
- 03 Wife living here (or female partner)
- 04 Parent(s) living here
- 05 Brother/sister living here
- 06 Family/relatives living here
- 07 Friends living here (includes nice neighbours, friendliness of people, the people, everybody know everybody, you never go hungry, you never starve.
- 08 Employment (includes job, permanent job, running a business)
- 09 Employment (more jobs/job vacancies, job opportunity)
- 10 Employment (job easily found)
- 11 Transport (near to work/school/shops/beach, don't need transport, transport is cheap
- 12 Safety and security (low crime rate, no crime/gangsterism. tstotsis, no violence, less violence)
- 13 Environment (best/nice place, view, seaview, mountain, atmosphere, vibe, environment)
- 14 Education/schooling
- 15 Everything
- 16 Don't like it/ nothing
- 17 Other
- 88 Not applicable
- 99 Don't know

APPENDIX 3

Post Survey codes for Question 3.6.3 'What would make X leave Hout Bay'

01	Nothing, never, no reason and death
02	Natural disaster
03	To join spouse
04	To join family
05	If family leaves the area
06	Illness
07	Age, retirement, pension
08	Improvement in income
09	Employment – if transferred
10	Employment – if retrenched
11	Employment – if no work is forthcoming
12	Employment – if a better job is found elsewhere
13	To further education
14	Housing – if evicted
15	Housing – if better housing is offered elsewhere
16	Housing – if water, sanitation and electricity services do not improve
17	Increase in crime or violence
18	Other
19	Everything
88	Not applicable
99	Don't know