REFORM
DEVELOPMENT CONSULTING

A Census of Street Vendors in eThekwini Municipality

Final Consolidated Report

Submitted to:
StreetNet International, Durban

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Submitted by:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Street vending is a common activity that generates income for millions of people throughout the world. Street vendors are a constituent of the informal economy, and as of yet, very little research has been done to enumerate street vendors in cities and countries around the world. Additionally, since statistics on a local and national level often do not exist for street vendors, this population is not easily understood, regulated nor protected.

StreetNet, an international federation that works to promote and protect the rights of street vendors, commissioned Reform Development Consulting to conduct a 'census and situation analysis of street traders in the eThekwini Municipality' within KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The need for accurate statistics on the number of street vendors operating within the municipality and the 'situation' of these vendors is seen as imperative in order to both inform advocacy efforts and to act as an important first step in the creation of a properly administered spatial regulation and permit allocation system for all street vendors within the Municipality.

For the purposes of this project, StreetNet specified that street vendors to be enumerated are considered to be *someone that sells goods and services on the street, including street entertaining, goods loaders and street car guarding.*

Census Methodology

The census methodology approach was based on several integral approaches. First, the sample framework was developed through demarcating 416 Enumeration Areas (EAs) based on the eThekwini Municipality's Planning Units. The sample frame was then stratified based on a probability sample, specifically a stratified random sampling, from which the total EAS were stratified into 27 categories based on income x area x density. Once the EAs were categorized and renumbered according to our sample frame, we randomly sampled a percentage of EAs from each category based on the overall weighting of total EAs per strata.

Fieldwork Approach

The project consisted of three phases: Phase I— first population estimate, Phase II— qualitative consultative process, including focus groups with key stakeholders, Phase III— second population estimate and a sample survey using a short and long questionnaire.

The first population estimate within Phase I consisted of an observation count of traders throughout the sampled enumeration areas. Phase II of this study provided insight into questionnaire design, timing and a more nuanced insight into the topics addressed on the questionnaires used in Phase III. The second census count in Phase III was based on the administering of long and short questionnaires in an interval approach (every 10th trader received a long questionnaire form). In addition to Phase III, there was an additional

recount—Phase IIIb—of selected EAs based on extreme variances within categories from the Phase I and Phase III population estimates.

Census Findings

This study has aimed to produce an accurate and defensible estimate of the overall population size of the traders within the eThekwini Municipality. The population estimates of three census counts were: Phase I — 35 385 traders, Phase III — 26 292 traders and Phase IIIb Recount—87 541. Therefore, the overall average count of traders in the municipality is **49 739**. The census population estimates varied significantly, with a range of some 61 429 traders.

Research Findings

This study provides an in-depth understanding of characteristics and the situation of street vendors within the municipality including data on demographics, trading characteristics, access to infrastructure, employment dynamics, business expenses and income, and information on trading permits. The research findings were based on the Short and Long Questionnaires administered in Phase III.

From the data collection, three datasets were formed and used throughout the analysis, including the total participant dataset of all traders who were approached for the interview, including those who chose not to participate. The number of participants within this dataset is 4 095. The second dataset is based on the questions on both the Short and Long Questionnaires, forming a pooled dataset with 4 034 participants. The third dataset is exclusively from the Long Questionnaire and includes 634 participants.

Interestingly, the gender ratio of traders within the municipality has a higher percentage of males (56.5%) than female vendors (43.4%). The average age of a vendor is 35 years old, with seventy percent of the traders between the ages of 20 to 39 years.

The findings reveal statistics on trading characteristics such as the trading space and goods or services sold. The majority of traders operate from a fixed location (66.2%) versus mobile (33.8%), and the fixed trading locations are predominantly open (76.8%) rather than covered (23.3%). Traders sell a variety of goods and services, with the highest percentage of products being sold within the food (42.7%) and clothing categories (20.5%). The findings also reveal that many traders face poor working conditions, such as lack of access to water, toilets and storage for goods, all of which affect the livelihoods of the traders.

It was discovered that the majority of vendors consider themselves to be self-employed (81.9%), have an average of nearly two (1.81) other people working or assisting them, and work an average of 9.64 hours per day.

Linkages between the informal and formal economy become evident through examining the customer base of street vendors, the services that vendors use to run their business, and sources for purchasing stock. Street vendors often utilise the services of other traders such as porters, security guards, lunch delivery services—all of which creates employment opportunities for individuals providing services to the traders within the municipality.

The data also provides averages for profit and turnover of the street vendors within the municipality. Traders on average have a weekly profit of R 505.04. The average weekly turnover of a vendor is R 882.31. Additionally, traders within the municipality make an estimated contribution to GDPR of R 417 326 531.14—a very high figure, which reveals the magnitude and presence that street vendors have in the municipality and suggests need for further research on this subject.

It is estimated that approximately 4.34 people are dependent on the earnings of one street vendor, thus suggesting that approximately 203 432.51 individuals throughout the municipality are affected by the traders' livelihoods. This study also estimates that out of all the respondents (n= 4 034), there were 2 083 traders without permits, 1 649 with permits and 302 traders who did not respond.

Conclusion

The original purpose of this project was to provide a count of the street vendor population in the eThekwini Municipality. A secondary purpose was to ascertain a basic reflection of the characteristics and situation of the traders. This project has attempted to provide both a representative sample of the characteristic and situation of traders through the municipality, and an overall population estimate. It is hoped that StreetNet International will find the research useful in applying the data and the more in-depth understanding of the traders within the municipality towards advocacy efforts.

1. PREFACE

StreetNet, an international federation aimed at advocating for the rights of informal street vendors, commissioned Reform Development Consulting to conduct 'a census and situational analysis of street traders in the eThekwini Municipality.' The project was inaugurated in September 2009 and completed in June 2010, spanning 10 months and 3 implementation phases. The following report documents the various aspects of the overall project and reports on the findings of the research.

2. INTRODUCTION

StreetNet was formed to promote and protect the rights of street vendors. Originating in 1995 with a group of activists from eleven countries, StreetNet has been committed to increasing the visibility, voice and bargaining power of street vendors throughout the world. StreetNet International was formally established in Durban, South Africa, in November 2002. The organisation promotes local, national and international solidarity between organisations of street vendors, market vendors and hawkers, and works toward stimulating the development of national alliances of such organizations. Furthermore, it is working to build an information base on the numbers and the situation of street vendors in different parts of the world.

StreetNet is supported through action research promoted by WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising). WIEGO is a 'global research-policy network that seeks to improve the status of the working poor, especially women, in the informal economy.' This network comprises about 150 active members around the world. WIEGO advocates for the recognition of informal workers' contribution to GDP, improved statistics on the characteristics and extent of informal activities, and also the promotion of democratic processes in the formulation and implementation of policies that affect informal economy activities.[1]

Street vendors in Durban face a number of significant risks that preclude them from breaking out of a vicious circle of poverty. A carefully conducted census can be a useful tool for analyzing a complex population that has been fairly hard to account for thus far. And – perhaps more importantly – this is needed as an important first step for the creation of a properly administered spatial regulation and permit allocation system for all street vendors.

The StreetNet census project proposal states the objective of this census is '*to create a database providing reliable information on the extent* [number]*, situation, and the various*

[1] www.wiego.org.

characteristics of all known street vendors operating within eThekwini Municipality.'[2] Reform Development Consulting, in its response to StreetNet's request for proposals, laid out the objectives it would meet in this research: the creation of a database through the gathering of information on the total number of street vendors operating in eThekwini Municipality. This includes the collection of data that speak to the situation and characteristics of the vendors.

3. BACKGROUND

Millions of people throughout the world make a living through street vending activities. Street vending, whilst providing self-employment in cities, also provides 'convenient' and 'affordable' services to the urban population.[3] For the purposes of this project, StreetNet specified that street vendors to be enumerated are considered to be someone that sells goods and services on the street, including street entertaining, goods loaders and street car guarding. It can be on a fixed or mobile basis, in a market or other public spaces.

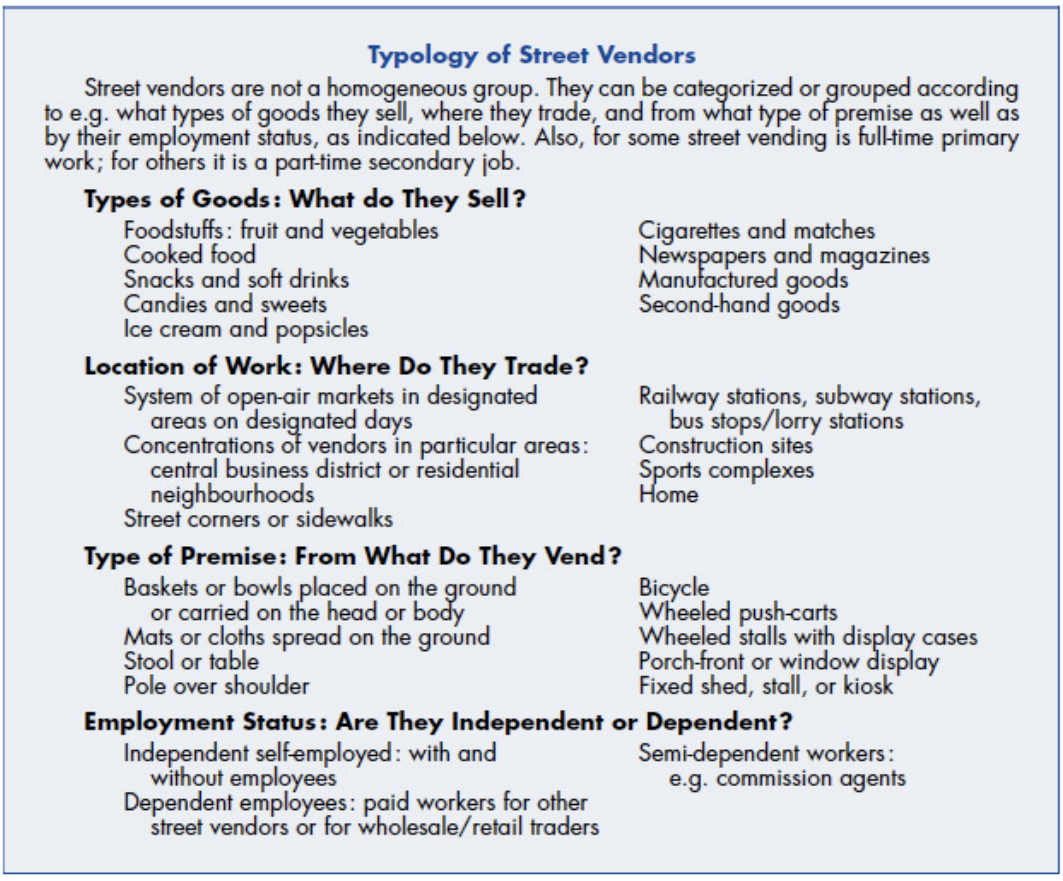
Several studies[4] highlight the socio-economic significance that street vending possesses, as it is a growing source of employment and income for many urban and rural dwellers. But because it is often unaccounted and unrecognized in national and even local statistics, it is not easily understood, regulated nor protected. Because of this, conflicts often arise with urban authorities over licensing, taxation, site of operation, sanitation and working conditions. In this regard, Mitullah states the following:

> *Although it has been argued that vending attracts those who have limited opportunities for obtaining formal employment and/or prestigious business, and minimizes chances of social exclusion and marginalisation, street vending is increasingly becoming an option for many citizens. It is no longer limited to the lower social groups, especially the underprivileged who carve out a living in an environment full of harassment by urban authorities as experienced in the case studies.*[5]

[2] StreetNet Census Research Project Proposal, p. 1.
[3] N Bhavan, *National Policy on Urban Street Vendors*, 2009.
[4] CASE, R Jennings, R Hirschowitz, Z Tshandu, and M Orkin, *Our Daily Bread: earning a living on the pavements of Johannesburg, Part 1: The Census,* Johannesburg: Community Agency for Social Enquiry, 1995.; F Lund, *Women Street Traders in Urban South AFrica: A Synthesis of Selected Research Findings*, Research Report No. 15, Centre for Social and Development Studies, 1998. W Mitullah, *Street Vending in African Cities: a synthesis of empirical findings from Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa,* Background Paper, World Development Report (2005), 2003.
[5] W Mitullah, *Street Vending in Africa Cities: a synthesis of empirical findings from Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa*, 2003, p. 4.

Figure 1 below provides a snapshot of the typology of street vendors as provided by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). As the figure indicates, street vendors provide diverse goods and services, and are not a homogenous group. Street vendors trade in a number of commodities in different locations of cities and provide a variety of services such as transport, shoe polishing, hairdressing, photography, commercial pay phone services, barbering, mechanical repairs, music recording and accessories, security, designing, manufacturing and all types of repair work including garments, shoes, watch and clock repairs, amongst others.[6] Street vending is a large and diverse activity ranging from high-income vendors who sell luxury goods at flea markets to low-income vendors who sell fruits and vegetables alongside streets.[7]

Figure 1: Typology of Street Vendors



Typology of Street Vendors

Street vendors are not a homogeneous group. They can be categorized or grouped according to e.g. what types of goods they sell, where they trade, and from what type of premise as well as by their employment status, as indicated below. Also, for some street vending is full-time primary work; for others it is a part-time secondary job.

Types of Goods: What do They Sell?

- Foodstuffs: fruit and vegetables
- Cooked food
- Snacks and soft drinks
- Candies and sweets
- Ice cream and popsicles
- Cigarettes and matches
- Newspapers and magazines
- Manufactured goods
- Second-hand goods

Location of Work: Where Do They Trade?

- System of open-air markets in designated areas on designated days
- Concentrations of vendors in particular areas: central business district or residential neighbourhoods
- Street corners or sidewalks
- Railway stations, subway stations, bus stops/lorry stations
- Construction sites
- Sports complexes
- Home

Type of Premise: From What Do They Vend?

- Baskets or bowls placed on the ground or carried on the head or body
- Mats or cloths spread on the ground
- Stool or table
- Pole over shoulder
- Bicycle
- Wheeled push-carts
- Wheeled stalls with display cases
- Porch-front or window display
- Fixed shed, stall, or kiosk

Employment Status: Are They Independent or Dependent?

- Independent self-employed: with and without employees
- Dependent employees: paid workers for other street vendors or for wholesale/retail traders
- Semi-dependent workers: e.g. commission agents

Source: International Labour Organisation, 2002

The ILO stipulates that the dynamic economic climate not only requires new ways of conceptualizing the informal economy but also new ways of measuring its size, contribution and classifying those who work in it.[8] Similarly, human rights activists and other concerned

[6] Ibid, p. 7.
[7] International Labour Organization (ILO), *Women and Men in the Informal Economy: a statistical picture,* 2002. http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2002/102B09_139_engl.pdf, p.13.
[8] Ibid, p.49.

parties have been on the forefront of advocacy for improved statistics on the composition and constitution of the informal economy. It is striking to note that this sector contributes *significantly* to a country's GDP, yet remains neglected and often unrecognized as such.[9]

This negligence has resulted in the lack of recognition of the important link between the formal and informal sectors. As noted by Mitullah, the lack of street trader representation in statistics in particular has resulted in the unreliable estimates on the activities and extent of street vendors.[10] All of these oversights of the informal economy have resulted in a lack of enabling policies, regulations and organisation of the sector[11]. It is therefore crucial to provide quantifiable statistics on the nature and contribution of this sector if policy making is to be influenced and made relevant to this large marginalised portion of society.

