JOHANNESBURG POVERTY AND LIVELIHOODS STUDY

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UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

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THEA DE WET
Department of Anthropology
and Development Studies
University of Johannesburg

LEILA PATEL
Centre for Social Development in Africa
University of Johannesburg

MARCEL KORTH
Department of Anthropology
and Development Studies
University of Johannesburg

CHRIS FORRESTER
Centre for Social Development in Africa
University of Johannesburg

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P.O. Box 524 | Auckland Park 2006
Johannesburg
Telephone +27 11 559 2804
Email csdainfo@uj.ac.za
www.uj.ac.za/csda
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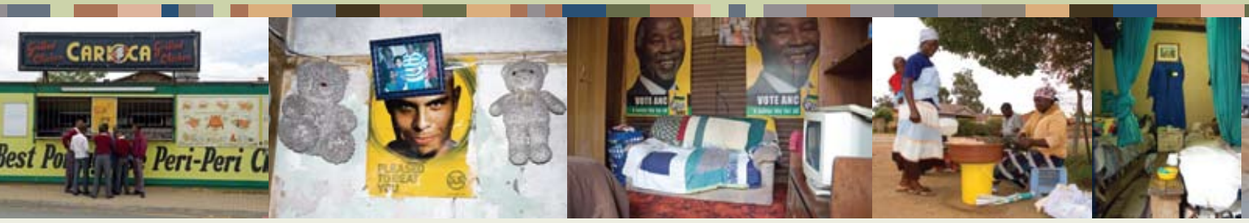
All photographs in this report were taken by Per Herbertsson herbertssonper@gmail.com | Ugglevägen 7 | 72220 Västerås | Sweden.



INTRODUCTION

More than half of the world's population currently lives in cities and most people will do so by 2050. Urban populations in Asia and Africa will double over the next 25 years, and by 2030, approximately 80% of the world's towns and cities will be in the developing world (UNFPA 2007). These towns and cities are not only increasing in size, but also in complexity. Migrants with diverse backgrounds, skills and expectations move to urban areas in their own countries and across borders, despite having to cope with social disruption, lack of secure housing, poor services and inadequate environmental conditions.

The scale and rate of urban growth, particularly in the developing world, is staggering. Lagos, for example, currently has over 10 million inhabitants and this is expected to double by 2020 (City Mayors 2008). In South Africa, the Gauteng city-region is expected to grow to 14 million inhabitants by 2015, putting the region in the top 15 biggest urban areas in the world (South African Cities Network 2006). The City of Johannesburg (CoJ), with two other metros and some district municipalities form part of the Gauteng city-region.

Over the last 15 years, Johannesburg has become the main destination for migrants from rural South Africa, the southern African region and the African continent. Diversity and inequality are defining characteristics of Johannesburg where social and economic divisions of a spatial nature have been based on race, class, gender, national origin and age.

The end of apartheid presented the City of Johannesburg with an opportunity for restructuring itself from a divided apartheid city to a more inclusive city (Beall, Crankshaw and Parnell 2000). Not only did apartheid cause an unequal and inefficient system of municipal government (Beall, Crankshaw and Parnell 2000), it also left a huge backlog in basic services and infrastructure provision in poor areas. Poverty and unemployment, urban violence, insecure housing tenure, a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, chronic diseases and food insecurity are some of the critical human development issues facing the residents of the city. The urban poor, residing in certain pockets of the city such as informal settlements and inner city areas, are particularly vulnerable and struggle to gain access to services and opportunities to improve their livelihoods. Settlements located on the periphery of the city have recorded the highest rates of population growth, unemployment and poverty levels (City of Johannesburg 2004).

Whilst Johannesburg achieved the highest score on the Human Development Index (HDI) in comparison with six other South African cities (City of Johannesburg 2005), the HDI masks real inequalities. Johannesburg is a city of 3.2 million people (Statistics South Africa 2004) with half of its households earning below a national minimum of R1 600 per month and with almost 20% of its inhabitants not accommodated in formal housing (City of Johannesburg 2005). Rapid population growth is accompanied by growth in the number of households, smaller size households and an increase in poverty among female-headed households (SA Cities Network 2006; City of Johannesburg 2005; Statistics SA 2004).

In 2004, the City of Johannesburg invited multidisciplinary research teams to contribute to the development of a report on the Human Development challenges faced by the city. Based on this data, the City of Johannesburg's *Human Development Strategy* (HDS) (City of Johannesburg 2005) was developed with three strategic foci that are designed to (a) safeguard and support poor and vulnerable households by widening access to social protection and safety nets; (b) reduce inequality of a spatial, class, race, gender and generational nature; and (c) promote social inclusion. In 2006, the HDS was incorporated into the *Joburg Growth and Development* Strategy (City of Johannesburg 2006) that has an overall aim of reducing poverty and fostering human development in the next decade.

Building on formative qualitative and quantitative work conducted in 2005 and 2006, a team of researchers from different academic disciplines at the University of Johannesburg, collaborated with the City of Johannesburg to develop a household survey to collect data on poverty, livelihoods and human development indicators in the seven administrative regions of the City of Johannesburg. This collaboration underscores the Johannesburg Poverty and Livelihoods Study's commitment to an interdisciplinary understanding of poverty and livelihoods in an urban setting.

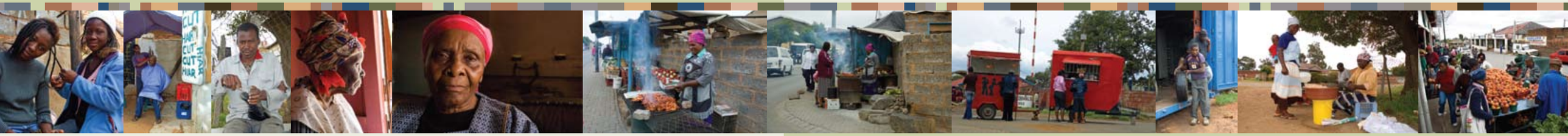
Households are the primary unit that the CoJ engages with in meeting needs, promoting access to resources and in the optimization of opportunities to realise social rights. A multi-dimensional approach to the study of urban **poverty** was adopted. This approach is based on the accepted international approach to poverty that recognises that the causes, effects, experiences and responses to poverty are diverse, complex and requires the involvement of a range of actors. Poverty is defined as a lack of resources to meet basic human needs. It refers to a "condition of material and social deprivation in which people fall below a socially acceptable minimum standard of living or in which they experience deprivation relative to others in a society" (Hall and Midgley 2004:xii).

Little empirical research has been conducted on the livelihood strategies of urban households, how they mobilise resources and use opportunities available to them to improve their human development situation. The **livelihood approach** informed the study (Beall and Kanji 1999). When we speak of *livelihoods*, we often refer to livelihoods strategies. These can be defined as the *"planned activities that men and women undertake to build their livelihoods. They usually include a range of activities designed to build asset bases and access to goods and services for consumption. Livelihood strategies include coping strategies, designed to respond to shocks in the short-term, and adaptive strategies, designed to improve circumstances in the long term"* (Farrington, Ramasut and Walker, 2002:3). In short, "livelihoods are concerned with the activities, assets and resources that jointly determine the living gained by an individual or a household" (Hall and Midgley 2004: xi). Not only does this approach provide for an analysis of the inter-relations between households and communities with larger-scale economic, social and political processes, it also recognises the agency of poor people as the key actors in addressing poverty. The **human development** perspective with its focus on enlarging people's choices and opportunities by enabling them to achieve tangible improvements in their lives through improved health status, educational attainment, a reduction of poverty and the realisation of their human rights, also informed our thinking. This type of analysis could also lead to more effective, appropriate and equitable urban policies and social development programmes if it begins with an understanding of household level strategies.

AIMS OF THE STUDY

The aim of the Johannesburg Poverty and Livelihoods Study (JPLS) is to understand the multi-dimensional nature and extent of poverty, and the way people survive and make a living in some of the poorest parts of the City of Johannesburg. The focus of the study was to develop a more detailed analysis of the socio-demographic situation of households in deprived communities and their livelihood strategies. In addition, it examined the levels of household vulnerability and insecurity, health and psychosocial well-being, access to services, and household and community responses to their circumstances.

The intention of the study is to produce accessible intra-city data at a local or ward level to inform local level social policy, planning and development action. In this way, the study may contribute to a better understanding of the diversity of intra-city needs.

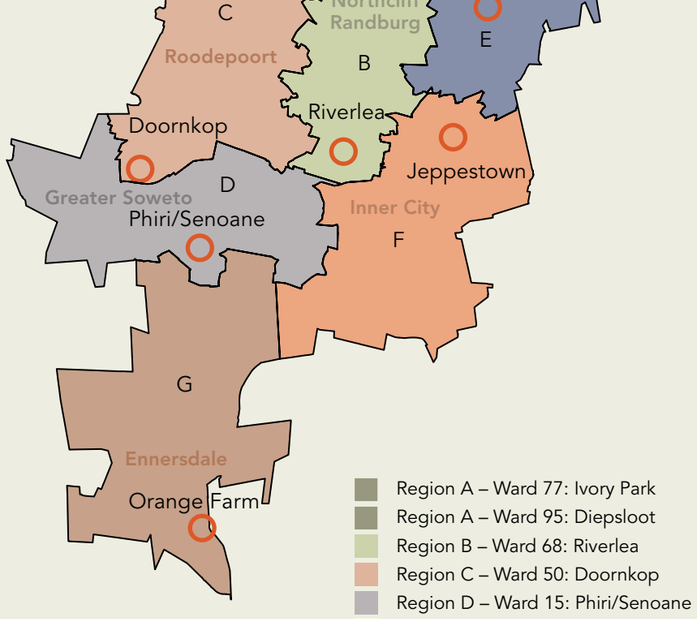


METHODOLOGY

The Johannesburg Poverty and Livelihoods Study is a household survey conducted on 695 stands in eight "deprived" wards in the City of Johannesburg. The aim of the survey was to select 100 stands in each administrative area and interview as many as possible households from each stand. The data collection was done by the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE). A total of 1409 households were surveyed. Figure 1 contains a map of the geographic distribution of the study areas.

