CHAPTER 6: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS – 4. OVERALL PICTURE

4.   INTRODUCTION

This section adds to the aim of deriving factors that influence consolidation by providing an overall picture (broader than typologies within areas) of the two areas. It is broken down into three sections, namely, the socio-economic profile, building activity profile and land use profile.

4.1.   SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE
4.1.1.   INTRODUCTION

Before exploring the details of the households and families, it is important to note the subtle differentiations identified in order to avoid confusion when referred to throughout the document. In terms of households, two levels can be distinguished. Firstly, there are **households**, which are defined as *the composition of all people in a single erf*, example, on a single erf there are three shacks, one comprising of the original family/owners (single family of six) of that particular erven/house. The other two shacks house tenants (two in each shack). In this case the household would be the composition of all these people, i.e. household size is ten. This household structure can further be described as a single family (focus is on the owners' family) with tenants.
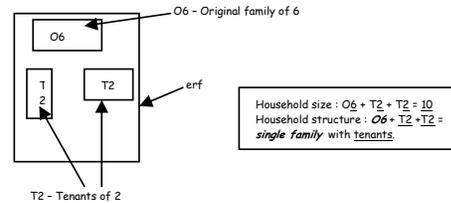

FIGURE 63: Distinction of households from families

However, as one delves further into this, a level below, one can break down the **family** structure in much the same way, i.e. with reference to the owners' family. The family structure would be defined as *the structure/composition of the original family on the erf*. The family size would be six, comprising of both parents and four children and would be categorised as having a nuclear family structure. It is important to note though, that in terms of family structure, only the owners'/dwellers family is analysed.

It is therefore important to note how the two levels of households will be distinguished from one another. With reference to the household that concerns all people on that particular erf, they will remain **households**. However families analysed within these households will be called *family(ies)*.

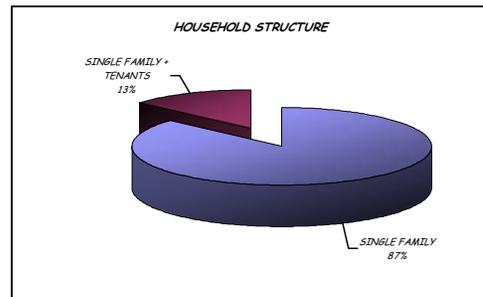| EXTENSION 10	EXTENSION 6

4.1.2.   THE HOUSEHOLDS

CHART 23a: Household structure

- The type of household structure that prevails in the area are categorised as follows: **a. single family** (consisting of family members including grandmothers, aunts, uncles, daughter-in-laws, etc., that function as a family unit), **b. single family with tenants** (the single family as described above inclusive of tenants).
- 87% are single families and 13% are single families with tenants. In total, 83 people reside within the 15 households interviewed.
- Household sizes vary quite dramatically between 3 and 9 people,
- The average number of people within each household amount to 5.53.
- Households of 7 people seem to occur most frequently in this area.
- Looking at this data one can ascertain that not much rental housing (2 out of 15 households) is occurring in this area.
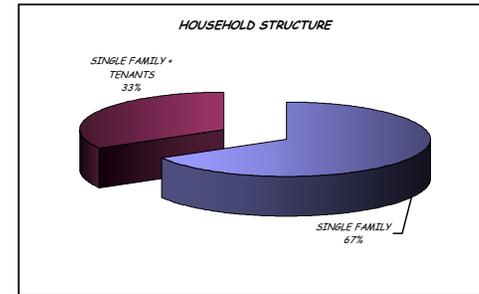

CHART 23b: Household structure

- The type of household structure prevalent within this area mirrors that of extension 10, i.e. there is a mix of the two categories – **single family and single family with tenants.**
- Single families comprise of 67% of the residents whilst single families with tenants make up the rest (33%).
- There are 77 people residing within the 12 households interviewed.
- Household size ranges between 3 and 12 people.
- Average of 6.4 people in each household.
- The most frequently occurring household size of 4.
- A third of the sample interviewees had tenants. This reflects a greater income into this area because of the amount of rental activity.