Since street vendors are a constituent of the informal economy, Charmes points out that in identifying and measuring street vendors, standard labour force surveys and population censuses are not the best instruments to use.[12] Charmes argues that establishment censuses or special enumeration present a good instrument for the identification and measurement of street vendors. Such a census not only provides enumeration but can provide insights into services that are lacking and could be availed to street vendors.[13] Mitullah highlights some of these services required for street vendors, these can include, *inter alia*: business development services, storage facilities, sanitary services, and water and electricity.[14]

Statistics of street vendors are notoriously difficult to attain due primarily to their dynamic trading behaviours. Their density in areas of trade is often marked by seasonality, with large fluctuations between high and low seasons, as well as public holidays or a variety of other characteristics that might determine trading behaviour. Furthermore, street traders are especially difficult to track as they are a particularly mobile population that often have to adapt quickly to changes. Because of these factors, little research is available world-wide that provides a quantifiable picture – including population sizes and trends – of street traders. Most importantly, only recently has street vending and the informal economy been acknowledged as an active contributor to the larger formal economy.

[9] J Charmes, *Street Vendors in Africa: Data and Methods,* Paper for, United Nations Statistics Division, the Gender and Development Programme of the United Nationa Development Programme (UNDP) and Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO), 1998.
[10] W Mitullah, *Street Vending in Africa Cities: a synthesis of empirical findings from Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa*, 2003.
[11] Ibid
[12] Charmes, 1998.
[13] W Mitullah, *Street Vending in Africa Cities: a synthesis of empirical findings from Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa*, 2003, p. 9.
[14] Ibid

i. Street Vending in Durban

In 1995 the Durban City Council[15] paved the way for the establishment of the Informal Trade Management Board (ITMB), responsible for all street traders. The board was mandated to handle street trader grievances and to communicate these to the council.[16] Negotiations between the council and other organisations resulted in the improvement of street trader working conditions with the provision of trading infrastructure in the form of shelters made by the council. The period 1995-1996 marked the birth of the Warwick Junction Urban Renewal Project. This project received widespread recognition as a good example of integrating street traders into urban plans.[17] The project involved the establishment of better working conditions for street traders through the provision of proper trading sites.

In 2000, Skinner's study of South African cities' approaches to street traders concluded that *'Durban had the best policy and practice towards street traders.'*[18] The study noted that in addition to the creation of a department dedicated to street trade management and support, more resources were availed for infrastructure development. Decisions were often reached through joint consultation with relevant stakeholders. In 1999-2000 the city embarked on an informal economy policy process in an attempt to build on good practice developed through projects like the Warwick Junction Project and to systematise their approach to the informal economy throughout the city. The policy, adopted in 2000, was acknowledged by the International Labour Organisation, among others, as a good practice. By 2005 however, it was clear that the Business Support Unit (BSU), which is the department in the Council responsible for the informal economy, had failed to implement this policy. The BSU sought to regulate street vendors by implementing a permit system that rendered a vendor legal or illegal.

Business Support Unit staff drew a *'standard constitution for street trader committees, making membership compulsory for permit holders.'*[19] Skinner argues that *'this is not only contrary to suggestions made in the Informal Economy Policy but also violates the constitutional right to freedom of association.'*[20] Eventually the BSU delegated its responsibility to the Metro Police who began to enforce and regulate street trade bylaws, cracking down against street vendors.

eThekwini Municipality authorities, who collect revenue from the informal sector, do not maintain records of the numbers, associations, nor the contribution to the formal urban economy. Without reliable information of the numbers involved and contributions made by the informal sector and street traders in particular, plans and decisions that affect this

[15] The Durban City Council was renamed eThekwini Municipality in 2001
[16] C Skinner, *Street Trade in Africa: A Review*, 2008, p. 8.
[17] Ibid, p. 8.
[18] Ibid, p. 10.
[19] Ibid, p. 8.
[20] Ibid.

population are based mostly on assumptions. There is a significant lack of knowledge by the city and by the vendors as to who has permits, when they should be renewed, and other associated issues. According to StreetNet, this has introduced new opportunities for corruption and extortion, which is further hampering regulation of informal trade.[21]

ii. Censuses in South Africa

Only two major studies have been documented that have sought to quantify the number of street traders in a South African metro. Lund's work in 1998 draws on two census studies: the first completed in the Johannesburg CBD by the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE) in 1995, and the other in the Durban Metropolitan area in 1997 (completed by Data Research Africa [DRA] for the Durban Metro). These studies attempted to enumerate the street traders as well as conduct interviews with traders.

Johannesburg Census (1995)

According to Lund's report, the Johannesburg Administration of the Transitional Metropolitan Council commissioned a study to determine the 'size, distribution and density of informal street trading' in Johannesburg Central Business District (CBD), and three non-CBD locations in the metropolitan areas, which were surveyed at the same time as controls and for comparative purposes. Each site was visited three times and there was a great variation in the numbers of stalls each time: from 3 167 to 6 893. 'CASE felt that this high fluctuation might be explained by the better trading days at the end of the week, or at the end of the month, but remained uneasy at the size of the variation.'[22]

Durban Census (1997)

In 1997, DRA undertook a census and survey of street traders in the Durban metropolitan area, including vendors in townships. Approximately 19 000 traders were identified in the DRA census: 57% were in the inner city, and 30% were in high density non-CBD areas such as Umlazi. This survey counted both street traders who sold goods (78% of the total) and traders who provided services (21% of the total).

iii. Considerations and Challenges in Methodology

Conducting a census provides a valuable way of understanding the activities and extent of street traders. However, in carrying out a census, a myriad of challenges are to be expected. It is therefore crucial to plan the census methodology bearing in mind the challenges that previous censuses have encountered.

[21] Discussion with Pat Horn, StreetNet, 2 September 2009.
[22] Lund, 1998, p. 21.

The statistical challenge to enumerating street vendors is primarily two-fold: that of demarcation and time. Street vendors are a dynamic population – the parameters of which are most often unclear if not altogether unknown. Lund points to the effect of seasonal variables and time variables compounded by the size and types of goods and services provided by informal economy participants, which makes it difficult to observe vendors.[23] The observation by CASE highlights the dynamic nature of the informal economy. Although the trading sites were visited three times, there were great variations in the numbers of stalls, which makes it difficult to decide on the best time to conduct a census.[24] This concurs with the ILO findings which point to the variance of street trader figures throughout the year.[25] Lund's research within a very small area highlights census inaccuracies where there have been 'wildly' different estimates of traders. In Warwick Triangle a report commissioned by the City Council estimated 1 500 legal and 200 illegal traders, while another senior Council employee estimated 4 000-4 500. The DRA census counted 4 010 traders in Warwick Triangle.[26]

Mobile street vendors are also a difficult group to observe because they pose both a problem of undercounting and a problem of double counting. The problem of undercounting is posed by the reality that the trader population size varies according to season, weather conditions, and various other circumstances. For example, during a holiday season – or the few days leading up to a holiday – traders might be out in full force and present a largely inflated population size, whereas on days of a religious public holiday or a school holiday, the traders population size might be considerably contracted and under-represent their total population size. Moreover, a rainy day is likely to have fewer traders out in force than on a sunny and warm day. For this reason, multiple population estimates are advised in a way that is spread over a period of time that accounts for various seasonality and potential fluctuations in population sizes.

Double-counting presents an issue especially for the mobile traders, who travel and roam through various areas. When field researchers conduct their enumeration, they risk counting these mobile vendors more than once as the mobile vendors might overlap on the research team. Therefore systematic measures and approaches to enumeration areas are required to avoid this risk.

Mobile vendors are most likely to be difficult to locate for purposes of quality control and this may affect the reliability of the census data. Lund points out that in the DRA census, when quality control was undertaken; there was a great number of missing traders.[27]

[23] Ibid
[24] Ibid
[25] ILO, 2002, p. 37.
[26] Lund, 1998, p. 21.
[27] Ibid

In the DRA census, although in a limited number of cases, some street traders felt that their organisations needed to be more involved in the whole process. Furthermore, field workers in the DRA study observed that traders were not willing to respond to questions that dealt with trader organizations and associations they belonged to.[28] Largely for this reason, the entire aspect of street trader associations was integrated into the actual design of this research study, where trader associations and traders themselves were included in a largely consultative phase (Phase II) which sought their input on some of the nuances that might underlie research amongst the vendors. Moreover, this question was further explored during the quantitative survey of Phase III.

Further important factors that have been kept in mind in the design of this study include weather and socio-political events. Phase I was potentially influenced by rain on the day before fieldwork was implemented; the current legal battles between the City and the traders over space has potentially impacted on access issues throughout the project; and the dates for the Phase III intervention were largely motivated to be as far away as possible from the 2010 FIFA World Cup to minimise influence from the event on the daily characteristics of the traders. The overall approach to the phases of this study has sought to mitigate any negative influence that these various factors may have had on the research.

Methods of conducting censuses have varied in the past from doing exact counts to sample surveys that are then extrapolated to an overall figure. The option of drawing a representative sample within a clearly defined sampling frame from which conclusions can be inferentially drawn is most often not possible. Furthermore, once a demarcated sampling frame is able to be drawn, the challenge of actually interviewing vendors is also constrained by time: vendors' time to entertain an interview, as well as taking into account the seasonal factors that have enormous bearing on the picture of traders at the particular instant that a cross-sectional snap-shot is taken. Hence the decision as to the actual timing of an intervention is crucial, as it will be affected by circumstantial vicissitudes.

The research method outlined in this project was designed to help address issues of miscalculation, especially in highly populated small areas. The StreetNet project is drawing on the component of informal economy work that is visibly on the 'streets': street vendors. As such, it has embarked on a methodology of enumeration and resultant extrapolation according to area characteristics. This allows for a more accurate estimation of the overall population, rather than falsely and unrealistically claiming an exact figure of actually counted traders. Furthermore, the total population estimate is drawn from 3 different interventions in the same areas spread over a period of 5 months, allowing for issues of seasonality and fluctuations in the population size to be accounted for. These multiple interventions also are able to help highlight the transient nature of the street trader

[28] Lund, 1998.

population, insofar as it draws on the large variance that often occurs between population estimates.

In light of these various challenges, the overall approach to the three-phased design of this study has sought to mitigate any negative influence that these various factors may have had on the research, spreading the population counts over several months and seasons, while also strengthening the methodological design through an integrated quantitative-qualitative approach.

4. CENSUS METHODOLOGY

Any census exercise is inherently constrained by a fixed budget and limited resources. In national population and housing censuses, census agencies often address these constraints by developing enumeration strategies tailor-made to the characteristics of the target population, including sampling where appropriate. Indeed, in cases where the target population is especially difficult to access, sampling can produce more accurate results than complete enumeration. We have followed this same approach. Because enumerating every member of the street trading population would require far more time and resources than those available for this project– in addition to being methodologically inaccurate – we have developed a strategy for making reasonable inferences from a well-chosen sample to the general population.[29] More details of the sampling processes of the methodology are provided within this section.

i. Demarcation

To understand the characteristics and areas of trade throughout the Municipality, we worked with a local non-governmental organisation, Asiye eTafuleni, in a field preparation exercise. The key trading areas – that is, areas identified as consistent locales for vendors, including a variety of density levels and trading goods – were initially identified by Asiya eTafuleni.[30] This step was followed by three days of field preparation exercises whereby key trading areas – that is, areas identified as consistent locales for vendors, including a variety of density levels and trading goods – were initially identified by a research team. These characteristics then served as the basis for a basic or preliminary understanding of the spread of traders across the municipality, which then aided our development of an enumeration strategy for each sub-population of street traders – mainly fixed and mobile traders. While conducting these field visits, our research team provided tentative demarcation suggestions based on the characteristics and density observations done in field.

[29] From comments made by Sally Roever, 30 October 2009.
[30] Meeting with Asiya eTafuleni, represented by Richard Dobson and Patrick Ndlovu, on 16 October 2009.

After conducting this preparatory research, we began to plan ways to demarcate enumeration areas for the purpose of sampling street vendors. Several options included the use of StatsSA's enumeration areas as well as the Municipality's Planning Units (PU's). In considering these options, we chose to format our primary sampling units according to the municipal PUs rather than the StatsSA EAs. The reasons for this include:

- Firstly, the StatsSA EAs have been drawn for the purpose of its national general population census administered every decade[31]. The EAs are thus drawn with households as the basis for the selection criteria, as the general population census is household-based. This particular approach is substantively different to the needs of this project, where we are conducting a census of a sub-population group – that of street vendors. As such, these vendors – by their very nature and characteristics – are not quantifiable through households, and thus require a different demarcation methodology.
- A second reason for our decision not to use the StatsSA EAs is that the sample is rather old (dating from well before 2000 and the previous census). When this outdated data is used in very concentrated areas such as will be explored during the census, the accuracy of the enumeration areas will impact negatively on our ability to effectively and accurately implement the census.
- The Planning Units (PUs) formed by the eThekwini Municipality are demarcated based more on geographical and area characteristics – aspects that provide a more relevant framework from which we could develop our own enumeration areas for the street trader project.
- From this basis, together with our own demarcation exercise and sampling requirements, we were able to adapt the municipality's 416 PUs into an Enumeration Area (EA) framework (refer to Appendix 0 for Enumeration Area Map) from which we could draw our sample. We carefully assessed each PU and ensured it was not too large in geographical size and density to be reasonably surveyed as a sampling unit (refer to Appendix v for Enumeration Areas- Complete List).

ii. Stratification

Once the sample framework was established through the use of the municipality's planning units, we then sought to stratify our framework. The procedures outlined below are designed to produce a probability sample[32] for the purpose of using inferential statistics to

[31] Statistics South Africa, *Census 2001-Census in Brief*, StatsSA, 2003.
*The StatsSA national census is a household-based census, and in this way would not entirely represent the street vendors in an accurate manner.

[32] The key idea behind probability sampling is that each element in a sample frame – in this case, the sample frame is the entire eThekwini Municipality that has been demarcated into many enumeration areas, thus representing all street vendors in the municipality – has a known and calculable chance of being included in the sample.

generalise from the sample of enumeration areas to the overall population of enumeration areas.

In particular, the sampling plan chosen for this project relies on *stratified random sampling* procedures for the enumeration areas.[33] The advantage of stratified random sampling is that it helps ensure the proper representation of stratification variables, which in turn makes the sample likely to be more representative on a number of other relevant variables than would be the case for a simple random sample.