The City of Johannesburg is divided into 109 wards that form part of a total of 420 wards in the Gauteng province. The JPLS used the Gauteng report of the *Provincial Indices of Multiple Deprivation for South Africa 2001* (Nobel et al 2001) to identify the most deprived wards in each of the seven administrative regions of Johannesburg. The index of multiple deprivation is based on five domains: (a) Income and Material deprivation, (b) Employment deprivation, (c) Health deprivation, (d) Education deprivation and (e) Living environment deprivation (Nobel et al 2001). For purposes of the JPLS **deprivation** refers to people's unmet needs (food, housing, household facilities, fuel, education, health, work), while **poverty** refers to the lack of resources to meet those needs (Townsend 1987).

Figure 1: Geographic distribution of the selected poorest wards in the seven administrative regions in Johannesburg



All but two selected wards for the survey fall in the poorest 25% wards of the City of Johannesburg (see Table 1). The two wards above the "poverty deprivation threshold" (wards 61 and 68) were included to allow for the inclusion of a "deprived ward" in each of the regions and to allow for a spread of levels of deprivation. We included two deprived wards in Region A, namely ward 95 (Diepsloot) and a ward 65 (Ivory Park). These two wards have been identified by the CoJ as two of the fastest growing and poorest areas in Region A. The JPLS previously sampled 50 stands in the Diepsloot area for the pilot study in 2005/2006, and therefore wanted to use the opportunity to resample the area to build up a data base of the area that is spread over time.

TABLE 1: MOST DEPRIVED WARDS IN THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG'S SEVEN ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

Region	Ward	Description
A	77	5th most deprived ward in JHB.
		65th most deprived ward of 420 wards in Gauteng.
A	95	13th most deprived ward in JHB.
		91st most deprived ward of 420 wards in Gauteng.
B	68	67th most deprived ward in JHB.
		282nd most deprived ward of 420 wards in Gauteng.
C	50	7th most deprived ward in JHB.
		71st most deprived ward of 420 wards in Gauteng.
D	15	10th most deprived ward in JHB.
		86th most deprived ward of 420 wards in Gauteng.
E	75	14th most deprived ward in JHB.
		96th most deprived ward of 420 wards in Gauteng.
F	61	50th most deprived ward in JHB.
		214th most deprived ward of 420 wards in Gauteng.
G	3	1st most deprived ward in JHB.
		22nd most deprived ward of 420 wards in Gauteng.

The questionnaire consisted of three parts. Part 1 captured information as far as possible about the all households on the stand and the members of these households. Part 1 was also used to list all households and their members. Part 2 focused on each of the households situated on a stand and captured detailed information about each household and its members. Part 3 was used to gather data from the person who completed the household questionnaire (part 2). The respondent had to be an adult member of the household, preferably the head of the household.

Definitions

For the purpose of this study, we decided on specific definitions for stands, households and head of household.

A **stand** is a piece of land with an official boundary. Dwellings are built within these boundaries or are sometimes built across boundaries. Some stands have several independent dwellings within the official boundary, for example, in Alexandra. There are also unregistered stands, for example, in informal settlements. A stand is the space around the dwelling that the household indicates is the stand.

A **household** is a social and economic unit consisting of one or more people who contribute money, goods or labour for the common good of the unit. The household members usually

share groceries and frequently eat together. Included are members who return on weekends (e.g. people who work or study elsewhere). A house is part of a stand if the front door of the house opens on the stand.

The **head of the household** is self-defined. It is usually the person who is in charge of key decisions about the matters affecting the household.

Short description of areas

Diepsloot forms part of region A and is enclosed by the N14 highway on the northwestern side and the R511 highway on the eastern side. The Diepsloot area began developing in 1993, primarily through migrants' building make-shift homes on unoccupied land. The area saw a rapid increase of residents in early 2000 when over 45 000 residents from Alexandra and elsewhere in Johannesburg were moved to Diepsloot (Beall, Crankshaw & Parnell 2002: 147).

Ivory Park is situated in region A's ward 77. Ivory Park mainly consists of informal settlement housing. Since its establishment in 1990 the area has seen continuous growth in population. The location of Ivory Park, on the north-eastern perimeter of the City of Johannesburg, allows residents access to Midrand, Edenvale, and Kempton Park.

Riverlea forms part of one of Johannesburg's most diverse regions, region B. The region comprises some of the wealthiest suburbs of Johannesburg, including Northcliff, Westcliff, Parktown, and Hyde Park. At the same time, it encompasses less wealthy areas such as Vrededorp, Sophiatown, Brixton and Riverlea. Deprivation in these areas may typically be described as containing 'pockets of poverty' where wealth and scarcity live side by side. Bordered by mine dumps and cut in half by a railway line, Riverlea primarily comprises established residential and low-cost housing units. Its central position has contributed to the formation of informal settlements in the area.

Doornkop is located on the south-western end of Soweto, forming part of region C's ward 50. With the expansion of Mogale City's Kagiso township from the west and Soweto from the east, Doornkop has seen increased housing development projects, with more than 900 houses completed and the recent opening of a new water reservoir.

Phiri and Senoane are townships in the south-western part of Soweto and form part of Johannesburg's region D. Soweto is now the most populous black urban residential area in the country, with a population of one million plus. The area continues to attract new arrivals to Johannesburg. Phiri and Senoane comprise of brick low-cost housing with many backyard dwellings made from corrugated iron or bricks. These backyard structures are used to house additional household members, or are frequently rented out to others.

Alexandra township, located about 16 kilometres from central Johannesburg, is nested amongst Johannesburg's mainly white north-eastern suburbs in region E. The area was established as a residential area in 1912 and the 'black' and 'coloured' families, who settled there, were able to acquire freehold titles to their plots. Because the area was established before 1913, "Alexandra was excluded from the general provisions of the 1913 (Native Land) Act (Sarakinsky 1984:2). The Alexandra community profile is characterised by high population density and growth rates, elevated levels of unemployment, an age profile skewed towards younger age categories, relatively low levels of education, and low monthly household incomes. The social situation resembles that of other urban townships in Gauteng. Social divisions remain strong, especially between 'old' and 'new' Alexandra residents, wrangling over limited space and opportunities.

Jeppestown is a suburb to the east of the city centre in region F and one of the oldest neighbourhoods in Johannesburg. The area has seen immense change over the past decade. Many buildings have become overpopulated and neglected. Recent attempts to curb urban decline of the area has resulted in the creation of social housing and other projects, as well as infrastructure investments centred around the Jeppestown train station.

Orange Farm is located in Region G. In the early 1990s, many informal settlers from Soweto relocated to Orange Farm. While many households have since benefited from government housing developments, many continue to live in informal dwellings. The area has been impacted by a high influx of people and the average household size is significantly greater than other areas of Johannesburg. Ward 3 in Orange Farm is the most deprived area in the City of Johannesburg.

FINDINGS OF THE JOHANNESBURG POVERTY AND LIVELIHOODS STUDY (JPLS)

The findings of the study are presented in seven parts.

Part 1 outlines the overall and ward level social and demographic data of households with reference to the nature, size and structure of the households, their language and educational levels, and the types of houses in which they live. Migration data is also presented with reference to migration within South Africa and migration of foreign nationals to the city. Also included in the socio-demographic profile is the incidence of disability and illness in the households surveyed.

Part 2 details the diversity of the livelihood activities of the households including information on access to credit and household savings.

Part 3 provides a better understanding of the life changing events and socio-economic factors that create conditions of vulnerability for poor households. This section includes data on various responses of members to vulnerability and risk.

Part 4 assesses the prevalence of various chronic health problems and the use of harmful substances such as tobacco and alcohol. The psychosocial well-being of respondent households and the prevalence of mental health symptoms are also outlined by area, gender, age, citizenship, education and employment.

Part 5 outlines the levels of access to resources such as services and consumer goods. Overall and local level indices of wealth measured in terms of a wealth index are also presented.

Part 6 presents data on household and community responses to vulnerability. Levels of social support, social cohesion, perceptions of safety and levels of political, civil society participation, including volunteering and religious association, are also addressed.

Part 7 provides an overall assessment of the levels of urban insecurity of households by area, gender and a comparative assessment of how households perceive their socio-economic status relative to other households in their communities. Levels of insecurity are measured by means of an *urban insecurity index* that include a range of measures such as employment status, food security, health, education, housing, overcrowding, access to services and social support.

PART 1: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN JOHANNESBURG

Population size of surveyed wards

- According to Census 2001 (Statistics South Africa 2004), the total population for Diepsloot (Ward 95) was 33 129; Ivory Park (Ward 77) was 38 596; Riverlea (Ward 68) was 29 696; Doornkop (Ward 50) was 24 225; Soweto (Ward 15) was 24 486, Alexandra (Ward 75) was 36 330; Jeppestown (Ward 61) was 24 400 and Orange Farm (Ward 3) was 27 534.

