

The Population Register Update: Khayelitsha

2005

For

**Sub-Directorate Population Development in the Research
and Population Directorate**

Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation

Report

By

Maverick 358 cc

April 2006

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the following individuals:

Firstly, the Directorate at the Population Unit in the Department of Social Services & Poverty Alleviation;

Mariam Davids & Matthew Swartz at Citizen Survey; and

Lastly, the fieldstaff and everyone at the District Office in Khayelitsha for making things possible.

Thank you.

Table of Contents

1.	Summary.....	1
2.	The Population Register Update 2005.....	2
3.	Introduction.....	3
3.1	Sample	5
3.2	Questionnaire	5
3.3	Data cleaning/capturing	6
3.4	Adjusting data for undercount	6
3.5	Household level data	6
3.6	Type of Housing.....	7
3.7	Household size in relation to type of housing	7
3.8	Fertility and mortality at ward level	8
3.9	Comparative data sources	9
4.	Profile by Ward.....	10
	Ward 88	11
	Ward 89	16
	Ward 90	21
	Ward 91	26
	Ward 92	31
	Ward 93	36
	Ward 94	41
	Ward 95	46
	Ward 96	51
	Ward 97	56
	Ward 98	61
	Ward 99	66
5.	Comparative section	71
5.1	Objective	71
5.2	Process	71
5.3	Project Deliverables	72
5.4	Key Observations within Analyses.....	73
5.5	Age/gender pyramids: Census 2001 & KPRU 2005 by ward.....	78
5.6	Comparison of Births and Deaths Using KPRU 2005 and CENSUS 2001.....	90
	APPENDIX A	93
	APPENDIX B	96

1. Summary

Given that KPRU 2005 enumerated 67% of dwellings in Khayelitsha, a fairly rich data set emerged with key characteristics. In some instances KPRU 2005 reaffirmed what Census 2001 had to say, for example male/female ratio is 48:52 except for three wards.

Household heads are represented by person 01 for nearly everyone across all wards. 21 persons or more do appear but this is more of an anomaly.

On face value, the age-cohorts distribution of the population mirrors Census 2001 closely. The largest population stacking occurring for both surveys in the age cohorts 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. In other words two-thirds of the population were younger than the age of 30 years with a noted female presence as well.

In terms of social welfare across all wards, on average 19% [of Khayelitsha's population] is receiving grants from old age pension, disability grant, war veterans pension, grant in aid, child support grant, foster child grant and care dependency. The largest chunk goes to child support [nearly 82%] with equal number of beneficiaries in terms of males and females observed for most wards. Generally it appears that the grant is accessed by both males and females in Khayelitsha.

With reference to birthplace, the biggest contender is the Eastern Cape averaging 60% followed by the Western Cape at 38% and the rest from the other provinces, including the category 'other country'. Ward 94 is the only exception where 39% is recorded being born in the Eastern Cape compared with 59% for the Western Cape. A majority female presence is accounted for in this ward.

For people living in Khayelitsha, as of October 2001, a small percentage (6%) in size is observed relative to those who were present during Census 2001. In terms of where these persons came from, on average 20% from the Western Cape and 71% from the Eastern Cape followed by the rest of the provinces, including the category 'other country'. A clear female majority is observed here.

With reference to year of arrival in Khayelitsha, it is apparent that more females arrived in this four year period, generally at around 53% for females and 47% for males. Numbers show a steady increase from 2002 to 2005 across all the wards with some fluctuation.

In terms of housing, one observes an overwhelming presence of informal housing, mainly on a separate stand and informal with reference to a shack in backyard for wards 88 to 93. This is followed by formal housing which constitutes a house/brick structure on a separate stand, then semi-detached house, house/flat in backyard and room not in backyard but on shared property which closely follows the Census 2001 categories. For wards 94 to 96 the formal housing stock is the predominant mode of housing. On average 52% of dwellings constitute informal housing and 38% is formal structures in Khayelitsha.

Births and deaths from 2001 in Khayelitsha are being factored in, with reference to natural growth and decline of a given population. [Refer to the relevant sections in the main document with regard to the rule of thumb being applied.] On average the live births constituted 28% and deaths at 10% with the highest percentage recorded in Ward 94 for deaths [15%].

2. The Population Register Update 2005

The goal of the above-mentioned project was “to register the population in Khayelitsha by conducting a population headcount fieldwork operation using the 2001 Census as a base for cross-referencing the acquired data”.

The stakeholders were as follows:

- The Minister of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation, Ms Koleka Mqulwana;
- The Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation: Head Office;
- The Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation: District Office Khayelitsha;
- Statistics South Africa;
- City of Cape Town;
- Development Forum: Khayelitsha;
- Local Newspaper and Local Radio Station.

The client was the Sub-Directorate Population Development in the Research and Population Directorate of the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation.

The Service Provider was Maverick 358 cc.

3. Introduction

The Khayelitsha Population Register Update, hereinafter referred to as KPRU 2005, was initiated by community structures locally, namely Khayelitsha Development Forum (KDF), local service providers in the area to the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation, on the grounds that resources did not match the reality as experienced by these service providers. In other words, the budgetary allocation was inadequate for the intended beneficiaries, as the latter outstripped the supply from inception.

After further consultations at the request of the local provincial Minister of Social Service and Poverty Alleviation, the Provincial Population Unit within the Directorate of Research and Population Development of the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation was mandated to do a full population count within Khayelitsha. Despite the political sensitivities around it and the potential impact or impression it could leave with the public generally and other spheres of government, with reference to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) nationally, the Department consulted with the Statistician General of Stats SA. It was agreed that the project name should be 'The Khayelitsha Population Register Update: 2005'. The project goal was then 'to register' the population in Khayelitsha by conducting a population headcount fieldwork operation using 2001 Census as a base for cross-referencing the acquired data.

Finalisation of all project and survey logistics including fieldwork recruitment and training were put in place to undertake this mammoth task. Fieldwork operations were conducted from the Khayelitsha District Office in Khayelitsha. The first interviews were conducted on 15 August 2005, which were done in six phases with support of a 133-member project team.

The project team consisted of the Head of the Provincial Population Unit of the Western Cape, two interns who became permanent staff members of the Population Unit, four staff members from the Khayelitsha District Office and unemployed youth residing in Khayelitsha. The organisational structure of the project team as mentioned above constituted as follow:

- A project manager, Ms Z. Ishmail;
- A project technical and administrative support person, Mr Roger Daniels;
- An administrative support person, Mr Phazamile Dumiso;
- 4 district office co-ordinators;
- 2 fieldwork quality assurers;
- 4 population register fieldwork managers;
- 16 fieldwork supervisors;
- 96 fieldworkers; and
- 8 data cleaners and capturers.

A project of this magnitude and a project team, with the exception of the project manager, who had no survey and fieldwork research experience, does not occur without its challenges and constraints at the end of the day. Critical challenges from motor vehicle accidents, attempted hijackings midway through this operation, had an impact on the morale, interviewers' confidence which may have impacted negatively around interviewers' performance generally and lent itself to a bias of some kind simply due to human factors such

as fear and safety. In terms of coverage of this ‘census,’ as it were, was impacted upon in two crucial areas; firstly fieldworkers only worked till 6pm and 5pm daily and did not conduct any interviews over weekends. This could be attributed to fieldstaff’s sense of conditions of employment as well as the safety factor which features strongly in the supervisors’ reports on each ward. Fieldstaff did not feel safe in a number of locations within Khayelitsha despite visible police presence. Working after normal working hours and over weekends meant that quite a substantial number of persons may not have been accounted for and non-contacts may even be higher compared to the recorded figure.

The consequences to these challenges led to the following limitations in the fieldwork operations:

- Only 67% of the dwelling units in Khayelitsha were enumerated.
- The data collection of the project could not go beyond 13 December 2005.
- Data collection did not take place over weekends and daily after 6pm.
- Data collection was shortened to 5pm daily as a result of hijackings and the safety of fieldstaff.
- Enumeration was negatively impacted upon by the above factors by not accessing households after 5pm.
- A high outward mobility rate was observed from Khayelitsha to the Eastern Cape during this period of time.

Two possible responses to this scenario, as it was anticipated in the comparative section, would be to compare across the board with Census 2001 and aerial photography estimates from the City of Cape Town for 2004 and 2005 to determine a pattern or a good estimate of a potential undercount at ward level in Khayelitsha. Secondly, to apply at least two proxies, mainly age and gender and possibly voter registration numbers from the recent local elections for Khayelitsha to gauge accuracy of KPRU 2005 figures at ward level. An additional consideration would be to take into account the outflow of persons from Khayelitsha to Delft due to RDP housing availability in terms of frequency and magnitude at an annual rate/other, if possible and accessible.

After exploring all the above options, configuration to the initial project scope was noted to include an additional sub-process to complement the limitations experienced within the KPRU fieldwork operations: this additional sub-processes were managed as follow:

- The dwelling unit estimates provided by Stats SA: Western Cape Provincial Office and the Census 2001 figures at ward level would act as a comparative base against the anticipated numbers generated from the KPRU 2005 fieldwork operation count.
- The dwelling unit estimates using 2004 aerial photography of the Khayelitsha area, which was manipulated by the GIS division of Stats SA: Western Cape was then investigated as the comparative base was questioned.
- These estimates proved to be suspect and it was realised that Stats SA did not use the point data technique and the accompanying software ArcGis 9 to do the calculation.
- Subsequently, 2005 aerial photography of the Khayelitsha area and the informal dwelling unit count conducted by the City of Cape Town were obtained from GIS corporate: City of Cape Town.

- The above sources together with the ArcGis 9 software tool were used by the Western Cape Provincial Population Unit to do a spatial enumeration by digitising each dwelling unit within the area of Khayelitsha.

In summary, the KPRU processes consisted of the following sub-processes and timelines.

The KPRU Process, Sub-processes and timelines

Sub-Processes	Timelines
Conceptualisation and Design	01 March – 28 April 2005
Planning and Preparations	03 May 2005 – 29 July 2005
Demarcation using 2004 Arial Photography and Stat SA dwelling unit estimates	03 May 2005 – 29 July 2005
Fieldwork Training	01 August 2005 – 12 August 2005
Fieldwork Operations using fieldwork instrument to obtain biographical and demographic information.	15 August 2005 – 13 December 2005
Data Capturing and Data Cleaning	01 September 2005 – 31 January 2006
Spatial Enumeration using ArcGis9 to Digitise each Dwelling Unit of the 2005 Arial Photography	01 March 2006 – 31 March 2006
Data Analyses	01 February 2006 – 28 April 2006

Source: KPRU Sub-Processes and timelines

3.1 Sample

There was no sample, per se, but rather a total headcount for the entire area which meant 100% coverage of all dwelling units for the twelve wards of Khayelitsha. It was anticipated that reliable and accurate data was collected with a 95% response rate.

Demarcation occurred in phases, six in total and two wards per phase. Each ward was divided into 8 planning units [PU]. The Population Unit with Stats SA was responsible for the demarcation process. The fieldwork operation methodology was customised, drawing upon national surveys and censuses of the past. Demarcation training was only directed at population registration managers and quality assurers to enhance their knowledge in their areas of operation.

3.2 Questionnaire

The Population Unit compiled the questionnaire and drew upon previous survey instruments including the Census 2001 questionnaire with reference to migration and type of dwelling, for instance. The primary objective of the questionnaire was to capture a headcount, broadly taking into account migration factors, natural birth and mortality with reference to households who experienced a death or birth in that household over the past four years. Thus, accounting for population growth or decline was linked to fertility and mortality to some extent. What the questionnaire failed to do was to ask, if anyone left this household in the period under review and where they moved to. Secondary sources at this juncture tend to suggest that there was an exodus of people from Khayelitsha to Delft to occupy RDP homes. One is not aware of the extent and frequency of this development.

3.3 Data cleaning/capturing

Data capturing was done within the specified timeframe, given certain factors, whereas the data cleaning was plagued by the initial factors as mentioned earlier as well as the magnitude of the survey. Data cleaning proved to be daunting where discrepancies on the roster sheet did not match the cover sheet, after having revisited relevant questionnaires and placed data capturing in a precarious situation. Part of this could be attributed to fieldwork inexperience and poor quality control by immediate supervisors, compounded by the former phenomena [safety issues].

3.4 Adjusting data for undercount

This phenomenon was taken into account from the start, based on the initial estimates of the aerial photography from the City of Cape Town for 2004 and Census 2001 figures. An undercount of 15% to 17% was being factored in, based on the above information. In view of the findings of the KPRU 2005 survey:

- The initial response would be to look at Census 2001 and KPRU 2005 comparatively, with reference to age and gender distribution per ward, to see if there is any preponderance.
- At face value, KPRU 2005 and Census 2001 share the same male/female ratio of 48: 52 with exceptions at ward level, which is a good starting point.
- One has to validate the City of Cape Town's dwelling estimates by reviewing 2005 aerial photography estimates in this regard as 2004 could prove to be suspect.
- As mentioned earlier, to check for preponderance around age and gender in addition to constructing two proxies to validate numbers to some extent given the data evidence at present. With reference to the proxies, which was subject to availability and timeous access from the powers that be.

3.5 Household level data

To illustrate in terms of frequency of data in Ward 88 there were 121 vacant/unoccupied dwellings or 1.84% of the total [6,578]. One observes a clear clustering of persons in households containing 0-6 persons, a cumulative percent of nearly 87%. Purely in terms of frequency, the incidence of males were higher than females but in terms of actual numbers there were more females in this ward, 52% as opposed to 48% for males. Despite no missing data being recorded, 0.2% [57 persons] were not accounted for here. The total number of persons for this ward was 25,847 with 12,420 males and 13,427 females.

Table 1: Population by ward, gender

Ward	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
88	25,847	12,420	48	13,427	52
89	17,592	8,451	48	9,141	52
90	23,964	11,609	48	12,355	52
91	17,528	8,207	47	9,321	53
92	16,396	7,839	48	8,557	52
93	23,123	11,012	48	12,111	52
94	13,584	6,134	45	7,450	55
95	23,563	11,061	47	12,502	53
96	26,359	12,660	48	13,699	52
97	21,386	10,218	48	11,168	52
98	29,105	13,826	48	15,279	52
99	33,432	15,834	47	17,598	53
Total	271,879	129,271	48	142,608	52

Source: KPRU, 2005

It is apparent from the table above that the ward sizes vary roughly between 17,000 and 29,000 persons with exception to Ward 94 [13,584] and Ward 99 [33,432]. The male-female ratio is 48:52 on average with the odd ones included for nearly all wards.

3.6 Type of Housing

A strong contrast emerged between formal and informal housing for all wards, more than 50% of housing constituted is informal, i.e. informal dwelling on a separate stand and informal dwelling or shack in backyard versus approximately 38% on average for all wards that comprised formal housing. In other words, 'house or brick structure on a separate stand mainly and including semi-detached and house or flat in backyard is not as significant.

The story that unfolds here is one of average household size being the same for formal/informal dwelling units. The assumption was that informal households were considered generally to be bigger in comparison to formal housing structures. Surprisingly this was not the case for Khayelitsha. Population density per square metre may be higher for informal areas due to lack of formalised and structured erven in relation to their formalised counterparts. Informal housing may be clustered and size may vary compared to formalised housing units contributing to the density factor. This was not taking into account the anomalies of household sizes of 21-persons and more.

3.7 Household size in relation to type of housing

The assumption here was that informal housing would have a larger household size than formal housing. What the data seemed to suggest was that household type did not really play a significant role and that household sizes were pretty much the same irrespective of the type of dwelling. What could have played an important role was the population density per square metre of persons living in an informal area versus a formal one. The former would be more densely populated with a higher number of persons per square metre.

Average household size as determined by KPRU stands at 3.76 compared to 4 persons per household for Census 2001. Household size varies across wards from as low as 3.3 in wards 97 and 98 for instance to 4 and 4.1 for wards 88, 95, 96 and 94 respectively.

3.8 Fertility and mortality at ward level

The tables below illustrate fertility and mortality at ward level as captured by KPRU 2005. Fertility is measured over a four year period in KPRU 2005. Similarly for death rates across wards in KPRU 2005 is recorded from 2001 to 2005. Further detail is elaborated upon in the comparative section of the document.

Table 2: Live births at Household level

Ward	KPRU 2005	Household Size	% Births at Household Level since 2001
	Total Number of Births since 2001		
88	2,311	6,458	36
89	1,518	4,181	36
90	2,184	6,735	32
91	1,465	4,950	30
92	1,493	4,465	33
93	2,018	5,959	34
94	1,016	3,261	31
95	2,025	5,768	35
96	2,310	6,567	35
97	2,086	6,386	33
98	3,059	8,938	34
99	3,044	9,059	34
Total	24,529	72,845	34

Source: KPRU 2005

A crude proportion is derived at by using the total number of births for the four year period at ward level and dividing the household size by this number. An average of 34% is observed across all wards whereas the lowest is 31% and the highest 36% in wards 94 and 88, and 89 respectively.

Table 3: Deaths at Household level

Ward	KPRU 2005	Household Size	% Deaths at Household Level since 2001
	Total Number of Deaths since 2001		
88	797	6,458	12
89	587	4,181	14
90	742	6,735	11
91	481	4,950	10
92	439	4,465	10
93	597	5,959	10
94	499	3,261	15
95	764	5,768	13
96	641	6,567	10
97	608	6,386	10
98	715	8,938	8
99	884	9,059	10
Total	7,754	72,845	11

Source: KPRU 2005

On average 11% of households experienced a death across all wards, ranging from 8% in Ward 98 and 15% in Ward 94, also being the highest amongst the wards.

3.9 Comparative data sources

KPRU 2005's fieldwork headcount was compared to three other data sources.

- Census 2001
- Arial photography 2004
- Spatial enumeration 2005

A detailed review of the above data sources was conducted in the comparative section of this report.

Profile by ward

Wards 88 - 99

Ward 88

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
12,420	48	13,427	52	25,847

Source: KPRU 2005

The male/female ratio [48:52] holds true for eight wards out of the twelve in Khayelitsha.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 88	No.	%
Person 01	6,364	98.0
Person 02	58	0.9
Person 03	8	0.12
Person 04	8	0.12
Person 05	3	0.05
Person 06	3	0.05
Person 08	2	0.03
Person 10	2	0.03
Person 11	7	0.11
Person 21	3	0.05
Total	6,458	100.0

Source: KPRU 2005

It was evident, from the above table, that 98% of the household heads were represented by person 01 followed by person 02 at 0.9%. A 21 person household was more of an anomaly here and constituted 0.05% or three households for that matter in Ward 88.

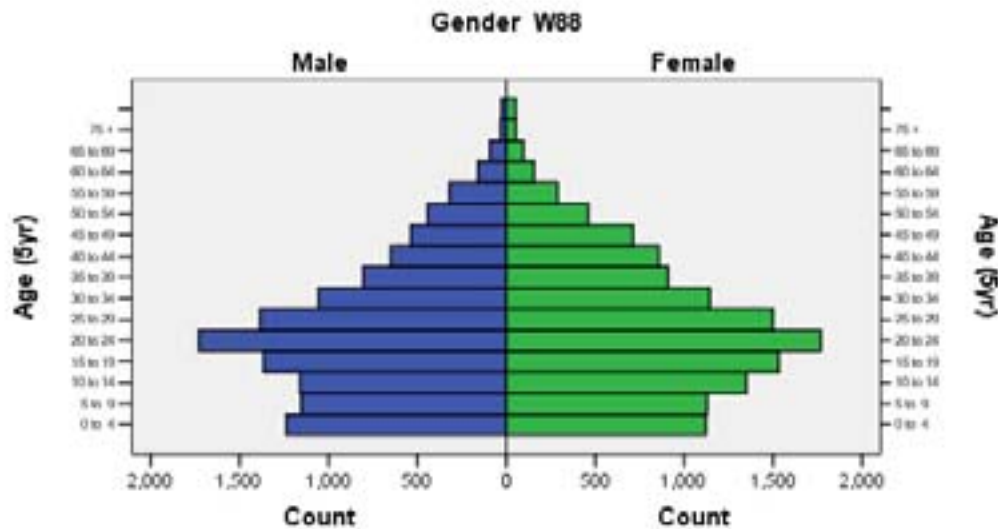
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Males		Females		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative Percentage
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	1,237	52.42	1,123	47.58	2,360	9.13	9.13
5 – 9	1,154	50.53	1,130	49.47	2,284	8.84	17.97
10 – 14	1,160	46.20	1,351	53.80	2,511	9.71	27.68
15 – 19	1,365	47.10	1,533	52.90	2,898	11.21	38.89
20 – 24	1,729	49.43	1,769	50.57	3,498	13.53	52.43
25 – 29	1,385	48.01	1,500	51.99	2,885	11.16	63.59
30 – 34	1,056	47.98	1,145	52.02	2,201	8.52	72.11
35 – 39	806	46.97	910	53.03	1,716	6.64	78.74
40 – 44	651	43.11	859	56.89	1,510	5.84	84.59
45 – 49	536	42.91	713	57.09	1,249	4.83	89.42
50 – 54	442	48.95	461	51.05	903	3.49	92.91
55 – 59	320	52.55	289	47.45	609	2.36	95.27
60 – 64	159	50.48	156	49.52	315	1.22	96.49
65 and above	420	46.26	488	53.74	908	3.51	100.00
Total	12,420	48.05	13,427	51.95	25,847	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

The table above describes the age distribution of males and females for Ward 88. For the early two cohorts, that is 0-4 and 5-9, more males than females were present, with the difference being 4% and 1.5% respectively. However, this pattern changed for subsequent cohorts 10-14 to 50-54, where more females than males were present. The difference ranges from 1% for the cohort 20-24, to 14% for the cohort 45-49. Thereafter, the pattern changed for cohorts 55-59 and 60-64, where more males than females were present with a difference of 5% and 1% respectively. For individuals 65 and older, more females than males were observed, with the difference being a marked 7%. In aggregation, Ward 88 has more females than males, with females accounting for 52% of the population and males, 48%. The age cohorts shows an interesting picture of the age distribution for the population, where nearly two-thirds (64%) of the population were younger than the age of 30 years.