In total, we chose to use three levels of stratification in our sample in order to draw as accurate and representative sample – given our unique population group of street vendors – as possible. The following three levels and their relevant procedures for demarcating and sampling are provided below.

Level 1 – Household Income

- Drawing from data provided by the eThekwini Municipality, we made use of information on Planning Units (PU)[34] throughout the municipality that shows the number of households and their income ranges within each of these PU's.
- From the total 12 income brackets provided for by the municipality, we have clustered these into three categories:
    - Level 1: 4 income brackets (R0-R19 200 per annum)
    - Level 2: 3 income brackets (R19 201-R153 600 per annum)
    - Level 3: 5 income brackets (R153 601-and more per annum)

Level 2 – Area Type

- An overlay of the PU information available to us – and a viable and common stratification category – is that of area type. This consists of the following three categories:
    - Urban
    - Peri-urban
    - Rural

Level 3 – Density

- The third level of stratification is that of density. However, this is not the density of the general population, but that of street vendors in a given area. It was calculated through a points system based around key public services and transportation hubs.

[33] Stratification is used in drawing a sample in order to ensure a greater degree of representivitiy than simple random sampling from the total population group (the municipality EAs). In this case, we have stratified according to various categories that are explained later in this document.

[34] The PU's used for our enumeration overlap similarly with the StatsSA EA's, but consist of a larger area and are constituted by characteristics rather than households, making them more relevant forms of demarcation for the purposes of this study. For the purposes of spatial analysis and consistency with StatsSA EA's, their exact relation to the StatsSA EA's will be more explicitly laid out later on in the study.

> The rationale behind this is that these service points and transport hubs are areas that attract people that are often waiting to receive the relevant services. In our own observations and research, a key characteristic that was true of all street vendors was that wherever there are people waiting for something (such as public services, taxis, etc), vendors will be marketing their goods and services. This phenomenon is often referred to as a 'natural market' in much of the informal economy discourse.[35]

A list of public services was drawn (schools, police stations, hospitals, clinics, licensing departments, etc.). Additionally, transportation hubs, such as taxi ranks, long and short haul bus stations, and rail stations were also identified. All of these public service points and transport hubs were given different points according to an interval measurement system, based on their likely concentration of street vendors.[36] For example, a school was given 1 point, a taxi rank 5, and a long-haul bus rank 10 points. Then, based on the collective points in each of the PU's, they were classified as the following:

- Low (0-9 traders per PU)
- Medium (10-39 traders per PU)
- High (40-49 traders per PU)
- Very high (>50 traders per PU)

[35] Refer to WEIGO website for more information on natural markets (http://www.wiego.org/program_areas/urban_policies/Bhowmik%20HAWKERS%20AND%20THE%20URBAN%20INFORMAL%20SECTOR.pdf).

[36] We have made use of an interval measure in assigning points to the various locations due to their perceived and calculated concentration of street vendors. The interval measure has been used because of the significance of the points ascribed, indicating true relations of density, rather than simply ordinal measures for the various service points.

Table 1: Density Strata Point Allocation

Service/Community Point	Sampling points allocated
South African Police Service (SAPS) station	1
Health facilities	1
Community hall	1
Schools	1
Transportation Points	
Taxi stop	2
Busy intersection	4
Commuter train station	6
Train station	6
Long haul bus/taxi rank	10
Other	
Municipal markets	20

We then cross-checked the results of the point system with the data we gathered from our observations of density and vendor clustering during our field preparation to verify our procedure and identify any anomalies. This was also checked against the results of the first phase of field work in order to inform any slight adjustments that were needed for the samples used in the third phase intervention. From these three stratification levels a total of 27 possible stratification categories (Income x Area x Density) were possible.

iii. Sampling

Once the sample frame was stratified, the EAs were relabelled with a unique enumeration area (EA) number ID to enhance our sampling process[37]. EAs were categorized and numbered; we then randomly sampled EAs from each category. The random selection process ensured that the sample of EAs were representative (weighted) of the overall proportion of EAs.[38] The same logic was applied to all stratification categories.

The EA sample from each category (strata) was drawn using a random number generator in Microsoft Excel.[39] For example, as the category P1L includes a total of 36 EAs and is weighted as 8.65% of the total EAs, the same weighting – when applied to the total 36 EAs –

[37] This numbering was different than their original municipal PU number, but can be easily referred back to the PU number for purposes of cross-referencing in further research.

[38] For example, if there were 500 EAs in the overall population, and Stratification Category 1 (low income, urban, low density) contains 50 (10%) of the 500 EAs and Stratification Category 2 (low income, urban, medium density) contains 5 (1%) of the 500 EAs, then we would select 10% of the Sample EAs from Category 1 and 1% of the Sample EAs from Category 2.

[39] This program allows the researcher to define multiple ranges of values and then the number of values to be selected from each range.

amounted to 4 EAs needing to be sampled from the P1L category. The specific EA representation and sample selection is given in greater detail in the table below:

Table 2: EA Stratified Sample

Categories	Total EA's	% OF EAs	Sample in EA category (Rounded)
P1H	2	0.48%	1
P1L	36	8.65%	4
P1M	9	2.16%	1
P2H	2	0.48%	1
P2L	13	3.13%	1
P2M	8	1.92%	1
P3H	0	0.00%	0
P3L	3	0.72%	1
P3M	3	0.72%	1
R1H	0	0.00%	0
R1L	16	3.85%	1
R1M	3	0.72%	1
R2H	0	0.00%	0
R2L	23	5.53%	2
R2M	0	0.00%	0
R3H	0	0.00%	0
R3L	0	0.00%	0
R3M	0	0.00%	0
U1H	12	2.88%	1
U1L	70	16.83%	12
U1M	69	16.59%	12
U2H	3	0.72%	1
U2L	65	15.63%	11
U2M	51	12.26%	7
U3H	0	0.00%	0
U3L	15	3.61%	3
U3M	13	3.13%	1
Totals:	**416**	**100.00%**	**63**

P = peri-urban	**1 = low density**	**L = low income area (R0-R19 200 pa)**
R = rural	**2 = medium density**	**M = medium income area (R19 201-R153 600 pa)**
U = urban	**3 = high density**	**H = high income area (R153 601-and more pa)**

As stated previously, the overall population of street vendors in eThekwini Municipality is too large to allow for data collection on every individual. This project therefore relies on a two-staged process of enumerating vendors:

- First, the research team sampled enumeration areas according to the procedures described above;

- Secondly, the fieldworkers sought to enumerate *every* street vendor in the sampled EAs;
    - During the Phase I intervention, field workers collected visual data on *every* street vendor inside of each enumeration area selected for the Phase I sample;
    - During the Phase III intervention, fieldworkers administered a short-form questionnaire to *all* vendors in the selected enumeration areas; an interval approach was used to administer a long-form questionnaire whereby every 10th trader was interviewed, beginning with a randomly selected starting point in each enumeration area.

iv. Timing of the Census

It was decided upon by the Advisory Committee in the inception meeting that the census would be conducted during times that would reveal a peak and an average or lower count of the street vendors. It was agreed that the first census be conducted before the second week of December and not after so that it does not misrepresent the amount of disproportionally high number of street vendors during the second half of December. It was however thought that this time would be a more "average" time for the count.

The second phase of the census was decided to be conducted over the Easter Weekend, with the view that it would provide a high-season count, during a presumably very busy weekend. Furthermore, during the planning phases, it was noted that the further away from the FIFA World Cup – held during June 2010 – the better the results would be. The primary reason for this was that, according to StreetNet, the Municipality was increasingly cracking down on street vendors, in efforts to 'clean up the city', done in preparation for the games.

5. FIELDWORK APPROACH

The overall approach to the census consisted of three phases: the first census intervention consisted of a population estimate; this was followed by a qualitative phase of stakeholder consultations and focus group sessions. These two phases were followed by a second population estimation intervention, which included a census survey that sought to interview all census members.

i. Definitions

In addition to the identified phases of implementation for the census, a substantive component of the study was the definition of 'street traders', and their disaggregation into two primary categories: stationary (also referred to as fixed) and mobile. The types of vendors we identified were as follows:

Stationary Vendors

These vendors have fixed posts and work every day in the same location. These are the individual vendors one would expect to see throughout the duration of a project such as this (i.e. across several months of intervention phases). Achieving a probability sample of these vendors enables us to estimate the overall contributions of stationary, everyday street traders to the urban economy.

Mobile Vendors

These vendors work every day, but they do not have fixed posts. Instead, they may have mobile posts (such as push-carts) that they move from one location to another during the course of the day, or they may be ambulatory vendors who continuously walk through public spaces, such as streets, sidewalks, transportation terminals and public vehicles such as buses and trains. We did not expect to see the exact same individual vendors in the same place during the various phases of the project, but we did expect to see a roughly similar population of vendors (in terms of numbers and basic characteristics) in the same place during the different phases.

ii. Phase I: Population Estimate

This first phase of the census made use of a **Population Observation Sheet**, used by the field managers to 'count' traders in an EA, taking note of general observations and characteristics for both fixed and mobile street vendors (see Appendix ix for these tools). Additionally, field teams were given a **Characteristics Key** for referencing in identifying the key products or services within each category (see Appendix xi). This phase of the study aimed at assessing – through quantified processes – basic characteristics together with the total number of traders in the sampled EAs.

Each field team entered an EA with a map that specified the precise boundaries of the EA and all public spaces within it. In addition to the map outlining EA boundaries, further boundaries were demarcated for EA's that fall in the very dense category, (particularly the U3L category of our sample strata) such as municipal markets. In these areas, the EA's were further demarcated into 'Sections', allowing for a breakdown in the approach to the area, making it more manageable for the field teams. These section breakdowns were according to streets and blocks or further relevant spatial demarcation boundaries.

During this first phase, our field teams did *not* conduct specific face-to-face interviews with any of the traders; rather, it was an observation-based intervention. The details of the observation sheets completed by the teams were then captured and analysed, and population estimates inferred from the data.

iii. Phase II: Qualitative Research

The planning of the quantitative phase was bolstered through a qualitative process with leaders and members of street vending associations and committees. The qualitative data provided informed decisions about the timing of the Phase III intervention, specific aspects of the research tools, and nuanced information around the complexities of the traders and their current situations.

The consultation process and focus group sessions were primarily aimed at receiving feedback on the questionnaire tools used in the Phase III intervention. In the focus groups, participants were asked to comment on the way in which the questions were phrased, the content of the questions, and how street vendors would respond to the questions. The focus group sessions were transcribed and analysed. From this analysis, we incorporated suggestions and comments from the focus group participants into the development of the questionnaires. Furthermore, content from the focus groups was also integrated into the findings of the quantitative research, providing substance and texture to the statistical analysis.

The decision to engage with the street vendor association leaders for the qualitative component of this project was based upon the idea that these leaders are effectively gatekeepers to the larger community that this project aims to study – the street vendor population. Also the expectation of developing contacts and participants for the focus groups amongst the leaders was that these leaders have a greater and broader understanding of the street vendor population, and could provide in-depth feedback on the research design, project, and questions that the research aims to answer. More specifically, several themes became evident throughout the analysis of the focus groups sessions, such as issues of privacy, trust, and fear amongst the street vendors.

Overall, the information and discussions obtained during the qualitative Phase II allowed for a more nuanced insight into the topics addressed on the questionnaire used in Phase III, while providing greater depth to the overall research findings.

iv. Phase III: Second Population Estimate & Sample Survey

The Phase III implementation of the project consisted of a second census count, accompanied by the use of **short questionnaires** administered to the majority of street vendors and **long questionnaires** administered to every 10th street vendor interviewed.

Firstly, the population estimate component of Phase III was intended – as was Phase I – to count, or enumerate, every single trader in the EA. During Phase I this was conducted through a visual count of all the traders in the area; during Phase III this was conducted by

field teams enumerating every vendor in an EA. This was done in one of two ways: firstly, every trader was approached and asked to participate in the study by agreeing to an interview; secondly, for those who refused to participate in the interview, a short section of observable information was recorded by the fieldworker, ensuring that even non-participating vendors were accounted for and preliminary information about their situation gathered. In this way the population estimate was still able to be conducted even without a 100% response rate to the interviews.

The short questionnaire (see Appendix xii) asked for basic information on the street vendors' demographics, trading characteristics, employment, business costs, profit, income and organizational affiliation. The long questionnaire (see Appendix xiii) asked street vendors similar but more detailed questions on demographics, trading information, employment dynamics, business costs, profit/income, training and support, and organizational affiliation. As both first and third phases of the census were implemented across the same sample frame, we were able to gather data on any fluctuations in the number of the traders between the two interventions. The questionnaires were administered according to the same sampling process within each EA as used during Phase I implementation.

v. Database

An objective of the census project was to establish a database that could be used as an administrative tool for StreetNet. Through the evolution of the project it became evident that two datasets would emerge: that of an administrative tool, as well as the research findings from the intervention.

The administrative dataset has been created by a specific question in both the Short and Long Questionnaire that asked respondents if they would be interested in registering for a database that would be administered by StreetNet and serve them by providing information updates on advocacy matters around the informal traders. This question was asked respondents at the end of the interview. Almost three quarters (70.5%) of the respondents said 'Yes' they would like to be on the data set (a total of 4 034 traders). For this purpose, this contact information has been disaggregated from the overall dataset (for anonymity purposes *vis-à-vis* the general responses in the questionnaire) and handed to StreetNet for follow-up. This will be a substantial baseline dataset in establishing a representative sample of respondents, as well as serving as an indication of the proportion of traders vis-à-vis the total population who are in favour of being recognised through some formalised mechanism – in this case the database – which could serve as a formidable advocacy tool in broadening the City's legal framework for the informal traders.

In addition to this administrative tool, which will rest in the hands of StreetNet to liaise directly with vendors, RDC will provide a dataset of the findings of the research, derived from the Long and Short Questionnaires administered during Phase III. This data will be shorn of the names of the respondents (ensuring retained anonymity) but will contain the

findings which can then serve further investigation into spatial mapping (the data can be analysed at an enumeration area (EA) or municipal planning unit (PU) level), area distribution, trading characteristics, turnover and economic figures.

6. CENSUS FINDINGS

The primary objective of this research study has been to conduct a census of street traders in the eThekwini Municipality. As such, the study has aimed to quantify an accurate and defensible estimate of the overall population size of the traders. As the various sections above have already stated, the counting component of the census was conducted on a number of different occasions in order to ensure that the various seasonal influences on the traders are sufficiently accounted for, and that the full range of variance within the population is considered.

A total of three counts were conducted, which included the field intervention of Phase I, the survey of Phase III, and a re-count of the third phase in high variance areas. The three counts are described below, followed by an averaging of the counts in the Outcome section.

i. 1st Count – Phase I Population Estimate

The first field intervention consisted of a population estimate of 63 EAs based on a Population Observation Sheet completed by 30 field managers over the course of three days (refer to Appendix vi for Phase I EA List). On this sheet, all the data required by the teams to observe was grid-marked for easy enumeration, which take into account the EA number and section number (where relevant) and a few basic characteristics of the traders in the given area, including gender, type of vendor, and type of products or services sold.