Size, type and structure of households

- In the eight areas sampled, a total of 695 stands/flats accommodated 1721 households. JPLS interviewed 1409 households (82%) of the total number of households (1721) found on the stands/flats.
- The average number of households on a stand or in a flat was 2.48 for the 1721 households (Table 2)
- There is a variation by area between the number of households per stand. Orange Farm has the least number of households per stands (1.12) while Diepsloot has the largest number namely 5.20 households per stand (Table 2).
- Although there have been up to five households per stand in small concentrated areas in the study, on average, the households found per stand (3.45) corresponds to the City average (City of Johannesburg 2005).
- There is a trend in urban areas towards smaller households. Nationally, there has been a decline in the average household size ranging from 4.6 in 1999 to 3.9 in 2001 and it has remained fairly constant in 2007 (Statistics South Africa 2007; Statistics South Africa 2004). However, Gauteng has the smallest household sizes in the country with an average of 3.3 people per household (Statistics South Africa 2007).
- A total of 4860 people were living in the 1409 households surveyed in the study, with an average household size of 3.5 people. The variation between the numbers of people per household in each of the study areas varied. Doornkop and Orange Farm both have the largest number of people per household per area surveyed (4.3), while Diepsloot had the smallest number of people per household at 2.3.

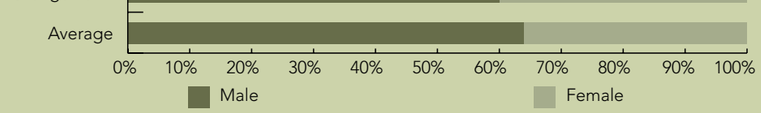
TABLE 2: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER STAND ACROSS REGIONS

	Number of households	Households per stand
Diepsloot (50 stands)	260	5.20
Ivory Park (50 stands)	168	3.36
Riverlea (100 stands)	151	1.51
Doornkop (100 stands)	130	1.30
Phiri/Senaoane (100 stands)	198	1.98
Alexandra (101 stands)	361	3.57
Jeppestown/Troyville (94 stands)	341	3.63
Orange Farm (100 stands)	112	1.12
Average for 695 stands	1721	2.48

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSEHOLD ACROSS AREAS SURVEYED (1409)

Diepsloot	2.29
Ivory Park	3.16
Riverlea	4.13
Doornkop	4.32
Phiri/Senoane	4.01
Alexandra	3.42
Jeppestown	2.79
Orange Farm	4.32
Overall	3.45

Figure 2: Sex of household heads (% of household heads)



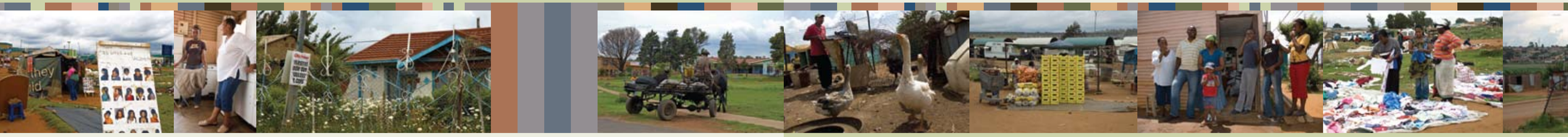
- Thirty-six percent (36%) of households were headed by women. Doornkop (48%), Riverlea (42%) and Alexandra (41%) have the highest percentage of female-headed households.

Age and marital status

- Thirty four percent of the sample were 19 years of age or younger, while only 12% of the sample were 50 years of age and older. Table 4 shows the age distribution across study regions.

TABLE 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION (% of individuals)

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years and older
Diepsloot	16%	9%	29%	31%	9%	5%	1%	0%
Ivory Park	19%	15%	30%	19%	10%	6%	2%	0%
Riverlea	16%	18%	18%	17%	16%	7%	5%	4%
Doornkop	23%	19%	21%	12%	9%	12%	3%	2%
Phiri/Senoane	16%	17%	18%	19%	13%	8%	5%	4%
Alexandra	17%	15%	27%	17%	10%	7%	4%	2%
Jeppestown	19%	12%	27%	23%	14%	4%	1%	0%
Orange Farm	24%	20%	17%	13%	12%	8%	4%	1%
Overall	18%	16%	23%	19%	12%	7%	3%	2%



Overall, half of the respondents were never married, 29% were married, 15% were living together and 4% and 3% respectively were either widowed or divorced. More men (56%) than women (48%) were never married. The percentage of unmarried people ranges from the lowest in Riverlea (42%), to the highest in Doornkop (57%).

Language

- The language that was spoken most often was isiZulu (35%), followed by Sesotho (11%) and isiXhosa (10%).
- Afrikaans and English were spoken by 7% and 6% respectively of the respondents.
- One language often dominated in an area, for example, Afrikaans in Riverlea, or IsiZulu in Phiri/Senoane, Jeppestown and Doornkop.

TABLE 5: FIRST LANGUAGE ACROSS AREAS
(% of individuals from South Africa)

	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	SiSwati	Tshienda	Xitsonga
Diepsloot	0%	0%	2%	10%	18%	31%	5%	10%	2%	12%	11%
Ivory Park	0%	0%	4%	12%	17%	32%	12%	2%	1%	5%	14%
Riverlea	50%	38%	0%	1%	5%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Doornkop	0%	0%	0%	13%	43%	6%	13%	13%	1%	3%	9%
Phiri/ Senoane	0%	0%	1%	6%	61%	5%	17%	5%	2%	2%	2%
Alexandra	1%	0%	2%	14%	21%	20%	11%	19%	0%	3%	9%
Jeppestown	3%	6%	1%	9%	61%	5%	3%	4%	2%	2%	4%
Orange Farm	1%	0%	0%	11%	52%	1%	23%	7%	0%	0%	4%
Overall	7%	6%	1%	10%	35%	11%	11%	9%	1%	3%	6%

Educational levels

- The majority of respondents (75%) in the sample had either some secondary education (42%), or a matric (33%). A further 17% had some primary education or completed their primary education, while 5% had no schooling. A small percentage (4%) achieved a higher level of education (post matric). For detail see Table 6.
- Diepsloot and Orange Farm have the highest percentage of people (8%) with no education, while Riverlea and Alexandra have only 2% of individuals with no schooling.
- The areas with the highest educational levels (matric and higher) were Jeppestown (46%), followed by Riverlea (39%), and Phiri/Senoane (38%).

TABLE 6: LEVELS OF EDUCATION FOR INDIVIDUALS 20 YEARS AND OLDER
(% of individuals 20 years and older)

	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Matric	Higher
Diepsloot	8%	6%	6%	45%	34%	1%
Ivory Park	7%	11%	7%	35%	36%	4%
Riverlea	2%	6%	6%	48%	34%	5%
Doornkop	5%	12%	7%	48%	28%	2%
Phiri/Senoane	5%	11%	7%	40%	31%	7%
Alexandra	2%	14%	7%	40%	32%	5%
Jeppestown	4%	7%	6%	37%	43%	3%
Orange Farm	8%	14%	9%	44%	24%	2%
Overall	5%	10%	7%	42%	33%	4%

- Fewer non-South Africans had some secondary education or matric when compared to South Africans in the sample. However, with respect to education post-matric, non-South Africans had almost twice the educational levels (7%) than South Africans (Table 7).

TABLE 7: SOUTH AFRICAN AND NON-SOUTH AFRICAN: LEVELS OF EDUCATION FOR INDIVIDUALS 20 YEARS AND OLDER
(% of individuals 20 years and older)

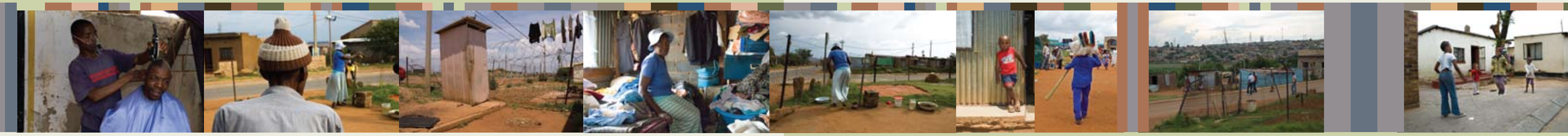
	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Matric	Higher
South African	4%	9%	6%	42%	35%	4%
Non-South African	9%	18%	13%	36%	17%	7%

Disability and illness

A total of 3.7% of individuals in households had a disability which is similar to the finding of the Community Survey (Statistics South Africa 2007). Doornkop (7.1%) and Riverlea (6.8%) reported the highest percentage of disabled people.

TABLE 8: ALL PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ACROSS REGIONS

Diepsloot	0.9%
Ivory Park	1.8%
Riverlea	6.5%
Doornkop	7.1%
Phiri/Senoane	3.7%
Alexandra	3.2%
Jeppestown	2.1%
Orange Farm	3.9%
Overall	3.7%



- Overall, 10% of individuals were reported as too sick to work. Ivory Park (17%), Orange Farm (16%), and Doornkop (15%) had the largest percentage of people who indicated that they could not work due to illness.

Migration

- Ninety one percent of the respondents indicated that their origin was South African, while 9% reported that their origin was non-South African. This figure is lower than other recent estimates of immigrants in the city as a whole (Centre for Development and Enterprise 2008). Taking into account the number of people who falsely claim to be South African, the Centre for Development and Enterprise estimated the number of foreigners in Johannesburg to be 14% of the City's population amounting to about 500 000 people (Centre for Development and Enterprise 2008), while the Community Survey estimated the number to be 13.2% or 300 000 (Statistics South Africa 2007).
- The majority of foreigners in the JPLS lived in Ivory Park (20%), Diepsloot (18%) and Jeppestown (18%). The areas with the least number of foreigners were Riverlea (2%) and Alexandra (3%).