Figure 1: Age/gender pyramid



As for the 64% of the population being younger than 30 years old, the age cohorts from 10-14, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, including the cohorts to the 60 year olds had a majority of females present in this ward. Whereas this trend turned around from 60 plus, where older males were present in the household as opposed to females.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 4,885 (19%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	393	8.00	114	29.00	279	71.00
Disability	527	11.00	257	49.00	270	51.00
War veterans	3	0.06	3	100.00	0	0.00
Grant in aid	13	0.27	6	46.00	7	54.00
Child support	3,881	79.40	1,928	50.00	1,953	50.00
Foster child	60	1.23	19	32.00	41	68.00
Care dependency	8	0.16	3	37.50	5	62.50
Total	4,885	100.00	2,330	48.00	2,555	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

It is evident from the above table that females have the larger share of grants except for child support where they are equal for males and females.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	10,172	39.00	4,996	49.00	5,176	51.00
E. Cape	14,976	58.00	7,016	47.00	7,960	53.00
N. Cape	60	0.23	29	48.00	31	52.00
Free State	47	0.18	31	66.00	16	34.00
N. West	32	0.12	16	50.00	16	50.00
KZN	83	0.32	50	60.00	33	40.00
Gauteng	337	1.30	173	51.00	164	49.00
Mpumalanga	4	0.02	4	100.00	0	0.00
Limpopo	10	0.04	6	60.00	4	40.00
Other country	126	0.49	99	79.00	27	21.00
Total	25,847	100.00	12,420	48.00	13,427	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

The Western Cape accounted for 39% in terms of birthplace and the Eastern Cape, 58% with a higher female presence in both instances. Gauteng followed with 1.3% and then the category 'other country' with 0.49%, with a stronger male presence in both.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

22,054 (85%) people in Ward 88 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 1,620 (6%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follows:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	332	20.49	158	48.00	174	52.00
E. Cape	1,096	67.60	517	47.00	579	53.00
N. Cape	6	0.37	3	50.00	3	50.00
Free State	15	0.93	8	53.30	7	47.00
N. West	2	0.12	1	50.00	1	50.00
KZN	20	1.23	12	60.00	8	40.00
Gauteng	85	5.25	48	56.47	37	44.00
Mpumalanga	5	0.31	2	40.00	3	60.00
Other country	59	3.64	43	73.00	16	27.00
Total	1,620	100.00	792	100.00	828	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Of those who were not residents of Khayelitsha as of October 2001, 20% came from other parts of the Western Cape, 67% from the Eastern Cape, 5% from Gauteng, 1% from KwaZulu-Natal and, quite notably, 3.64% from ‘other country’ and the rest from the remaining provinces. A majority female presence only accounted for three provinces. It seems that more males were coming to Cape Town and Khayelitsha, in particular from another country, compared to females.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follows to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	24	1.0	14.0	58.0	10	42.0
2002	307	19.0	151.0	49.0	156	51.0
2003	257	22.0	162.0	45.0	195	55.0
2004	418	26.0	223.0	53.0	195	47.0
2005	514	32.0	242.0	47.0	272	53.0
Average	324	20.0	158	50.4	165.6	49.6
Total	1,620	100.0	792	49.0	828	51.0

Source: KPRU 2005

It is apparent from the table above that, in general, more females moved into Khayelitsha, around 51% compared to 47% for males, with the exception of October 2001 and 2004. On average, the number of males were the same to females having moved into the area. The numbers increased 13-fold for the period October 2001 to 2002 for arrivals into Khayelitsha.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	1,264	19.50
Semi-detached house	5	0.08
House/flat in backyard	11	0.17
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	4,465	69.14
Informal**	650	10.07
Room not in backyard but on a shared	63	0.98
Total	6,458	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

There were more informal dwellings in this ward, nearly 80% versus 20% for formal structures which were constituted from 'house or brick structures on a separate stand' including the category 'semi-detached house'. 120 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 1.82%, thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor's report did not corroborate the above findings, in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report indicated 80% formal dwellings and 20% informal dwellings. It was the converse of what the data was telling one here. This report also referred to 22 non-contacts and 4 refusals for this ward.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 4,865 units.

Table 9: Births and Deaths per ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
88	6,458	1,944	30.10	2,311	797	12.34	872

Source: KPRU 2005

For the table above, a number of adjustments were made to the variables contained therein by eliminating inconsistencies and anomalies in the data. For both, the 'No. of Households with live births since 2001' and 'No. of Households with Deaths since 2001', a maximum of 4 live births and 4 deaths were chosen as realistic cut-offs. Any births or deaths greater than 4 per household were considered spurious and eliminated from the calculations. As a rule of thumb, the period under review was considered as being four years (i.e. October 2001 – 2005). Of course, there might have been households where, in fact, more than four live births or more than four deaths actually occurred. It was assumed, given the data, that these would be very rare and hence would have a very negligible effect on the aggregates calculated in the table, such as above.

In Ward 88, more live births than deaths occurred in households, with nearly one-third of the ward population (30%) reporting live births compared with only 12.34% of households reporting deaths since 2001.

Ward 89

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
8,451	48	9,141	52	17,592

Source: KPRU 2005

The male/female ratio was consistent with the previous one, 48:52.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 89	No.	%
Person 01	4,084	97.68
Person 02	65	1.55
Person 03	14	0.33
Person 04	3	0.07
Person 05	4	0.10
Person 06	1	0.02
Person 07	2	0.05
Person 08	1	0.02
Person 09	2	0.05
Person 10	2	0.05
Person 11	2	0.05
Person 21	1	0.02
Total	4,181	100.0

Source: KPRU 2005

The household head structure was similar to Ward 88 with person 01 representing the bulk of the household heads.

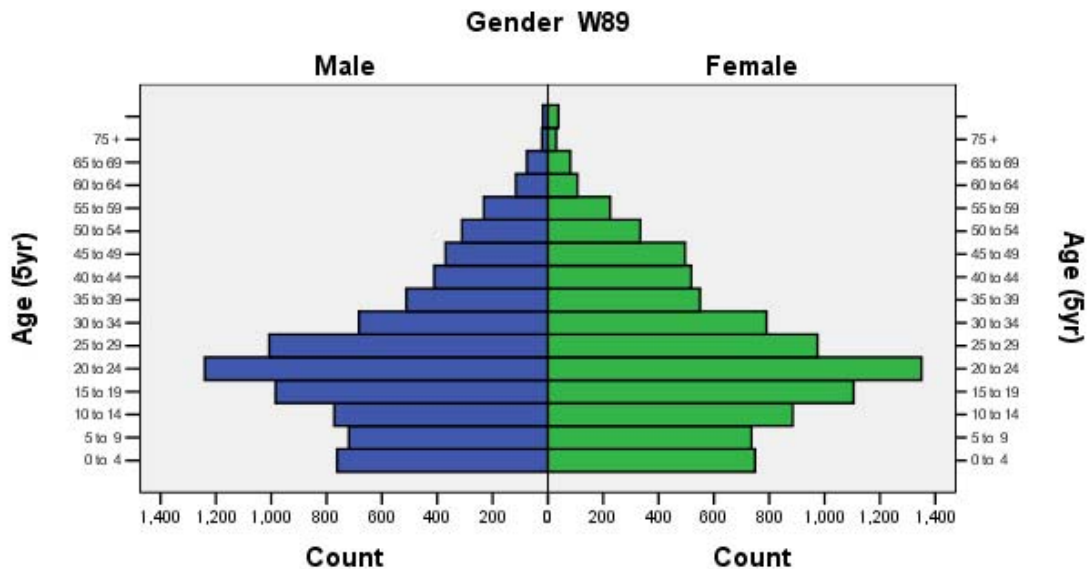
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	762	50.43	749	49.57	1,511	8.59	8.59
5 – 9	719	49.42	736	50.58	1,455	8.27	16.86
10 – 14	772	46.59	885	53.41	1,657	9.42	26.28
15 – 19	984	47.10	1,105	52.90	2,089	11.87	38.15
20 – 24	1,240	47.88	1,350	52.12	2,590	14.72	52.88
25 – 29	1,007	50.83	974	49.17	1,981	11.26	64.14
30 – 34	683	46.37	790	53.63	1,473	8.37	72.51
35 – 39	512	48.21	550	51.79	1,062	6.04	78.55
40 – 44	411	44.24	518	55.76	929	5.28	83.83
45 – 49	370	42.73	496	57.27	866	4.92	88.75
50 – 54	311	48.22	334	51.78	645	3.67	92.42
55 – 59	232	50.77	225	49.23	457	2.60	95.01
60 – 64	116	52.02	107	47.98	223	1.27	96.28
65 and above	332	50.76	322	49.24	654	3.72	100.00
Total	8,451	48.04	9,141	51.96	17,592	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

In Ward 89, more females than males were present, with females making up 52% of the population compared with 48% for males. The age cohorts 40-44 and 45-49 showed very strong female weighted presence, with a difference of 12% and 14% for these age cohorts respectively. The population for this ward appeared weighted similarly to that of Ward 88, with almost two out of three persons below the age of 30 years. The age cohort 20-24 represented the largest population grouping, with 14% of the ward population falling into this cohort.

Figure 2: Age/gender Pyramid



As notable in the previous ward, there was nearly 64% of the population below the age of 30 in this ward, a relatively young population of school going age and potentially economically active.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 3,589 (20%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	303	8.44	94	31.00	209	69.00
Disability	438	12.2	218	50.00	220	50.00
War veterans	2	0.06	1	50.00	1	50.00
Grant in aid	10	0.28	5	50.00	5	50.00
Child support	2,778	77.40	1,384	50.00	1,394	50.00
Foster child	51	1.42	24	47.00	27	53.00
Care dependency	7	0.20	3	43.00	4	57.00
Total	3,589	100.00	1,729	48.00	1,860	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Males and females were pretty much equally represented across grant types, except for old age pensions, foster child care and care dependency with a higher female portion.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	6,493	36.91	3,116	48.00	3,377	52.00
E. Cape	10,759	61.16	5,160	48.00	5,599	52.00
N. Cape	28	0.16	12	43.00	16	57.00
Free State	16	0.09	8	50.00	8	50.00
N. West	23	0.13	11	48.00	12	52.00
KZN	19	0.11	13	68.00	6	32.00
Gauteng	208	1.18	95	46.00	113	54.00
Mpumalanga	3	0.02	0	0.00	3	100.00
Limpopo	9	0.05	7	78.00	2	22.00
Other country	34	0.19	29	85.00	5	15.00
Total	17,592	100.00	8,451	48.00	9,141	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

In terms of place of birth, the Western Cape portion constituted 37%, followed by the Eastern Cape at 61%, then Gauteng at 1.18% and the balance from the other provinces, including the category 'other country' at 0.19%, with a strong male presence for the latter case.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

15,070 (86%) people in Ward 89 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 1,161 (7%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follows:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	155	13.35	77	50.00	78	50.00
E. Cape	900	77.52	405	45.00	495	55.00
N. Cape	7	0.60	6	86.00	1	14.00
Free State	8	0.69	7	88.00	1	12.00
N. West	3	0.26	2	67.00	1	33.00
KZN	4	0.34	2	50.00	2	50.00
Gauteng	55	4.74	40	73.00	15	27.00
Mpumalanga	3	0.26	1	33.00	2	67.00
Limpopo	2	0.17	2	100.00	.	0.00
Other country	24	2.07	21	88.00	3	12.00
Total	1,161	100.00	563	48.00	598	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

In terms of where persons came from post October 2001 to Khayelitsha, 13% came from the Western Cape, 77.5% from the Eastern Cape, 4.7% from Gauteng with the balance comprised from the other provinces including the category ‘other country’ at 2.07%, with an overwhelming male presence except for Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follows to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	27	2.0	12	44.0	15	56.0
2002	284	24.0	145	51.0	139	49.0
2003	251	22.0	126	50.0	125	50.0
2004	274	24.0	133	48.0	141	52.0
2005	325	28.0	147	45.0	178	55.0
Average	232	20.0	113	47.6	120	52.4
Total	1,161	100.0	563	48.0	598	52.0

Source: KPRU 2005

Similarly for the previous ward, a tenfold increase was experienced in this ward for the period October 2001 to 2002, with a higher female average for persons arriving in Khayelitsha for the period concerned.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	26	0.62
Semi-detached house	14	0.33
House/flat in backyard	2	0.05
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	3,655	87.42
Informal**	449	10.74
Room not in backyard but on a shared	33	0.79
Other (specify)	2	0.05
Total	4,181	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* - House or brick structure on a separate stand

** - Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

In terms of dwelling type, this ward was made up of 95% informal structures compared to 5% formal dwellings. This was the highest number of informal dwellings recorded to date at ward level. 104 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 2.43%, thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The supervisor's report corroborated the above findings in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report indicated 5% formal dwellings and 95% informal. It was a pretty good observation by the supervisor of the area concerned. This report also referred to 0 non-contacts and 0 refusals for this ward.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 2,409 units.

Table 9: Births and deaths per ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
89	4,181	1,271	30.40	1,518	587	14.04	672

Source: KPRU 2005

The table above shows that 4,181 households reported live births since 2001, representing nearly one-third (30.4%) of all households in the ward. In contrast, only 587 households reported deaths since 2001, representing 14% of all households in the ward. These figures appear similar to that reported in Ward 88, perhaps indicating a similar location profile.

Ward 90

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
11609	48	12355	52	23964

Source: KPRU 2005

The male/female ratio 48:52 was consistent with the previous two wards.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 90	No.	%
Person 01	6,618	98.26
Person 02	41	0.61
Person 03	12	0.18
Person 04	11	0.16
Person 05	3	0.04
Person 06	3	0.04
Person 08	.	0.00
Person 10	4	0.06
Person 11	22	0.33
Person 20	1	0.01
Person 21	20	0.30
Total	6,735	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

The household head structure was consistent with the previous wards, where 98% of person 01 represented the household head.

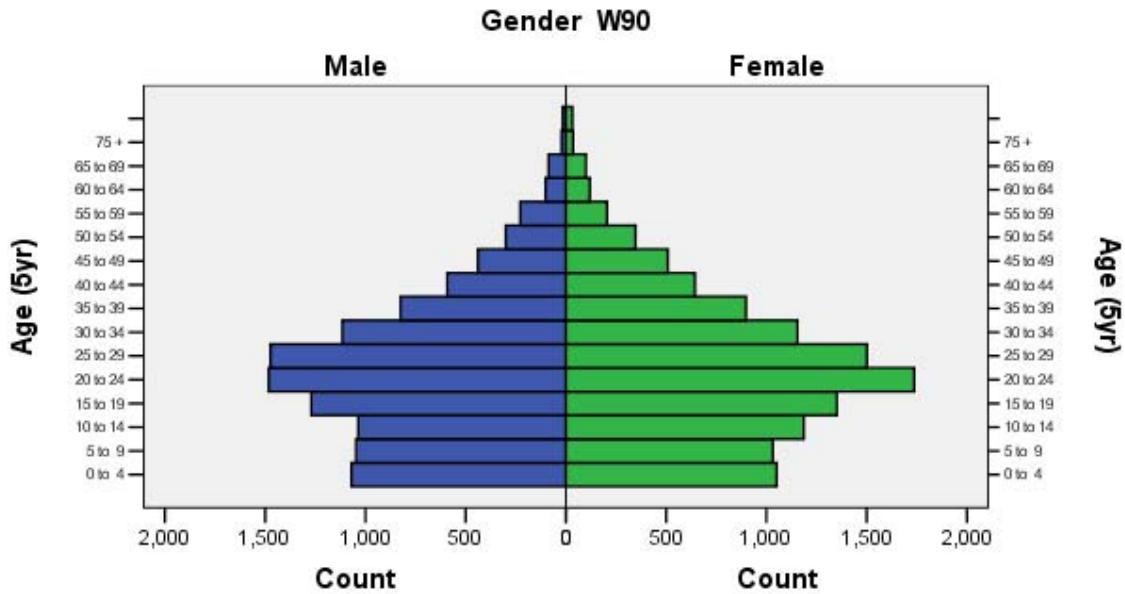
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	1,070	50.45	1,051	49.55	2,121	8.85	8.85
5 – 9	1,047	50.36	1,032	49.64	2,079	8.68	17.53
10 – 14	1,036	46.62	1,186	53.38	2,222	9.27	26.8
15 – 19	1,270	48.45	1,351	51.55	2,621	10.94	37.74
20 – 24	1,482	46.04	1,737	53.96	3,219	13.43	51.17
25 – 29	1,474	49.55	1,501	50.45	2,975	12.41	63.58
30 – 34	1,115	49.12	1,155	50.88	2,270	9.47	73.06
35 – 39	825	47.88	898	52.12	1,723	7.19	80.25
40 – 44	592	47.94	643	52.06	1,235	5.15	85.40
45 – 49	439	46.36	508	53.64	947	3.95	89.35
50 – 54	300	46.37	347	53.63	647	2.70	92.05
55 – 59	227	52.55	205	47.45	432	1.80	93.85
60 – 64	102	46.15	119	53.85	221	0.92	94.78
65 and above	630	50.32	622	49.68	1,252	5.22	100.00
Total	11,609	48.44	12,355	51.56	23,964	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

In Ward 90, again more females than males are present, with males accounting for 48.5% of the ward population compared with 51.5 %for females. The major gender gap is largely noticeable for cohorts 20-24 and 60-64 with a difference of 8% for both respectively in favour of female presence. The largest population stacking occurs in cohorts 20-24 and 25-29, and together they account for 25% of the ward population. Again, we observe that nearly 2 out of every 3 people in Ward 90 are below the age of 30, indicating a large school-going and potentially young working population. Ward 90 also has a significant aged population, with just over 5% of the ward population being 65 years and above.

Figure 3: Age/gender pyramid



The broadening of the pyramid's base from the age cohorts 10-14, 15-19, more pronounced for the cohort 20-24 and it starts to taper from cohort 30-34 onwards.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounts to 4,779 [20%] for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	349	7.30	101	29.00	248	71.00
Disability	407	8.52	192	47.00	215	53.00
War veterans	.	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Grant in aid	16	0.33	8	50.00	8	50.00
Child support	3,915	81.92	1,982	51.00	1,933	49.00
Foster child	60	1.26	20	33.00	40	67.00
Care dependency	32	0.67	11	34.00	21	66.00
Total	4,779	100.00	2,314	48.00	2,465	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Female recipients being the majority for grants except child support and parity for grant in aid here. This is more noticeable for female pensioners compared to their male counterparts and in the case of foster child care and care dependency from the above table.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	7,880	33.00	3,867	49.00	4,013	51.00
E. Cape	15,655	65.00	7,539	48.00	8,116	52.00
N. Cape	28	0.12	8	29.00	20	71.00
Free State	39	0.16	20	51.00	19	49.00
N. West	18	0.08	7	39.00	11	61.00
KZN	47	0.20	26	55.00	21	45.00
Gauteng	245	1.02	104	42.00	141	58.00
Mpumalanga	3	0.01	2	67.00	1	33.00
Limpopo	13	0.05	6	46.00	7	54.00
Other country	36	0.15	30	83.00	6	17.00
Total	23,964	100.00	11,609	48.00	12,355	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

In terms of birthplace; 33% came from the Western Cape compared to 65% from the Eastern Cape with a clear female presence. The balance was made up from the other provinces including the category 'other country' at 0.15%, with a mixed female/male composition as opposed to any majority.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

20,237 (84%) people in Ward 90 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 1,607 (7%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follow:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	253	15.70	107	42.00	146	58.00
E. Cape	1,215	75.60	599	49.00	616	51.00
N. Cape	6	0.37	3	50.00	3	50.00
Free State	13	0.81	4	31.00	9	69.00
N. West	3	0.19	2	67.00	1	33.00
KZN	17	1.06	6	35.00	11	65.00
Gauteng	77	4.79	51	66.00	26	34.00
Mpumalanga	.	0.00	0	0.00	.	0.00
Limpopo	5	0.31	2	40.00	3	60.00
Other country	18	1.12	16	89.00	2	11.00
Total	1,607	100.00	790	49.00	817	51.00

Source: KPRU 2005

The origin of residents in Khayelitsha post-October 2001 simulates the earlier wards with a small portion from the Western Cape, followed by a lion’s share from the Eastern Cape (76%) and rest from the other provinces including the category ‘other country’ at 1.12% and its noticeable male presence in the latter case.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follows to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	25	1.00	11	44.00	14	56.00
2002	259	16.00	125	48.00	134	52.00
2003	351	22.00	167	48.00	184	52.00
2004	524	33.00	259	49.00	265	51.00
2005	448	29.00	228	51.00	220	49.00
Average	321		158		163	
Total	1,607	100.0	790	49.00	817	51.00

Source: KPRU 2005

In terms of arrivals to Khayelitsha for the period concern the ratio holds true for the earlier wards with a slight increase in males for this ward by 1%, 49:51 ratio favouring females. This ward also experienced a tenfold increase in numbers for the period October 2001 to 2002 with a noted female presence here.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	1,003	14.80
Semi-detached house	54	0.80
House/flat in backyard	6	0.09
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	5,005	74.31
Informal**	597	8.86
Room not in backyard but on a shared	70	1.04
Other (specify)	0	0.00
Total	6,735	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

This ward is characterised by roughly 85% informal dwelling units and 15% formal units. 120 missing observations are recorded for this ward or 1.82% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor's report does not corroborate the above findings in terms of their observations of the area concerned as the report speaks of 80% formal dwellings and 20% informal dwellings. It is the converse of what the data is telling one here. This report also refers to 22 non-contacts and 4 refusals for this ward. The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 4,865 units.

Table 9: Births & deaths per ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
90	6,735	1,858	27.59	2,184	742	11.02	839

Source: KPRU 2005

In Ward 90, 1,858 households have reported live births since 2001, representing nearly 28% of the ward population compared with 742 households reporting deaths, which is an estimated 11% of household ward population. Live births are slightly lower than previous ward figures, but the number of deaths is also correspondingly lower by around 2% compared to Ward 89.

Ward 91

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
8,207	47	9,321	53	17,528

Source: KPRU 2005

A male/female ratio of 47:53 in favour of females represented itself here. This ratio holds true for two other wards.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 91	No.	%
Person 01	4,910	99.19
Person 02	8	0.16
Person 03	5	0.10
Person 04	3	0.06
Person 05	2	0.04
Person 06	5	0.10
Person 10	2	0.04
Person 11	4	0.08
Person 21	11	0.22
Total	4,950	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

An overwhelming 99% of the household heads were represented by person 01 in this ward.