CHAPTER 6: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS – 4. OVERALL PICTURE

EXTENSION 10	EXTENSION 6

4.1.3.   THE FAMILIES

With further analysis of the family structures, one can categorise these single families into *nuclear families* and *woman-headed families*. In this case there are also variations of the two types of families mentioned. They have been categorised as follows: **a. nuclear family** (is a single family that is composed of both mother and father, and children), **b. nuclear + extended** (a nuclear family as mentioned above with other relatives, e.g. aunt, uncle, etc.), **c. woman-headed** (a family that lacks a father and the household is run by a woman), **d. woman-headed + extended** (a family as described above with other relatives such as a grandmother, brother, cousin, etc.).

EXTENSION 10

- All the categories of families mentioned above are applicable here: **a. nuclear, b. nuclear with extended, c. woman headed, d. woman headed with extended family.**
- There are many more nuclear families (73%) in comparison to the woman-headed families (13%).
- Woman-headed families with extended families claim just 7%, which amounts to a single household. This particular case is where a woman runs the household and houses her son and his family.
- The nuclear family that exists with an extended member (7%), on the other hand, can be accounted to a brother of the head of the household. Family structures are therefore quite regular within this area.
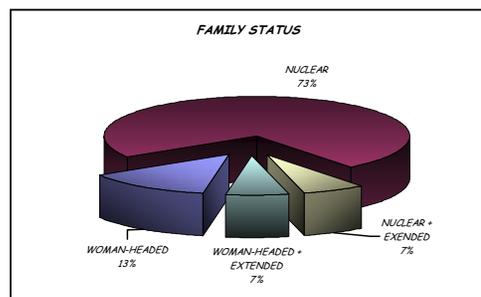

FAMILY STATUS

NUCLEAR 73%
NUCLEAR + EXTENDED 7%
WOMAN-HEADED + EXTENDED 7%
WOMAN-HEADED 13%

CHART 24a: Family status

- In the case of families studied the composition amounts to 77 people within 15 households interviewed
- An average of 5.13 family members in each household.
- The range of family members are also between 3 to 9 and
- The most frequently occurring family size is 5.

EXTENSION 6

- The categorisations of family household structures within this area take the form of: **a. nuclear, b. nuclear with extended, c. woman headed with extended.**
- Majority of the family household structures reflect that of nuclear families (75%). Only two families have extended family members living with them (nuclear and extended – 17%). It is composed of seven family members and four tenants.
- One family household is run by a woman and also houses an extended family member (8%). In the case of the latter family, it houses a grandmother with her daughters and their children. It is the second largest family amongst those interviewed.
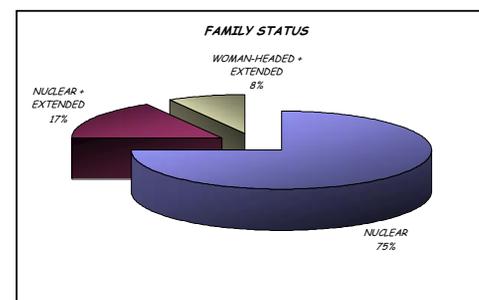

FAMILY STATUS

WOMAN-HEADED + EXTENDED 8%
NUCLEAR + EXTENDED 17%
NUCLEAR 75%

CHART 24b: Family status

- A total of 69 people within the 12 households interviewed.
- The average family size amounts to 5.75
- Family size ranges between 3 and 10.
- The most frequently occurring family size is 4. Family household structures seem to be quite regular with average family sizes.

4.1.4.   DENSITY

EXTENSION 10
- The gross density is 163p/ha and the nett density is 266p/ha. Total number of stands is 655.

EXTENSION 6
- The gross density is 219p/ha and the nett density is 364p/ha with 1667 stands.

4.1.5.   OCCUPANCY

EXTENSION 10
- Residents within this extension are quite established in this area, having occupied for a period of between **6 to 10 years**.
- Majority (53%) have lived in extension 10 for the last seven years,
- 33% have lived here for six years and the
- The remainder (14%) have maintained residence for eight to ten years.
- Majority of the people (80%) had lived in phase 3 previously with a handful (the remainder) that originally occupied phase 2 and Mamelodi West.
- The structures occupied by the residents in these areas were mainly shacks with one exception - one resident lived in a house.