Once quality control was completed on observation sheets and errors were corrected, all the data was captured into an Excel database for further analysis. Based on this captured data, we were able to extrapolate our findings into street vendor population estimates for the whole municipality, as well as the various area and density categories that constitute our sample strata.

As discussed earlier, we randomly selected the appropriate number of EAs from each stratification category (income x area x density) to ensure that the sample of EAs were weighted according to their representation in the overall population of EAs. We analysed the stratified samples by calculating the vendor density at each level of the stratum through totalling the field observation count for each stratum and then weighting the total according to its relevant strata weighting. The weighted sum per strata was totalled to provide an overall population estimate for Phase I.

The result of our extrapolation of the data from Phase I, and our first estimate of the total population size of street traders in eThekwini at the time of our Phase I intervention, is **35 385** (refer to Appendix iii for Phase I Trader Density Map). The full results and calculation of this extrapolation exercise are given in Appendix xiv. The figures for each of the various categories of strata are also provided.

ii. 2nd Count – Phase III Population Estimate

The fieldwork for the Phase III census count was completed by 18 teams and a total of 95 fieldworkers, who went throughout the 60 enumeration areas (EAs) within the eThekwini Municipality over the Easter weekend (see Appendix ii for Enumeration map and Appendix vii for Phase III EA list).

In Phase I – the first census count – the team discovered that some of the enumeration areas sampled were farmland or industrial areas. Upon completion of Phase I, in which 63 EA's were sampled, 4 EAs had no chance of traders operating in the area, thus these areas were denoted as Zero Categories. In planning for the Phase III intervention, we visually scanned the GIS data maps to designate farmland or areas without roads as Zero Categories. Twenty five EAs were designated as Zero Categories (6.01% of total EAs), and according to the sampling procedures, 2 Zero Category EAs were sampled in Phase III.

During the three-day Phase III intervention, a total of 4 975 traders were enumerated through participation in a long (n= 634) or short (n= 3 400) questionnaire, or through observables (n= 941) on the part of the fieldworker.

At the completion of fieldwork, the questionnaires – both Long and Short – were sent to our capturing department for data capture. The questionnaires were numbered and then double-captured for 100% accuracy in the capturing. This data was then transferred into SPSS, where we conducted further analysis of the findings.

Based on this captured data, we were able to extrapolate our findings from the various area and density categories that constitute our sample strata into a street vendor population estimate for the whole municipality following the same method outlined for Phase I. From the total 4 975 street traders enumerated, and after our extrapolation of the data, we are able to estimate a total of **26 292** street traders in the eThekwini Municipality from Phase III. The full calculations for this extrapolation are shown in Appendix xv. (Also refer to Appendix iv for Phase III Trader Density Map).

iii. 3rd Count – Phase III Re-Count

As a result of the large discrepancy between the first two counts, it was decided –through consultation with the Advisory Committee – that a re-count of certain EAs which produced the greatest variance should be conducted.

The Phase III interview count was lower than the initial Phase I visual count. We can potentially attribute this to a number of key factors. In Phase III, the methodology to follow a sampling procedure at the EA level, followed by a comprehensive enumeration approach of all traders within sampled EAs. In this regard, it is possible that certain traders were not enumerated (bearing in mind the risk of under-counting discussed in Background Section: *Considerations & Challenges in Methodology*, albeit mitigated as much as possible during the project design), though the teams attempted by every means to account for all traders within the area.

A further challenge to the fieldwork's ability to capture all street traders was that many encountered access difficulties while in field. This meant that often there were occasions in which portions of the population group were deemed as being 'closed' to our interviews, whereas due to the observable nature of our Phase 1 intervention, access posed little challenge.

A final challenge that was encountered was the time that was selected to go into field. It was decided by the Advisory Committee that we would implement Phase III over the Easter Weekend, as this was considered to be a very busy time. This would thus serve as a 'high' count to juxtapose to that of Phase I. However, as the teams were in field, it became apparent that this was not entirely the experience of the traders. For instance, fieldworkers were told by vendors that many traders had left for the holiday weekend; the field teams also encountered fluctuations of traders during the weekend of the intervention, as the day leading up to the holiday was indeed very busy, followed by a very quiet trading day.

For the Phase III recount, a total of 7 EAs were selected, which displayed the greatest variance between the two counts, 3 of which were part of the U3L category – the most dense areas in the sample strata. These areas included Warwick, the Central Business District, and Umlazi. In order to select these replacement EAs, we compared Phase I and Phase III category totals. We found 4 categories with significant variations. The validity of this test was confirmed in that the extrapolated figures demonstrated significant variance. Then, based on this, we sought to ensure that the number of EAs in each category had not significantly changed from Phase I to Phase III due to the reclassification of EAs and the added Zero category. There were a total of 7 EAs within these 4 categories. After we compared the counts within the EAs from Phase I and Phase III, it was decided to recount all 7 of these EAs (refer to Appendix viii for list of Phase IIIb EAs).

This re-count was conducted over two days, in which 3 field teams deployed into the 7 selected EAs. These **Phase IIIb Observations Sheets** – similar to those used in Phase I though adapted to match the selling categories of Phase III (see Appendix x) – were used for the re-count.

During this re-count, the total number of traders that were visually observed and counted was 16,988. When taking these figures through our extrapolation calculations – the same processes as the previous two counts – the total population estimate is **87,541** street traders. These calculations are shown in full in Appendix xvi.

iv. Variance

In light of the above discussion which mentions the re-counted EAs and the rationale behind it, this section seeks to explore some of the variation between the EA population counts. The following table outlines the total counts of vendors per category during the 3 counts: the left column under each count presents the total number of actual traders that were counted in each EA category; the left column under each count represents the extrapolated number of traders estimated for each EA category. The bold figure to the left of the third count column indicate categories in which certain EAs were re-counted, thus one will notice considerable differences in the categories P1M and P2L for the three counts, as well as R2L.

Table 3: Comparative Population Counts

Categories	1st Count		2nd Count		3rd Count	
	Total Counted	Total Vendors	Total Counted	Total Vendors	Total Counted	Total Vendors
P1H	2	4	0	0	0	0
P1L	5	45	4	54	4	54
P1M	11	99	4	28	**101**	707
P2L	141	1 833	0	0	**127**	1651
P2M	12	96	20	160	20	160
P3L	181	543	135	405	135	405
P3M	15	45	6	18	6	18
R1L	10	160	0	0	0	0
R1M	7	21	13	26	13	26
R2L	30	345	4	46	**0**	0
U1H	2	24	0	0	0	0
U1L	398	2 321	373	2 238	373	2238
U1M	208	1 196	157	989	157	989
U2H	15	45	0	0	0	0
U2L	458	2 706	428	2 529	428	2529
U2M	156	1 136	187	1 362	187	1362
U3L	4 932	24 660	3 617	18 085	**15 410**	77 050
U3M	8	104	27	351	27	351
Totals:	**6 591**	**35 385**	**4 975**	**26 292**	**16 988**	**87 541**

What was very interesting to note is the greatest discrepancy in the U3L category between the second and third count, demonstrating the capacity for variation that the street vendor population has in eThekwini. Moreover, it is of further interest to note that this category represents the most densely populated areas of traders in the municipality, and include Warwick Junction, the central business district (CBD), and Umlazi township. Explanations for this fluctuation in the U3L is likely that it is a very busy area generally, but the first two counts were conducted on fairly 'quiet days' (the beginning of December holidays and Easter), while the third count was a fairly 'average' time (during an average week not marked by holidays or any major events). This is likely to indicate that the areas that boast the greatest amount of density of traders during average trading periods would also demonstrate the highest levels of variance in population estimates, as the traders would vacate areas during off-peak periods.

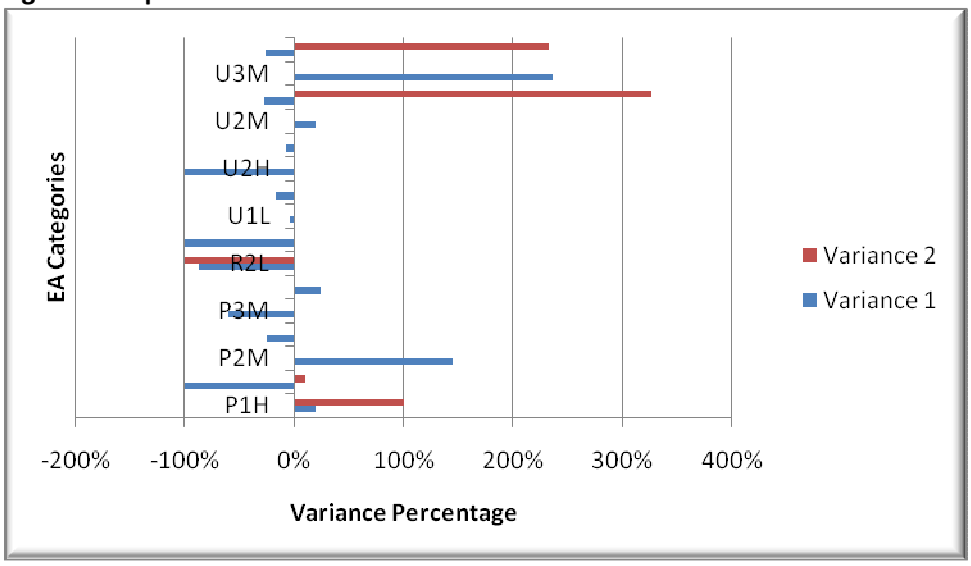
Furthermore, the following table outlines the percentage calculation of the variance between the three counts. The two columns titled 'Variance' indicate the percentage variation between the counts. The highest percentage is 2 525% showing in the P1M category.

Table 4: Population Count Variance

Categories	Vendor Count – 1	*Variance*	Vendor Count – 2	*Variance*	Vendor Count – 3
P1H	4	*-100%*	0	*0%*	0
P1L	45	*20%*	54	*0%*	54
P1M	99	*-72%*	28	*2425%*	707
P2L	1 833	*-100%*	0	*100%*	1 651
P2M	96	*145%*	160	*0%*	160
P3L	543	*-25%*	405	*0%*	405
P3M	45	*-60%*	18	*0%*	18
R1M	21	*24%*	26	*0%*	26
R2L	345	*-87%*	46	*-100%*	0
U1H	24	*-100%*	0	*0%*	0
U1L	2 321	*-4%*	2 238	*0%*	2 238
U1M	1 196	*-17%*	989	*0%*	989
U2H	45	*-100%*	0	*0%*	0
U2L	2 706	*-7%*	2 529	*0%*	2 529
U2M	1 136	*20%*	1 362	*0%*	1 362
U3L	24 660	*-27%*	18 085	*326%*	77 050
U3M	104	*236%*	351	*0%*	351
Totals:	**35 385**	***-26%***	**26 292**	***233%***	**87 541**

Similarly, the figure below visualises this variance. For the purposes of the figure, the greatest variance – that of the P1M category, which saw a variance between -72% and 2 425% – has been omitted as an outlier. In general, one can see fairly little variance between the three counts. The greatest variance, however, does occur for EA 11 (U3L) in the figure, ranging from -27% to 326%, as was discussed above.

Figure 2: Population Count Variance



v. Outcome

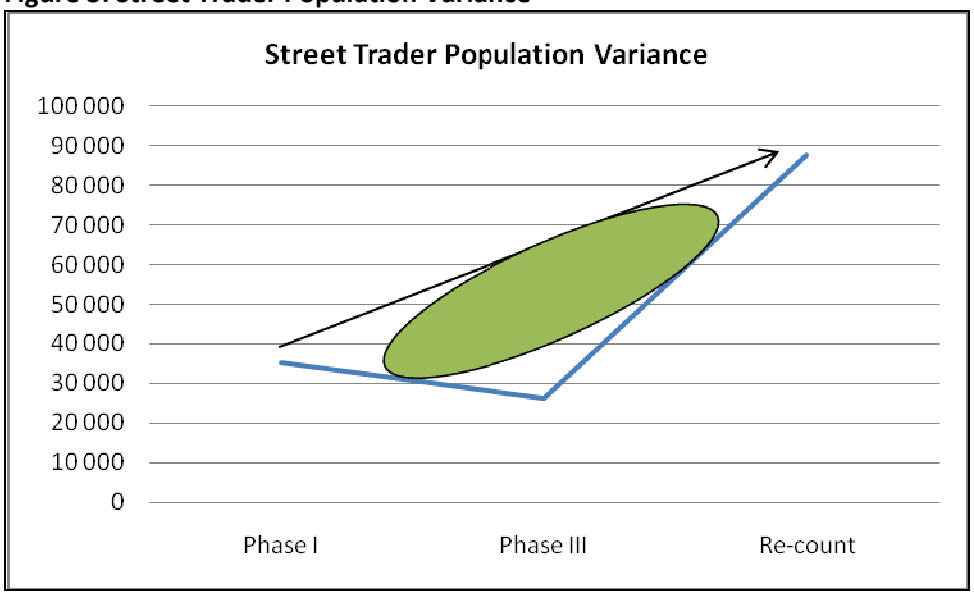
A number of outcomes can be considered at the conclusion of this census, the first of which is the quantifiable variance of the trader population, demonstrated through the broad range of population estimates across the three counts. Moreover, when considering the trader population, one can infer an **average count of 49 739 traders** in the municipality. This average exists over **a range of 61 249 traders** between high and low trading seasons.

Table 5: Census Outcomes

Census Intervention	Phase I	Phase III	Phase IIIb-Recount
Population Estimate	35 385	26 292	87 541
Mean	**49 739**		
Range	**61 249**		

These findings might also be displayed as in the figure below. The blue line indicates the extent of the three counts, while the grey arrow indicates *the range of 61 249 traders*. The shaded area demonstrates the large population area where *an average number of 49 739 traders* may be considered on an average day of trading in the municipality.

Figure 3: Street Trader Population Variance



vi. Conclusions

The conclusions of the census population estimates are firstly that there is a significant level of variance amongst the street vending population in the municipality – a range of some 61 249 traders. This was expected, and has been methodologically and inferentially verified by the findings of our field interventions. Moreover, this range occurs across populations estimates from as low as 26 292 to as high as 87 541. Having considered this, it is reasonable to assume that on an average day of trading in eThekwini Municipality, one might find a total of 49 739 street vendors throughout the municipality.

7. RESEARCH FINDINGS

The following section documents the findings from the Long and Short Questionnaires that were administered to trader respondents during the course of the Phase III fieldwork. In the sampled EAs, fieldworkers sought to enumerate *every* single trader, either through the administration of a questionnaire or the completion of certain observable information. The combination of the Long and Short questionnaires were divided into an interval approach of every ten traders: the first trader was interviewed with a Long Questionnaire, and the ensuing 9 traders with the Short Questionnaire; then the eleventh trader with the Long, and so on.