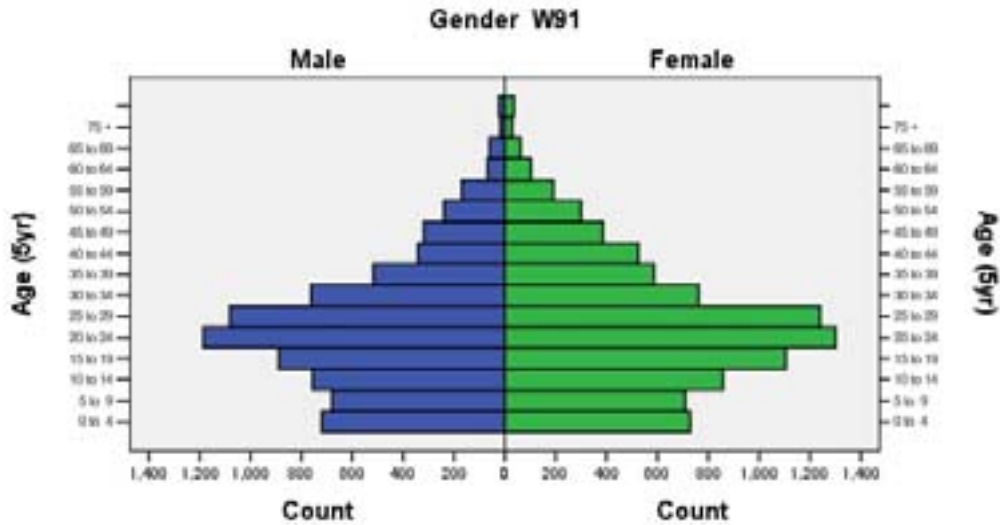
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	720	49.66	730	50.34	1,450	8.27	8.27
5 – 9	680	48.92	710	51.08	1,390	7.93	16.2
10 – 14	756	46.84	858	53.16	1,614	9.21	25.41
15 – 19	890	44.59	1,106	55.41	1,996	11.39	36.80
20 – 24	1,186	47.69	1,301	52.31	2,487	14.19	50.99
25 – 29	1,081	46.57	1,240	53.43	2,321	13.24	64.23
30 – 34	762	49.97	763	50.03	1,525	8.70	72.93
35 – 39	517	46.83	587	53.17	1,104	6.30	79.23
40 – 44	342	39.40	526	60.60	868	4.95	84.18
45 – 49	319	45.25	386	54.75	705	4.02	88.20
50 – 54	240	44.44	300	55.56	540	3.08	91.28
55 – 59	169	46.94	191	53.06	360	2.05	93.34
60 – 64	68	39.77	103	60.23	171	0.98	94.31
65 and above	477	47.84	520	52.16	997	5.69	100.00
Total	8,207	46.82	9,321	53.18	17,528	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

More females than males were present in Ward 91, with females accounting for 53% of the ward population compared to males, with 47%. These gender figures were similar to previous wards examined so far, perhaps indicating a general trend for the larger Khayelitsha area. However, unlike the other wards examined, all age cohorts had a gender bias in favour of females, with the gap being the largest for the 40-44, 60-64 age cohorts, with males accounting for 40% and females 60%. The largest population stacking for Ward 91 was located in the 20-24 age category (14%), again a pattern consistent with that observed in Ward 90. For Ward 91, 1 out of every 2 people were below the age of 25 and 2 out of every 3 people were below the age of 30, which again underlines a large young population present.

Figure 4: Age/gender pyramid



One can observe clear stacking on the right-hand side of the pyramid favouring younger females in the demographics of this ward, especially for the age cohorts 20-24 and 25-29.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 3,276 (19%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	292	8.91	90	31.00	202	69.00
Disability	327	9.98	149	46.00	178	54.00
War veterans	1	0.03	1	100.00	0	0.00
Grant in aid	10	0.31	6	60.00	4	40.00
Child support	2,595	79.20	1,280	49.00	1,315	51.00
Foster child	39	1.19	15	38.00	24	62.00
Care dependency	12	0.37	2	17.00	10	83.00
Total	3,276	100.00	1,543	47.00	1,733	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

In terms of recipients of grants, females had the larger share across the board except for the category, grant in aid. Notably, for this ward, was the absence of female war veterans.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	6,213	35.00	2,945	47.00	3,268	53.00
E. Cape	10,971	63.00	5,100	46.00	5,871	54.00
N. Cape	36	0.21	13	36.00	23	64.00
Free State	21	0.12	6	29.00	15	71.00
N. West	16	0.09	8	50.00	8	50.00
KZN	42	0.24	18	43.00	24	57.00
Gauteng	195	1.11	94	48.00	101	52.00
Mpumalanga	6	0.03	3	50.00	3	50.00
Limpopo	1	0.01	1	100.00	0	0.00
Other country	27	0.15	19	70.00	8	30.00
Total	17,528	100.00	8,207	47.00	9,321	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

The Western Cape accounted for 35% in terms of birthplace in relation to 63% for the Eastern Cape. This was followed by Gauteng at 1.11% and the rest for the balance of the provinces, including 0.15% for the category 'other country'.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

14,991 (85%) people in Ward 91 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 1,135 (6%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follow:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post-October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	194	17.00	82	42.00	112	58.00
E. Cape	870	76.60	405	47.00	465	53.00
N. Cape	2	0.18	1	50.00	1	50.00
Free State	0	0.00	0	0.00	.	0.00
N. West	7	0.62	5	71.00	2	29.00
KZN	6	0.53	2	33.00	4	67.00
Gauteng	45	3.96	21	47.00	24	53.00
Limpopo	1	0.09	0	0.00	1	100.00
Other country	10	0.88	6	60.00	4	40.00
Total	1,135	100.00	522	46.00	613	54.00

Source: KPRU 2005

As for those who were not residents in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, 17% came from other parts of the Western Cape, 77% from the Eastern Cape, 4% from Gauteng, followed by the rest of the provinces, including the category ‘other country’ at 0.88%.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follows to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	33	3.0	13	39.0	20	61.0
2002	181	16	74	41.0	107	59.0
2003	242	21.0	104	43.0	138	57.0
2004	343	30.0	164	48.0	179	52.0
2005	336	30.0	167	50.0	169	50.0
Average	227	20.0	104	44.2	127	55.8
Total	1,135	100.0	522	46.0	613	54.0

Source: KPRU 2005

In this ward, females accounted for 54% of the persons moving into Khayelitsha, as opposed to 46% for males. An increase was experienced in this ward from October 2001 to 2002 by nearly six-fold, with an overwhelming female presence.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	1,860	37.58
Semi-detached house	14	0.28
Flat in a block of flats	2	0.04
House/flat in backyard	16	0.32
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	2,605	52.63
Informal**	450	9.09
Room not in backyard but on a shared	3	0.06
Total	4,950	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

62% of the dwelling type is informal versus 38% which is formal for this ward. 45 missing observations are recorded for this ward or 0.90% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor's report corroborated the above findings, in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report spoke of 30% formal dwellings and 70% informal. It was a fair reflection of the data. This report did not refer to non-contacts, though a few refusals for this ward were mentioned.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 5,772 units.

Table 9: Births and deaths per ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
91	4,950	1,243	25.11	1,465	481	9.72	545

Source: KPRU 2005

In Ward 91, of nearly 5,000 households, 1,243 indicated the presence of live births in households since 2001. This represented a quarter of all households in the ward. In contrast, only 10% of households experienced deaths since 2001.

Ward 92

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
7839	48	8557	52	16396

Source: KPRU 2005

This male/female ratio was applicable to 67% of the wards concerned.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 92	No.	%
Person 01	4,463	98.72
Person 02	43	0.95
Person 03	10	0.22
Person 04	1	0.02
Person 05	1	0.02
Person 06	0	0.00
Person 08	0	0.00
Person 10	1	0.02
Person 11	1	0.02
Person 21	1	0.02
Total	4,521	100.0

Source: KPRU 2005

Person 01 represented nearly 99% of the household heads in this ward and person 02 represented a mere 0.95%.

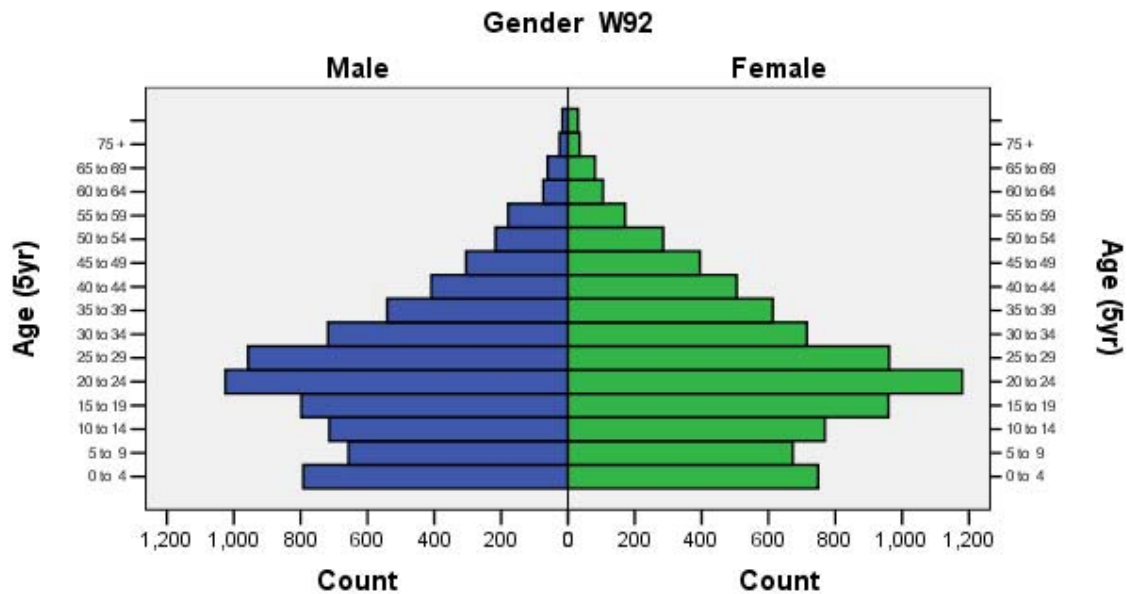
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	792	51.40	749	48.60	1,541	9.40	9.40
5 – 9	657	49.40	673	50.60	1,330	8.11	17.60
10 – 14	714	48.15	769	51.85	1,483	9.04	26.77
15 – 19	798	45.42	959	54.58	1,757	10.72	37.52
20 – 24	1,025	46.49	1,180	53.51	2,205	13.45	50.90
25 – 29	957	49.90	961	50.10	1,918	11.70	62.46
30 – 34	718	50.10	715	49.90	1,433	8.74	71.16
35 – 39	541	46.88	613	53.12	1,154	7.04	78.09
40 – 44	409	44.75	505	55.25	914	5.57	83.59
45 – 49	305	43.57	395	56.43	700	4.27	87.81
50 – 54	217	43.23	285	56.77	502	3.06	90.83
55 – 59	179	51.14	171	48.86	350	2.13	92.94
60 – 64	74	41.34	105	58.66	179	1.09	94.03
65 and above	453	48.71	477	51.29	930	5.67	100.00
Total	7,839	47.81	8,557	52.19	16,396	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

In Ward 92, the largest proportion of males and females were located in the 20-24 age cohorts, which incidentally also accounted for 13.45% of the overall ward population. Furthermore, more than a quarter of the overall ward population was below the age of 15 years and half the ward population is below the age of 25, once again reinforcing the trend of a large school-going and a potentially young labour market employee population.

Figure 5: Age/gender pyramid



The age/gender pyramid for this ward resembled earlier ones with a very noticeable young population. It appeared, based on the wards to date, that there were not many older people, from 60 plus around.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 3,321 (20%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	289	8.79	76	26.00	211	73.00
Disability	438	13.33	182	42.00	249	57.00
War veterans	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Grant in aid	11	0.33	6	55.00	5	45.00
Child support	2,476	75.35	1,214	49.00	1,195	48.00
Foster child	42	1.28	16	38.00	23	55.00
Care dependency	30	0.91	19	63.00	11	37.00
Total	3,286	100.0	1,513	46.00	1,694	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* Note that the sub-totals do not add up, thus impacting on percentages

Given the discrepancies above, females were in a better position with reference to old age pension, foster child care and disability compared to males in this ward. Their male counterparts were performing better, in terms of grant in aid and care dependency. The situation was pretty much the same for child support for both, despite it occupying the number one slot in the type of grant being received across wards to date.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	5,416	33.09	2,523	47.00	2,751	51.00
E. Cape	10,567	64.57	4,965	47.00	5,446	52.00
N. Cape	54	0.33	22	41.00	30	56.00
Free State	28	0.17	17	61.00	11	39.00
N. West	18	0.11	4	22.00	14	78.00
KZN	43	0.26	26	60.00	17	40.00
Gauteng	198	1.21	91	46.00	104	53.00
Mpumalanga	5	0.03	2	40.00	3	60.00
Limpopo	9	0.05	6	67.00	3	33.00
Other country	28	0.17	24	86.00	4	14.00
Total	16,366	100.0	7,680	47.00	8,383	51.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* Note that sub-totals do not add up thus impacting upon percentages

33% of persons were born in the Western Cape as opposed to 65% in the Eastern Cape, with a strong female presence. This was followed by the Gauteng province (1.21%) and the balance from the rest of the provinces, including the category 'other country' at 0.17%.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

14,136 (85%) in Ward 92 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 1,095 (7%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follows:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	172	14.92	72	42.00	95	55.00
E. Cape	889	77.10	431	48.00	451	51.00
N. Cape	9	0.78	6	67.00	3	33.00
Free State	7	0.61	5	71.00	2	29.00
N. West	3	0.26	0	0.00	3	100.00
KZN	12	1.04	9	75.00	3	25.00
Gauteng	51	4.42	36	71.00	15	29.00
Mpumalanga	2	0.17	1	50.00	1	50.00
Other country	8	0.69	5	63.00	3	37.00
Total	1,153	100.00	565	49.00	576	50.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* Note there is a discrepancy in the sub-totals thus impacting on the percentages

In terms of where persons came from post-October 2001 to Khayelitsha, 15% from Western Cape itself, 77% from the Eastern Cape, 4.4% from Gauteng with smaller percentages from the other provinces, including the category ‘other country’ at 0.69% with a male majority.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follows to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	17	1.51	9	53.00	6	35.00
2002	248	22.08	116	47.00	131	53.00
2003	263	23.42	116	44.00	146	56.00
2004	270	24.04	126	47.00	143	53.00
2005	325	28.94	177	54.00	143	44.00
Average	225.6	20.00	108.8	49.00	113.8	48.2
Total	1,123	100.00	544	48.00	569	51.00

Source: KPRU 2005

This ward had seen nearly a fifteen-fold increase for the period October 2001 to 2002, with a higher male average compared to a female majority from 2002 to 2004 for persons arriving in Khayelitsha.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	1,407	31.07
Semi-detached house	10	0.22
Flat in a block of flats	2	0.04
House/flat in backyard	13	0.29
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	2,672	59.00
Informal**	420	9.27
Room not in backyard but on a shared	3	0.07
Other (specify)	2	0.04
Total	4,529	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

In terms of dwelling type, this ward was characterised by nearly 32% formal housing compared to roughly 68% informal dwellings. 88 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 1.91% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor's report did not corroborate the above findings, in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report spoke of 60% formal dwellings and 40% informal. It was the converse of what the data was telling one here. This report also referred to 0 non-contacts and 1 refusal for this ward.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 5,448 units.

Table 9: Births & deaths per ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
92	4,465	1,245	27.88	1,493	439	9.83	494

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 92 consisted of 4,465 households, of which 1,245 reported live births since 2001 compared to only 439 households reporting deaths. With an estimate of 10%, this ward had one of the lower incidences of households reporting deaths, whereas the proportion of those reporting live births (i.e. 28%) had more or less been the norm in previous wards.

Ward 93

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
11,012	48	12,111	52	23,123

Source: KPRU 2005

The male/female ratio was consistent with earlier ones at 48:52.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 93	No.	%
Person 01	5,818	97.63
Person 02	112	1.88
Person 03	10	0.17
Person 04	9	0.15
Person 05	3	0.05
Person 07	1	0.02
Person 09	1	0.02
Person 11	2	0.03
Person 21	2	0.03
Person 24	1	0.02
Total	5,959	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

98% of the household heads were represented by person 01 here with a slighter higher percentage for person 02 at 1.88%. A 24-person household must be considered as an outlier here constituting one household or 0.02% of this ward.

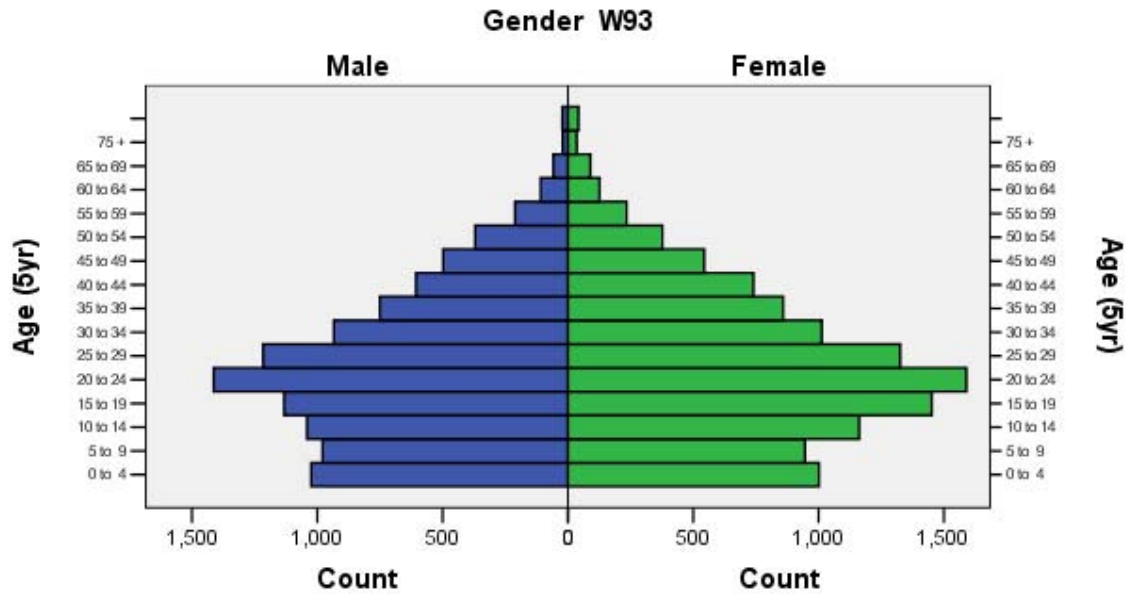
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	1,024	50.54	1,002	49.46	2,026	8.76	8.76
5 – 9	979	50.86	946	49.14	1,925	8.33	17.09
10 – 14	1,041	47.25	1,162	52.75	2,203	9.53	26.61
15 – 19	1,132	43.81	1,452	56.19	2,584	11.18	37.79
20 – 24	1,413	47.05	1,590	52.95	3,003	12.99	50.78
25 – 29	1,216	47.84	1,326	52.16	2,542	10.99	61.77
30 – 34	934	47.97	1,013	52.03	1,947	8.42	70.19
35 – 39	750	46.61	859	53.39	1,609	6.96	77.15
40 – 44	606	45.02	740	54.98	1,346	5.82	82.97
45 – 49	498	47.79	544	52.21	1,042	4.51	87.48
50 – 54	370	49.53	377	50.47	747	3.23	90.71
55 – 59	211	47.42	234	52.58	445	1.92	92.63
60 – 64	109	46.38	126	53.62	235	1.02	93.65
65 and above	729	49.63	740	50.37	1,469	6.35	100.00
Total	11,012	47.62	12,111	52.38	23,123	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 93 had a proportionately larger female than male population, with females making up 52.38% of the ward population compared with only 47.62% for males. Thus far, this overall male-female gap also represented one of the largest compared with previous wards. This gender bias was further picked up in all of the age cohorts besides the first two (i.e. 0-4 and 5-9), which consisted of marginally more males than females. Every one out of two people were below the age of 25, again confirming a consistent pattern of a very youthful population in all the wards examined so far. Whilst the population concentration was very high among all the early age cohorts, the largest stacking occurred in the 20-24 age cohort, with a concentration of 13% of the overall population.