EXTENSION 6
- Residents within this area seem to have occupied between **1 and 6 years**.
- Some are fairly newcomers to the area having moved in about a year or two ago (8%).
- Others (42%) have established themselves a bit longer (five to six years),
- Whilst 42% had occupied the area between 3 to 4 years.
- The largest composition seems to be that of residents living here for four years (34%), followed closely by those living here for five years (25%).
- One hundred percent of these residents had previously occupied phase 1.
- Eleven out of these twelve families had occupied shacks previously and one had lived in a rondavel.

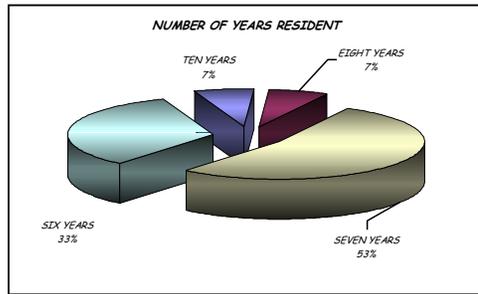## CHAPTER 6: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS – 4. OVERALL PICTURE

EXTENSION 10	EXTENSION 6

NUMBER OF YEARS RESIDENT

TEN YEARS 7%
EIGHT YEARS 7%
SIX YEARS 33%
SEVEN YEARS 53%

CHART 25a: Number of years resident

NUMBER OF YEARS RESIDENT

±SIX YEARS 17%
UNKNOWN 8%
±ONE YEAR 8%
±THREE YEARS 8%
±FIVE YEARS 25%
±FOUR YEARS 34%
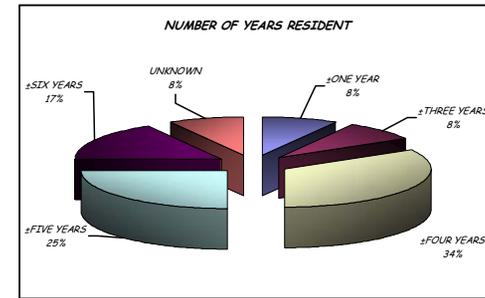
CHART 25b: Number of years resident

4.1.6.   EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

EMPLOYMENT STATUS QUO

UNDER AGE 28%
UNEMPLOYED 48%
EMPLOYED 24%

CHART 26a: Employment status quo

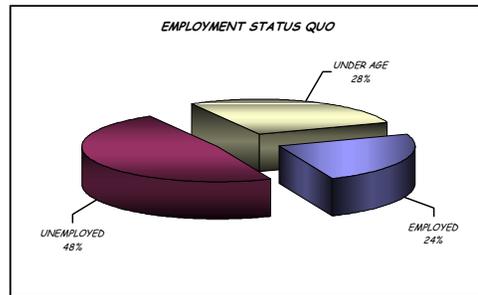EMPLOYMENT STATUS QUO

UNDER AGE 30%
EMPLOYED 34%
UNEMPLOYED 36%

CHART 26b: Employment status quo

- The e.a.p. are deemed to be all the persons in a particular area/community/country, etc, between the ages of 15 – 64 years.
- Virtually half of the economically active population (e.a.p.) of residents interviewed are unemployed (48%).
- Just 24% of the residents are employed.
- The remaining percentage is accounted for as children ranging from 0 – 14 years of age. Hence emphasising the concern raised by the residents of unemployment and financial difficulties.
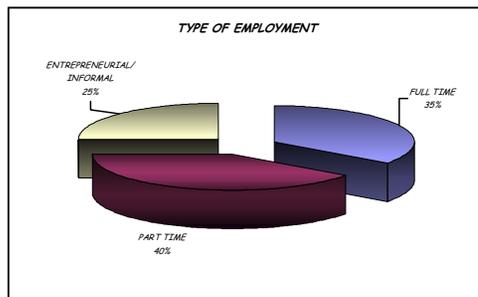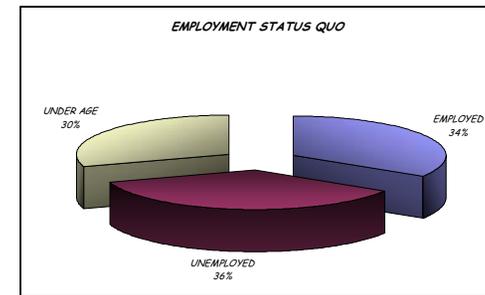
- With regard to the employment status quo within extension six, we find quite a large percentage of this sample to be unemployed (36%).
- A mere 34% of people are employed. The economically active population amounts to 70% and of this, approximately half are employed.
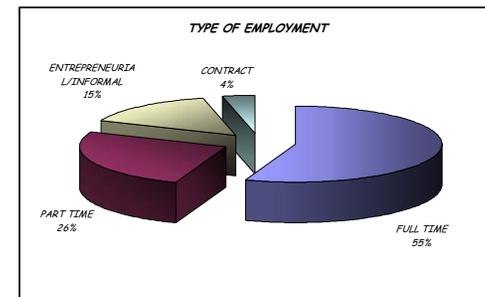- 30% are underage.