TABLE 9: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN AND NON-SOUTH AFRICAN ORIGIN
(% of individuals 18 years and older)

	South African	Non-South African
Diepsloot	82%	18%
Ivory Park	80%	20%
Riverlea	98%	2%
Doornkop	95%	5%
Phiri/Senoane	89%	11%
Alexandra	97%	3%
Jeppestown	82%	18%
Orange Farm	95%	5%
Overall	91%	9%

- A large number of people in the JPLS (49%) were born outside of Gauteng. This is 7% more than the finding of the Community Survey, 2007 (Statistics South Africa 2007). While 88% of Riverlea residents were born in Gauteng, only 13% of Diepsloot residents were born in the province (Table 10).
- Of the people who migrated to Gauteng from other provinces, the majority came from Limpopo province (16%) and Kwa-Zulu Natal (15%). Only 1% of the respondents came from the Western Cape, with very few from the Northern Cape (Table 10).
- Diepsloot and Ivory Park attracted the most migrants from Limpopo, whilst migrants from KwaZulu-Natal settled predominantly in Jeppestown.

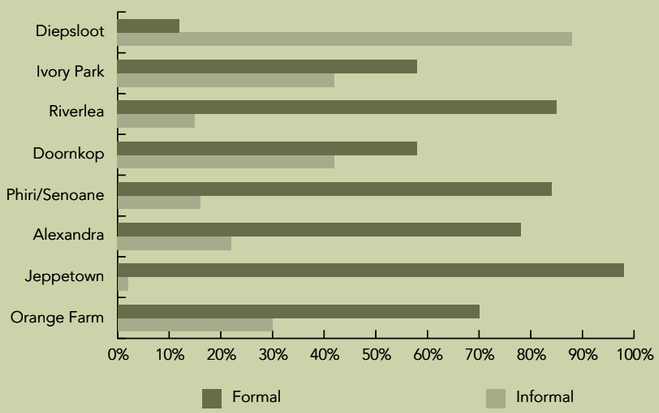
TABLE 10: PLACE OF ORIGIN FOR ALL RESPONDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA
(% of individuals from South Africa)

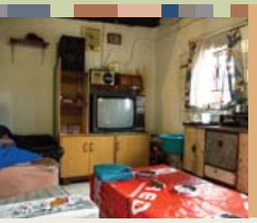
	Gauteng	North West	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	KwaZulu-Natal	Free State
Diepsloot	13%	10%	6%	48%	0%	0%	8%	12%	3%
Ivory Park	18%	1%	14%	41%	0%	1%	10%	9%	6%
Riverlea	88%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Doornkop	75%	2%	2%	4%	0%	0%	7%	8%	2%
Phiri/ Senoane	68%	2%	4%	5%	0%	0%	4%	12%	5%
Alexandra	32%	5%	5%	29%	0%	0%	11%	16%	1%
Jeppestown	21%	3%	11%	9%	1%	0%	7%	45%	3%
Orange Farm	65%	2%	4%	2%	1%	0%	6%	14%	7%
Overall	49%	3%	6%	16%	1%	1%	7%	15%	3%

Types of houses

- Forty two percent of the households lived in formal brick houses, 68% of which were owners, while the rest of the sample rented the property.
- Housing types varied across areas with Diepsloot having the largest number of informal houses, in comparison with Riverlea, Phiri/Senoane, Alexandra and Jeppestown (Figure 3).
- A third of households live in corrugated iron houses, either in backyards or shack settlements.
- Overall, 57% of respondents indicated that they owned their houses. However, ownership does not necessarily imply that the respondent is in possession of a deed of sale. It often means that the individual owns the material that the structure is made of.
- The JPLS found that most of the households (70%) lived in brick

Figure 3: Housing type by area
(% of households)










structures, including formal houses, flats, backyard brick rooms or hostels. The 2007 Community Survey found that 73.5% of households live in formal dwellings. Seventeen percent of households surveyed by the JPLS lived in informal structures made of corrugated iron in informal areas. This figure is also similar to the findings of the Community Survey (Statistics South Africa 2007). The Community Survey (Statistics South Africa 2007) did not provide data on the number of households living in backyard shacks, but the JPLS found that 13% of households lived in backyard shacks.

PART 2: LIVELIHOODS ACTIVITIES – HOW DO PEOPLE SURVIVE?

Employment

- Across all study areas, 80% of households had at least one economically active individual who was either formally or informally employed.
- Of all working adults, 15% were self-employed, and 85% were employed by someone else.
- The majority of those employed were in the service sector consisting of domestic work (12%), office work (11%), security services (6%) and cleaning (5%). Ten percent (10%) were employed in manufacturing jobs in factories; 8% were engaged in hawking and 6% were employed as builders. Figure 4 provides an indication of the most common forms employment.

Figure 4: Most common job types

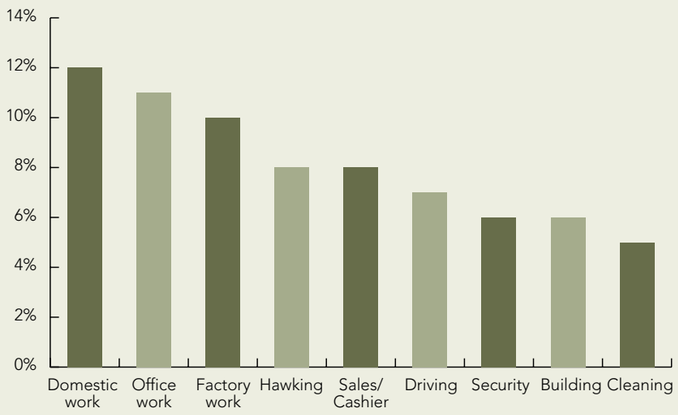
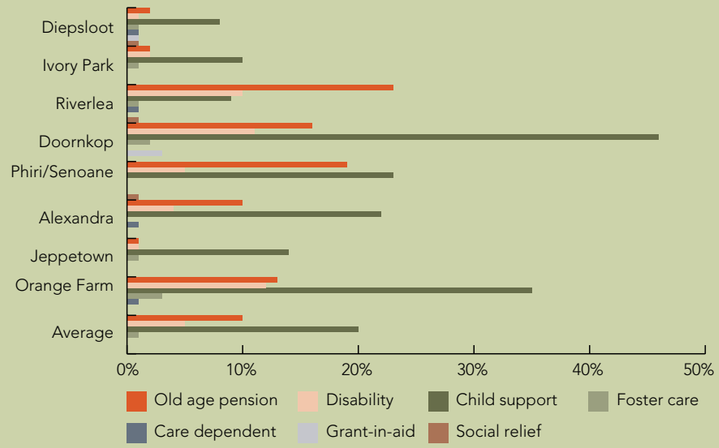
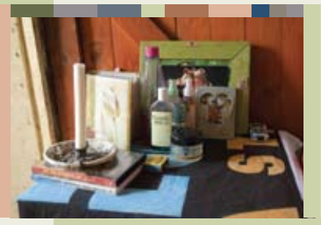


Figure 5: Access to state grants (% of households with one or more)



Social Grants

- Thirty nine percent (39%) of households in the JPLS were in receipt of one or more of the seven types of social grants.
- The Child Support Grant (CSG) was accessed by 21% of households in the sample. This figure is higher than the provincial total which was 11.6% in July 2007 (Department of Social Development 2007).
- The largest number of beneficiaries of the CSG recipients was in Doornkop and Orange Farm where there were also a large number of female-headed households. In these two areas there appears to be a positive association between the uptake of the CSG, and female-headed households.
- Eleven percent (11%) of households received at least one government pension.
- Old pensions accounted for the second largest number of grants received. Riverlea had the highest number of beneficiaries of old age pensions, followed by Phiri/Senoane.

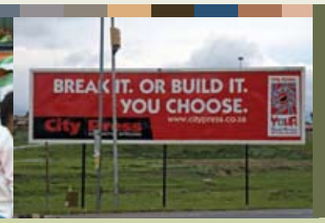



TABLE 11: ACCESS TO STATE GRANTS
(% of households accessing)

	Child Support	Pension	Disability	Foster Care	Care Dependency	Social Relief	Grant-in-aid
Diepsloot	8%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ivory Park	10%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Riverlea	9%	23%	10%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Doornkop	46%	16%	11%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Phiri/Senoane	23%	19%	5%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Alexandra	22%	10%	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Jeppestown	14%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Orange Farm	35%	13%	12%	3%	1%	0%	0%
Overall	21%	11%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%

- Coverage of the different types of grants is not evenly distributed across all the areas.
- The above figures are not reflective of the number of beneficiaries in receipt of various grants in Gauteng at the end of December 2007. The total number of beneficiaries over the same period in Gauteng was as follows: child support grants 11.2%; old age pensions 12.3%; disability grants 11%; foster care grants 12.3% and care dependency grants 12.5% (Department of Social Development 2007)

Remittances

- A total of 18.5% of households provided remittances (of goods and money) to households outside their own household. Remittances were mainly to family members.
- Households surveyed in Jeppestown provided the largest number of remittances.
- Although the JPLS did not obtain data on the numbers of households that received remittances, the JPLS pilot study in three areas (256 households) conducted in 2005/2006 found that 7% of households received remittances. It appears that urban households tend to send more remittances out of the household than they actually receive.

Access to credit, loans and indebtedness

- More than half of the informants (56%) had a bank account; 10% had a post office savings account and 9% had a credit card.
- Close to a third of the households (30%) reported that they were over-indebted.
- Twenty four percent (24%) had an account with a shop or a store card.
- Three percent (3%) applied for a loan and were rejected.
- One percent (1%) approached a friend to obtain a loan on their behalf in the last 12 months.