Figure 6: Age/gender pyramid



This pyramid reinforces earlier observations of a very young population in Khayelitsha being present and the glaringly absent older persons for wards to date.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 4,527 (19%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	369	8.15	104	28.00	265	72.00
Disability	463	10.23	228	49.00	235	51.00
War veterans	4	0.09	2	50.00	2	50.00
Grant in aid	29	0.64	14	48.00	15	52.00
Child support	3,541	78.22	1,758	50.00	1,783	50.00
Foster child	71	1.57	36	51.00	35	49.00
Care dependency	50	1.10	26	52.00	24	48.00
Total	4,527	100.00	2,168	48.00	2,359	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

It was evident, from the above table, that child support grants had the biggest share as noted earlier from previous wards with equal share here. A strong female proportion of grants were observed, more so for the old age pension, disability, grant in aid and the opposite for foster child care, care dependency favouring their male counterparts in this ward.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	7,806	33.70	3,707	47.00	4,099	53.00
E. Cape	14,772	64.00	7,012	47.00	7,760	53.00
N. Cape	125	0.54	49	39.00	76	61.00
Free State	39	0.17	19	49.00	20	51.00
N. West	27	0.12	14	52.00	13	48.00
KZN	56	0.24	37	66.00	19	34.00
Gauteng	233	1.01	119	51.00	114	49.00
Mpumalanga	11	0.05	9	82.00	2	18.00
Limpopo	2	0.01	2	100.00	0	0.00
Other country	52	0.22	44	85.00	8	15.00
Total	23,123	100.00	11,012	48.00	12,111	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

With reference to birthplace, the Western Cape segment constituted 34%, Eastern Cape 64%, Gauteng 1.01% and the balance comprised of the remaining provinces, including the category 'other country' at 0.19%.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

19,599 (85%) in Ward 93 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 1,804 (8%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follows:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	267	14.80	127	48.00	140	52.00
E. Cape	1,393	77.22	657	47.00	736	53.00
N. Cape	13	0.72	5	38.00	8	62.00
Free State	12	0.67	7	58.00	5	42.00
N. West	6	0.33	4	67.00	2	33.00
KZN	9	0.50	4	44.00	5	56.00
Gauteng	79	4.38	49	62.00	30	38.00
Mpumalanga	7	0.39	3	43.00	4	57.00
Limpopo	1	0.06	1	100.00	0	0.00
Other country	17	0.94	15	88.00	2	12.00
Total	1,804	100.00	872	48.00	932	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

As for those who came to Khayelitsha post-October 2001; nearly 15% were from the Western Cape itself, 77% from the Eastern Cape with a strong female presence. Gauteng at 4.38% with a stronger male presence and the rest made up from the other provinces, including the category ‘other country’ at 0.94%.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follows to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	25	1.39	13	52.00	12	48.00
2002	370	21.00	164	44.00	206	56.00
2003	440	24.00	222	50.00	218	50.00
2004	492	27.27	244	50.00	248	50.00
2005	477	26.00	229	48.00	248	52.00
Average	360.8	19.93	174.4	48.80	186.4	51.20
Total	1,804	100.00	872	48.00	932	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

On average this ward had seen more female arrivals than males except for the years, 2003 and 2004. This ward experienced a fifteen-fold increase of persons for the period October 2001 to 2002.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	1,931	32.40
Semi-detached house	38	0.64
House/flat in backyard	9	0.15
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	3,528	59.20
Informal**	443	7.43
Room not in backyard but on a shared	8	0.13
Other (specify)	2	0.03
Total	5,959	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

This ward's housing profile matched Ward 92 with roughly 32% formal structures versus 68% informal ones. 103 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 1.70% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor's report did not corroborate the above findings, in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report spoke of 80% formal dwellings and 20% informal. It was the converse of what the data was telling one here. This report also referred to 48 non-contacts and 3 refusals for this ward, the highest to date for any ward thus far.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 6,935 units.

Table 9: Births & deaths per ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
93	5,959	1,704	28.60	2,018	597	10.02	668

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 93 had a household size of nearly 6,000, representing one of the largest wards examined thus far. Of these households, 1,704 reported live births since 2001, representing 28.6 % of the overall ward household population. This ratio was fairly consistent with trends examined in earlier wards.

Ward 94

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
6,134	45	7,450	55	13,584

Source: KPRU 2005

There was a slight departure in the male/female ratio here at 45:55, favouring females.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 94	No.	%
Person 01	3,246	99.54
Person 02	6	0.18
Person 03	1	0.03
Person 04	1	0.03
Person 10	1	0.03
Person 11	1	0.03
Person 20	2	0.06
Person 21	2	0.06
Person 30	1	0.03
Total	3,261	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

There was a clear majority of household heads represented by person 01 in this ward at nearly 100%. Person 02, as household heads, constituted a mere 0.18%.

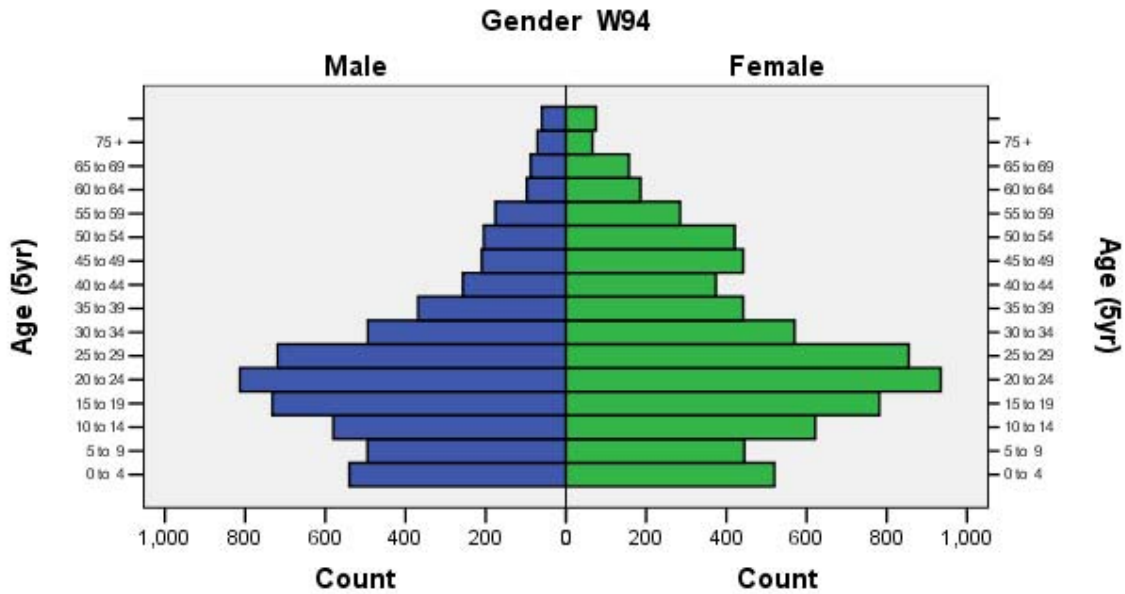
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	540	34.55	1,023	65.45	1,563	8.39	7.80
5 – 9	495	32.82	1,013	67.18	1,508	8.09	14.72
10 – 14	580	31.75	1,247	68.25	1,827	9.80	23.57
15 – 19	732	31.39	1,600	68.61	2,332	12.51	34.72
20 – 24	813	34.27	1,559	65.73	2,372	12.73	47.59
25 – 29	719	38.59	1,144	61.41	1,863	10.00	59.17
30 – 34	494	34.09	955	65.91	1,449	7.78	67.01
35 – 39	369	26.74	1,011	73.26	1,380	7.41	72.98
40 – 44	257	20.09	1,022	79.91	1,279	6.86	77.62
45 – 49	210	23.10	699	76.90	909	4.88	82.42
50 – 54	205	32.33	429	67.67	634	3.40	87.03
55 – 59	176	42.51	238	57.49	414	2.22	90.42
60 – 64	98	39.68	149	60.32	247	1.33	92.51
65 and above	446	51.92	413	48.08	859	4.61	100.00
Total	6,134	32.91	12,502	67.09	18,636	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

In Ward 94, males made up 32.91% of the ward population compared with 67% for females, representing the largest gender gap of all the wards examined thus far. This gap was especially pronounced for the middle aged cohorts, especially the cohorts 35-39 to 45-49 where males made up between 20-26% of these age cohorts compared to females, who account for between 77-80%. It is still too early to speculate why the gender gap is so pronounced in Ward 94, but this anomaly will require further investigation. Although 60% of the ward population was below the age of 30 years, which is still quite substantial, it is nevertheless not as pronounced as the earlier wards examined.

Figure 7: Age/gender pyramid



There is a very pronounced female presence here which is not fully understood but may be consistent with Census 2001 data at this level.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 2,563 (19%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	639	25.00	211	33.00	428	67.00
Disability	386	15.00	154	40.00	232	60.00
War veterans	1	0.04	.	0.00	1	100.00
Grant in aid	14	0.55	7	50.00	7	50.00
Child support	1,426	56.00	731	51.00	695	49.00
Foster child	89	3.00	40	45.00	49	55.00
Care dependency	8	0.31	4	50.00	4	50.00
Total	2,563	100.00	1,147	45.00	1,416	55.00

Source: KPRU 2005

A trend was emerging where females seemed to enjoy the benefits of grants - for old age pensions, disability followed by foster child care - compared to their male counterparts. The same number of recipients received grant in aid and care dependency whereas more males received the child support grant in this ward.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	8,063	59.00	3,721	46.00	4,342	54.00
E. Cape	5,262	39.00	2,267	43.00	2,995	57.00
N. Cape	39	0.29	19	49.00	20	51.00
Free State	20	0.15	12	60.00	8	40.00
N. West	13	0.10	8	62.00	5	38.00
KZN	40	0.29	23	57.00	17	43.00
Gauteng	99	0.73	57	58.00	42	42.00
Mpumalanga	5	0.04	1	20.00	4	80.00
Limpopo	9	0.07	5	56.00	4	44.00
Other country	34	0.25	21	62.00	13	38.00
Total	13,584	100.00	6,134	45.00	7,450	55.00

Source: KPRU 2005

In terms of birthplace, the Western Cape portion constituted a notable 59% followed by the Eastern Cape at 39%, Gauteng at 0.73% and the balance made up from the rest of the provinces, including the category 'other country' at 0.25%.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

12,174 (90%) in Ward 94 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 451 (3%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follows:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	140	31.04	59	42.00	81	58.00
E. Cape	249	55.21	101	41.00	148	59.00
N. Cape	9	2.00	3	33.00	6	67.00
Free State	7	1.55	5	71.00	2	29.00
N. West	.	0.00	.	0.00	0	0.00
KZN	8	1.77	7	88.00	1	12.00
Gauteng	23	5.10	12	52.00	11	48.00
Mpumalanga	.	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other country	15	3.33	8	53.00	7	47.00
Total	451	100.00	195	43.00	256	57.00

Source: KPRU 2005

With reference to where persons came from post-October 2001 to Khayelitsha, this ward recorded the lowest percentage (3%). 31% from the Western Cape itself, 55% from the Eastern Cape, 1.77% from KwaZulu-Natal, 1.55% from the Free State, followed by a relatively high number for the category ‘other country’ at 3.33% in this ward.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follows to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	30	6.65	13	43.00	17	57.00
2002	80	17.74	31	39.00	49	61.00
2003	98	21.73	44	45.00	54	55.00
2004	103	22.84	45	44.00	58	56.00
2005	140	31.04	62	44.00	78	56.00
Average	90.2	20.00	39	43.00	51.2	57.00
Total	451	100.00	195	43.00	256	57.00

Source: KPRU 2005

An overwhelming number of females arrived in Khayelitsha for the period concerned. This could be attributed to a number of factors – to further schooling, join family and/or spouse and for employment reasons.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	2,680	82.18
Semi-detached house	8	0.25
Flat in a block of flats	2	0.06
House/flat in backyard	28	0.86
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	126	3.86
Informal**	402	12.33
Room not in backyard but on a shared	15	0.46
Total	3,261	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

This is probably one of the most formalised wards in terms of housing, at nearly 83% versus about 17% informal structures in the area. 21 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 0.64% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor's report corroborated the above findings in terms of their observations of the area concerned as the report speaks of 90% formal dwellings and 10% informal. It was a pretty accurate description of the area concerned. This report also referred to 0 non-contacts and 2 refusals for this ward.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 4,041 units.

Table 9: Births & deaths by ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
94	3,261	836	25.64	1,016	499	15.30	583

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 94 has a household size of 3,261, which represented the smallest household size of all the wards examined thus far. Nearly 26% of the ward households reported live births since 2001, with a total of just over 1,000. Nearly 16% of households reported deaths since 2001, which also represented one of the largest ratios of all the wards examined to date.

Ward 95

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
11,061	60	7,450	40	18,511

Source: KPRU 2005

A dramatic change in the ratios concerning male:female here with a female minority of the population for this ward.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 95	No.	%
Person 01	5,769	99.45
Person 02	22	0.38
Person 03	5	0.09
Person 04	0	0.00
Person 05	1	0.02
Person 06	0	0.00
Person 08	1	0.02
Person 10	1	0.02
Person 11	0	0.00
Person 20	1	0.02
Total	5,801	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

This is consistent with the earlier trend, where the bulk of the household heads were found to be in the person 01 accounting for nearly a hundred percent occurrence in this ward.

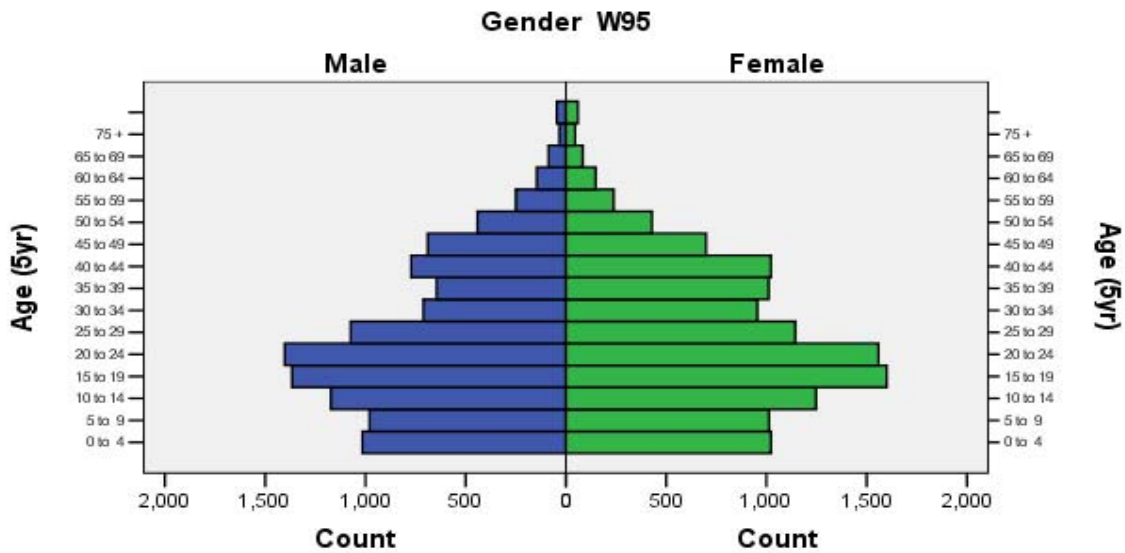
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	1,015	66.12	520	33.88	1,535	8.29	8.63
5 – 9	980	68.77	445	31.23	1,425	7.70	17.06
10 – 14	1,172	65.33	622	34.67	1,794	9.69	27.30
15 – 19	1,366	63.59	782	36.41	2,148	11.60	39.86
20 – 24	1,402	59.99	935	40.01	2,337	12.62	52.35
25 – 29	1,074	55.68	855	44.32	1,929	10.42	61.70
30 – 34	711	55.50	570	44.50	1,281	6.92	68.74
35 – 39	645	59.34	442	40.66	1,087	5.87	75.70
40 – 44	772	67.36	374	32.64	1,146	6.19	83.26
45 – 49	689	60.92	442	39.08	1,131	6.11	89.11
50 – 54	441	51.16	421	48.84	862	4.66	92.78
55 – 59	250	46.73	285	53.27	535	2.89	94.84
60 – 64	145	43.81	186	56.19	331	1.79	96.08
65 and above	399	41.13	571	58.87	970	5.24	100.00
Total	11,061	59.75	7,450	40.25	18,511	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 95 consisted of nearly 60% males and 40% females, representing the only ward so far with a gender gap in favour of males. What was quite unusual was the magnitude of this gender gap, with males accounting for nearly 20% more of the ward population than females.

Figure 8: Age/gender pyramid



The above figure illustrated a larger male presence in this ward.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 4,096 (17%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant & gender

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	434	10.70	142	33.00	290	67.00
Disability	592	14.70	252	43.00	339	57.00
War veterans	2	0.05	1	50.00	1	50.00
Grant in aid	11	0.27	5	45.00	6	55.00
Child support	2,867	71.19	1,351	47.00	1,481	52.00
Foster child	102	2.53	49	48.00	53	51.00
Care dependency	18	0.45	10	56.00	8	44.00
Total	4,027*	100.00	1,810	45.00	2,178**	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

- * A discrepancy of 69 persons in terms of those receiving social welfare as stated versus its representation on the table above.
- ** Another discrepancy where there is a shortfall of 39 persons from the general total which could be male or female or both from the above table.

The above table reinforced the pattern that emerged from the age distribution table earlier as more females received the old age pension as opposed to males as there were more older females than their male counterparts. This could be attributed to a higher mortality level amongst males in this ward which holds true for the country in general. There was equal representivity amongst the war veterans here. In terms of grant in aid, it was about the same situation for both with slightly more females receiving grants. In the case of child support, the ratio of 48:52 was in favour of females. More males in receipt of care dependency were represented here unlike foster child care favouring the females as was evident from the above table.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	9,857	42.50	4,580	47.00	5,205	53.00
E. Cape	12,468	53.70	5,779	46.00	6,645	54.00
N. Cape	172	0.74	67	39.00	105	61.00
Free State	88	0.38	38	44.00	49	56.00
N. West	22	0.09	7	32.00	15	68.00
KZN	135	0.58	80	59.00	55	41.00
Gauteng	323	1.39	160	50.00	161	50.00
Mpumalanga	15	0.06	9	60.00	6	40.00
Limpopo	23	0.10	20	87.00	3	13.00
Other country	101	0.43	84	84.00	16	16.00
Total	23,181	100.00	10,824	47.00	12,260	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Nearly 43% were born in Cape Town with a substantial number born in the Eastern Cape, 54% and the balance made up from the other provinces, including 0.43% from the 'other country' category. The gender occurrence can be observed from the above table.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

20,181 (86%) in Ward 95 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 1,537 (6%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follows:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	401	26.07	187	47.00	212	53.00
E. Cape	904	58.78	403	45.00	496	55.00
N. Cape	19	1.24	9	47.00	10	53.00
Free State	14	0.91	7	50.00	7	50.00
N. West	6	0.39	.	0.00	6	100.00
KZN	26	1.69	15	58.00	11	42.00
Gauteng	91	5.92	48	53.00	43	47.00
Mpumalanga	1	0.07	1	100.00	0	0.00
Limpopo	18	1.17	13	72.00	5	28.00
Other country	57	3.71	44	77.00	12**	21.00
Total	1,538*	100.00	727*	47.00	802*	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* Discrepancy of 9 persons based on the sum for gender of the total

** 1 person not accounted for in female category for ‘Other country’ thus impacting on overall totals and percentages here.

Of the 1,537 persons who were not living in Khayelitsha before October 2001, 59% of them came from the Eastern Cape with a much higher female representivity here. Followed by Gauteng – 6%, nearly 4% from the ‘other country’ category, then KwaZulu-Natal – 1.7%, Northern Cape by 1.2%, Limpopo by 1.17%, the Free State by 0.91%, the North West by 0.39% and lastly Mpumalanga by 0.07%.

In terms of gender, with reference to the above, more females were represented except for four provinces – Limpopo, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, including the ‘Other country’ category.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follow to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	29	1.97	15	52.00	14	48.00
2002	269	18.24	122	45.00	146*	54.00
2003	268	18.17	129	48.00	138*	52.00
2004	449	30.44	228	51.00	217*	48.00
2005	460	31.19	199	43.00	259*	56.00
Average	295	20.00	138.6	47.80	154.8	51.6
Total	1,475	100.00	693	47.00	774	52.00

Source: KPRU 2006

* Discrepancy in the sub-totals for females thus affecting the percentages.

It appears as if October 2001 was a watershed, in terms of people coming to Khayelitsha from all over the country and other countries for that matter. The number dramatically increased from here; in fact it increased nearly 10 times with a higher female presence except for 2004 with an average of 295 persons per annum.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	3,807	65.30
Semi-detached house	83	1.43
Flat in a block of flats	3	0.05
House/flat in backyard	26	0.45
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	1,303	22.38
Informal**	529	9.09
Room not in backyard but on a shared	69	1.19
Other	2	0.03
Total	5,822	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

This ward's ratio was 68:32 for formal versus informal housing. Its percentage of informal housing in relation to earlier ones was relatively low.

131 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 2.2% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor's report corroborated the above findings to some extent, in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report indicated 75% formal dwellings and 10% informal. Figures were slightly less based on the above table whereby formal housing should have constituted just more than 65% and informal should have been double the amount stated in the supervisor's report. This report also referred to 15 non-contacts and 2 refusals for this ward.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 7,665 units. [There could be an undercount of about 1,843 dwellings compared with the 2004 dwelling estimate and the number of dwellings as shown in the above table. About 24% undercount??]

Table 9: Births and deaths by ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
95	5,768	1,670	28.95	2,025	764	13.25	861

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 95 had a household size of 5,768, representing one of the largest household sizes of the wards examined so far. Of these households, nearly 29% reported live births since 2001 compared with 13% reporting deaths since 2001. These figures were not dissimilar from previous wards examined, although the households reporting deaths nevertheless stood on the high side.

Ward 96

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
12,660	48	13,699	52	26,359

Source: KPRU 2005

This ratio was consistent with 70% of the wards concerned, 48:52.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 96	No.	%
Person 01	6,486	98.77
Person 02	49	0.75
Person 03	10	0.15
Person 04	8	0.12
Person 05	6	0.09
Person 06	2	0.03
Person 07	1	0.02
Person 10	3	0.05
Person 11	1	0.02
Person 20	1	0.02
Total	6,567	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Nearly 99% of the household head in this ward were represented by person 01.