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

ENTREPRENEURIAL/ INFORMAL 25%
FULL TIME 35%
PART TIME 40%

CHART 27a: Type of employment

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

ENTREPRENEURIAL/INFORMAL 15%
CONTRACT 4%
PART TIME 26%
FULL TIME 55%

CHART 27b: Type of employment

CHAPTER 6: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS – 4. OVERALL PICTURE

EXTENSION 10	EXTENSION 6

EXTENSION 10

- Of the employed category of people, 35% have full-time employment, 40% part-time, and 25% entrepreneurial/informal.
- Employment ranges from working as a waitress/waiter, sales person, to a taxi driver or selling vegetables from ones home or food at schools, etc.
- Not only is the percentage of those employed low, but the type of employment distribution (entrepreneurial/informal 25%, part-time 40%, and full-time 35%) is indicative of a lack of security and stability of employment and their source of income.
- Majority of the employed people are either working part-time or undertake entrepreneurial/informal activity (65% combined). This has a direct implication on one's ability, not only to survive the day to day demands (food, water, shelter), but also one's ability to eventually build up one's homes.
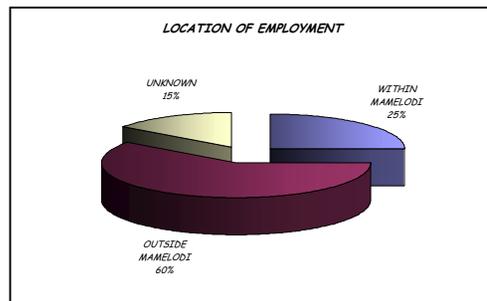

CHART 28a: Location of employment

- Adding on to this, we find that 60% of the employed residents work outside Mamelodi
- A meagre 25% work within the confines of Mamelodi.
- Travelling expenses for the working population ranges between R10 a day to R1 000 a month.
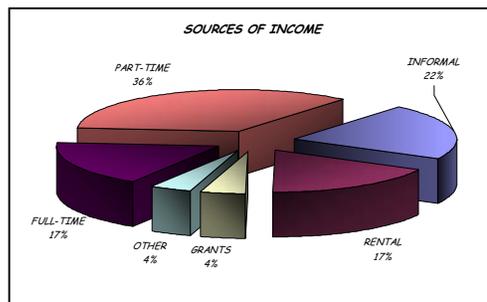

CHART 29a: Sources of income

- As far as the sources of income are concerned **(refer to chart 29a)**, 4% are acquired from grants, 22% from informal employment and 17% from rental activity.
- The category labelled other is meant to cover any other sources not covered by the categories specified in the pie chart above. In this case it would be pension received by an elderly woman.
- Part-time employment out-weighs full-time employment by 19%.
- The combination of the two plus informal employment makes employment the major source of income (75%).
- Very few have access to, or qualify for grants. Just one or two households have grants, tenants or receive pension. Employment is therefore vital to these residents' livelihoods.