Savings

- Savings among the respondents was not regarded in the traditional sense of making provision for a later stage in one's life such as retirement.
- Savings was mostly regarded as an amount of money that was put aside on a monthly basis in order to survive during a particular month. Savings were therefore mostly utilised to cover transport, school fees and food.

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PART 3: HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY

Causes of vulnerability

- Poor households tend to experience a range of risks and insecurities, which results in a precarious existence. Factors that contribute to household instability and that place them at risk are often referred to as "shocks". These include mortality (death of a member of the household), morbidity (illness), economic changes such as rising prices, and additional members joining the household.
- A variety of adverse events and factors of the kind described above were experienced by households during the study period. The most frequent life changing event was the death of a member of the household or of someone closely related to the household that had an impact on the household (Table 12).
- The deaths of people closely associated with households were mainly in the 35 to 64 years of age categories, particularly for females (Table 13).

TABLE 12: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DECEASED MEMBERS
(% households with one or more deceased during past 12 months)

Diepsloot	5%
Ivory Park	2%
Riverlea	5%
Doornkop	15%
Phiri/Senoane	11%
Alexandra	10%
Jeppestown	16%
Orange Farm	15%
Overall	10%

TABLE 13: DECEASED INDIVIDUALS
(% of all deceased individuals during past 12 months)

	0 to 14 years	0 to 14 years	15 to 34 years	15 to 34 years	35 to 64 years	35 to 64 years	65 years and older	65 years and older
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Diepsloot			8%	15%	46%	8%	15%	8%
Ivory Park		50%			50%			
Riverlea				29%		43%	14%	14%
Doornkop	3%		13%	10%	20%	30%	7%	17%
Phiri/Senoane	3%	3%	9%	12%	24%	29%	12%	9%
Alexandra	6%		6%	8%	22%	35%	10%	12%
Jeppestown		2%	8%	10%	27%	24%	18%	10%
Orange Farm	4%	4%	13%	9%	22%	39%	4%	4%

- Loss of income and severe illness were also frequently experienced by households in our study.
- Some areas were more affected than others by socio-economic changes. For instance, 79% of respondents in Orange Farm experienced a significant event/situation that impacted on their household in the past 12 months.
- Households in Riverlea had the least percentage of socio-economic changes with only 13% of households indicating that they were affected by adverse events or risks.
- Table 14 ranks the various events or factors that left the household vulnerable.

TABLE 14: RANKING OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES EXPERIENCED BY HOUSEHOLDS (Socio-economic change that affected the household the most)

For Most affected	Death/Loss of HH Member
	Loss of Income
	Severe Illness
	Food Availability
	Paying for Education
	Birth / New HH Member
	Theft of HH Items
	A Disaster
	Moved
	Divorce / Separation
Least affected	Imprisonment

TABLE 15: HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY ONE OR MORE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES BY AREA (% of households)

Diepsloot/Ivory Park	21%
Riverlea	13%
Doornkop	34%
Phiri/Senoane	29%
Alexandra	26%
Jeppestown	36%
Orange Farm	79%

Effects of vulnerability on household food security

- A validated Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) (Coates, Swindale & Bilinsky 2006) was used to measure household food security in the study areas. Table 16 indicates severe levels of food insecurity among many respondent households.
- Overall only 27% of households in the survey were found to be food secure, while 66% of households were either moderately or severely food insecure. Doornkop experienced the worst levels of severe food insecurity (51% of households), while Riverlea and Alexandra were the most food secure.
- Female-headed households experienced greater severe food insecurity (45%) in comparison with male-headed households (37%). Overall male-headed households were more food secure (32%) than female-headed households (21%). Female-headed households in the following four areas were most severely at risk of being food insecure: Orange Farm (62%); Alexandra (49%); Ivory Park (45%); Jeppestown (37%). Figure 6 indicates the risk of food security by gender.

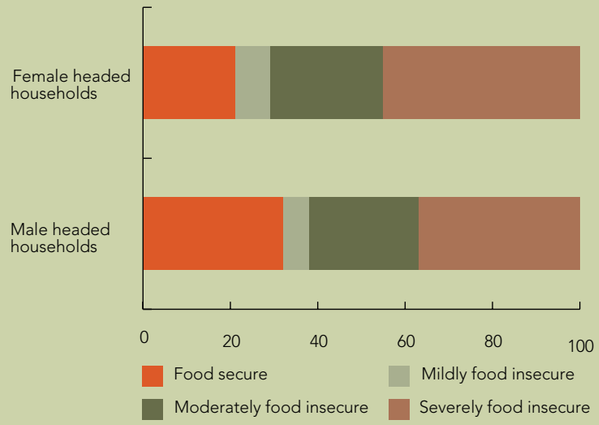
TABLE 16: FOOD SECURITY BY AREA (% of households)

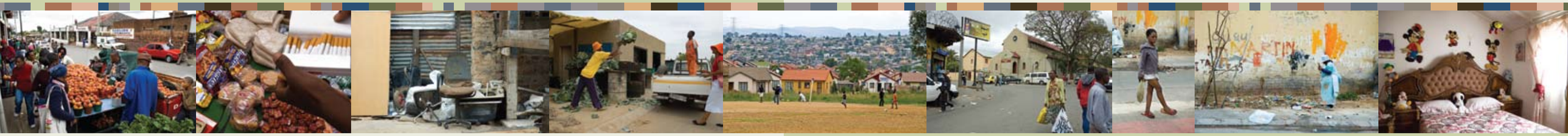
	Food secure	Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely Food insecure
Riverlea	48%	5%	20%	27%
Doornkop	10%	8%	31%	51%
Phiri/Senoane	24%	12%	26%	37%
Diepsloot	48%	3%	19%	29%
Alexandra	24%	5%	21%	49%
Jeppe	26%	5%	31%	37%
Orange Farm	10%	6%	22%	62%
Ivory Park	28%	5%	23%	45%
Overall	27%	7%	26%	41%

How do households prepare for unexpected socioeconomic changes?

- Forty percent (40%) of households have not made provision for unexpected socioeconomic changes in the future.
- Twenty eight percent (28%) of households had a funeral policy and/or belonged to a burial society.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of people said that they could rely on family and friends as a strategy in case of a future disaster or life changing event.
- Eight percent (8%) had savings that they could access.
- Seven percent (7%) had insurance policies.
- Seven percent (7%) belonged to a stokvel.
- Six percent (6%) of households felt that they could borrow money in the case of an emergency.

Figure 6: Food security in male and female-headed households (% of households)





PART 4: HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING

Health

- Respondents reported on the occurrence of chronic health problems that were diagnosed by a health practitioner over the past 12 months.
- There is a high prevalence of households with people affected by high blood pressure across all areas surveyed. This is especially true of Orange Farm, Doornkop and Riverlea.

TABLE 17: PREVALENCE OF MEDICAL CONDITIONS
(% of households with one or more members, self-reported)

	High Blood	Heart Condition	Stroke	Diabetes	Tuberculosis	Asthma
Diepsloot	8%	2%	2%	4%	2%	6%
Ivory Park	19%	6%	4%	5%	3%	7%
Riverlea	40%	4%	5%	10%	1%	11%
Doornkop	42%	10%	3%	9%	10%	13%
Phiri/Senoane	33%	8%	3%	6%	5%	11%
Alexandra	26%	5%	2%	9%	4%	8%
Jeppestown	20%	3%	3%	3%	3%	7%
Orange Farm	38%	12%	5%	10%	7%	9%
Overall	27%	6%	3%	7%	4%	9%

- The percentage of asthma sufferers range from 6% (Diepsloot) to 13% (Doornkop) across study areas.
- Doornkop and Diepsloot had the highest percentage of people in households suffering from tuberculosis.

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

- Large numbers of households reported one or more persons smoking cigarettes across all study areas (39%). The smoking by household members was most frequently reported in Riverlea (69%), Orange Farm (49%) and Phiri/Senoane (46%). Smokeless tobacco use was high in some areas (Table 18).
- Table 18 illustrates the percentages of households across areas where household members use tobacco and alcohol daily.

TABLE 18: TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE
(% of households with one or more members using daily)

	Cigarettes	Snuff	Alcohol
Diepsloot	35%	4%	20%
Ivory Park	30%	5%	44%
Riverlea	69%	5%	21%
Doornkop	41%	23%	8%
Phiri/Senoane	46%	16%	32%
Alexandra	25%	11%	11%
Jeppestown	33%	9%	20%
Orange Farm	49%	38%	38%
Overall	39%	13%	22%

- Forty four percent of households in Ivory Park reported having one or more members who use alcohol daily. Orange Farm reports the second highest daily use of alcohol (38%), with Phiri/Senoane (32%) using alcohol the third most.

Psychosocial well-being

Internationally mental disorders account for 13% of the world's burden of disease with depression ranking the highest. This figure is expected to increase to 15% by 2020 (WHO 2002). Limited South African population and community based studies have been conducted to assess the prevalence of common mental disorders. Smit et al (2006) studied the association between mental health and sexual risk behaviours in a South African township, and found that respondents reported a high incidence of depression (33%), alcohol abuse (17%) and post-traumatic stress disorder (15%).

In an attempt to measure the psychosocial well-being of respondents, the SRQ-20 was included in the questionnaire. This self response questionnaire consists of 20 questions and is recommended by the World Health Organisation as an effective instrument for measuring mental health. It has proven reliability and validity, and acceptable levels of specificity and sensitivity (WHO 1994). As the SRQ-20 is not a diagnostic instrument, it cannot measure specific mental health problems such as depression, but it provides a clear indication of the existence of mental health symptoms that impact on the individual's functioning.