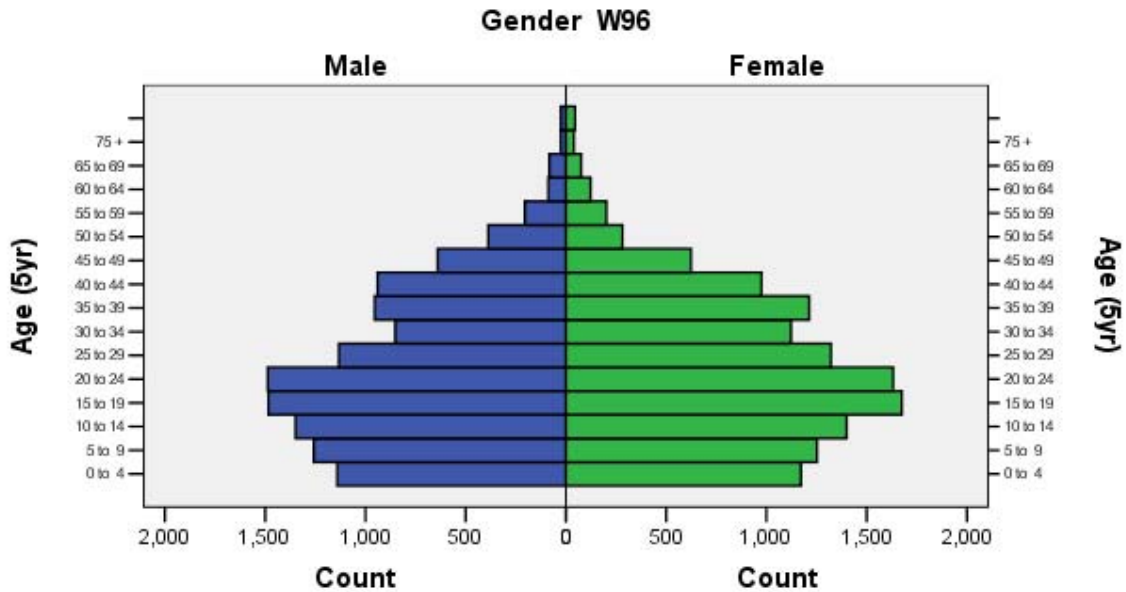
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	1,141	49.33	1,172	50.67	2,313	8.77	8.77
5 – 9	1,258	50.12	1,252	49.88	2,510	9.52	18.30
10 – 14	1,349	49.07	1,400	50.93	2,749	10.43	28.73
15 – 19	1,484	46.98	1,675	53.02	3,159	11.98	40.71
20 – 24	1,487	47.68	1,632	52.32	3,119	11.83	52.54
25 – 29	1,132	46.13	1,322	53.87	2,454	9.31	61.85
30 – 34	851	43.11	1,123	56.89	1,974	7.49	69.34
35 – 39	954	44.02	1,213	55.98	2,167	8.22	77.56
40 – 44	939	49.06	975	50.94	1,914	7.26	84.82
45 – 49	640	50.63	624	49.37	1,264	4.80	89.62
50 – 54	387	57.85	282	42.15	669	2.54	92.16
55 – 59	205	50.37	202	49.63	407	1.54	93.70
60 – 64	88	41.71	123	58.29	211	0.80	94.50
65 and above	745	51.41	704	48.59	1,449	5.50	100.00
Total	12,660	48.03	13,699	51.97	26,359	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 96 consists of 48 % males compared with 52 % females, continuing the trend of a gender gap in favour of females.

Figure 9: Age/gender pyramid



An accustomed picture by now with the pronounced based and tapering upwards as the older segments of the ward's population was represented here. As noted earlier, a relatively young population across wards so far in Khayelitsha.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 5,198 [20%] for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	366	7.04	113	31.00	253	69.00
Disability	506	9.73	228	45.00	278	55.00
War veterans	2	0.04	.	0.00	2	100.00
Grant in aid	10	0.19	5	50.00	5	50.00
Child support	4,202	81.00	2,067	49.00	2,135	51.00
Foster child	76	1.46	32	42.00	44	58.00
Care dependency	36	0.69	13	36.00	23	64.00
Total	5,198	100.00	2,458	47.00	2,740	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

It was apparent that older females received their old age pension, in fact double the number compared to their male counterparts. Although more females received a disability grant compared to males but it was not as significant as the pension and care dependency. There were no female war veterans in this ward and the situation was the same in the case of grant in aid, child support except for foster child grants with a notable female majority here.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	9,169	34.79	4,432	48.00	4,737	52.00
E. Cape	16,499	62.59	7,849	48.00	8,650	52.00
N. Cape	80	0.30	43	54.00	37	46.00
Free State	46	0.17	21	46.00	25	54.00
N. West	26	0.10	15	58.00	11	42.00
KZN	47	0.18	24	51.00	23	49.00
Gauteng	354	1.34	164	46.00	190	54.00
Mpumalanga	4	0.02	3	75.00	1	25.00
Limpopo	8	0.03	7	87.00	1	13.00
Other country	126	0.48	102	81.00	24	19.00
Total	26,359	100.00	12,660	48.00	13,699	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Despite having persons from all over the country, it was apparent that the Eastern Cape had a lion's share, virtually 63% compared to the Western Cape in terms of birthplace outside the Western Cape. 52% females as opposed to 48% males constituted the gender dimension from the Eastern Cape. 1.34% from Gauteng followed by the rest of the provinces including the category 'other country' at 0.48%.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

22,599 (86%) in Ward 96 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 1,538 (6%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follows:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	247	16.06	133	54.00	114	46.00
E. Cape	1,148	74.64	532	46.00	616	54.00
N. Cape	12	0.78	3	25.00	9	75.00
Free State	11	0.72	3	27.00	8	72.00
N. West	9	0.59	5	56.00	4	44.00
KZN	13	0.85	8	61.00	5	39.00
Gauteng	63	4.10	46	73.00	17	27.00
Mpumalanga	2	0.13	1	50.00	1	50.00
Limpopo	4	0.26	2	50.00	2	50.00
Other country	29	1.89	25	86.00	4	14.00
Total	1,538	100.00	758	49.00	780	51.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Nearly 75% of persons in general came from the Eastern Cape, in other words, 54% female and 46% male were represented in this ward as of October 2001. Quite notably was the category other country where a larger number of males (86%) were recorded as opposed to females (14%). 16% from the Western Cape itself followed by Gauteng at 4.1%

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follow to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	28	1.82	12	43.00	16	57.00
2002	302	19.64	147	49.00	155	51.00
2003	320	20.81	160	50.00	160	50.00
2004	406	26.40	204	50.00	202	50.00
2005	482	31.34	235	49.00	247	51.00
Average	307.6	20.00	151.6	48.20	156	51.80
Total	1,538	100.00	758	49.00	780	51.00

Source: KPRU 2005

The earlier pattern was reinforced here where numbers increased by nearly 20% annually since October 2001 with an initial influx of females and thereafter nearly the same for males and females.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	3,316	50.49
Semi-detached house	111	1.69
Flat in a block of flats	24	0.37
House/flat in backyard	30	0.46
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	2,473	37.66
Informal**	605	9.21
Room not in backyard but on a shared	7	0.11
Other (specify)	1	0.02
Total	6,567	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

This ward was characterised by nearly 52% formal housing versus 48% informal housing. 112 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 1.68% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor’s report did not corroborate the above findings, in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report indicated 5% formal dwellings and 95% informal. It was the converse of what the data was telling one here. This report also referred to 18 non-contacts and 1 refusal for this ward.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 6,610 units.

Table 9: Births and deaths by ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
96	6,567	1,937	29.50	2,310	641	9.76	710

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 96 consisted of 6,567 households, which represented one of the largest among the wards examined. Of these households, nearly 30% reported live births since 2001 compared with nearly 10% of households reporting deaths.

Ward 97

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
10,218	48	11,168	52	21,386

Source: KPRU 2005

The male/female ratio was consistent with the previous one, 48:52.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 97	No.	%
Person 01	6,326	99.06
Person 02	6	0.09
Person 03	2	0.03
Person 04	4	0.06
Person 05	1	0.02
Person 06	1	0.02
Person 10	3	0.05
Person 11	19	0.30
Person 12	1	0.02
Person 19	2	0.03
Person 20	1	0.02
Person 21	20	0.31
Total	6,386	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Nearly 100% of the household heads were represented by person 01 in Ward 97.

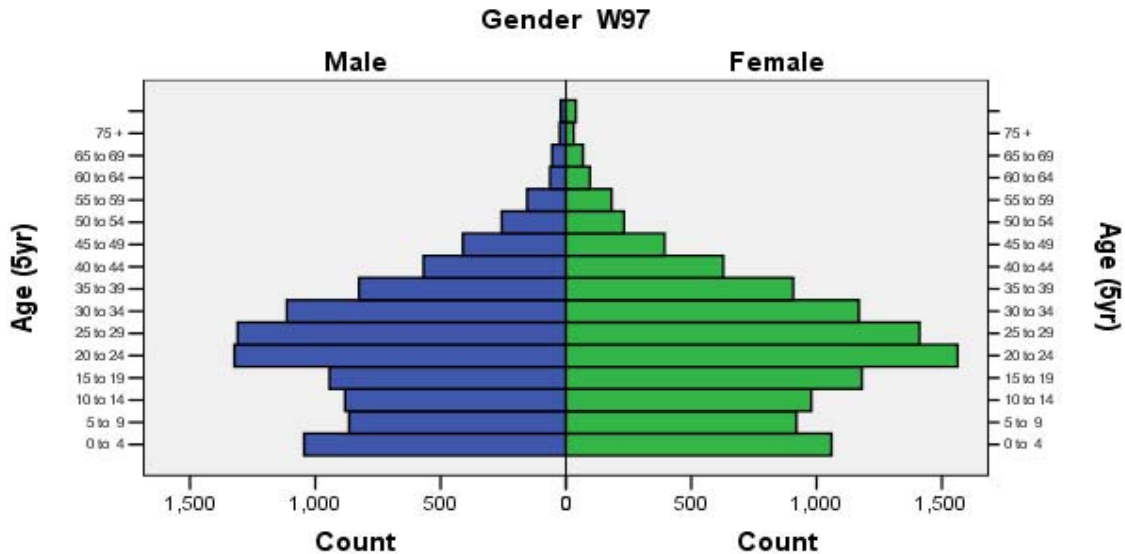
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	1,045	49.64	1,060	50.36	2,105	9.84	9.84
5 – 9	865	48.46	920	51.54	1,785	8.35	18.19
10 – 14	881	47.37	979	52.63	1,860	8.70	26.89
15 – 19	943	44.40	1,181	55.60	2,124	9.93	36.82
20 – 24	1,323	45.84	1,563	54.16	2,886	13.49	50.31
25 – 29	1,310	48.14	1,411	51.86	2,721	12.72	63.04
30 – 34	1,114	48.80	1,169	51.20	2,283	10.68	73.71
35 – 39	826	47.66	907	52.34	1,733	8.10	81.82
40 – 44	568	47.49	628	52.51	1,196	5.59	87.41
45 – 49	411	51.06	394	48.94	805	3.76	91.17
50 – 54	256	52.46	232	47.54	488	2.28	93.45
55 – 59	155	45.99	182	54.01	337	1.58	95.03
60 – 64	64	40.00	96	60.00	160	0.75	95.78
65 and above	457	50.61	446	49.39	903	4.22	100.00
Total	10,218	47.78	11,168	52.22	21,386	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 97 had more females than males, with the gender gap being especially pronounced for the age cohorts 55-59 and 60-64, with the gap being 10 % and 20 % in favour of females respectively. One out of every 2 people were below the age of 25, which was consistent with the prevailing pattern.

Figure 10: Age/gender pyramid



Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 4,250 (20%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	301	7.08	96	32.00	205	68.00
Disability	409	9.62	185	45.00	224	55.00
War veterans	2	0.05	.	0.00	2	100.00
Grant in aid	6	0.14	5	83.00	1	17.00
Child support	3,467	81.5	1,685	49.00	1,782	51.00
Foster child	45	1.06	22	49.00	23	51.00
Care dependency	20	0.47	10	50.00	10	50.00
Total	4,250	100.00	2,003	47.00	2,247	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Clearly more females were deriving benefit from social welfare in this ward except for grant in aid. Care dependency was shared equally amongst males and females here.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	6,668	31.18	3,191	48.00	3,477	52.00
E. Cape	14,130	66.07	6,733	48.00	7,397	52.00
N. Cape	122	0.57	58	47.00	64	53.00
Free State	41	0.19	20	49.00	21	51.00
N. West	18	0.08	10	56.00	8	44.00
KZN	65	0.30	32	49.00	33	51.00
Gauteng	282	1.32	133	47.00	149	53.00
Mpumalanga	4	0.02	3	75.00	1	25.00
Limpopo	19	0.09	9	47.00	10	53.00
Other country	37	0.17	29	78.00	8	22.00
Total	21,386	100.0	10,218	48.00	11,168	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

31% were born in the Western Cape, 66% from the Eastern Cape in terms of birthplace followed by Gauteng at 1.32% and the balance made up by the rest of the provinces including the category 'other country' at 0.17%.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

17,902 (83%) in Ward 97 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001 as opposed to 1,551 (7%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follows:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	255	16.44	104	41.00	151	59.00
E. Cape	1,186	76.4	561	47.00	625	53.00
N. Cape	10	0.64	5	50.00	5	50.00
Free State	9	0.58	5	56.00	4	44.00
N. West	4	0.26	.	0.00	4	100.00
KZN	9	0.58	5	56.00	4	44.00
Gauteng	55	3.55	34	62.00	21	38.00
Mpumalanga	3	0.19	3	100.00	.	0.00
Limpopo	8	0.52	4	50.00	4	50.00
Other country	12	0.77	8	67.00	4	33.00
Total	1,551	100.00	729	47.00	822	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post-October 2001 were as follows: 16% from the Western Cape, 76% from the Eastern Cape, 3.55% from Gauteng and the rest from the other provinces, including the category 'other country' at 0.77%

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follows to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	73	4.71	30	41.00	43	59.00
2002	339	21.86	158	47.00	181	53.00
2003	363	23.40	176	48.00	187	52.00
2004	379	24.40	184	48.00	195	52.00
2005	397	25.60	181	46.00	216	54.00
Average	310.2	20.00	145.8	46.00	164.4	54.00
Total	1,551	100.00	729	47.00	822	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

Proportionally, in this ward more females arrived in Khayelitsha since October 2001, an average of 54% females to 46% males. This is probably the lowest increase at nearly five-fold for the period October 2001 to 2002.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	1,394	21.83
Semi-detached house	9	0.14
House/flat in backyard	8	0.13
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	4,523	70.83
Informal**	447	7.00
Room not in backyard but on a shared	5	0.08
Total	6,386	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* - House or brick structure on a separate stand

** - Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

This ward was characterised by nearly 78% informal structures as opposed to 22% formal ones. 62 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 0.96% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor’s report corroborated the above findings, in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report indicated of 20% formal dwellings and 80% informal. This report also referred to 401 non-contacts and 1 refusal for this ward. This ward also recorded the highest recorded number of non contacts.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 96,395 units.

Table 9: Births and deaths by ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
97	6,386	1,803	28.23	2,086	608	9.52	669

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 97 consisted of 6,386 households, of which 28% reported live births since 2001 compared with nearly 10% for households reporting deaths, which incidentally represented figures similar to that of Ward 96.

Ward 98

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
13,826	48	15,279	52	29,105

Source: KPRU 2005

A similar male/female ratio existed for nearly 70% of the wards concerned.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 98	No.	%
Person 01	8,891	99.47
Person 02	13	0.15
Person 03	4	0.04
Person 04	2	0.02
Person 05	0	0.00
Person 06	0	0.00
Person 08	0	0.00
Person 10	2	0.02
Person 11	11	0.12
Person 20	1	0.01
Person 21	12	0.13
Person 22	1	0.01
Person 30	1	0.01
Total	8,938	100.0

Source: KPRU 2005

Person 01 represented nearly 100% of the households in this ward. An anomaly of a substantial size for a household was 21 members at 0.13% for 12 households.

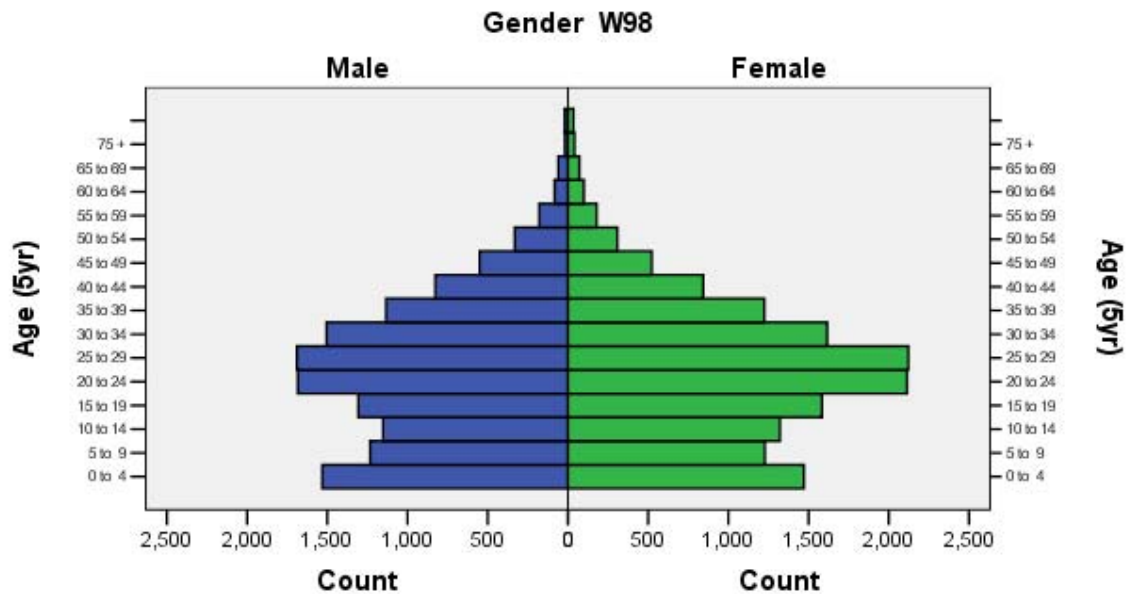
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	1,531	51.00	1,471	49.00	3,002	10.31	10.31
5 – 9	1,233	50.10	1,228	49.90	2,461	8.46	18.77
10 – 14	1,153	46.59	1,322	53.41	2,475	8.50	27.27
15 – 19	1,306	45.19	1,584	54.81	2,890	9.93	37.2
20 – 24	1,684	44.34	2,114	55.66	3,798	13.05	50.25
25 – 29	1,690	44.33	2,122	55.67	3,812	13.10	63.35
30 – 34	1,505	48.22	1,616	51.78	3,121	10.72	74.07
35 – 39	1,134	48.09	1,224	51.91	2,358	8.10	82.17
40 – 44	827	49.49	844	50.51	1,671	5.74	87.92
45 – 49	551	51.30	523	48.70	1,074	3.69	91.61
50 – 54	331	51.80	308	48.20	639	2.20	93.8
55 – 59	179	50.00	179	50.00	358	1.23	95.03
60 – 64	83	45.60	99	54.40	182	0.63	95.66
65 and above	619	48.97	645	51.03	1,264	4.34	100.00
Total	13,826	47.50	15,279	52.50	29,105	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 98 consisted of nearly 30,000 individuals, which represented one of the largest ward population sizes examined so far. Of these individuals, nearly 40% were males and 52% females. The age cohorts 45-49 to 60-64 only accounted for only 7% of the total ward population, again underlying the trend of the population in the wards examined so far being skewed in favour of younger individuals.

Figure 11: Age/gender pyramid



This represented a typical picture of earlier wards in terms of age and gender distribution of this ward with a substantial presence of younger persons.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 5,881 (20%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipient by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	366	6.22	109	30.00	257	70.00
Disability	594	10.10	265	45.00	329	55.00
War veterans	3	0.05	2	67.00	1	33.00
Grant in aid	17	0.29	3	18.00	14	82.00
Child support	4,799	81.60	2,438	51.00	2,361	49.00
Foster child	81	1.38	32	40.00	49	60.00
Care dependency	21	0.36	7	33.00	14	67.00
Total	5,881	100.00	2,856	49.00	3,025	51.00

Source: KPRU 2005

An overwhelming number of female recipients of grants were represented in this ward, except for child support which enjoyed a higher male proportion. Old age pension, disability, care dependency, foster child grant and especially grant in aid were very noteworthy favouring female beneficiaries.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	8,871	30.48	4,243	48.00	4,628	52.00
E. Cape	19,361	66.52	9,150	47.00	10,211	53.00
N. Cape	95	0.33	42	44.00	53	56.00
Free State	68	0.23	34	50.00	34	50.00
N. West	37	0.13	21	57.00	16	43.00
KZN	109	0.37	63	58.00	46	42.00
Gauteng	381	1.31	163	43.00	218	57.00
Mpumalanga	27	0.09	22	81.00	5	19.00
Limpopo	13	0.04	8	62.00	5	38.00
Other country	143	0.49	80	56.00	63	44.00
Total	29,105	100.00	13,826	48.00	15,279	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

In terms of birthplace, Western Cape constituted nearly 31%, 67% from the Eastern Cape, followed by Gauteng at 1.31% and the balance from the rest of the provinces including the category 'other country' at 0.49%

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

23,717 (82%) in Ward 98 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 2,426 (8%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follows:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	536	22.09	236	44.00	300	56.00
E. Cape	1,668	68.7	773	46.00	895	54.00
N. Cape	9	0.37	3	33.00	6	67.00
Free State	8	0.33	2	25.00	6	75.00
N. West	1	0.04	1	100.00	0	0.00
KZN	21	0.87	12	57.00	9	43.00
Gauteng	120	4.95	69	58.00	51	42.00
Mpumalanga	3	0.12	2	67.00	1	33.00
Limpopo	4	0.16	2	50.00	2	50.00
Other country	56	2.31	29	52.00	27	48.00
Total	2,426	100.00	1,129	47.00	1,297	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

For Ward 98 of those who were not living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001; 22% came from the Western Cape, nearly 69% from the Eastern Cape, almost 5% from Gauteng and the rest from the other provinces including the category ‘other country’ at 2.3%. There was a 53% female proportion compared to 47% for males. In terms of the big contributors, more females were presented than males.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follow to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	69	2.84	28	41.00	41	59.00
2002	391	16.12	182	47.00	209	53.00
2003	558	23.00	251	45.00	307	55.00
2004	676	27.80	330	49.00	346	51.00
2005	732	30.17	338	46.00	394	54.00
Average	485.2	20.00	225.8	45.60	259.4	54.40
Total	2,426	100.00	1,129	47.00	1,297	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

For the period October 2001 to 2002 this ward had seen an increase of nearly six-fold with a noted female presence. On average females constituted 54% of arrivals versus 46% for their male counterparts.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	3,565	39.89
Semi-detached house	31	0.35
House/flat in backyard	45	0.50
Flat in a block of flats	6	0.07
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	4,601	51.48
Informal**	662	7.41
Room not in backyard but on a shared	28	0.31
Total	8,938	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

40% of the dwellings in this ward were formal as opposed to 60% that were informal. 120 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 1.82% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor's report did not corroborate the above findings, in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report indicated 80% formal dwellings and 20% informal. It was the converse of what the data was telling one here. This report also referred to 22 non-contacts and 4 refusals for this ward.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 4,865 units.