The research findings below were analysed through the use of three datasets.

- The first dataset is the findings from **all** traders in the study, including participants and non-participants. In particular, this data only includes the observable information on both the Long and Short Questionnaires that was recorded by fieldworkers (refer to Appendix xii and xiii).
    - In the ensuing sections, when analysis is taken from this particular dataset, it is denoted by the abbreviation ***TP***—Total Participants. The total number of respondents observed for the **TP** dataset was **4 975**.
- The second dataset includes **pooled** information from both the Long and Short Questionnaires; these are questions that were asked on both questionnaires.
    - Throughout the Research Findings analysis this dataset is indicated by the abbreviation ***PD***—*Pooled Dataset.* Within the **PD** dataset, there was a total of **4 034** respondents.
- The third dataset includes data specific to the **Long Questionnaire**; as described previously the Long questionnaire provided more in-depth questions into the topics addressed on both questionnaires.
    - In the Findings analysis, this dataset is identified by the abbreviation **LQ**—Long Questionnaire. There were a total of **634** respondents in the **LQ** dataset.

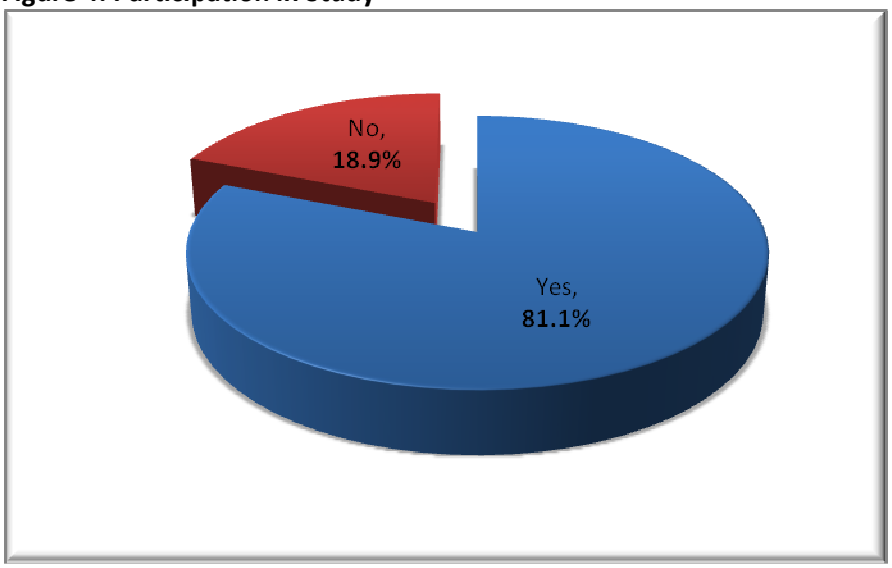
These datasets and number of cases are referenced within the text and below graphs or tables throughout the Findings section.

i. Response Rate

Of the 4 975 street vendors approached by our field teams, 81.1% agreed to participate in the study, and 18.9% did not wish to participate. Those who did not participate cited various reasons, which parallel the themes of apprehension expressed during the Phase II consultation with street vending committees within the eThekwini Municipality. Within

these consultations and focus groups, the street vendors expressed dissatisfaction with the research, in the sense that they could not see how the associations or street vendors would directly benefit from the research. Additionally, several themes resonate amongst the street vending population in the Municipality, including issues of trust, privacy and fear.

Figure 4: Participation in Study



TP, n= 4 975

Similarly, several reasons stated by street vendors who did not wish to participate included that they were not interested in the study, they were worried that the interviewer may work with the police or municipality, they had a lack of time to participate in the questionnaire, they did not receive permission from owners and/or street vendor committees to participate, and that the research did not benefit them [street vendors].

i. Demographics

Gender

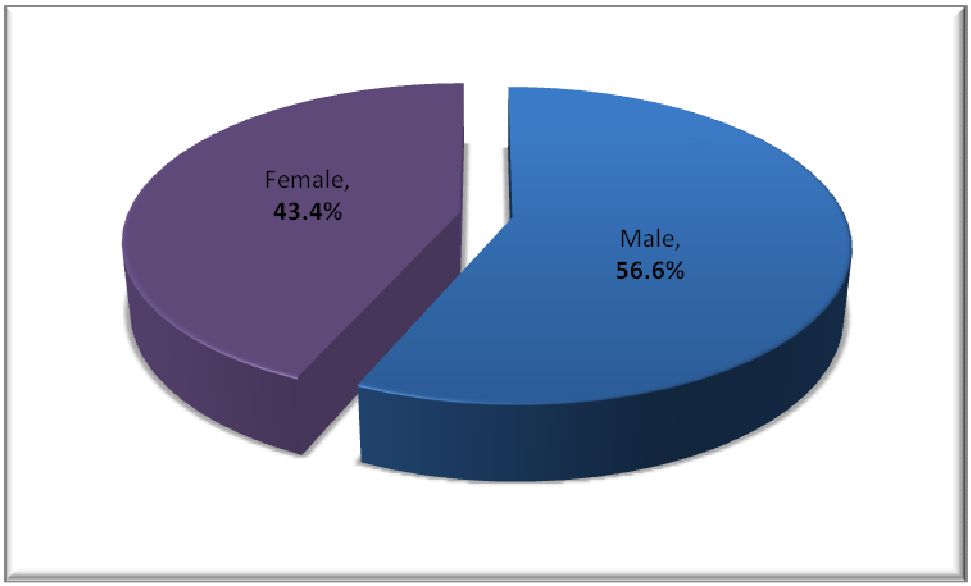
Within the Total Participants Dataset, the gender ratio of street vendors in the sampled enumeration areas was 56.6% male and 43.4% females (TP, n= 4 958). Previous research on the street vending population suggests that females dominate the street vending population[40]. For instance, the DRA study in Durban revealed there were 61% females and

[40] W Mitullah, *A Review of Street Trade in Africa,* Working Draft Review, Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO), 2004.; W Mitullah, *Street Vending in African Cities: a synthesis of empirical findings from Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa,* 2003.; F Lund, C Skinner, *Promoting the Interests of Women in the Informal Economy: An Analysis of Street Trader Organizations in South Africa,* Research Report, No. 19, 1999.

39% male vendors operating within the Durban Metropolitan Area[41]. The difference in gender ratios in this study may intimate a need for further research into the reasons for this variation. However, possible further explanation of this finding may also be found in the subsequent analysis of the prevalence of foreign traders in the municipality (below). The gender ratio for street vendors within the Pooled Dataset was similar, with 55.7% male and 44.3% females (PD, n= 4 023).

The gender ratio between participants from the Long Questionnaire Dataset (LQ), though different and more closely reflecting of the gender ratio within KwaZulu-Natal; the mid-2009 population estimate had more females, 52.4%, than males, 47.6%.[42] Within the LQ dataset, there was a slight majority of male traders (50.8%) than female traders (49.2%), but not as great of difference as seen in the preceding datasets.

Figure 5: Gender Ratio



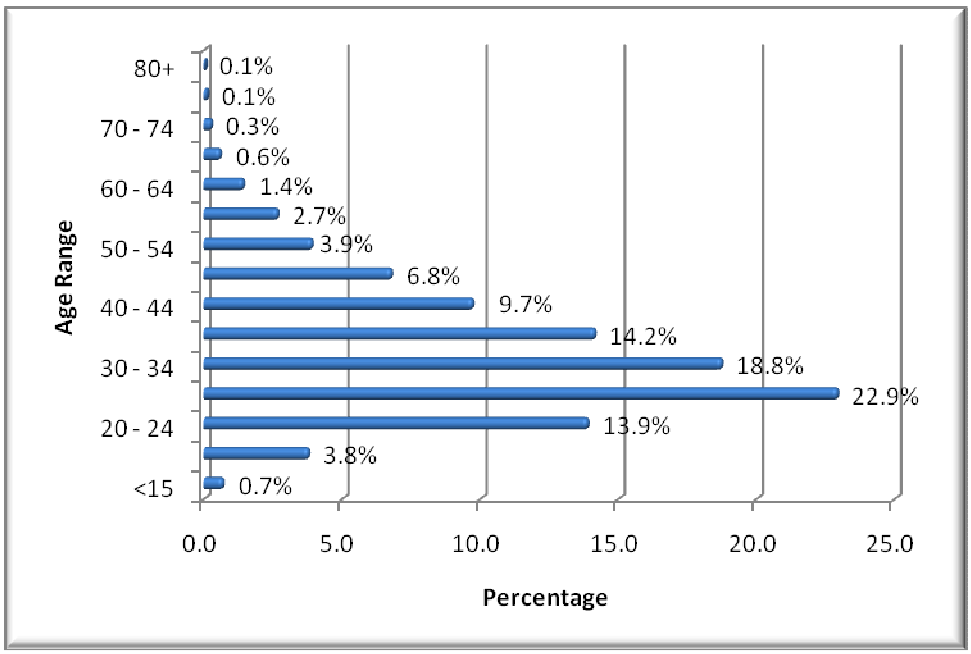
TP, n= 4 958

Age

Ages of street vendors ranged from 11 to 83 years old as shown in the figure below. The average age of traders is 35 years old. Traders are predominantly under the age of 50 (90.9%). The remaining 9.1% of the trading population are over the age of 50. Interestingly, a considerable 70% of the traders are within a 19 year range between the ages of 20 to 39, with the highest percentage between the ages of 25-29 years (22.9%).

Figure 6: Age Range of Traders

[41] Data Research Africa, *Census and Survey Report,* Report, South Africa: Data Research Africa, 1998.
[42] Statistics South Africa, *Mid-year Population Estimates 2009,* 2009.

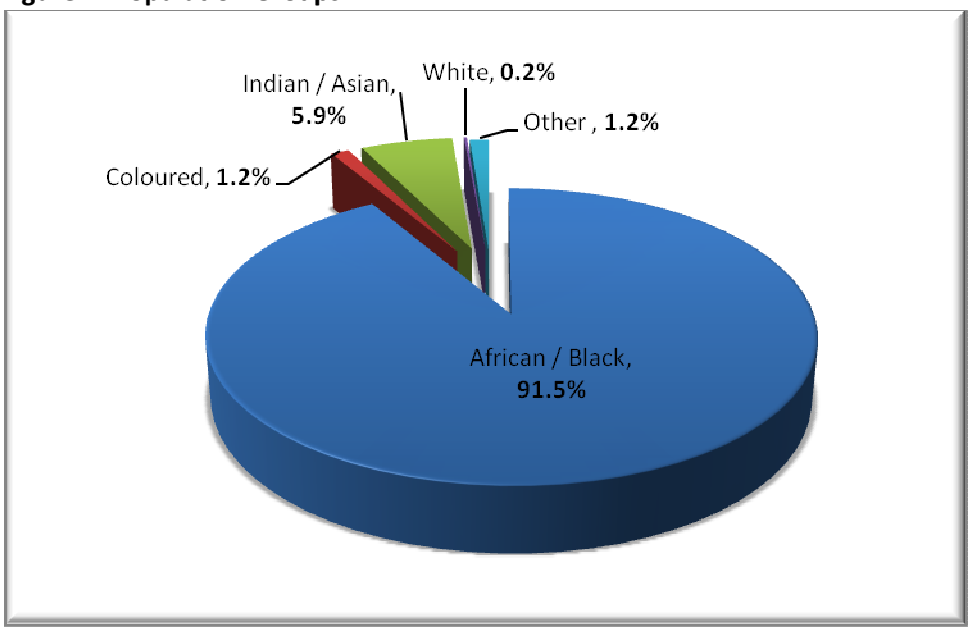


PD, n= 3 939

Race

Within the Total Participant dataset, the population breakdown for the street vendor participants was predominantly African (91.5%), followed by 5.9% Indian/Asian, and Coloured (1.2%).

Figure 7: Population Groups



TP, n= 4 948

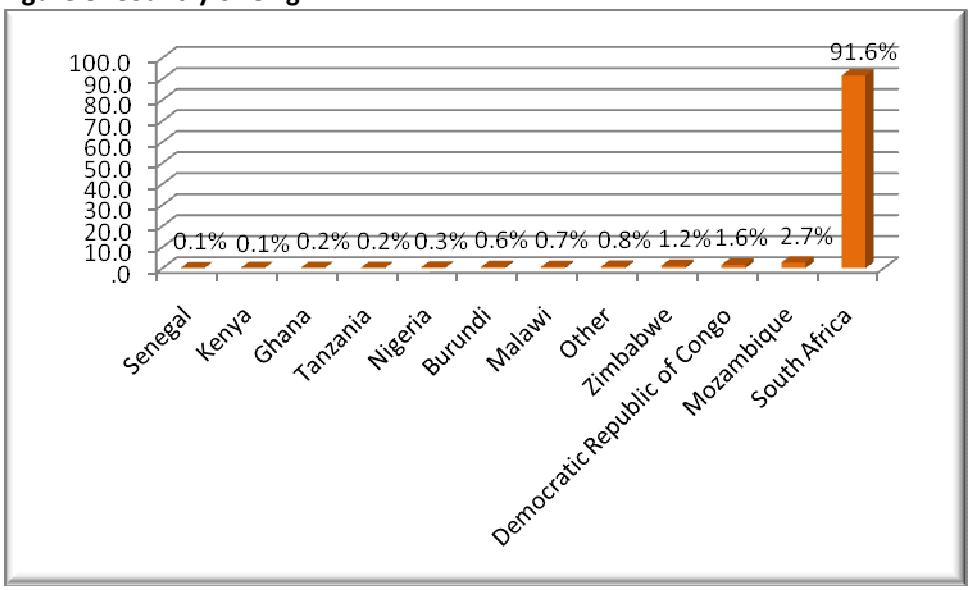
Within the Pooled Dataset, the population breakdown was similar with 93.1% African, 4.3% Indian/Asian, 1% Coloured, 1.1% Other, and 0.1% White (PD, n= 4 014). The Long Questionnaire Dataset differs slightly from the preceding datasets in the following way: there was a higher percentage of African (95.2%), and slightly less Indian/Asian (3.3%), and Coloured (0.5%). The White popluation group was similar with 0.2% and Other was 1.1% (LQ, n= 631).

Interestingly, the findings above differ somewhat to the general population census of KwaZulu-Natal in 2001, which estimates the African population representation at 84.9%, Indian/Asian (8.5%), White (5.1%) and Coloured (1.5%).

Country of Origin

The vast majority (91.6%) of street vendors were born in South Africa. The remaining respondents were born in the following countries: Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Burundi, Tanzania, Kenya, and Ghana, as seen in Figure 8.