Mental Health Prevalence in Study Areas

The SRQ20 screening tool was used to assess the prevalence of mental health symptoms in the study in the study population. Mean SRQ20 scores and proportions of the population with a SRQ20 score of 8+ are listed in Table 19, by area and overall prevalence. A score of 8+ refers to eight or more yes responses to questions about the prevalence of common mental health disorder (MHD) symptoms which is an accepted cut-off in South Africa (Thomas 2003). All calculations are adjusted for sampling design, using 2001 Census data.

TABLE 19: MEAN SRQ20 AND SRQ20 8+ PREVALENCE RATES BY AREA AND OVERALL SRQ20
SRQ20 8+

	mean score	%
Diepsloot	2.63	11.11
Ivory Park	7.93	50.83
Riverlea	4.65	22.73
Doornkop	9.47	62.90
Phiri/Senoane	6.14	36.76
Alexandra	6.30	34.62
Jeppestown	7.06	48.04
Orange Farm	9.37	59.63
Overall Prevalence	6.63	39.79

- Table 19 show very high overall rates of common mental disorder symptoms (39.7%). The highest scores were in Doornkop (62.9%) followed by Orange Farm (59.6%) and Ivory Park (50.83%). There is also extremely wide variation in prevalence rates between areas, with only 11.11% of the population affected in Diepsloot compared with 62.9% in Doornkop.
- Table 20 shows that women and increasing age were significantly associated with higher rates of mental ill-health. South Africans had higher rates of SRQ20 8+ than non-South Africans but not significantly so. Education and formal employment were found to be protective factors against the occurrence of mental health symptoms.

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TABLE 20: SRQ20 8+ PREVALENCE RATES BY GENDER, AGE, CITIZENSHIP, EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF RESPONDENT

	SRQ≥8 (%)	OR	CI	p-value
Gender				
Men	31.58	1		
Women	45.24	1.79	1.36-2.35	<0.01
Age				
16-30	35.56	1		
31-50	41.7	1.3	0.99-1.70	
>50	43.8	1.41	0.97-2.05	0.04 (trend)
South African				
No	33.54	1		
Yes	40.07	1.32	0.84-2.08	0.22
Education				
≤Primary	44.54	1		
≥Secondary	38.01	0.76	0.56-1.03	0.08
Employed				
Formal	34.73	1		
Unemployed	41.95	0.74	0.55-0.98	0.04

PART 5: ACCESS TO SERVICES AND CONSUMER GOODS

Services

- Ninety two percent (92%) of the JPLS households had access to piped water on the stand, while another 7% had access to piped water in the street nearby their dwelling. This corresponds with the Community Survey finding of 97.9% of respondents in Gauteng having access to piped water (Statistics South Africa 2007).
- Ninety four percent (94%) of JPLS households had flush-toilets in the house or on the stand, which is higher than the average of 85% for Gauteng according to the Community Survey (Statistics South Africa 2007).
- Eighty eight percent of households in the JPLS used electricity for lighting compared to the 83.5% Gauteng households in the Community Survey (Statistics South Africa 2007). Fifty one percent (51%) of JPLS households had access to electricity from pre-paid meters.

Consumer Goods

- Seventy nine percent (79%) of households had one or more members owning a cell phone, with only eleven percent (11%) of households with access to a landline phone.
- Sixty seven percent (76%) of households owned a television set and 66% a radio.

Wealth Index

The wealth index is based on work undertaken by the World Bank and Macro International. It has been designed to include variables that vary substantially across a sample according to wealth (Filmer & Pritchett 1998; Filmer & Pritchett 1999). An index was calculated for the JPLS using the following variables:

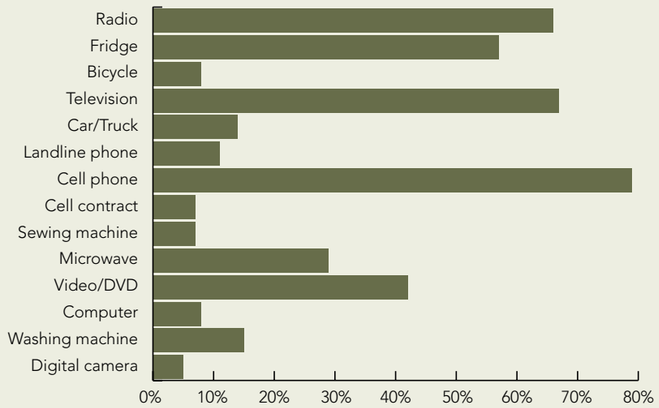
- Twelve consumer durables that were scaled to 1.
- Housing quality, which is the average of scaled rooms per person, permanent floor, sturdy roof and brick wall.
- Access to services, which is the average score of households that have access to drinking water on a stand, electricity, a flush toilet and access to electricity for cooking purposes, all of which are 0-1 variables.
- Overall the average index for the sample is 0.51. The mean index score is lowest in Diepsloot, and highest in Riverlea and Phiri/Senoane.

TABLE 21: MEAN WEALTH INDEX

	Mean Wealth Index
Diepsloot	0.37
Ivory Park	0.47
Riverlea	0.65
Doornkop	0.49
Phiri/Senoane	0.56
Alexandra	0.50
Jeppestown	0.57
Orange Farm	0.48
Overall Prevalence	0.51

The wealth index is similar for male (0.52) and female-headed households (0.51).

Figure 7: Consumer goods (% of households with one or more)



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PART 6: HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO VULNERABILITY

Informants provided insight into the nature of social inclusion, social networks and social support available to households. Information was also collected on social cohesion, perceptions of safety and security, political participation and religious association, civil society participation including volunteering.

Social support

- Forty one percent (41%) of households reported that there was nobody they could count on when the household faces serious problems and when its members need assistance with money, accommodation, or care of children. Only 29% of households had a number of people that they could turn to. A lack of social support increases vulnerability.
- Levels of available support differ across study areas (Table 22).

TABLE 22: LEVEL OF SUPPORT BY AREA (% of households)

	Nobody	Maybe, Unsure	One Person	A Number of People
Diepsloot	39%	19%	16%	26%
Ivory Park	70%	2%	14%	14%
Riverlea	39%	8%	20%	34%
Doornkop	37%	12%	13%	38%
Phiri/Senoane	32%	9%	19%	39%
Alexandra	40%	13%	22%	25%
Jeppestown	45%	4%	26%	25%
Orange Farm	32%	9%	27%	32%

- Twenty-five percent (25%) of households indicated that they needed help or support in the past 12 months and could not find it. Thirty three percent (33%) of households in Diepsloot and Alexandra had the least support and indicated that they could not find assistance during times of need.

TABLE 23: PERCENTAGE HOUSEHOLDS THAT COULD NOT FIND HELP IN TIME OF NEED DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (% of households)

Diepsloot	33%
Ivory Park	14%
Riverlea	22%
Doornkop	27%
Phiri/Senoane	18%
Alexandra	33%
Jeppestown	25%
Orange Farm	19%
Overall	25%


- Eleven percent (11%) of respondents reported that at least one household member was in need of special care. The largest number of individuals in need of special care was babies or small children and older persons. Other areas in which people needed care were for members who were affected by HIV/AIDS and for those affected by Tuberculosis. People with mental impairment and disabilities were the other category that needed care.
- People that were taking care of babies and children were mostly the mothers or grandmothers of the children. In other categories, respondents identified females as the most frequent care-givers. Sons, grandsons and brothers were also involved in caretaking activities, but on a more irregular basis.

Social cohesion

- Levels of trust across all study areas were high with 61% of respondents indicating that they trusted people in their community. Levels of trust were particularly high in Ivory Park (75%) and Diepsloot (74%).
- More than half of the residents of Jeppestown (51%) and Riverlea (55%) felt that they could not trust people in their neighbourhood.
- A large proportion of the sample (67%) felt that people around them would not take advantage of them. Levels of trust were perceived to be lower in Doornkop (48%) with slightly more people (52%) feeling that others would take advantage of them. This contrasts sharply with 75% of Ivory Park respondents who did not feel that others would take advantage of them.

TABLE 24: PERCEPTIONS OF TRUST AMONG PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD (% of households)

	Trust people	Don't trust
Diepsloot	74%	26%
Ivory Park	75%	25%
Riverlea	55%	45%
Doornkop	48%	52%
Phiri/Senoane	66%	44%
Alexandra	54%	64%
Jeppestown	51%	49%
Orange Farm	72%	28%
Overall	61%	39%

- Three quarters (75%) of all respondents in the study felt part of their neighbourhoods.
- In Ivory Park, 91% and in Orange Farm 84% of informants felt that they are part of their neighbourhoods.
- Residents of Alexandra, however, had very low levels of feelings of belonging or being part of their neighbourhood. Only 54% of households perceived that they were part of the neighbourhood. Table 25 sets out the data on respondent perceptions of whether they belong to their neighbourhoods or not.

TABLE 25: PERCEPTIONS OF BELONGING TO THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD (% of households)

	Feeling part	Not feeling part
Diepsloot	77%	23%
Ivory Park	91%	9%
Riverlea	78%	22%
Doornkop	75%	25%
Phiri/Senoane	82%	18%
Alexandra	54%	46%
Jeppestown	79%	21%
Orange Farm	84%	16%
Overall	75%	25%

- On average 74% of people felt that they got along with people in their neighbourhoods.
- Ivory Park (98%) and Orange Farm (83%) residents cited exceptionally good relations with neighbours, while respondents from Riverlea (39%) and Alexandra (38%) perceived neighbourhood relations to be of a more negative nature than any other area.