Table 9: Births and Deaths per ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
98	8,938	2,616	29.27	3,059	715	8.00	787

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 98 had nearly 9000 households, which represented the largest ward size so far examined and corroborated the large population size observed in the previous table. Of these households, again nearly 30% had observed live births since 2001 and only 6% reported deaths, which meant an overall nett growth was experienced by this ward, even after accounting for the total number of births and deaths since 2001.

Ward 99

Table 1: Population

Male	%	Female	%	Total
15,834	47	17,598	53	33,432

Source: KPRU 2005

This male/female ratio of 47:53 applied to 25% of the wards concerned.

Table 2: Household Head

Ward 99	No.	%
Person 01	8,915	98.41
Person 02	62	0.68
Person 03	16	0.18
Person 04	12	0.13
Person 05	6	0.07
Person 06	6	0.07
Person 07	2	0.02
Person 08	2	0.02
Person 10	3	0.03
Person 11	20	0.22
Person 13	1	0.01
Person 19	2	0.02
Person 21	11	0.12
Person 26	1	0.01
Total	9,059	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

The household heads were represented by person 01 in this ward by 98%.

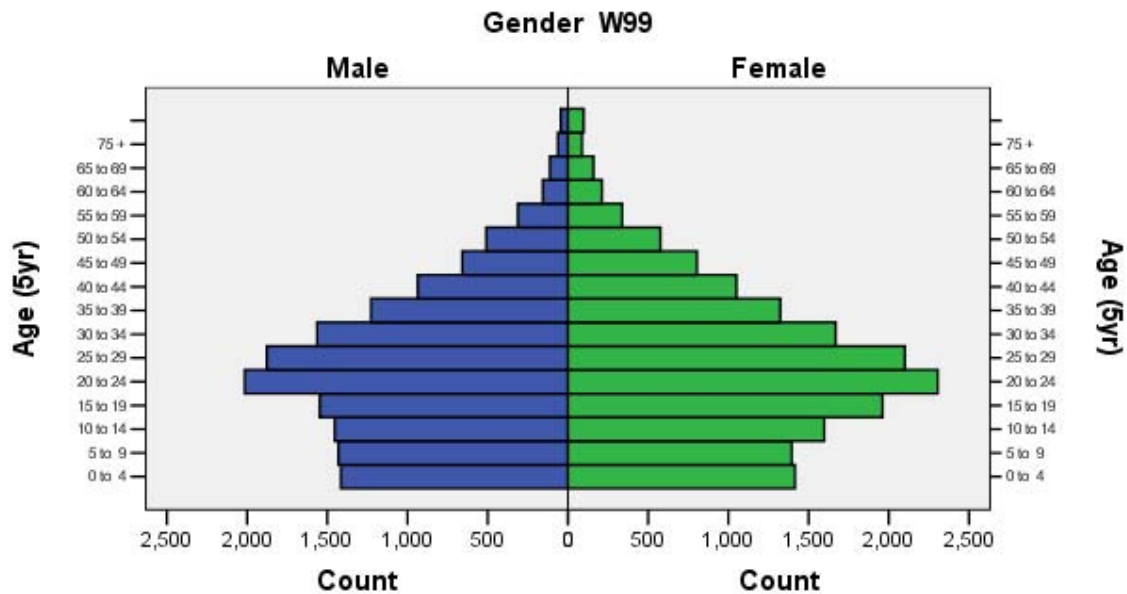
Table 3: Age distribution by gender

Age Cohorts	Male		Female		Total	Percentage of Total	Cumulative
	Total	%	Total	%			
0 – 4	1,415	49.98	1,416	50.02	2,831	8.47	8.47
5 – 9	1,431	50.64	1,395	49.36	2,826	8.45	16.92
10 – 14	1,454	47.64	1,598	52.36	3,052	9.13	26.05
15 – 19	1,547	44.10	1,961	55.90	3,508	10.49	36.54
20 – 24	2,015	46.63	2,306	53.37	4,321	12.92	49.47
25 – 29	1,878	47.20	2,101	52.80	3,979	11.90	61.37
30 – 34	1,564	48.38	1,669	51.62	3,233	9.67	71.04
35 – 39	1,228	48.12	1,324	51.88	2,552	7.63	78.67
40 – 44	936	47.11	1,051	52.89	1,987	5.94	84.62
45 – 49	659	45.04	804	54.96	1,463	4.38	88.99
50 – 54	509	46.91	576	53.09	1,085	3.25	92.24
55 – 59	312	48.00	338	52.00	650	1.94	94.18
60 – 64	156	42.39	212	57.61	368	1.10	95.28
65 and above	730	46.29	847	53.71	1,577	4.72	100.00
Total	15,834	47.36	17,598	52.64	33,432	100.00	

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 99 consisted of 33,432 individuals, which was the largest of all the wards examined. Again, similar to most other wards, more females than males were present, with females comprising nearly 53% of the ward population compared with 47% for males. The population in Ward 99 was a bit more evenly spread across the cohorts than previous wards examined, with the age cohorts with just over 61% under the age of 30, which is lower than most of the previous wards.

Figure 12: Age/gender pyramid



A standard feature of age and gender distribution of Khayelitsha with a visible presence of younger persons as the pyramid had quite a broad base and noticeable mid-section here.

Social Welfare

The number of recipients of social welfare grants amounted to 5,624 (17%) for this ward.

The type of grant by recipient can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Recipients by type of grant

Type of grant	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged	689	12.20	199	29.00	490	71.00
Disability	648	11.50	300	46.00	348	54.00
War veterans	5	0.09	2	40.00	3	60.00
Grant in aid	6	0.11	2	33.00	4	67.00
Child support	4,160	73.90	2,097	50.00	2,063	50.00
Foster child	102	1.81	47	46.00	55	54.00
Care dependency	14	0.25	11	79.00	3	21.00
Total	5,624	100.00	2,658	47.00	2,966	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

A trend emerged by now where female recipients dominated their male counterparts as beneficiaries. Once again, old age pension, disability, grant in aid, foster child grants were noted except for care dependency which had a strong male presence. The benefits were shared by both sexes in terms of child support which enjoyed nearly 74% of all grants received in this ward.

Table 5: Place of Birth

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	13,882	41.50	6,586	47.00	7,296	53.00
E. Cape	18,373	55.00	8,598	47.00	9,775	53.00
N. Cape	145	0.43	74	51.00	71	49.00
Free State	120	0.36	55	46.00	65	54.00
N. West	61	0.18	37	61.00	24	39.00
KZN	147	0.44	95	65.00	52	35.00
Gauteng	424	1.27	219	52.00	205	48.00
Mpumalanga	29	0.09	19	66.00	10	34.00
Limpopo	38	0.11	22	58.00	16	42.00
Other country	213	0.64	129	61.00	84	39.00
Total	33,432	100.00	15,834	47.00	17,598	53.00

Source: KPRU 2005

In terms of birthplace, nearly 42% were born in the Western Cape, 55% in the Eastern Cape, 1.27% in Gauteng followed by the rest of the provinces including the category 'other country' at 0.64%.

“Living in Khayelitsha in October 2001”

28,142 (84%) in Ward 99 were living in Khayelitsha as of October 2001, as opposed to 2,436 (7%) who were not. In terms of where these persons came from are as follow:

Table 6: Origin of residents in Khayelitsha post October 2001

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
W. Cape	686	28.16	319	47.00	367	53.00
E. Cape	1,427	59.00	653	46.00	774	54.00
N. Cape	8	0.33	6	75.00	2	25.00
Free State	24	0.99	10	42.00	14	58.00
N. West	19	0.78	9	47.00	10	53.00
KZN	38	1.56	26	68.00	12	32.00
Gauteng	124	5.09	73	59.00	51	41.00
Mpumalanga	8	0.33	4	50.00	4	50.00
Limpopo	12	0.49	6	50.00	6	50.00
Other country	90	3.69	56	62.00	34	38.00
Total	2,436	100.00	1,162	48.00	1,274	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

The origin of residents in Khayelitsha post-October 2001 could be accounted for as follow: 28% from the Western Cape, 59% from the Eastern Cape, 5.09% from Gauteng, 1.56% from KwaZulu-Natal, 3.69% from the category ‘other country’ and the rest from the other provinces of South Africa.

‘Movement within and outside of Khayelitsha’

The response was measured as follow to the question, ‘In which year did the person move to Khayelitsha?’

Table 7: Year of arrival in Khayelitsha

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oct. 2001	129	5.30	66	51.00	63	49.00
2002	492	20.20	219	45.00	273	55.00
2003	467	19.17	218	47.00	249	53.00
2004	621	25.40	306	49.00	315	51.00
2005	727	29.80	353	49.00	374	51.00
Average	487.2	20.00	232.4	48.20	254.8	51.80
Total	2,436	100.00	1,162	48.00	1,274	52.00

Source: KPRU 2005

On average more females arrived in Khayelitsha for this ward, 51.8% versus 48.2% for males. This ward experienced nearly four-fold growth for the period October 2001 to 2002 with more males arriving than females at the inception.

Table 8: Type of Housing

Type of dwelling	No.	%
Formal*	4,723	52.14
Semi-detached house	18	0.20
Flat in a block of flats	15	0.17
House/flat in backyard	45	0.50
Informal dwelling on a separate stand	3,646	40.25
Informal**	543	5.99
Room not in backyard but on a shared	66	0.73
Other (specify)	3	0.03
Total	9,059	100.00

Source: KPRU 2005

* House or brick structure on a separate stand

** Informal dwelling or shack in backyard

This ward was characterised by nearly 53% formal housing as opposed to 47% informal dwellings. 120 missing observations were recorded for this ward or 1.82% thus reducing the housing stock as indicated above.

The field supervisor's report did not corroborate the above findings, in terms of their observations of the area concerned, as the report indicated 80% formal dwellings and 20% informal. It was the converse of what the data was telling one here. This report also referred to 22 non-contacts and 4 refusals for this ward.

The dwelling estimate cited in this report, based on 2004 area photography, stands at 4,865 units.

Table 9: Births and Deaths per ward since 2001 in Khayelitsha

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Live births since 2001	%	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
99	9,059	2,600	28.70	3,044	884	9.76	988

Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 99 had just over 9,000 households, which was the largest household size of all wards examined so far. Of these households, just under 29% reported live births since 2001 compared with around 10% of households reporting deaths, which represented ratios similar to most wards examined.

5. Comparative section

5.1 Objective

The primary aim of this section of the report is to evaluate KPRU 2005 data at ward level to Census 2001, with reference to population disaggregated by gender, age, number of household heads and concomitantly to the number of dwellings at ward level.

The purpose is to establish a preponderance in relation to Census 2001 data at this level by means of examining age/gender pyramids as an initial proxy against Census data. In addition, an external set of proxies would be considered given its availability and accessibility, i.e. examining voter registration records at ward level in Khayelitsha to check if the KPRU 2005 data is on track or has missed the mark. Secondly, to obtain any statistics from local government and Department of Housing in terms of the magnitude and frequency of persons moving to Delft to occupy RDP homes there from Khayelitsha for at least two years or more.

As mentioned before, all the above options were explored and configuration to the initial project scope was noted to include an additional sub-process to complement the limitations experienced within the KPRU fieldwork operations: These additional sub-processes included the following:

- 2005 aerial photography of the Khayelitsha area and the informal dwelling unit count conducted by the City of Cape Town were obtained from GIS Corporate: City of Cape Town.
- The above data, together with the ArcGis 9 software tool, were used by the Western Cape Provincial Population Unit to do a spatial enumeration by digitising each dwelling unit within the area of Khayelitsha

5.2 Process

This section will broadly identify the state of play within the twelve wards of Khayelitsha as the first step, followed by layering Census 2001 data at ward level. A third layer of comparison would be to take into consideration the aerial photography dwelling unit estimates using the aerial photography for 2004 and possibly 2005 as well. These estimates were were conducted by Stats SA provincial office and the Population Unit respectively.

5.3 Project Deliverables

The analysis produced the following primary results:

- The total population size for Khayelitsha is 406 779 [using 108 186 dwelling units and an average household size of 3.76] [See Table 1]

The Population Unit spatially enumerated each dwelling unit in Khayelitsha:

- The total number of dwelling units is 108 186 [using ArcGis9 tool to digitise each dwelling unit of 2005 aerial photography]
- The total number per type of dwelling unit is as follow:
 - Formal Dwelling – 43 783
 - Backyard Shacks – 22 329
 - Informal Dwelling Units – 42 074

KPRU 2005 collected the following data:

- Household size range from 3.3 to 4.2 at ward level [KPRU 2005]
- Average household size is 3.76 [KPRU 2005]
- Enumerated 72 845 dwelling units

Stats SA source: Population size and total number dwelling units for Khayelitsha:

- Total population is 328 771 [Census 2001]
- Total number of dwelling units is 85 979 [Census 2001]

Stats SA: Western Cape [WC] Provincial Office provided the following data for Khayelitsha:

- Total number of dwelling units estimation of 82 500 [using 2004 Aerial photography]

The above deliverables are reflected in the tables below:

Table A: Population in Khayelitsha, 2005

Ward	Dwelling Units 2005	Total Population
88	8,003	30,091
89	4,852	18,244
90	8,358	31,426
91	8,160	30,682
92	5,693	21,406
93	8,089	30,415
94	6,303	23,699
95	8,425	31,678
96	9,696	36,457
97	8,773	32,986
98	16,698	62,784
99	15,136	56,911
Total	108,186	406,779

Source: WC Population Unit Spatial Enumeration 2005, KPRU 2005

[Total Population: see first statement under Project Deliverables]

Table B: Dwelling Unit comparisons: Census 2001; Stats SA: WC; Population Unit of WC

Ward	Census 2001: Dwelling Units	Stats SA estimation: Dwelling units 2004	WC Population Unit Spatial Enumeration: Dwelling Units 2005
88	6,458	4,848	8,003
89	4,181	2,409	4,852
90	6,735	7,128	8,358
91	4,950	5,772	8,160
92	4,529	5,448	5,693
93	5,959	6,935	8,089
94	3,261	4,041	6,303
95	5,822	7,665	8,425
96	6,567	6,623	9,696
97	6,386	9,395	8,773
98	8,939	10,251	16,698
99	9,059	11,985	15,136
Total	85,979	82,500	108,186

Source: Census 2001, Stats SA WC, Population Unit of WC

Table C: Population comparisons: Census 2001; KPRU 2005 fieldwork operation count; KPRU 2005 analyses

Ward	Census 2001	KPRU 2005: Fieldwork operation count	KPRU 2005:Total Population analysed for Khayelitsha
88	30,230	25,847	30,091
89	19,448	17,592	18,244
90	31,856	23,964	31,426
91	27,717	17,528	30,682
92	20,498	16,396	21,406
93	27,513	23,123	30,415
94	20,064	13,584	23,699
95	26,296	23,563	31,678
96	33,805	26,359	36,457
97	27,569	21,386	32,986
98	25,174	29,105	62,784
99	38,771	33,432	56,911
Total	328,771	271,879	406,779

Source: WC Population Unit Spatial Enumeration 2005, KPRU 2005

5.4 Key Observations within Analyses

KPRU Analysis

- Population growth has seen an increase of 23,7% over the four year period since 2001
- Census 2001 population figures have seen a 19% shortfall in terms of the post spatial enumeration count 2005
- The number of dwelling units have increased by 21% over the four year period since 2001
- An average growth of 4,552 dwelling units per year since 2001
- The population size per ward varied between 18 244 to 62 784

KPRU 2005 Fieldwork Operation Count

- KPRU 2005 and Census 2001 share the same male/female ratio of 48:52 with exceptions at ward level.
- About 50% of the population falls under the age of 30.
- Most males and females fall within the age categories of 20-25; 26-30. This corresponds to Census 2001.
- Household size has declined from 4 to 3.76 for the period 2001 to 2005.

The initial tables within this section will demonstrate the above dynamics. The strategy is to examine possible data at a lower level to determine a trend, as it were, as building blocks that are comparative, and which are considered to be fairly homogenous in composition.

Table D: Comparative difference between KPRU 2005 & Census 2001

Ward	KPRU 2005	Census 2001	Difference	%
88	25,847	30,230	4,383	14.49
89	17,592	19,448	1,856	9.50
90	23,964	31,856	7,892	24.70
91	17,528	27,717	10,189	36.70
92	16,396	20,498	4,102	20.00
93	23,123	27,513	4,390	15.90
94	13,584	20,064	6,480	32.20
95	23,563	26,296	2,733	10.30
96	26,359	33,805	7,446	22.00
97	21,386	27,569	6,183	22.40
98	29,105	25,174	-3,931	-13.50
99	33,432	38,771	5,339	13.70
Total	271,879	328,771		

Source: KPRU 2005, Census 2001

It is evident from the above table, that Census 2001 by far outstrips KPRU 2005 at ward level in terms of population size except for Ward 98. The range of the difference across wards is roughly between 2,000 to 10,000 persons. It is quite formidable! In percentage terms it is between 9% to as high as 37%.

On face value, KPRU 2005 accounts for 83% of the population according to Census 2001 with a nett undercount of 17%. This figure, coincidentally, is the national undercount percentage for the country in terms of Census 2001. (See Appendix A for a ward by ward comparison between KPRU 2005 and Census 2001.)

Table E: Household Heads vs Number of dwelling units

Ward	HH head - KPRU 2005	No. Dwellings Units - KPRU 2005	Aerial photo 2004 Stats SA[estimate]	Census 2001 - No. of Dwelling Units
88	6,458	6,458	4,865	7,585
89	4,181	4,181	2,409	4,321
90	6,735	6,735	7,075	8,501
91	4,950	4,950	5,772	7,464
92	4,521	4,529	5,448	5,812
93	5,959	5,959	6,935	7,387
94	3,261	3,261	4,041	4,475
95	5,801	5,822	7,665	6,202
96	6,567	6,567	6,610	8,406
97	6,386	6,386	9,395	8,589
98	8,938	8,938	10,251	7,118
99	9,059	9,059	10,758	10,119
Total	72,824	72,845	81,224	85,979

Sources: KPRU 2005, Census 2001, Stats SA estimates 2004 aerial photography

The next logical step in cross-checking population numbers at this level meant going to the household heads in relation to the number of dwelling units in each ward to corroborate its accuracy. Besides comparing headcounts between Census 2001 and KPRU 2005, estimates of dwelling units from the Stats SA using the City of Cape Town 2004 aerial photography was taken into account. This would enable one to triangulate the numbers at the end of the day.

In terms of KPRU 2005, the household head counts matched the number of dwelling units for each ward. Similarly for Census 2001, except for the dwelling unit estimates of the 2004 aerial photography looks suspect to say the least. For instance, the number of dwellings for Ward 88 does not match Census 2001 or KPRU 2005. In fact it is less, a difference of 2,720 between it and Census and 1,593 units between it and KPRU 2005. This represents nearly 25% difference based on KPRU 2005 versus 36% for Census 2001. It is only for wards 90, 95, 97, 98 and 99 that the estimates are higher than Census 2001 and KPRU 2005.

Table F: Household heads, Dwelling Units by KPRU 2005 & Estimate of City

Ward	KPRU 2005- Dwelling Units	Estimate: 2004 – Stats SA	Difference	%
88	6,458	4,865	1,593-	24.60
89	4,181	2,409	1,772-	42.38
90	6,735	7,075	340+	4.80
91	4,950	5,772	822+	14.20
92	4,529	5,448	919+	16.80
93	5,959	6,935	976+	14.00
94	3,261	4,041	780+	19.30
95	5,822	7,665	1,843+	24.00
96	6,567	6,610	43+	0.65
97	6,386	9,395	3,009+	32.00
98	8,938	10,251	1,313+	12.80
99	9,059	10,758	1,699+	15.70
Total	72,845	81,224	15,109	

Source: KPRU 2005, City of Cape Town 2004

Note – use KPRU 2005 as a base in the above table.

Table G: Household heads, Dwelling Units by KPRU 2005 & Census 2001

Ward	KPRU 2005- Dwelling Units	Census 2001	Difference	%
88	6,458	7,585	1,127+	14.80
89	4,181	4,321	140+	3.20
90	6,735	8,501	1,766+	20.70
91	4,950	7,464	2,514+	33.60
92	4,529	5,812	1,283+	22.00
93	5,959	7,387	1,428+	19.30
94	3,261	4,475	1,214+	27.10
95	5,822	6,202	380+	6.10
96	6,567	8,406	1,839+	21.80
97	6,386	8,589	2,203+	25.60
98	8,938	7,118	1,820-	20.36
99	9,059	10,119	1,060+	10.47
Total	72,845	85,979	13,134	

Source: KPRU 2005, Census 2001

Note – use KPRU 2005 as a base in the above table.