EXTENSION 6

- With further analysis of the employed population, we find that a percentage or two, more than half have full-time employment (55%). 26% work part-time, 4% on contract, and 15% through entrepreneurial/informal activity. This further emphasises the concern of employment and financial strain being experienced. As a result, families suffer and the structure provided by government remains as is.
- The type of employment ranges from running a spaza shop and working in the construction field, to working in the SAPS and in the European Embassy.
- Quite a large proportion of the type of employment can be accounted for in the full-time and part-time employment percentages (combined - 81%). The sources of income are therefore more reliant.
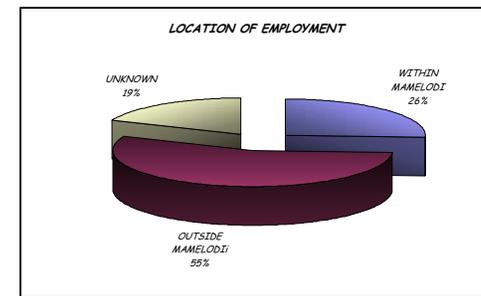

CHART 28b: Location of employment

- In terms of expenses related to employment, more than half of those interviewed, work outside Mamelodi
- 19% are unknown.
- Only 26% have employment within the area.
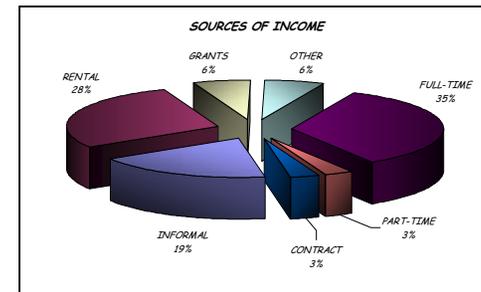- Costs range from R20 to R360 on a monthly basis.

CHART 29b: Sources of income

- Looking at the sources of income implies that employment (whether full-time, part-time, informal, or contract) is the main source of income (60%).
- Quite a large percentage can be attributed to rental activity (28%) and,
- even less to grants and pensions (8% each).
- Rental activity, in comparison to the employment categories individually, plays a big role as a source of income. It almost equals the percentage of people employed on a full-time basis.

CHAPTER 6: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS – 4. OVERALL PICTURE

EXTENSION 10	EXTENSION 6

EXTENSION 10

NUMBER OF SOURCES OF INCOME
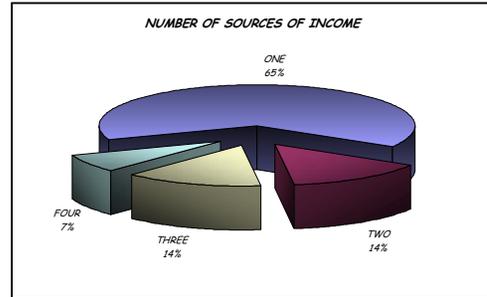
ONE 65%
TWO 14%
THREE 14%
FOUR 7%

CHART 30a: Number of sources of income

- At a glance one can see that majority of the residents (65%) have a single source of income, be it part-time employment, full-time employment, or informal activity **(refer to chart above).**
- One family relies totally on the pension received by the head of the household and another family have absolutely no source of income. This family is totally reliant on clothes from the church and any handouts of food that they can get.
- Just a few people have more than one source of income as reflected below. 14% have two sources, 14% have three and 7% have four sources.

EXTENSION 6

NUMBER OF SOURCES OF INCOME
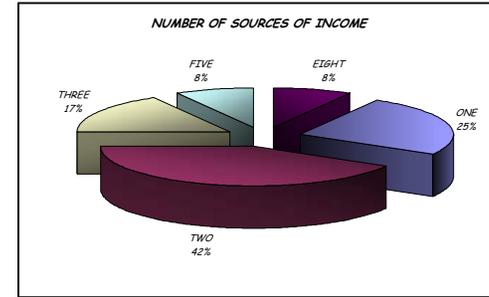
FIVE 8%
EIGHT 8%
THREE 17%
ONE 25%
TWO 42%

CHART 30b: Number of sources of income

- Further analysis revealed majority of families living off two sources of income (42%).
- 25% had a single source
- Two families (17%) had three sources.
- Two other families were fortunate enough to have more than three sources of income. In the case of the family with five sources, this can be attributed to the housing of tenants, a family bread winner and two grants. The family with eight sources of income can be accounted as follows: income from five tenants, one full-time employed family member, one entrepreneur and one person that receives pension. This is quite a large family and requires a lot of financial support.