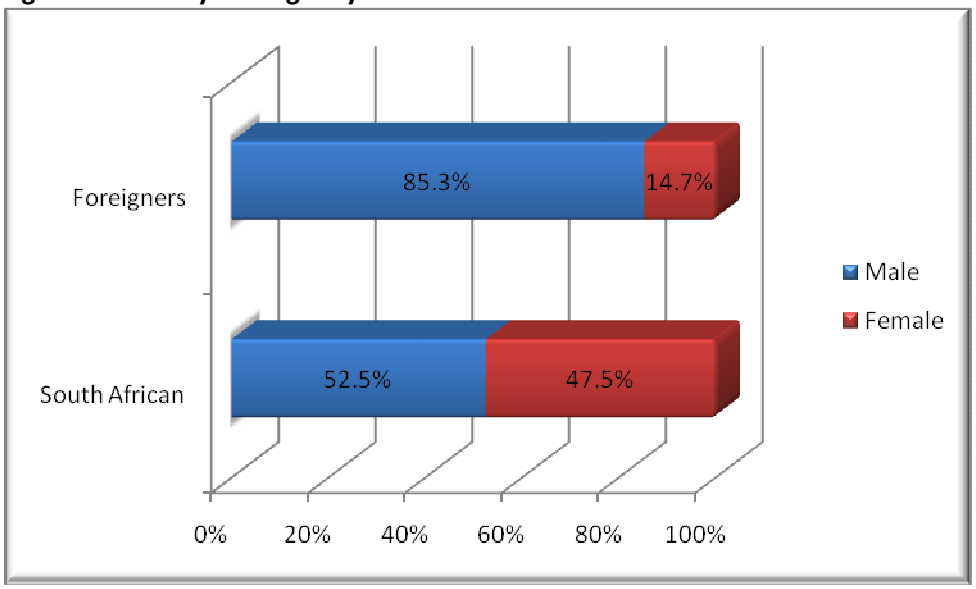
Figure 8: Country of Origin



PD, n= 3 962

Interestingly, of the street vendors from South Africa, the percentage of females (47.5%) and males (52.5%) closely reflects the general gender demographics within KwaZulu-Natal (refer to previous section on Gender). However, over four fifths of the foreign trading population were males (85.3%) versus females (14.7%), which may provide a possible explanation of why the gender breakdown for street vendors in this study has slightly skewed in favour of males than females. One can see by these findings that foreign street traders in eThekwini are more likely to be male than female (refer to Figure 9).

Figure 9: Country of Origin by Gender

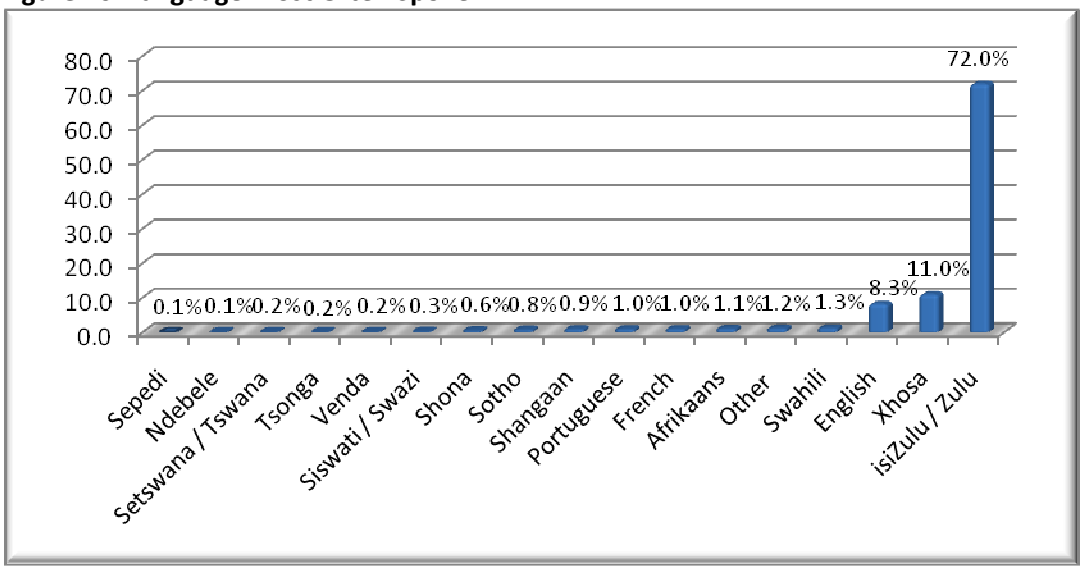


PD, n= 3 951

Language

The language most often spoken by the street vendors was isiZulu (72%) followed by Xhosa (11%), and English (8.3%). There was a significant percentage of participants that spoke non-South African – or non-official South African – languages, including Swahili (1.3%), French (1.0%), Portuguese (1.0%), Shangaan (0.9%) and Shona (0.6%), which corresponds to the percentages of street vendors born in Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, and Kenya (refer to previous discussion on Country of Origin).

Figure 10: Language Most Often Spoken

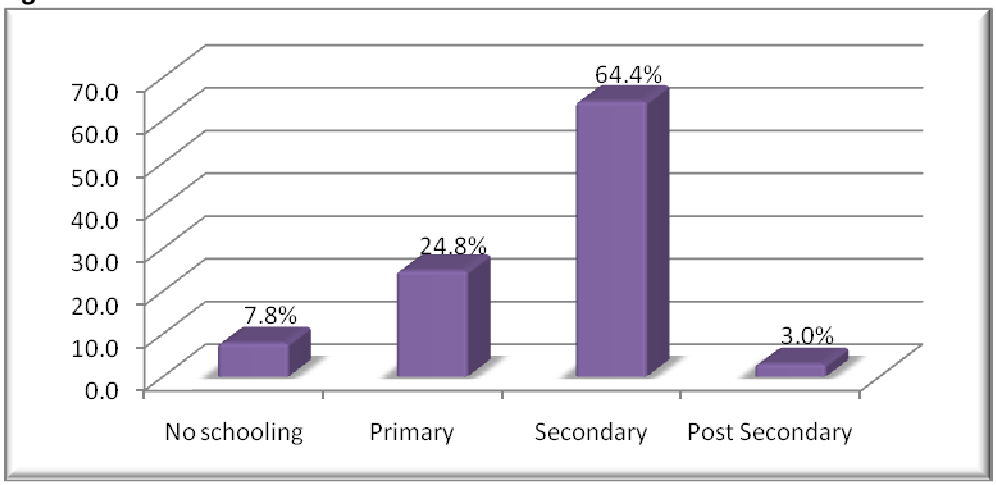


PD, n= 3 981

Education

Out of the respondents, 92.2% had received some level of education, while 7.8% had no form of schooling. The majority of respondents had successfully completed Secondary School (64.4%) and Primary School (24.8%). A smaller percentage of respondents had obtained some form of post-secondary education, including tertiary education or certificates (3.0%).

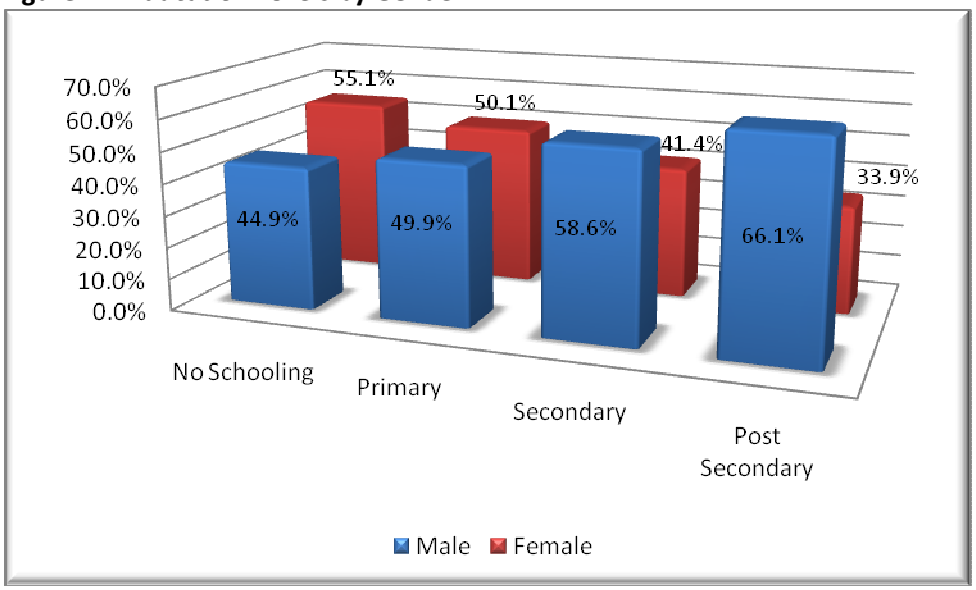
Figure 11: Education Levels of Street Vendors



PD, n= 4 003

As seen in Figure 12, of the street vendors with no schooling, 55.1% were females and 44.9% were males. A very slight majority of female traders (50.1%) completed primary school than males (49.9%).

Figure 12: Education Levels by Gender



PD, n= 3 992

In terms of secondary schooling, more male street vendors completed some form of secondary (58.6%) and post-secondary schooling (66.1%) than the female vendors, of which 41.4% completed secondary and 33.9%, post-secondary.

ii. Trading Characteristics

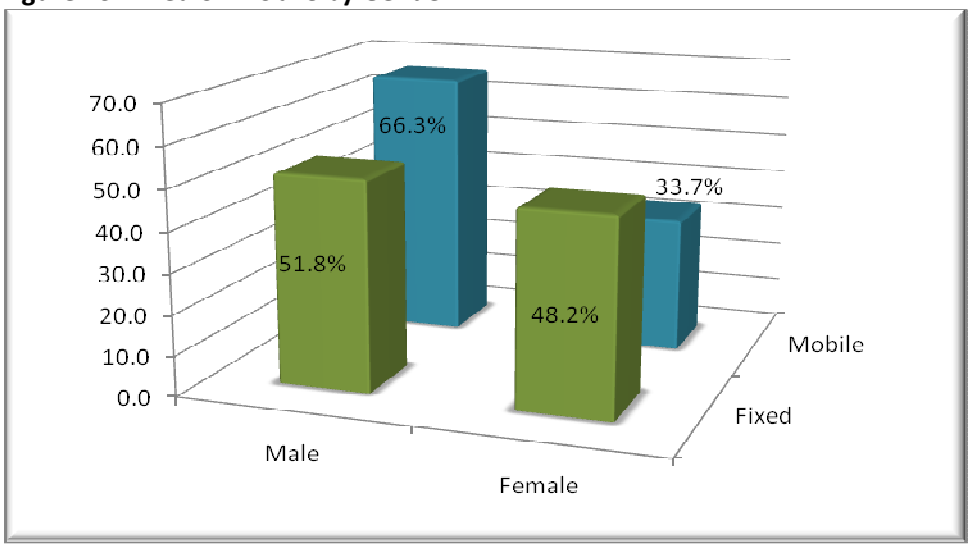
The street vending population worldwide is a highly diverse group, selling a wide variety of goods, and trading from numerous locations and premises.[43] The basic typology of street vendors as described by the International Labour Organization categorizes several characteristics of street vendors according to location of work, type of premise, types of goods and employment status. This provides a useful starting point for understanding the various trading characteristics of the street vendors within this study.

Vending Appearance

In this study, fieldworkers categorized street vendors as **fixed** or **mobile**. In the context of this research, fixed posts are vendors who operate from the same location on a daily basis; and mobile refers to vendors who do not have a fixed position, but move around with their products or services.

In this study, approximately two thirds (66.2%) of street vendors were operating from a fixed post, and a third (33.8%) were mobile vendors (TP, n= 4 904). Furthermore, there is a slight majority of male street vendors (51.8%) operating from fixed posts versus female traders (48.2%); mobile trading is more significantly dominated by male street vendors (66.3%) than female traders (33.7%), as seen in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Fixed or Mobile by Gender



TP, n= 4 896

[43] ILO, 2002, p. 50.

Additionally, Table 6 depicts depicts the percentage of fixed trading spaces per EA compared to the total number of fixed/stationary traders (n= 2 652). The table also shows the percentage of mobile vendors per EA compared to the total number of mobile traders sampled (n= 1 328).

Table 6: Fixed or Mobile by Enumeration Area

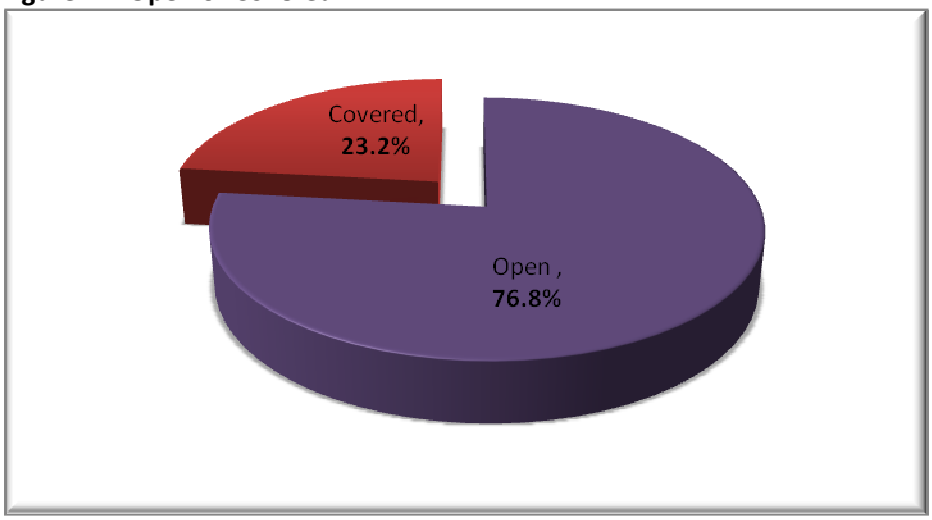
EA Number	Fixed	Mobile
1	0.26%	0.38%
6	1.77%	1.36%
19	0.19%	0.53%
23	0.64%	1.51%
35	0.08%	0.15%
62	0.23%	0.68%
68	0.26%	0.00%
91	0.30%	0.68%
93	2.26%	0.30%
98	0.00%	0.23%
105	2.07%	0.83%
108	0.19%	0.08%
110	0.26%	0.53%
129	6.26%	4.67%
134	0.11%	0.00%
135	0.08%	0.08%
143	0.30%	0.38%
149	1.40%	0.30%
151	0.30%	0.15%
155	0.49%	0.15%
158	2.15%	1.51%
159	0.75%	0.00%
189	0.04%	0.08%
206	0.41%	0.98%
214	3.05%	2.56%
231	0.04%	0.00%
237	0.08%	0.83%
265	0.30%	1.43%
278	0.15%	0.00%
285	0.15%	0.30%
286	0.38%	1.13%
296	0.23%	0.60%
304	0.30%	0.60%
327	0.19%	0.08%
335	0.72%	0.08%
339	0.15%	0.00%
341	0.68%	1.36%

349	0.68%	0.00%
372	5.39%	3.84%
383	0.15%	0.08%
417	38.65%	37.80%
421	27.90%	33.81%

*PD, n= 3 980 (*Total: Fixed, n= 2 652; Mobile, n= 1 328)*

Additionally, the street vending appearance was categorized as operating from either an open or covered trading location. Over three quarters (76.8%) of vendors operate from an open location and 23.2% from a covered location.