TABLE 26: PERCEPTIONS OF GETTING ALONG WITH PEOPLE IN NEIGHBOURHOOD (% of households)

	Get along	Don't get along
Diepsloot	77%	23%
Ivory Park	98%	2%
Riverlea	61%	39%
Doornkop	77%	23%
Phiri/Senoane	79%	21%
Alexandra	62%	38%
Jeppestown	73%	27%
Orange Farm	83%	17%
Overall	74%	26%

Perceptions of safety and security

- People's perception of their own safety is integral to social cohesion in communities and neighbourhoods. Overall, just over half of the respondents felt either safe (48%), or very safe (7%) in their neighbourhoods.

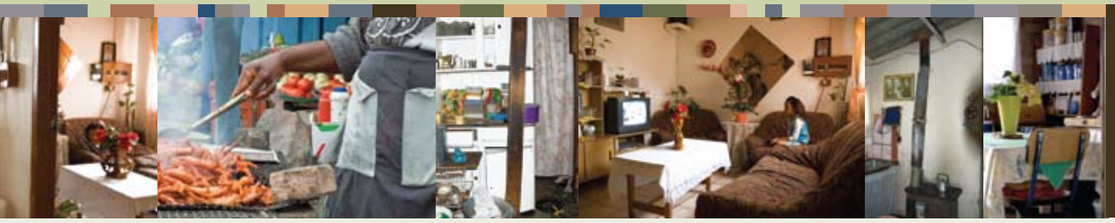


TABLE 27: GENERAL PERCEPTION OF SAFETY OF NEIGHBOURHOOD (% of households)				
	Very Safe	**Safe**	**Unsafe**	**Very Unsafe**
Diepsloot	15%	61%	22%	2%
Ivory Park	2%	38%	47%	12%
Riverlea	11%	52%	31%	6%
Doornkop	8%	53%	36%	3%
Phiri/Senoane	12%	61%	22%	5%
Alexandra	7%	43%	42%	8%
Jeppestown	2%	46%	44%	8%
Orange Farm	2%	33%	46%	19%
Overall	7%	48%	36%	8%

- Respondents from Diepsloot (76%), Phiri/Senoane (73%) and Riverlea (63%) perceived their neighbourhoods to be safe or very safe.
- However, Orange Farm (65%), Ivory Park (59%) and Jeppestown (52%) residents felt unsafe or very unsafe in their neighbourhoods.
- In general, respondents felt more unsafe at night (79%) than during the day (26%). The lack of safety was perceived to be highest at night in areas such as Diepsloot (87%), Orange Farm (87%), Ivory Park (86%), Alexandra (86%).

TABLE 28: PERCEPTION OF SAFETY DURING DAY OR NIGHT (% of households)				
	Day-Unsafe	**Day-Very Unsafe**	**Night-Unsafe**	**Night-Very Unsafe**
Diepsloot	25%	0%	59%	28%
Ivory Park	6%	1%	68%	18%
Riverlea	8%	0%	34%	27%
Doornkop	14%	1%	52%	31%
Phiri/Senoane	12%	2%	19%	42%
Alexandra	43%	9%	41%	45%
Jeppestown	49%	4%	36%	45%
Orange Farm	27%	8%	38%	49%
Overall	23%	3%	43%	36%

Political participation and religious association

- Of all the respondents and households, forty-two percent (42%) participated in some sort of a social group.
- There appeared to be low levels of participation in party political activities. Only one percent (1%) of the respondents reported that they or their household members belonged to a political party.
- There was also limited membership of trade unions, with three percent (3%) of the respondents reporting that they belonged to a union.

- Eleven percent (11%) of the sample belonged to a religious organisation; four percent (4%) belonged to a choir, and as many to sports clubs in their areas.

Civil society participation

- In the past 12 months thirty percent (30%) of respondents indicated that they participated in some form of collective action to address a common neighbourhood issue.
- Seventeen percent (17%) reported that they had spoken to a local government official in the past 12 months about a matter of social concern.
- Nine percent (9%) of respondents indicated that they or members of their households volunteered in political, trade union and campaign activities.

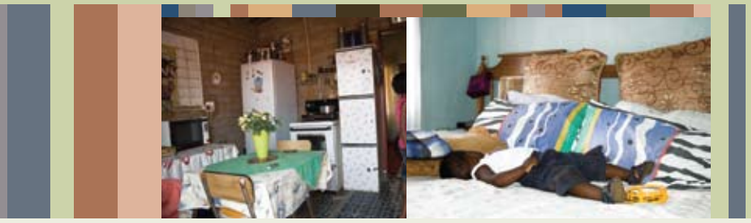
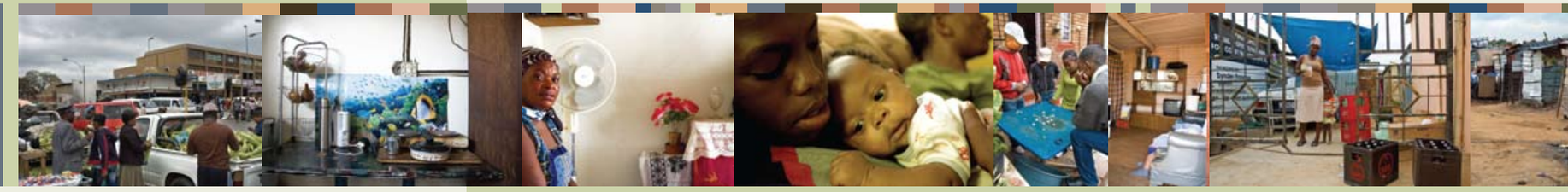
Volunteering

- On average, 9% of the informants reported that one or more members of their household volunteered their time to assist people in the community. This is below the national average of 15% for people in formal and informal metropolitan areas (Everatt and Solanki 2008).
- Members of households in Orange Farm (24%) and Riverlea (18%) volunteered well above the national average. Volunteering in Phiri/Senoane was relatively high (14%).
- Households in Ivory Park (1%) and Diepsloot (2%) volunteered the least (Table 29).

TABLE 29: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS VOLUNTEERING IN THE COMMUNITY (% of households)	
Diepsloot	2%
Ivory Park	1%
Riverlea	18%
Doornkop	8%
Phiri/Senoane	14%
Alexandra	5%
Jeppestown	9%
Orange Farm	24%
Overall	9%

- The most frequent volunteer activities are caring for the sick, older persons and children as well as helping at funerals amounting to 20% respectively. Other activities included helping at school (16%); involvement in community feeding schemes (9%) and orphan care (Table 30).

TABLE 30: VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES (% of households with one or more members volunteering)							
Help at a School	Care of Sick, Elderly, Children	Community Feeding Scheme	Political / Union Work	Religious Work	Campaigning	Help at Funerals	Orphan Care
16%	20%	9%	4%	9%	5%	20%	7%

PART 7: URBAN INSECURITY INDEX

The SA City's Network proposed a definition of poverty that combines social, economic, spatial, environmental and political factors: "Poverty is more than a lack of income. Poverty exists when an individual or a household's access to income, jobs and/or infrastructure is inadequate or insufficiently unequal to prohibit full access to opportunities in society" (SA City's Network 2002).

A set of diverse contributors to poverty have been used by the World Bank to develop a framework for looking at urban insecurity (World Bank 2004). The JPLS constructed an urban insecurity index based on the World Bank approach. The index was calculated using the following variables:

1. Employment status of a household member (this refers to at least one formally employed household member = 1; other = 0).
2. Food security (no or mild food insecurity = 1, moderate or severe food insecurity = 0).
3. Household health (there is no household member with a chronic illness or unhealthy habit = 1; at least one chronic illness in household = 0)
4. Education of household head (secondary education or above = 1, primary education or less = 0)
5. Housing (Ownership of formal dwelling = 1; other = 0)
6. Overcrowding (less than 2.5 people per room = 1; more than 2.5 people per room = 0).
7. Access to services (access to electricity, water and flush toilet = 1; Other = 0).
8. Social support (household has at least one person to turn to in time of need = 1; less than 1 = 0).

Mean urban insecurity scores by area

The Urban Insecurity Index (UII) is calculated by summing the eight binary variables and scaling them to one.

Mean urban insecurity scores by area

The Urban Insecurity Index (UII) is calculated by summing the eight binary variables and scaling them to one. Overall the average index is 0.50. The mean index score is lowest in Alexandra (0.43), Orange Farm (0.45) and Doornkop (0.46) and highest in Riverlea (0.59) and Phiri/Senoane (0.57).

TABLE 31: MEAN URBAN INSECURITY SCORES BY AREA

Mean Urban Insecurity Scores	
Diepsloot	0.52
Ivory Park	0.47
Riverlea	0.59
Doornkop	0.46
Phiri/Senoane	0.57
Alexandra	0.43
Jeppestown	0.50
Orange Farm	0.45
Overall Prevalence	0.50

Urban insecurity scores by gender and socio-economic position

Insecurity is significantly worse for female-headed households, with an average index score of 0.47 compared to 0.53 among male-headed households.

Respondents were asked to compare their current household status with that of others in the community. These findings can be compared with the Urban Insecurity Index. Among those informants who said they felt better off, the average Urban Insecurity Index was 0.56; informants who felt that their situation was similar to households in the community, the mean Urban Insecurity Index score was 0.53. For those who considered their condition was worse than the surrounding households, the mean Urban Insecurity Index score was 0.43. This demonstrates a correlation between the Urban Insecurity Index and a subjective measure of their socio-economic position relative to others in the community.