Table H: Age distribution by ward for Census 2001

Age	Ward 88	Ward 89	Ward 90	Ward 91	Ward 92	Ward 93	Ward 94	Ward 95	Ward 96	Ward 97	Ward 98	Ward 99	Total
0-4	3,131	1,850	3,397	2,838	2,040	2,792	1,606	2,426	3,685	3,038	2,813	3,858	33,474
5-9	2,983	1,905	3,160	2,707	1,882	2,527	1,691	2,702	3,571	2,465	2,498	3,583	31,672
10-14	2,913	1,957	2,955	2,750	1,874	2,668	2,095	2,907	3,475	2,373	2,395	3,784	32,147
15-19	3,378	2,513	3,417	3,062	2,205	3,097	2,576	3,197	3,654	2,678	2,564	4,322	36,662
20-24	3,873	2,558	4,162	3,592	2,744	3,549	2,486	2,955	3,821	3,473	3,053	4,732	40,998
25-29	3,677	2,252	4,207	3,557	2,728	3,546	2,262	2,664	3,872	4,052	3,438	4,885	41,139
30-34	2,921	1,514	2,971	2,397	1,894	2,527	1,494	2,232	3,502	3,240	2,801	3,784	31,277
35-39	2,311	1,292	2,395	2,204	1,557	2,237	1,273	2,473	3,237	2,404	2,169	3,153	26,707
40-44	1,834	1,146	1,908	1,742	1,253	1,666	1,197	1,911	2,183	1,522	1,412	2,353	20,128
45-49	1,277	974	1,309	1,105	864	1,205	1,097	1,193	1,202	970	891	1,708	13,795
50-54	834	668	818	753	557	700	807	696	656	587	478	1,042	8,595
55-59	435	367	505	402	328	456	516	416	385	283	270	605	4,969
60-64	338	257	368	311	312	265	409	249	276	226	203	435	3,649
65+	325	193	284	296	261	279	555	274	286	259	190	528	3,731
Total	30,230	19,448	31,856	27,717	20,498	27,513	20,064	26,296	33,805	27,569	25,174	3,8771	328,942

Source: Census 2001

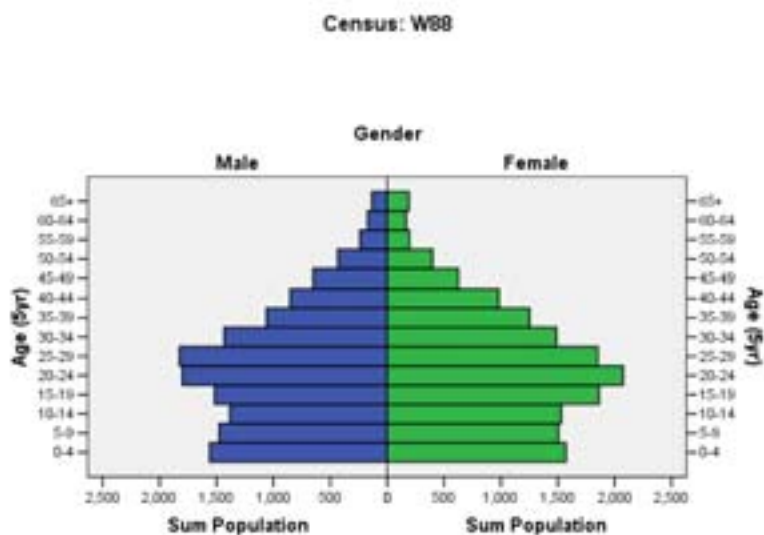
Table I: Age distribution by ward for KPRU 2005

Age	Ward 88	Ward 89	Ward 90	Ward 91	Ward 92	Ward 93	Ward 94	Ward 95	Ward 96	Ward 97	Ward 98	Ward 99	Total
0-4	2,360	1,511	2,121	1,450	1,541	2,026	1,060	2,038	2,313	2,105	3,002	2,831	24,358
5-9	2,284	1,455	2,079	1,390	1,330	1,925	940	1,993	2,510	1,785	2,461	2,826	22,978
10-14	2,511	1,657	2,222	1,614	1,483	2,203	1,202	2,419	2,749	1,860	2,475	3,052	25,447
15-19	2,898	2,089	2,621	1,996	1,757	2,584	1,514	2,966	3,159	2,124	2,890	3,508	30,106
20-24	3,498	2,590	3,219	2,487	2,205	3,003	1,748	2,961	3,119	2,886	3,798	4,321	35,835
25-29	2,885	1,981	2,975	2,321	1,918	2,542	1,574	2,218	2,454	2,721	3,812	3,979	31,380
30-34	2,201	1,473	2,270	1,525	1,433	1,947	1,064	1,666	1,974	2,283	3,121	3,233	24,190
35-39	1,716	1,062	1,723	1,104	1,154	1,609	811	1,656	2,167	1,733	2,358	2,552	19,645
40-44	1,510	929	1,235	868	914	1,346	631	1,794	1,914	1,196	1,671	1,987	15,995
45-49	1,249	866	947	705	700	1,042	652	1,388	1,264	805	1,074	1,463	12,155
50-54	903	645	647	540	502	747	626	870	669	488	639	1,085	8,361
55-59	609	457	432	360	350	445	461	488	407	337	358	650	5,354
60-64	315	223	221	171	179	235	284	294	211	160	182	368	2,843
65+	908	654	1,252	997	930	1,469	1,017	812	1,449	903	1,264	1,577	13,232
Total	25,847	17,592	23,964	17,528	16,396	23,123	13,584	23,563	26,359	21,386	29,105	33,432	271,879