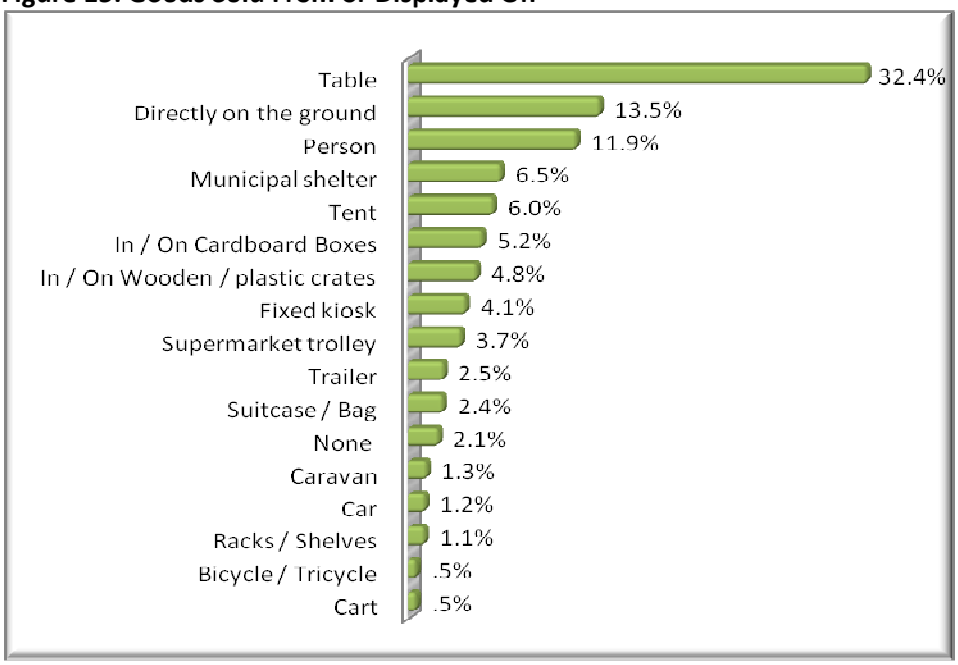
Figure 14: Open or Covered



TP, n= 4 794

The fieldworkers also observed at each street vending location (fixed and mobile) where the goods were sold from or what the goods were displayed on. According to Figure 15, the largest proportion of goods are most often displayed or sold from a table (32.4%), with the next highest percentage of goods being sold directly on ground (13.5%).

Figure 15: Goods Sold From or Displayed On



TP, n= 5 158 (Multiple Answers Allowed)

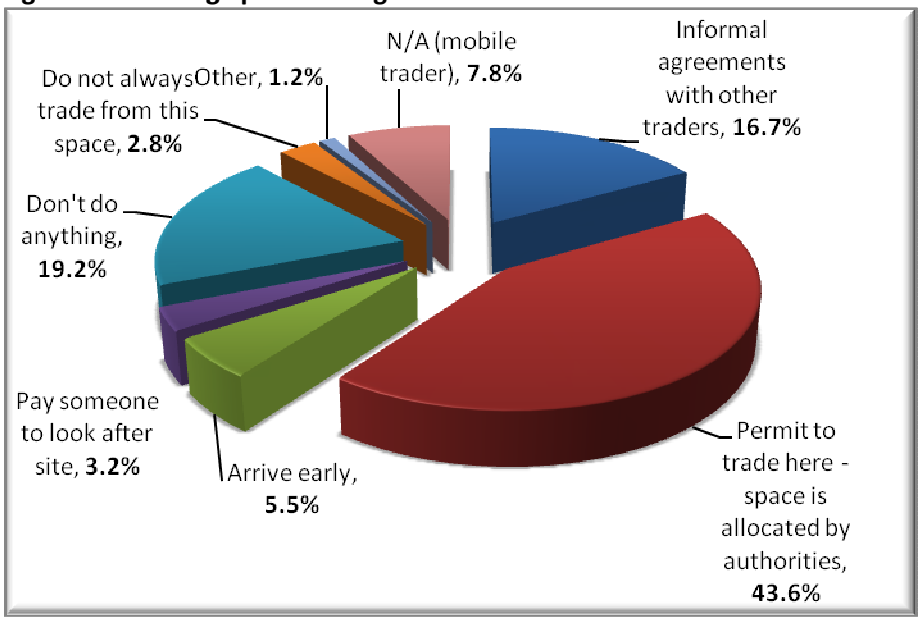
There were similar percentages of traders who sold or displayed goods from a municipal shelter (6.5%) as those who sell from a tent (6.0%) and in or on cardboard boxes (5.2%). As seen in the same figure, street vendors utilise a variety of ways to sell or display goods such as from a bicycle or tricycle, a suitcase or bag, and a supermarket trolley.

Trading Space

Street vendors trade in public spaces, thus ensuring that their trading space is available is an important aspect of their business. The street vendors were asked how they ensure that their trading space is available on a daily basis.

Figure 16 shows that street vendors rely on various methods to ensure the availability of their trading space, such as informal agreements with other traders (16.7%), some traders do not do anything (19.2%). Also vendors may be mobile (7.8%) or have a permit to trade (43.6%).

Figure 16: Trading Space Arrangements



LQ, n= 599

The participants were asked if they trade at any other locations; and if yes, do they trade the same goods at each location. Out of the participants, 88.8% do *not* sell at another location. The 11.2% that do sell from another location primarily sell the same goods or services at all locations (95.3%), whereas 4.7% of the street vendors trading at a second location sell different goods or services than their first location.

Commentary from street vendors in Phase II suggests that the most street vendors would not want to disclose that they trade from a second trading location. Furthermore, participants in the focus groups commented that those street vendors who were more likely to answer that they have a second trading location probably also have a trading permit. As one focus group participant stated, *"I don't think a lot of street vendors will admit that they have more than one stall for fear of getting into any kind of trouble with the authorities, especially if they are allowed just one stall per person".*

Goods and Services

Street vendors are often categorized by what services or goods they provide. The respondents were asked to choose the descriptions that best fit what they were selling or providing (multiple responses were allowed). The table below depicts the various percentages of goods and services that street vendors sell. Often a street vendor will sell several types of goods and services from the same trading location.

Fresh produce, such as fruits and vegetables, had the highest percentage (17.6%), followed by confectionary products, e.g. sweets and cakes (13.1%), cigarettes (8.5%), clothing (other)

at 7.1%, cooked food (6.9%) (refers to food that is ready for immediate consumption such as mealies, bovine heads, plates of cooked food), and toiletries and cosmetics (6.9%).

Food and clothing ranked as the highest percentages of products sold by street vendors. The percentage for all food products sold (fresh produce, cooked food, food (other), and confectionary products) amounts to 42.7%. The combined percentage for all clothing products (clothing-other, clothing and accessories, pinafores, and footwear) is 20.5%.

If the options provided to the vendors in the questionnaire did not describe the street vendors' goods or services, the vendor was able to choose 'other' and specify what they trade and/or service they provide. Responses to this included washing cars, making dog tags, and selling plants and flowers.

Table 7: Main Goods or Services Sold

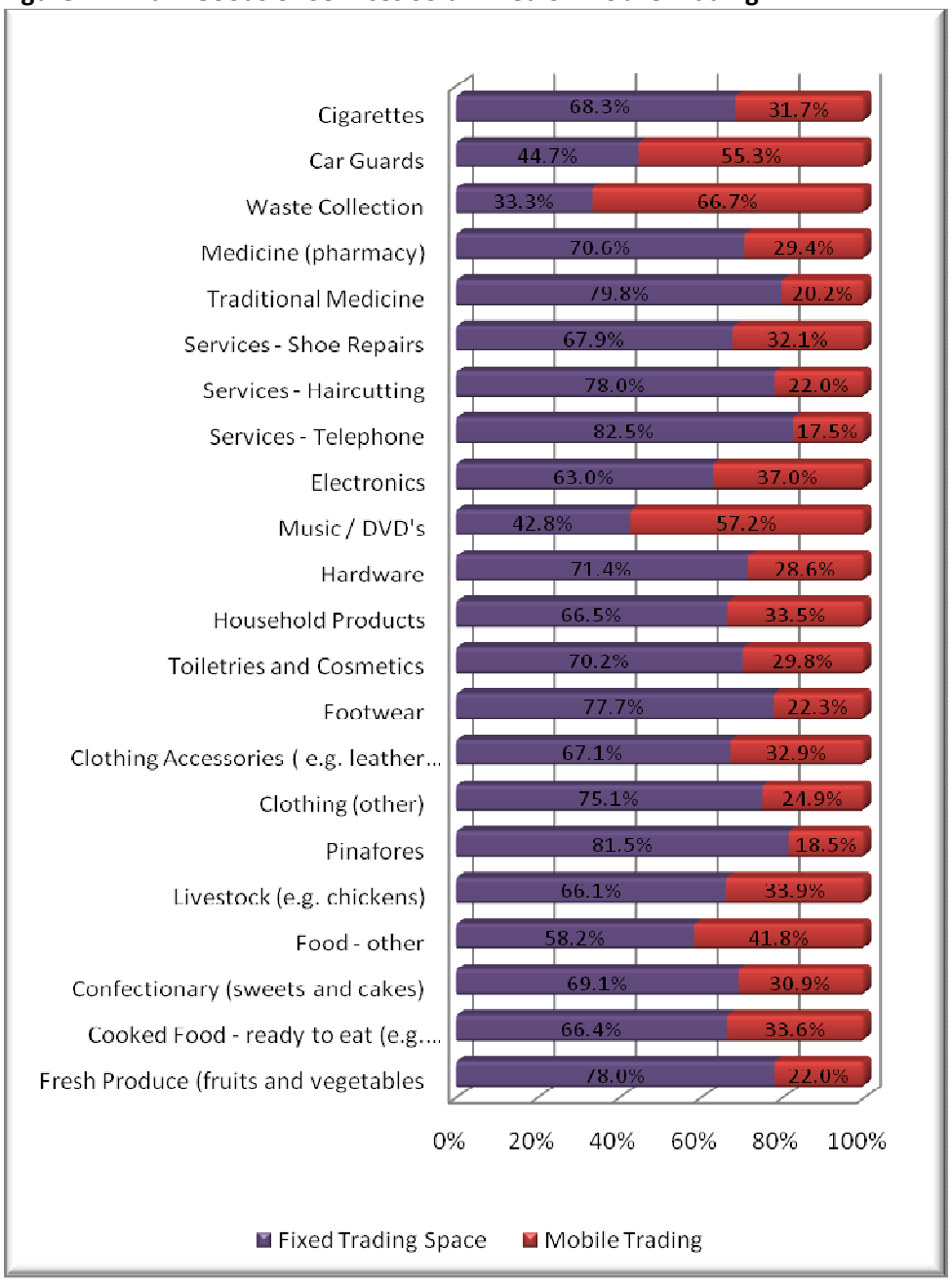
Main Goods and Services Sold	
Food	
Fresh Produce (fruits and vegetables	17.6%
Cooked Food - ready to eat (e.g. Mealies, bovine heads, plates of cooked food)	6.9%
Confectionary (sweets and cakes)	13.1%
Food (other)	5.2%
Clothing and Accessories	
Pinafores	3.7%
Clothing (other)	7.1%
Clothing Accessories (e.g. leather goods)	6.5%
Footwear	3.2%
Services	
Services - Telephone	4.5%
Services - Haircutting	2.8%
Services - Shoe Repairs	1.0%
Waste Collection	0.4%
Car Guards	0.9%
Household Items	
Toiletries and Cosmetics	6.9%
Household Products	3.3%
Hardware	0.7%
Medicine	
Traditional Medicine	1.8%
Medicine (pharmacy)	0.3%
Electronics & Accessories	
Music / DVD's	2.5%
Electronics	1.9%
Agriculture	
Livestock (e.g. chickens)	1.1%
Other	
Cigarettes	8.5%

PD, n= 5 601 (Multiple Responses Allowed)

The majority of the categories – including food, clothing, services, household items, medicine, agriculture, and 'other' – are dominated by traders operating from a fixed location. For instance, more than three quarters of the following goods or services are sold from a fixed trading location: fresh produce (78%), pinafores (81.5%), services-haircutting (78%), traditional medicine (79.8%) and footwear (77.7%), as seen in

Figure **17**. Several goods and services are predominantly sold by mobile traders such as music and DVD's (57.2%) and car guard services (55.3%).

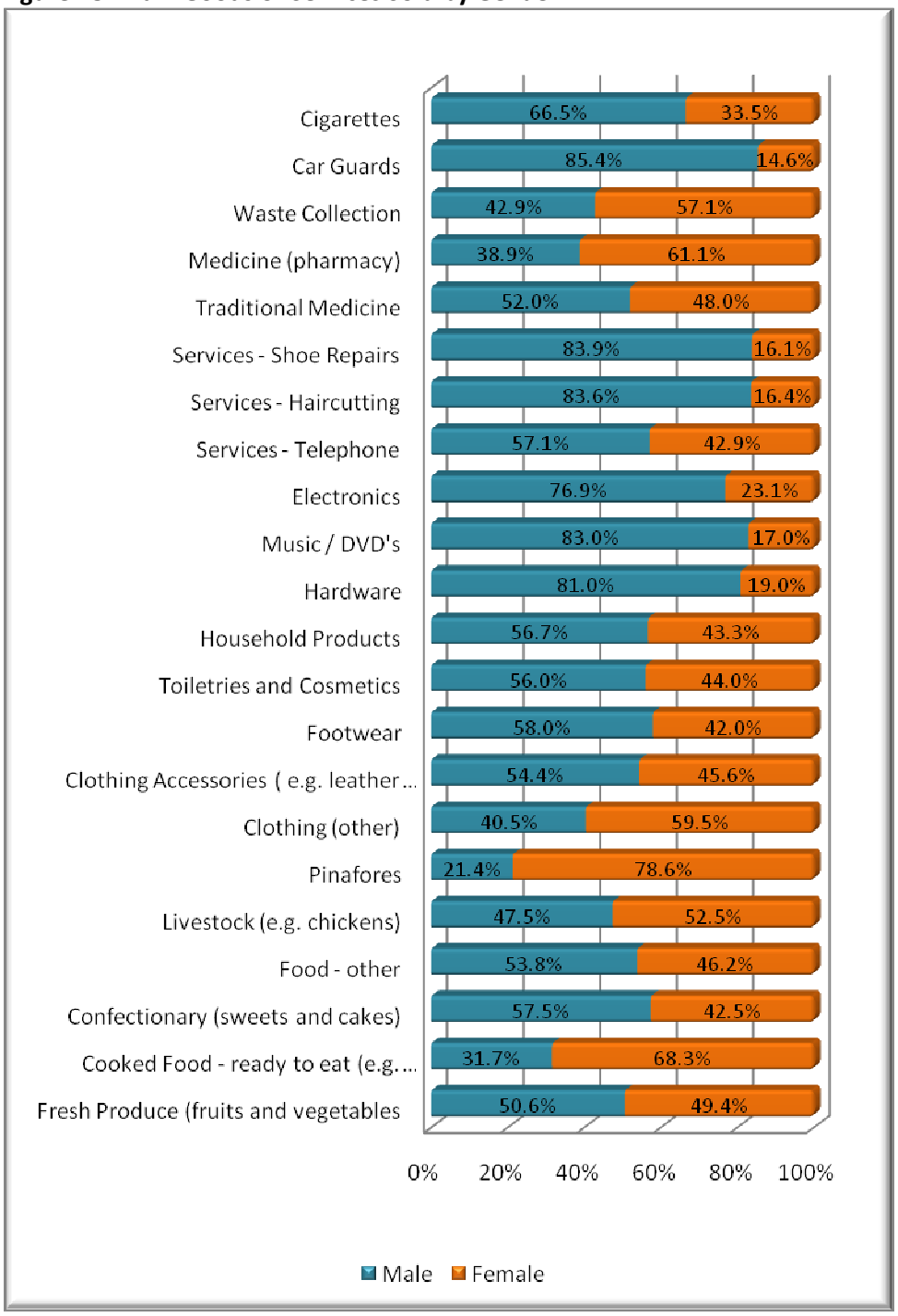
Figure 17: Main Goods or Services Sold- Fixed or Mobile Trading



PD, n= 3 833

Both female and male street traders partake in selling goods and services from all categories. Jobs which have been traditionally associated with a particular gender in the formal sector do not necessarily reflect in all categories of street trading.