4.1.7. EXPENDITURE

The figures below show how households within extension 10 spend their income. It should be noted that on acquisition of this data exact amounts of expenses were not given by the interviewees. Only the type of expenses that were made are reflected here. The information gathered is therefore better reflected as a bar chart below, where one can see the expenses that are accrued much more than the others.
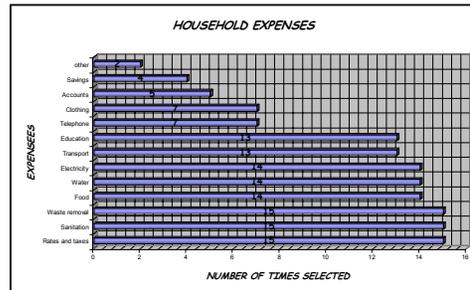
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

EXPENSES: other, Savings, Accounts, Clothing, Telephone, Education, Transport, Electricity, Water, Food, Waste removal, Sanitation, Rates and taxes
NUMBER OF TIMES SELECTED

CHART 31a: Household expenses

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

EXPENSES: other, Savings, Clothing, Accounts, Telephone, Education, Waste removal, Sanitation, Rates and taxes, Food, Transport, Electricity, Water
NO. OF TIMES SELECTED

CHART 31b: Household expenses

- On further inspection one can see that all residents pay for waste removal, sanitation, and rates and taxes.
- The most common expense amongst all the residents' is electricity, water and food, which are the basics one needs to survive.
- Following closely is education and transport. Most can afford to send their children to school.
- Lower down we get expenses such as clothing, telephone usage, accounts (furniture, clothing, etc) and lastly are savings. Very few have an extra expense of hospital fees, funeral homes, etc.
- Savings is virtually the last item on their expense list. Not many can afford to put money away. What money is earned is put toward sustaining themselves and their families. Hence their immediate needs are dealt with first.
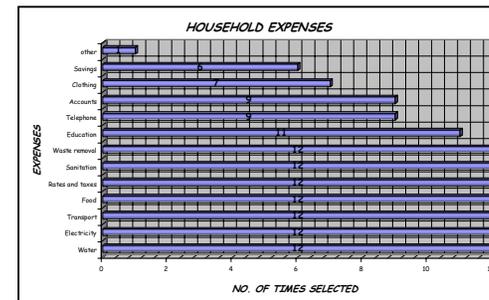
- Expenses within households seem quite consistent in terms of waste removal, sanitation, rates and taxes, transport, electricity, water, and food. All households have these expenses in common.
- Not too far below is education (11 families) followed by the telephone usage and accounts (9 families).
- Further, along we find that half of the interviewees have the opportunity to save some money.
- Even though there are many expenses to be made, these families are still able to save, which implies that they are supported by a source of income large enough to cater for this.
- 'Other' expenses as reflected by the bar chart are reflective of medical expenses. This pattern is indicative of emphasis being placed on the basic needs first before indulging into luxuries and investments. These residents have indicated clearly by their expenditure that they have priorities. They would be reflective of sustaining and improving the quality of lives first before consideration of anything else. Also quite evident is the ability of all the households to secure all these expenses. The income levels must therefore be sufficient to enable this.

CHAPTER 6: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS – 4. OVERALL PICTURE

EXTENSION 10	EXTENSION 6

EXTENSION 10

- Upon further analysis of the residents' decisions, the following was derived: First and foremost, the residents have to make sure that they will not be evicted by paying their rates and taxes. This ensures their security in their own homes. Secondly, residents have to purchase food to eat, pay for the use and consumption of water, and the use of electricity (to cook food, store food, etc). Thirdly education needs to be looked at for the children and transport to work. Some residents pay expenses so that they are not evicted, but cannot afford food or education or any of the other items mentioned. This reflects more or less a five tier decision structure:
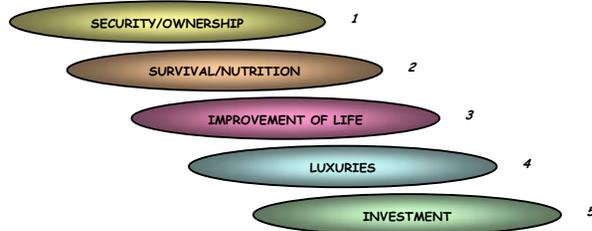
SECURITY/OWNERSHIP 1
SURVIVAL/NUTRITION 2
IMPROVEMENT OF LIFE 3
LUXURIES 4
INVESTMENT 5