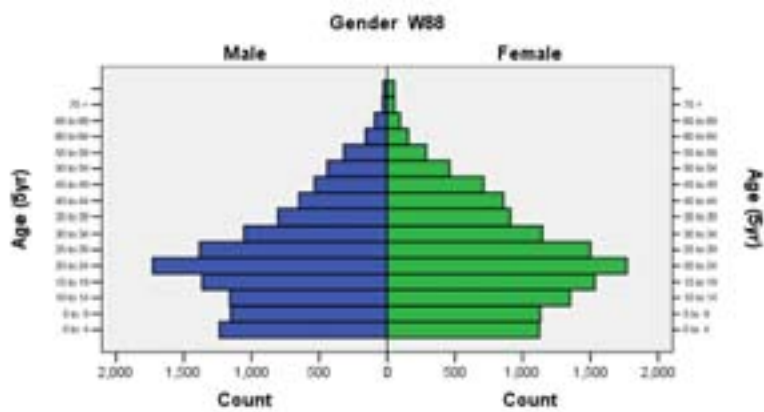
Source: KPRU 2005

5.5 Age/gender pyramids: Census 2001 & KPRU 2005 by ward

Ward 88

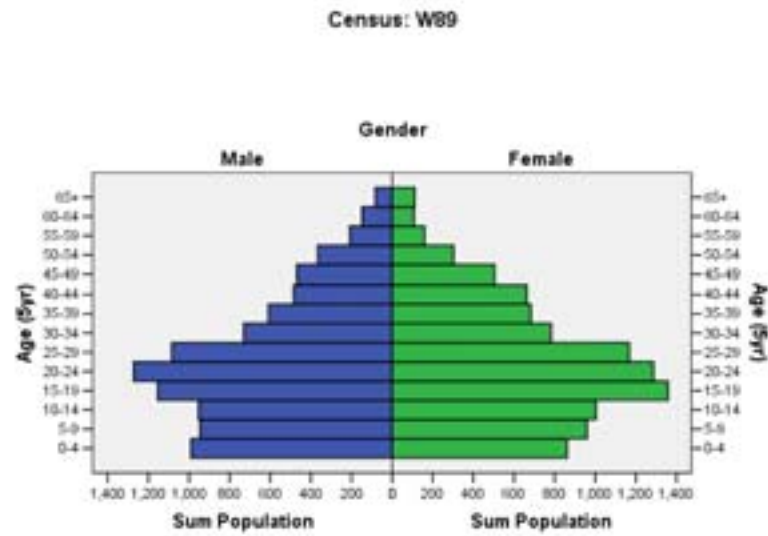


Source: Census 2001

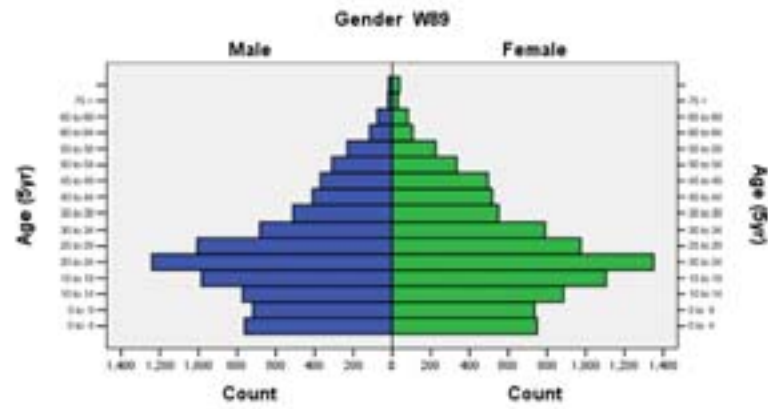


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 89

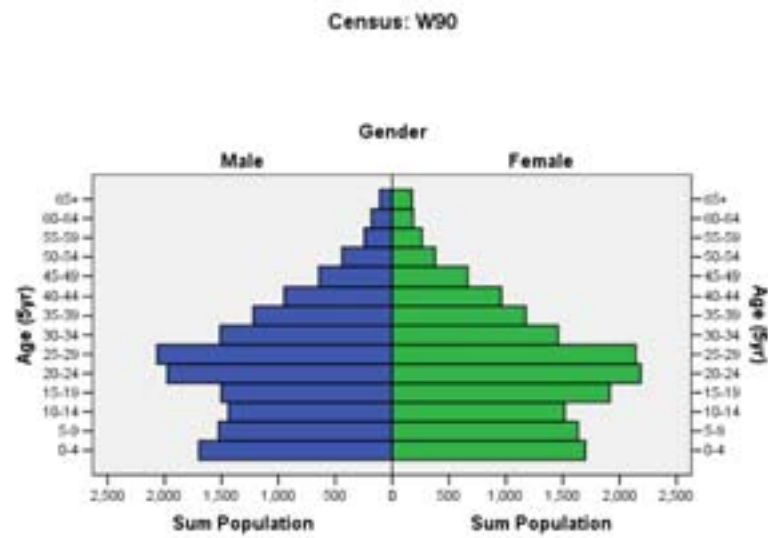


Source: Census 2001

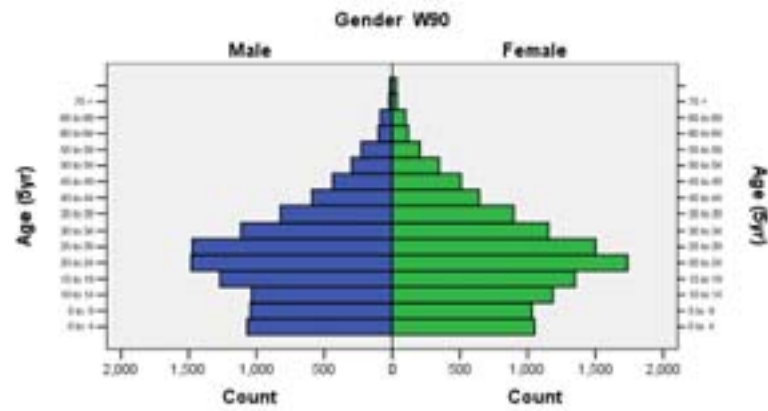


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 90

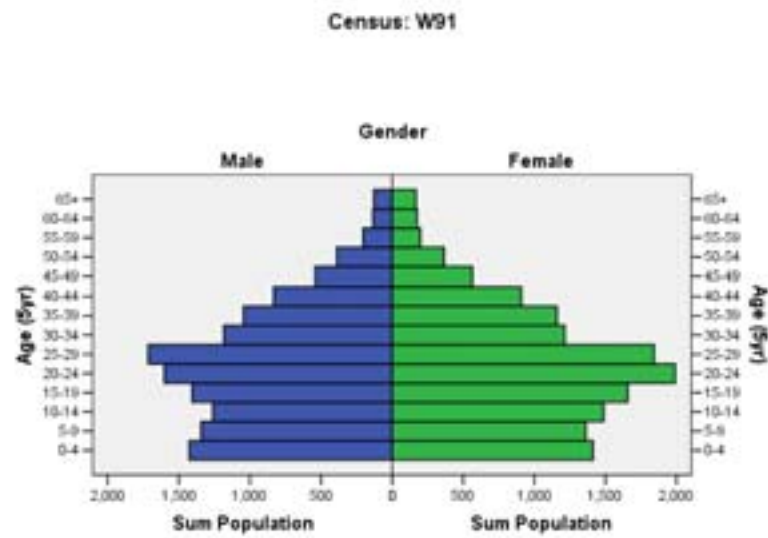


Source: Census 2001

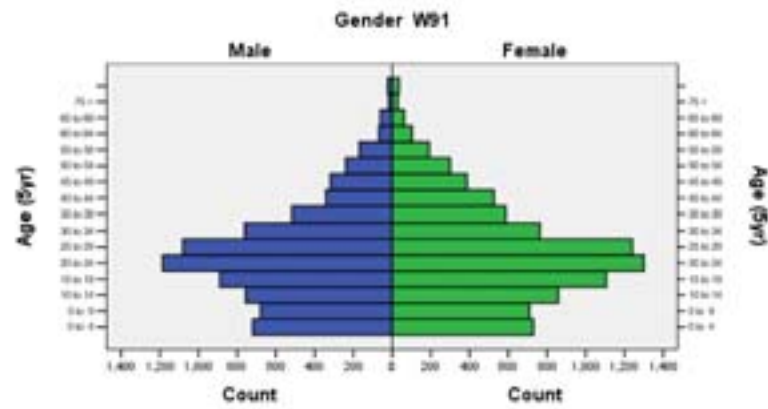


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 91

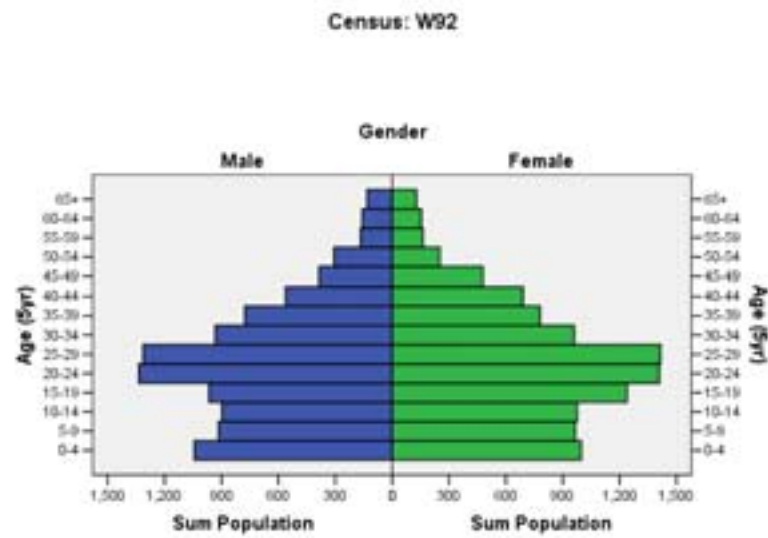


Source: Census 2001

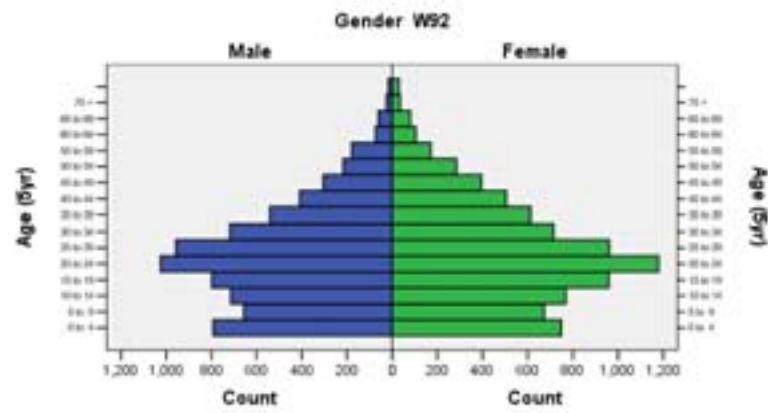


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 92

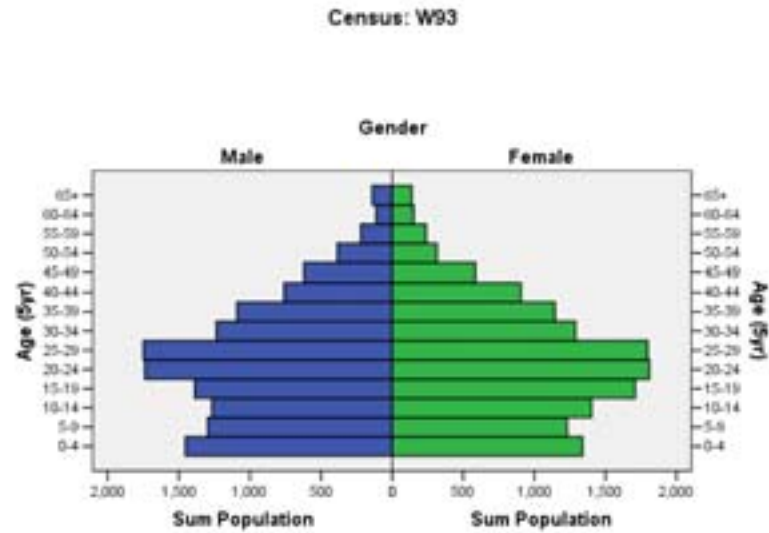


Source: Census 2001

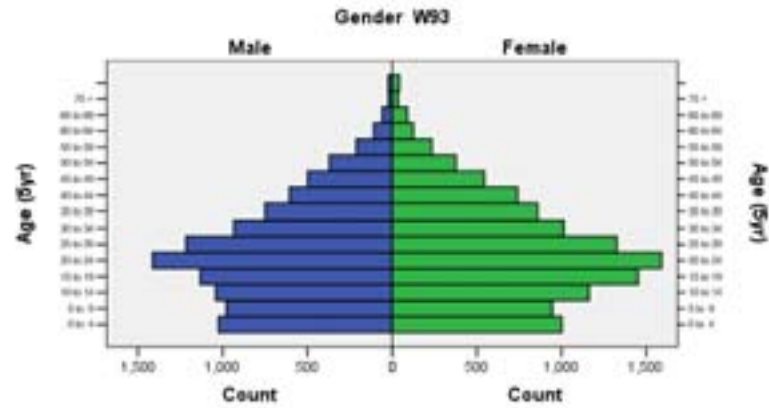


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 93

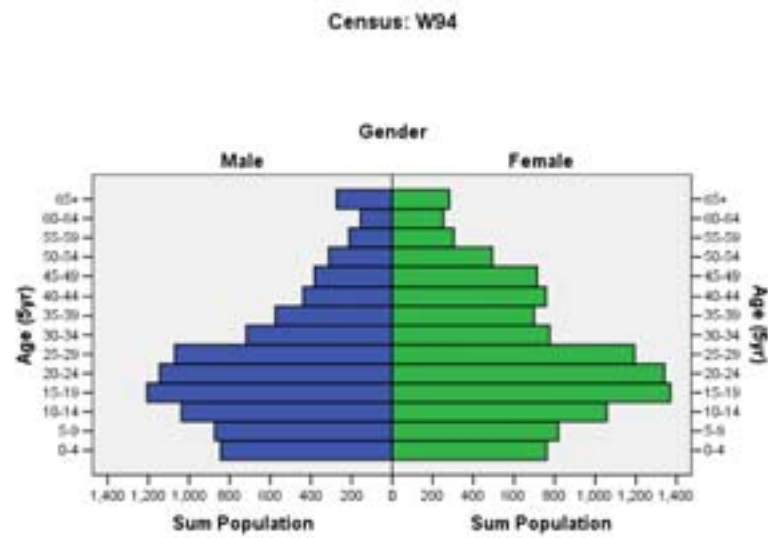


Source: Census 2001

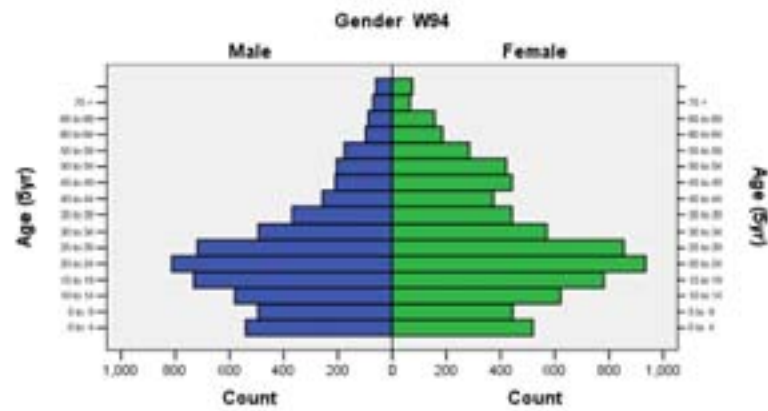


Source: KPRU 2005

Wad 94

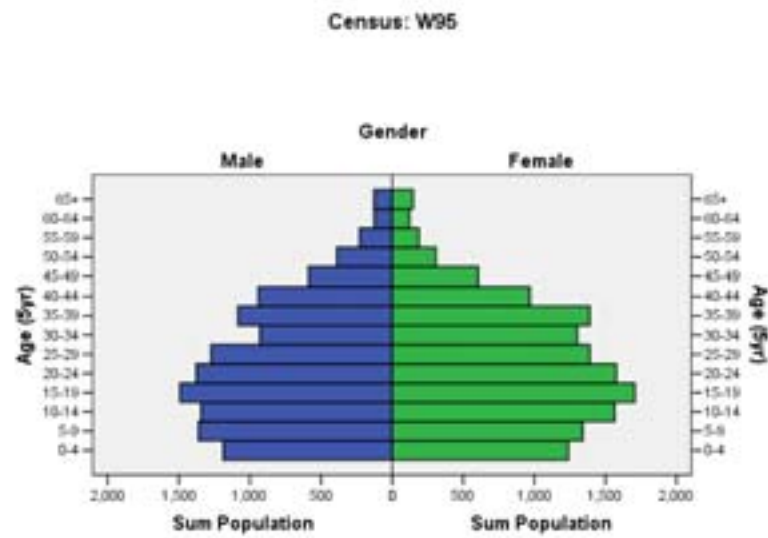


Source: Census 2001

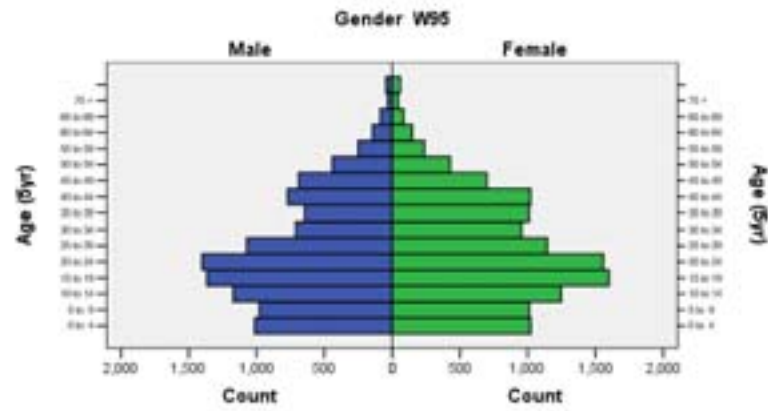


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 95

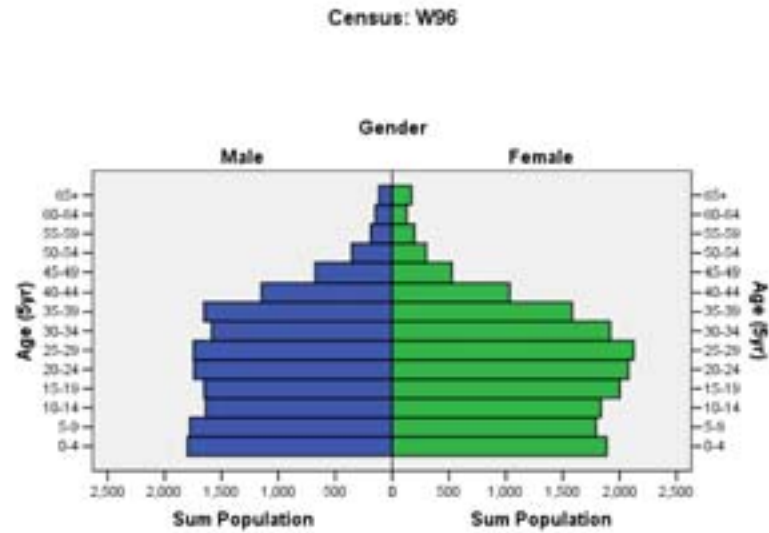


Source: Census 2001

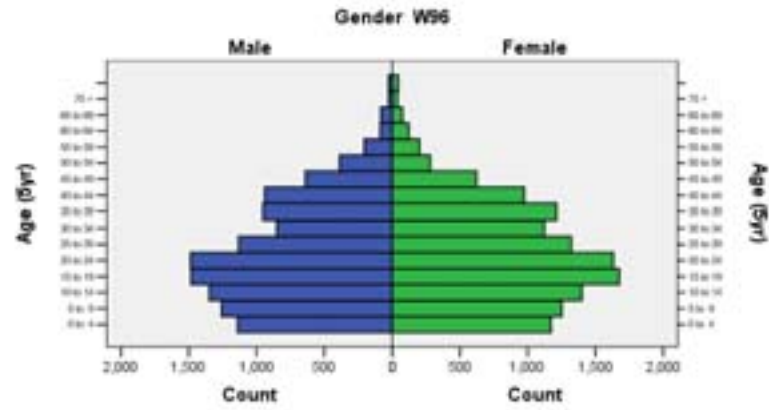


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 96

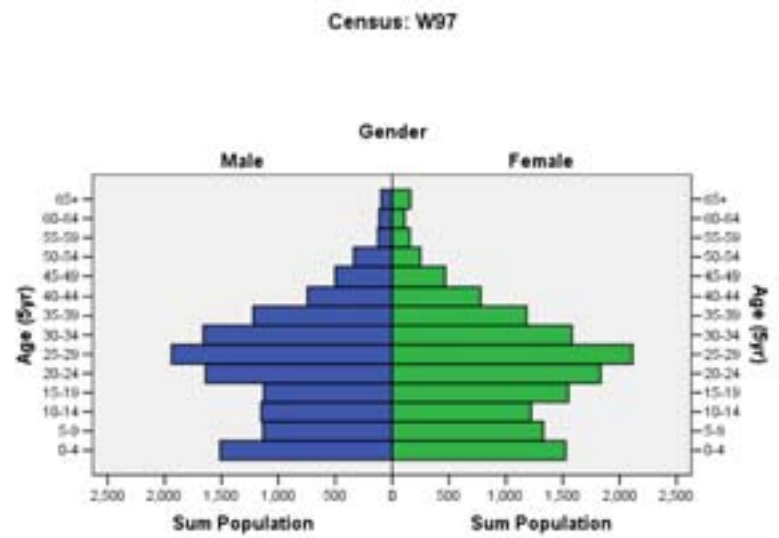


Source: Census 2001

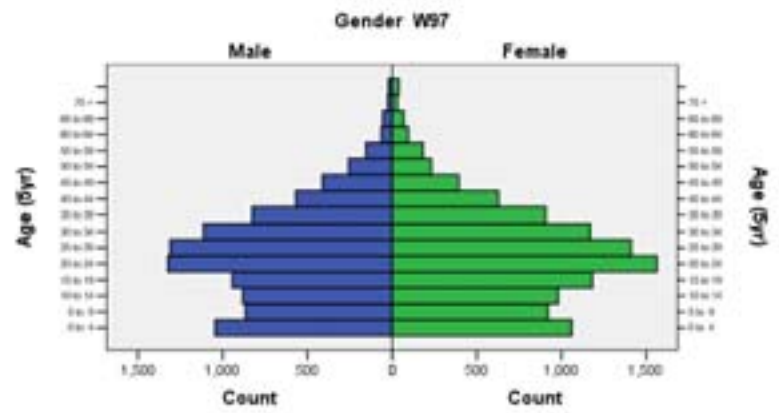


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 97

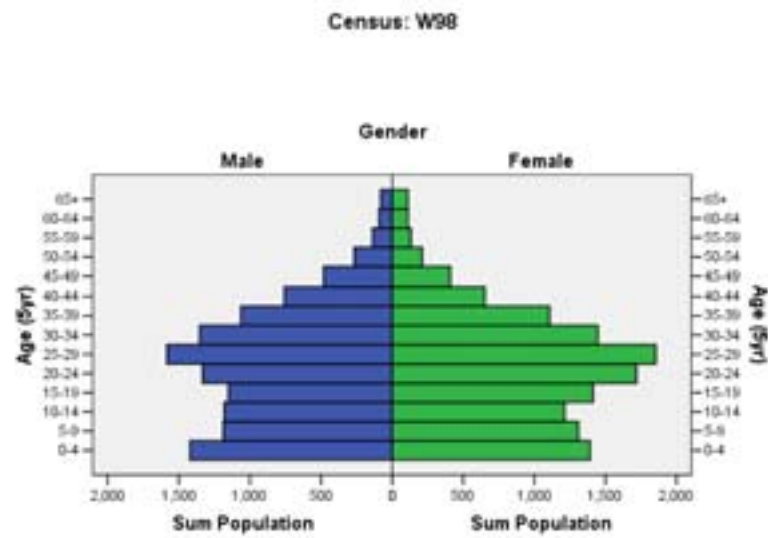


Source: Census 2001

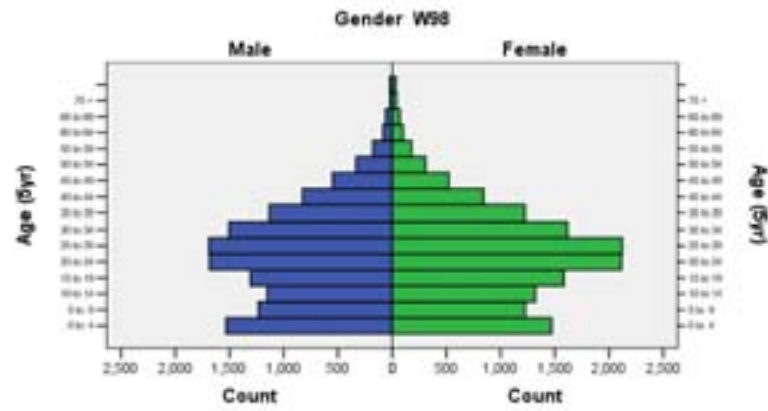


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 98

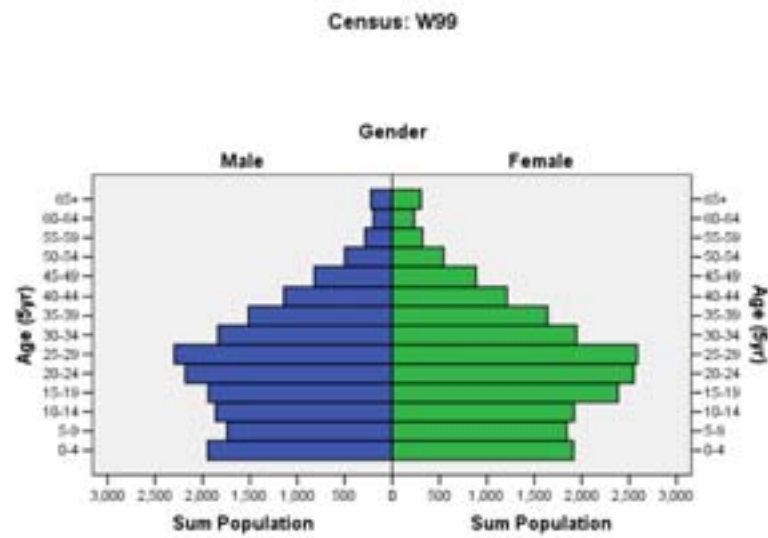


Source: Census 2001

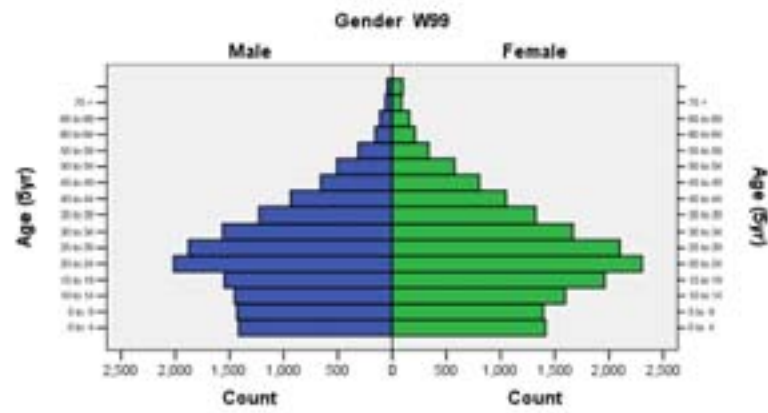


Source: KPRU 2005

Ward 99



Source: Census 2001



Source: KPRU 2005

5.6 Comparison of Births and Deaths Using KPRU 2005 and CENSUS 2001

Table 1: Comparison of live births: KPRU 2005 and Census 2001

Ward	KPRU 2005	Census 2001	% Difference between Census 2001 & KPRU 2005
	Total No. of Births since 2001	No. of Births since 1997	
88	2,311	3,131	35.00
89	1,518	1,850	22.00
90	2,184	3,397	56.00
91	1,465	2,838	94.00
92	1,493	2,040	37.00
93	2,018	2,792	38.00
94	1,016	1,606	58.00
95	2,025	2,426	20.00
96	2,310	3,685	60.00
97	2,086	3,038	46.00
98	3,059	2,813	-8.00
99	3,044	3,858	27.00
Total	24,529	33,474	0.36

Source: KPRU 2005 & Census 2001

The above table compares total number of births for KPRU 2005 and Census 2001. A proxy from the age distribution was used as a proxy for total number of births for Census 2001 as no comparison fertility variable can be found for Census 2001. Since the fertility variable for KPRU 2005 span a period of four years, the number of residents falling in the 0–4 age category for 2001 was taken as a proxy to compare with KPRU 2005. The obvious weakness relating to this proxy is that any deaths during the four years from 1997, within this age cohort, were not picked up. To test for robustness, the variable measuring the total number of births since 2001 for KPRU 2005 was compared to the KPRU 2005 age cohort 0–4 years and very minimal differences for the respective wards were found between these two. This comparison indicates that the 0–4 age cohort proxy is a stable predictor of the “total number of births since 2001” variable. The table of this comparison is included in Appendix B.

From the above table, we observe that over a four year period, Census 2001 reflected a larger absolute number of births for all the wards except for Ward 98. The difference varies in favour of Census 2001 from 20% in Ward 95 to 94% in Ward 91. The average percentage difference in the number of births over the four-year period examined (for all the wards combined) between KPRU 2005 and Census 2001 is 36% in favour of Census 2001.

Table 2: Comparison of Deaths: KPRU 2005 and Census 2001

Ward	HH Size	No. of HH with Deaths since 2001	%	Total No. of Deaths since 2001
88	6,458	797	12.34	872
89	4,181	587	14.04	672
90	6,735	742	11.02	839
91	4,950	481	9.72	545
92	4,465	439	9.83	494
93	5,959	597	10.02	668
94	3,261	499	15.30	583
95	5,768	764	13.25	861
96	6,567	641	9.76	710
97	6,386	608	9.52	669
98	8,938	715	8.00	787
99	9,059	884	9.76	988
Total	72,727	7,754	10.66	8,688

Source: KPRU 2005

The above table contains information pertaining to deaths for the KPRU 2005 dataset. From the above, we can clearly see that the percentage of households reporting deaths among the wards ranged from 8% for Ward 98 to 15% for Ward 94. The average percentage of households reporting deaths for all the wards was 10.66%, indicating a fairly consistent pattern across all wards, with the exception of Ward 94 (15.3%) and Ward 98 (14.4%) respectively.

Unfortunately data on deaths for Census 2001 was unavailable, thus a direct comparison with KPRU 2005 is not possible. Instead we investigate the variable below, which contains information of mothers and fathers who are still alive and deceased for residents in Wards 88–99.

Table 3: Comparison of Mothers and Fathers who are still alive or deceased for residents in Wards 88-99

Ward	MOTHERS				FATHERS			
	Mother Died	Mother Died	% of Popn whose mother has died	Total	Father Died	Father Died	% of Popn. whose father has died	Total
	Yes	No			Yes	No		
88	24,567	5,674	18.76	30,241	18,611	11,630	38.46	30,241
89	15,520	3,938	20.24	19,458	11,539	7,919	40.70	19,458
90	25,642	6,218	19.52	31,860	18,752	13,108	41.14	31,860
91	22,659	5,069	18.28	27,728	17,013	10,715	38.64	27,728
92	16,537	3,969	19.36	20,506	12,347	8,159	39.79	20,506
93	22,306	5,209	18.93	27,515	16,685	10,831	39.36	27,515
94	15,875	4,195	20.90	20,070	11,886	8,184	40.78	20,070
95	21,606	4,707	17.89	26,313	16,932	9,381	35.65	26,313
96	27,644	6,160	18.22	33,804	21,085	12,719	37.63	33,804
97	22,323	5,249	19.04	27,572	16,641	10,931	39.65	27,572
98	20,677	4,499	17.87	25,176	15,481	9,695	38.51	25,176
99	31,437	7,332	18.91	38,769	23,947	14,822	38.23	38,769
Total	266,793	62,219	18.91	329,013	200,919	128,093	38.93	329,013

Source: Census 2001

From the table above, between 18% - 20% of the residents indicated that their mothers have died compared with 37% and 41% of the residents indicating their fathers have passed away. This is an interesting result, and from the available information no clear explanation can be provided for this large gap for mothers and fathers who have passed away. Further investigation is needed to explain this result. The table above has some shortcomings, making comparison with the number of deaths variable in KPRU 2005 a precarious exercise. Firstly, we are not told whether the deaths of mothers and fathers occurred during the past four years or whether these are total amount of deaths for the wards under investigation. Using KPRU 2005 as a benchmark, indications are that the mother and father death figures are non-year specific, implying the total amount of deaths for residents in the respective wards. We are also not told whether these deaths occurred within the respective wards or not. Thirdly, in a mythical household of five, with four children and only a mother present and father having passed away, all four children would have indicated that their father had passed away. Hence the above figures may include double-counting, implying the above figures for fathers who have passed away (and mothers) is over-counted. Lastly, the table above only included mothers and fathers who have passed away and exclude children and other relatives.

APPENDIX A

COMPARISON OF KPRU 2005 POPULATION UPDATE AND CENSUS 2001

Ward 88

The KPRU 2005 population for Ward 88 is 25,847 compared with the census 2001 figure of 30,230. This means that the KPRU 2005 population has 5,000 less individuals than census 2001, which represents a 17% shortfall on the census figure. The population distribution across the age cohorts for the two surveys is more or less the same, with nearly two-thirds of the population (for both surveys) below the age of 30 years.

Ward 89

The KPRU 2005 population for Ward 89 is 17,592 compared with the census 2001 figure of 19,448, which means KPRU 2005 population is around 2,000 less than census 2001. Although this represents a much smaller difference to that of ward 88, it is still nevertheless significant. The age distributions are also more or less the same between the two surveys, although the proportion of 65 years and older is larger for KPRU 2005 than for census 2001, by a factor of 2.

Ward 90

The KPRU 2005 population for Ward 90 is 23,964 compared with census 2001 figure of 31,856. This means that the KPRU 2005 population has a population shortfall of nearly 8,000 when compared to census 2001. Like KPRU 2005, census 2001 also has around 2 in every 3 people who are below the age of 30 years. However, for those individuals who are above the age of 65 the two surveys have quite a striking difference, with Census 2001 having less than 1% of its population falling in this cohort compared to the KPRU 2005 figure of over 5%. This means that the population of Ward 90 is an ageing one, as it appears as if those falling in the 65 years and above cohort have increased five fold.

Ward 91

The KPRU 2005 population for Ward 91 is 17,528 compared with the census 2001 figure of 27,717. Census 2001 population is therefore approximately 10,000 more than those of the KPRU 2005 population. This means Census 2001 is approximately 40% larger in population size compared to KPRU 2005. From the data, it is not quite clear whether this is as a result of an undercount or because of changing migratory patterns of residents in Ward 90. The examination of proxies later in the document will provide greater clarity on this issue.

Ward 92

The population of KPRU 2005 for Ward 92 is 16,396 compared to the census 2001 figure of 20,498. Census 2001 therefore has a larger population size compared to KPRU 2005 by around 4,000 individuals. This difference is smaller than most wards so far examined, but the difference is still quite significant. The age cohorts are very similar although the magnitude for those under the age of 30 years is slightly different. Census 2001 reports the proportion of those over the age of 30 years being two-thirds whereas for KPRU 2005, the figure is around 62%.

Ward 93

The census 2001 population figure for Ward 93 is 27,513 compared to KPRU 2005 figure of 23,123. KPRU 2005 therefore has a population shortfall of around 4,000 individuals compared to census 2001. The cohort 25-29 years has the largest population stacking in both surveys, with around 13% for each.

Ward 94

The census 2001 population figure for Ward 94 is 20,064 compared to 13,584 for KPRU 2005. This means for Ward 94, Census 2001 has nearly 7,000 more reported individuals than KPRU 2005, which represents a 35% gap in favour of Census 2001. This represents one of the largest differences so far calculated between the two surveys. The reason for this large gap will be further explored later in the report. For the age distributions, unlike the other wards examined, there appears to be a significant variation in this regard. For all the cohorts in KPRU 2005 there are less than 10% of the total population in each compared with Census 2001, where all the cohorts from 10-14 to 25-29 are above 10% of the total ward population. Once again, we observe that KPRU 2005 has a larger proportion of older population than Census 2001 with over 5% of KPRU 2005 falling into this cohort compared to under 3% for Census 2001.

Ward 95

The population figure of KPRU 2005 for Ward 95 is 23,563 compared with the Census 2001 figure of 26,296, which means Census 2001 has over 2,500 more individuals than KPRU 2005. This represents a 10% population gap in favour of Census 2001, which is one of the smaller population margins between the two surveys compared to other wards examined. The cohorts 15-19 and 20-24 represent the largest population stacking for both surveys, together accounting for around 25% of the population. Again, we notice that KPRU 2005 has a larger proportion of individuals in the 65 and above cohort than Census 2001, with 3.45% of the KPRU 2005 population located in this cohort compared to 1.04% for Census 2001.

Ward 96

The population figure for KPRU 2005 for Ward 96 is 26,359 compared to the figure of 33,805 for Census 2001. Again, here we observe a gap of around 7,000 individuals in favour of Census 2001, which represents one of the largest differences between the two surveys examined so far. The population distribution among the age cohorts are more or less the same. However, once again there is an observable difference in population for the age cohort 65 years and above. Nearly 6% of the KPRU 2005 population is located in the 65 years and above compared to less than 1% for census 2001.

Ward 97

The population figure of Census 2001 for Ward 97 is larger than KPRU 2005, with the figure for Census 2001 being 27,569 compared to the KPRU 2005 figure of 21,386. This means the KPRU 2005 figure has around 6,000 less individuals than Census 2001, which represents a population gap of 22% in favour of Census 2001. Around 13.5% of the population for KPRU 2005 is located in the age cohort 20-24, which represents the largest population clustering of all the age cohorts for KPRU 2005. On the other hand, the 25-29 age cohort represents the largest population clustering with 14.7% of Census 2001 population for Ward 97 located in this age cohort.

Ward 98

The population size of KPRU 2005 for Ward 98 is larger than Census 2001, with the figure for KPRU 2005 being 29,105 compared to 25,174 for Census 2001. This represents a population gap of 4,000 individuals in favour of KPRU 2005. Ward 98 is the only ward so far examined where KPRU 2005 has a larger population size than Census 2001. At this stage, there is no indication from the data what the reason for this dissimilar pattern is, but further analysis in the report will attempt to uncover this interesting anomaly.

Ward 99

The population size for Ward 99 according to KPRU 2005 stands at 33,432 compared with the population figure for Census 2001 of 38,771. For both datasets, Ward 99 has the largest population. However, once again we observe that census 2001 for Ward 99 has a larger population size than KPRU 2005. Again we observe that the biggest population clustering is occurring within the 20-24 and 25-29 age cohorts for both KPRU 2005 and Census 2001. What is also quite interesting is that the pattern of people in the age cohort of 65 and above continues, with more individuals located in this age cohort for KPRU 2005 (4.34%) than for Census 2001 (1.36%).

APPENDIX B

A PROXY OF AGE USING KPRU 2005

Ward	KPRU 2005 (Variable)	KPRU 2005 (Proxy)	Difference between Variable and Proxy
	Total No. of Births since 2001	0 - 4 Age Cohort	
88	2,311	2,360	-49
89	1,518	1,511	7
90	2,184	2,121	63
91	1,465	1,450	15
92	1,493	1,541	-48
93	2,018	2,026	-8
94	1,016	1,060	-44
95	2,025	2,038	-13
96	2,310	2,313	-3
97	2,086	2,105	-19
98	3,059	3,002	57
99	3,044	2,831	213
Total	24,529	24,358	171

Source: KPRU 2005 & Census 2001