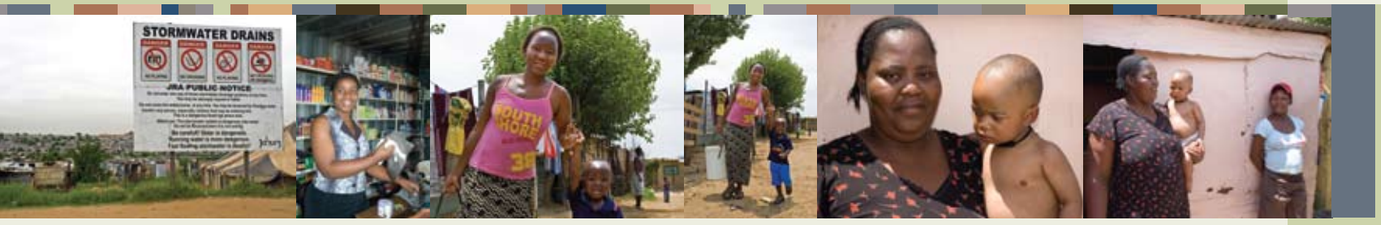
CONCLUSIONS

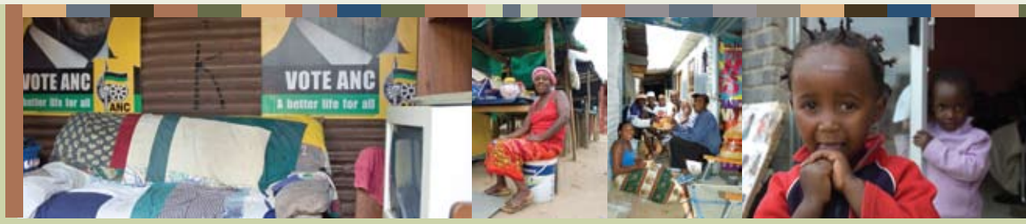
Johannesburg is part of the Gauteng city-region which is one of the fastest growing urban areas nationally and globally. It is a rapidly growing and changing city faced with significant urban development challenges and, in particular, the ongoing problem of urban poverty and increasing social inequality and social exclusion.

This study placed the spotlight on eight wards in the seven administrative regions of the City of Johannesburg with the view of understanding urban life as experienced by some of the city's poorest residents. Key social dimensions of development were addressed, namely: livelihoods strategies; the nature and levels of vulnerability that households face; the physical and mental health of household members; access to services and support, including levels of social participation; and perceptions of social cohesion in the different communities. The study brings into sharper focus the multi-faceted nature of urban social disadvantage.

National data sets do not always capture rapidly changing social and demographic realities in cities, especially in areas where the very poor reside. These data sets tend to conceal the complexities and realities of urban poverty at household and neighbourhood levels. Large census studies do not capture the various dimensions of poverty, including efforts by people themselves to address their own situations. In this respect the JPLS provides data that could add to the understanding and development of diversified and decentralised strategies and social policies to more effectively address the needs of urban poor people.

The research report should be read with the following caveat in mind. While the study focus largely on households, the data should not be interpreted in isolation of an understanding of the structural causes of poverty and inequality in South African society.





Summary of the key findings

Demographic and social profile: The data broadly confirmed national and provincial trends on the demographic and social profile of the city as reflected in household size - a general trend towards smaller households was observed; increasing numbers of female-headed households, and high levels of both internal and cross-border migration. Half of the people from households sampled, moved to their current location over the past eight years mainly from Limpopo and Kwazulu-Natal. The number of foreign migrants in the areas surveyed is estimated to be 9% which is lower than what other studies found. Children made up approximately 34% of the households surveyed which is in keeping with national trends. Slightly fewer older persons who were above 60 years of age (5%) were identified in comparison with the situation nationally (7%). The prevalence of people with disabilities was 4%, and the number of people who were considered to be too sick to work was 10%. This may reflect the growing impact of the HIV and AIDS epidemic. Of particular significance are the high levels of educational attainment noted across all areas, with more than three quarters (77%) of respondents achieving a secondary level or a matric.

Great variation between areas was observed in relation to the number of households per stand with some areas having as many as 5.2 households per stand (Diepsloot) with major implications for service delivery. Household form varied significantly by area with some areas having larger numbers of female-headed households. Overall, the proportion of male versus female-headed house-holds reflected the national situation. Female-headed households appeared to be at greater risk than their male-headed households, which is addressed below.

Livelihoods strategies: Poor households employed a diversity of coping and adaptive strategies to survive. In most households (80%), there was at least one person who was either formally or informally employed. A third of households received income from one or more grants namely, Child Support Grants and Old Age Pensions. It seems that households receive far less in remittances than they actually send to other households. Only 30% of respondents had a number of people they could turn to in times of need for childcare, accommodation and food. Close to a third approached friends and family members, and religious and welfare organisations for assistance. Regular income in the form of grants and income from formal or informal employment, complemented by other strategies, such as keeping good relations with family and neighbours in order to make use of their assistance, help poor households to survive.

Vulnerability: Poor households often experience increased vulnerability as a result of life changing events. The most significant events ranked in order of importance that lead to the vulnerability of the members of a household were: the death of a member of the household, loss of income, severe illness of a household member and the lack of availability of food. Fourty percent of households did not make provision for unexpected events that may impact on their situation. Measured in terms of the Household Food Insecurity Index, two thirds of the households were either moderately or severely food insecure.

Health and psychosocial well-being: Respondent households were affected by high levels of chronic illnesses, such as high blood pressure, diabetes and tuberculosis. Tobacco and alcohol usage was high, especially in certain areas. The overall incidence of symptoms of mental disorder, measured in terms of the SRQ20, was 40%. This points to the high levels of stress encountered in poor households. There were, however, variations between the areas.

Access to services: High access was recorded for piped water, flush toilets and electricity. A Wealth Index was calculated based on the quality of housing, access to basic services and consumer goods. The respondent households scored an average of 0.51 with Diepsloot having the lowest score.

Household and community trust, support and networks: Although some households had family, friends, neighbours and religious organisations that they turned to in times of crisis, a large proportion of households lacked social support. Household members provided support to other members who needed special care such as children, older persons and people with disabilities. A lack of support was more acute in some of the areas surveyed such as Diepsloot and Alexandra. With regard to social cohesion and trust, most felt that they could trust the people in their neighbourhood. Levels of trust were high in some areas such as Ivory Park and Diepsloot. Less than half of the respondents felt unsafe or very unsafe in their neighbourhoods, especially at night. Residents are reasonably active in their communities by volunteering to meet the needs of others, and involved in some form of social or religious groups including stokvels and burial societies. While there was a low level of participation in political parties and trade unions by household members, almost a third of households indicated that they were active in some initiative to improve their community over the past twelve months.

Urban Insecurity Index: Overall the average *Urban Insecurity Index* is 0.50. The lowest scores were achieved in Alexandra, Orange Farm and Doornkop and the highest in Riverlea and Phiri/Senoane. This indicates the levels of insecurity on a range of measures such as, employment status, food security, health, education, housing, overcrowding, access to services and social support.

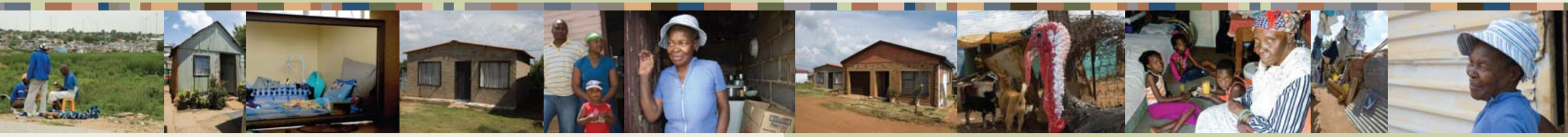
Gender: Women were the heads of more than a third of the households, which were not evenly distributed across all areas. These households were more severely affected by food insecurity, and they were below the mean in comparison with male-headed households measured in terms of the Urban Insecurity Index. There were no significant differences between the two types of households in their scores on the Wealth Index.

Intra-city differences: While overall trends were identified above, the data also provided interesting similarities and variations between the areas. There were some differences between older areas and the fast growing informal settlements on the periphery of the city. Jeppestown is such an old area providing formal housing to mainly new residents consisting of both South African and foreign migrants. Lower levels of trust were noted with a high prevalence of mental health symptoms. Diepsloot with a much larger population than Jeppestown, is also a growing informal settlement, that is made up of a very large percentage of internal and cross-border migrants who moved there over the past eight years. In contrast with Jeppestown, a high level of trust was noted in Diepsloot with a low incidence of mental health symptoms. Diepsloot faired better on the Urban Insecurity Index, whilst Jeppestown achieved the mean score, but measured in terms of the Wealth Index, Diepsloot had the lowest score of all the areas in view of the fact that it is an informal settlement with poor quality housing and inadequate access to services.

This comparative analysis shows that the areas are heterogeneous, and intra-city level data of this kind can make a considerable contribution to local level interventions.

Implications for social policy and action

The implications for policy and strategy are four-fold. Firstly, the JPLS points to the importance of developing citywide policies that take a comprehensive and inter-sectoral approach to social development. Policies are needed that support poor people in their livelihood efforts, particularly in the informal sector. The study findings provide insights that could assist the city in reviewing existing policies, or in devising new policies and strategies to promote social inclusion and access to services and its social package. Secondly, the data provides a glimpse into poverty in selected poor areas and demonstrates the importance of gathering intra-city or local level data to inform community planning and action. A case can be made based on this study for differentiated community level planning initiatives to inform local strategies with all stakeholders



at a ward level. Thirdly, feasible and responsive policies can only be made if these are based on sound data and agreed indicators to monitor progress over time. Research is vital to ongoing monitoring of human development in a city-region that may, within the next decade, be among the largest urban regions in the world. Finally, the study also highlights the importance of the role of local authorities in promoting social development.

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DESIGN AND LAYOUT: PATRICIA CAREY
072 828 4476