FIGURE 64: Hierarchy of needs and wants in extension 10

- This reflects their hierarchy of needs and wants.
- First they require security, which as previously highlighted is the most important to them. Linked to expenses this would reflect rates and taxes.
- Survival relates to food consumption and purchase, including water and electricity.
- Improvement of life refers to travelling to source of employment and education.
- Clothing, telephone accounts, etc. are indicative of luxuries.
- Lastly, investment comes in, which in essence is savings for the future.
- Whatever is left over is saved. This doesn't amount to much; therefore, very few (3 households) have the ability to do so.
- At this stage only three households managed to go through all phases of the illustration.
- Majority of residents lie between phases 3 and 4 with one or two households not even reaching phase 3.
- This structure reflects the path of life of majority of the residents. It's not always progressively followed from phase 1 to 2, to 3, etc. In some odd instances, some phases are skipped.

If employment were sought and secured closer to their homes, more money would be saved and the quality of life would better.

EXTENSION 6

- Expenses within households seem quite consistent in terms of waste removal, sanitation, rates and taxes, transport, electricity, water, and food. All households have these expenses in common.
- Not too far below is education (11 families) followed by the telephone usage and accounts (9 families).
- Further, along we find that half of the interviewees have the opportunity to save some money.
- Even though there are many expenses to be made, these families are still able to save, which implies that they are supported by a source of income large enough to cater for this.
- 'Other' expenses as reflected by the bar chart are reflective of medical expenses. This pattern is indicative of emphasis being placed on the basic needs first before indulging into luxuries and investments. These residents have indicated clearly by expenditure that they have priorities. This would be reflective of sustaining and improving the quality of lives first before consideration of anything else. Also quite evident is the ability of all the households to secure all these expenses. Income levels must therefore be sufficient to be enabling.
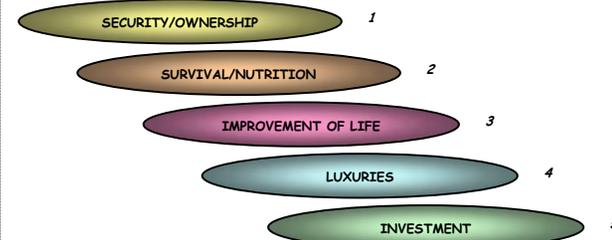
SECURITY/OWNERSHIP 1
SURVIVAL/NUTRITION 2
IMPROVEMENT OF LIFE 3
LUXURIES 4
INVESTMENT 5

FIGURE 65: Hierarchy of needs and wants in extension 10 compared to extension 6

- In terms of the figure above, it is not clear where the boundaries between phase 1, 2 and 3 can be drawn, since all families impose the same level of emphasis on **security/ownership** (paying their rates and taxes, sanitation and waste removal), **survival/nutrition** (food, water and electricity), and the **improvement of life** (transport and education). It can therefore be surmised that all three phases can be combined to represent the situation within this area. The diagram would in this case be represented as the diagram below:
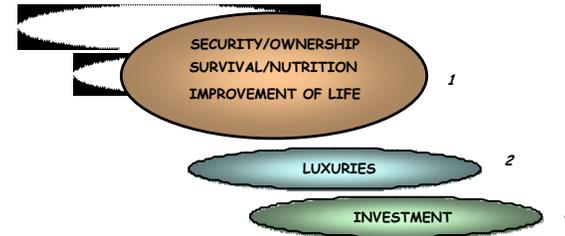
SECURITY/OWNERSHIP
SURVIVAL/NUTRITION
IMPROVEMENT OF LIFE 1
LUXURIES 2
INVESTMENT 3

FIGURE 66: Hierarchy of needs and wants in extension 6

- Luxuries fall into line afterwards, followed by savings.
  The families within this extension nevertheless, have a hierarchy of needs and wants that involves satisfying the first three phases before indulging into luxuries or investments.