Figure 18: Main Goods or Services Sold by Gender



PD, n= 3 870

A very high percentage of males provide haircutting services (83.6%), although within the questionnaire there was not a distinction between haircutting (a traditionally male South African occupation) versus hairdressing (a service traditionally offered by female South Africans). Interestingly, the majority of waste collection services are provided by female traders (57.1%). More than three quarters of traders selling electronics (76.9%) and music or DVDs (83%) are males. Also over four fifths of the traders selling hardware (81%) are male vendors.

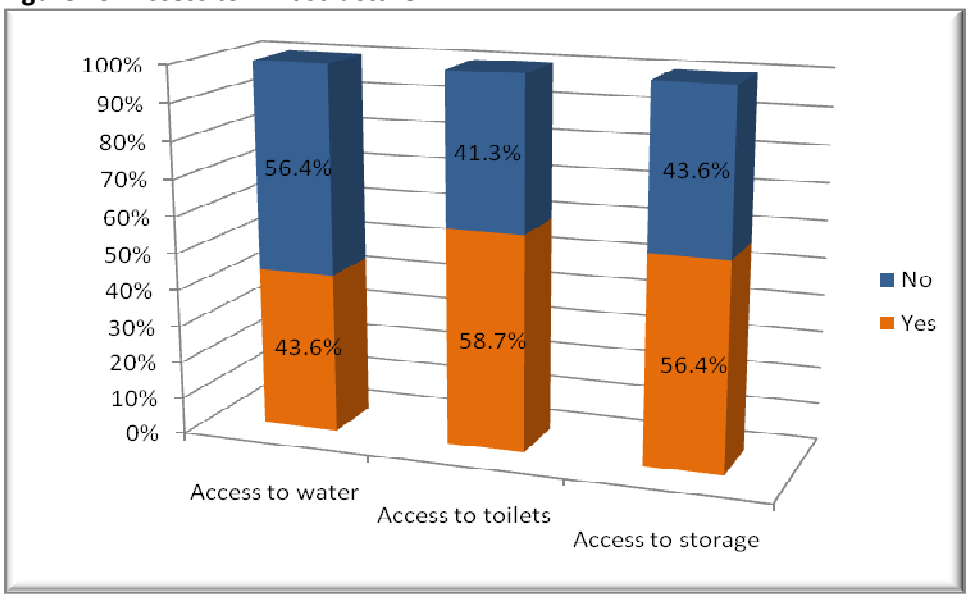
Similarly, female traders also dominate several categories of goods and services, primarily in the food and clothing categories. For instance, pinafores (type of clothing) are primarily sold by female traders (78.6%), and over half of the clothing (other) is sold by female vendors (59.5%). More female vendors sell cooked-food ready to eat (68.3%) than males, but more males provided food (other) (53.8%) than females vendors (46.2%).

iii. Access to Infrastructure

In attempting to better understand the physical and infrastructural situation in which the vendors trade, they were asked if they had access to water, access to toilets and access to storage for their goods. These findings are shown in Figure 19.

Access to water relates not only to the availability of drinking water for the street vendor during the working day, but also for those street vendors who use water to produce their goods, such as cooked foods and drinks. Well over half of the street vendors did not have access to running water (56.4%), whereas 43.6% participants did have access (LQ, n= 626).

Figure 19: Access to Infrastructure



Additionally, street vendors with access to running water were asked to estimate how many metres away the water point was from their trading location. The average distance was 84.25 metres away.

A total of 41.3% of street vendors did not have access to toilets. The remaining 58.7% of street vendors had access to toilets, which were an average distance of 72.27 metres from the vending location (LQ, n= 625).

The ability for street vendors to have access to storage for their goods has an impact on the overall trading costs, such as the transportation of goods to and from trading location, quality of goods, etc. A little under half of the respondents did not have access to storage for their goods (43.6%), and more than half did have access to storage (56.4%), which was an average distance of 139.22 metres from their trading location (LQ, n= 622).

iv. Employment Dynamics

Within the informal economy, the ILO identifies two main forms of employment: self-employment or wage employment in an informal enterprise or job. Within the category of self-employment, several sub-categories are included: self-employed without employees (referred to as own-account worker), self-employed with employees (employer), and unpaid family workers (assistants).[44]

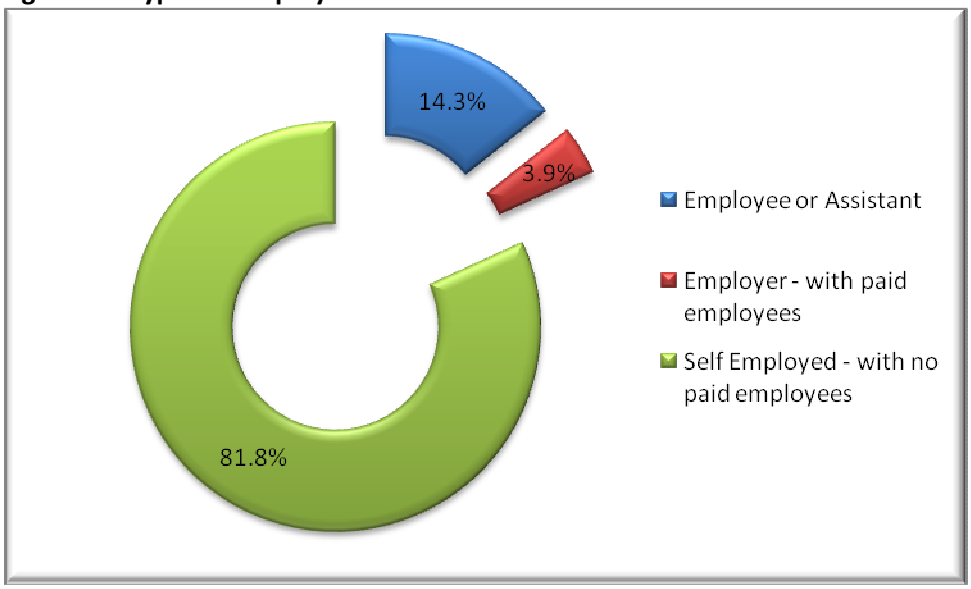
There is not always a clear division between these categories. For instance participants in the Phase II focus group sessions commented that some street vendors will consider themselves as self-employed and have people who help them *"because sometimes we [street vendors] have people who help us, but not everybody is looking for payment".*

Street vendors were asked to describe their role at their vending location in terms of whether they were an employee or assistant, an employer with paid employees, or self-employed with no paid employees. Within this questionnaire, the category of employees has been combined with assistants, which means some employees may not necessarily receive an income.

The majority of street vendors in this study described themselves as self-employed with no paid employees (81.8%), followed by employee or assistant (14.3%), and an employer with paid employees (3.9%), as seen in Figure 20.

[44] ILO, 2002, p. 1-29.

Figure 20: Types of Employment



PD, n= 4 001

Out of the female traders, fifteen percent (15%) are employees or assistants, 4.5% are employers with paid employees, and 80.5% are self employed with no paid employees. Amongst the male vendors, 13.6% are employees or assistants, 3.5% employers with paid employees and 82.9% are self-employed with no paid employees (PD, n= 3 990).

The participants were asked to specify how many *other* people work or assist with the running of the business. All street vendors were able to respond to this question (employees, assistants, employers and self-employed street vendors), and on average 1.81 people work or assist in the running of the business (PD, n= 1 076).

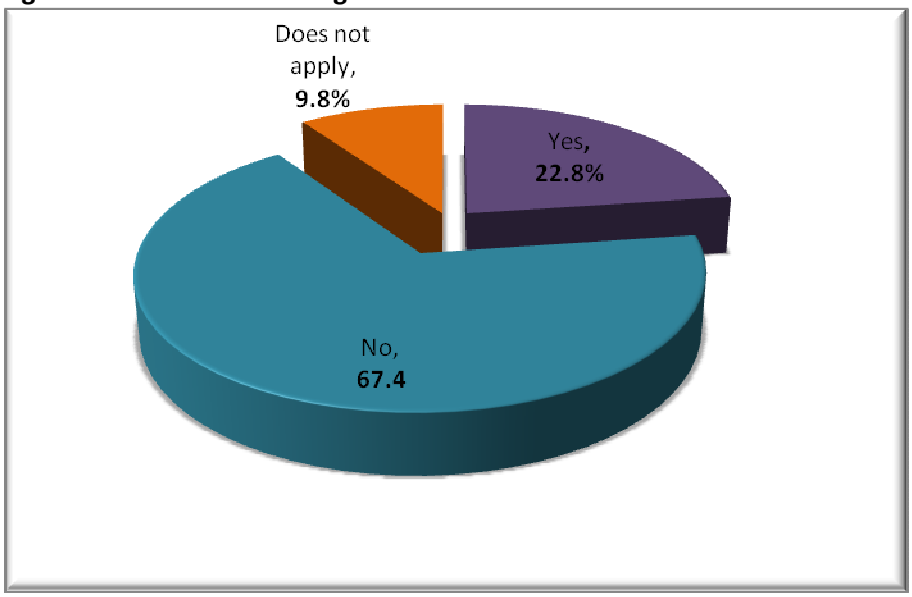
The vendors were also asked how many hours he or she works per day; and the number of hours ranged between 1 to 16 hours per day. On average, the street vendors work 9.64 hours per day. (LQ, n= 609)

Children and Street Vending

Respondents were asked if they sometimes have to bring any children to work with them. Some children must accompany the adult to the trading location, others may assist the street vendors – usually a parent or relative – and some children may be involved in selling goods on their own accord.[45]

[45] W Mitullah, *A Review of Street Trade in Africa,* Working Draft Review, Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO), 2004, p. 6.

Figure 21: Traders that Bring Children to Work

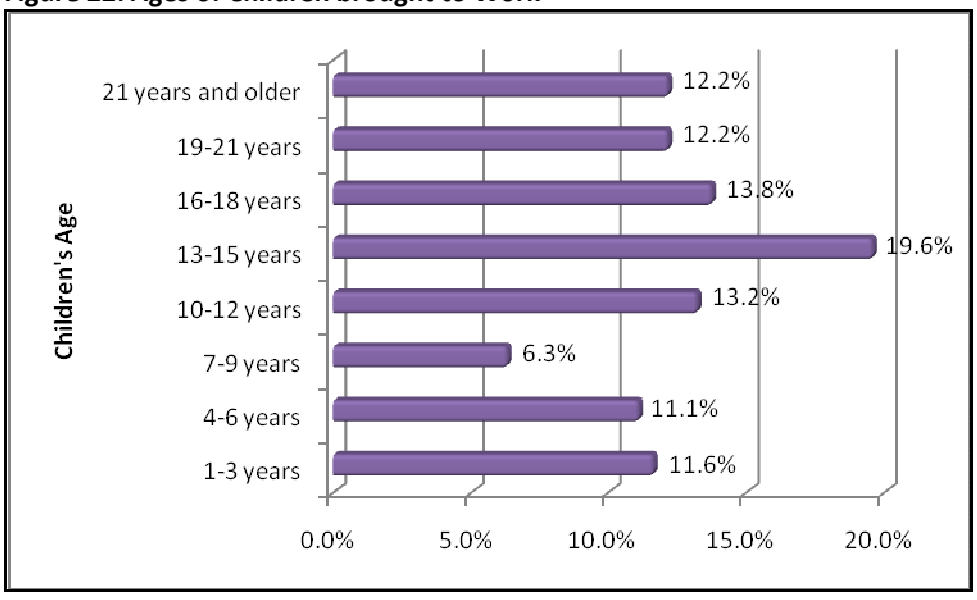


LQ, n= 605

The percentage of street vendors who at times bring children (may be biological, adopted, relatives, neighbours children, etc.) to work was 22.8%. (The category for 'does not apply' is included as those respondents who do not have children and thus did not answer the question.)

Of the traders who bring children to work, the ages of the children ranged from 1 to over 21, with the largest proportion of the children ranging between 13-15 years (19.6%) as seen in figure below.

Figure 22: Ages of Children brought to Work



LQ, n= 189

Interestingly, the largest percentage – nearly half – of children brought to work range from the ages of 10-18 years (46.6%). Focus groups participants in Phase II commented that, "*You [street vendor] cannot leave a child alone with the child knowing nothing. You can leave a child that is around 18 years or 15, one that knows how to give correct change. Because in a situation where you get sick, then the child comes and helps you out".* Comments such as these suggest that children between the ages of 10-18 have a greater knowledge and ability to sell at the trading location, if necessary.

Additionally, a high percentage of children between the ages of 1 to 6 (22.7%) are brought to the trading space, suggesting that these children may not have access to early childhood development services (crèches), thus out of necessity, the children must be brought to the trading location. For instance, a street vendor from the focus group stated, *"Lots of street vendors do have children, and they have to take their children with them, where are they going to leave them?"*

v. Dynamics of Informal Trading

Street vendors operate within the informal economy, meaning primarily that their businesses are not formally registered. Although much debate exists around linkages between the informal and formal economy, many informal enterprises do indeed have some form of interaction with the formal sector, most often by sourcing raw materials or goods[46] (refer to section on Stock). Additionally, street vendors network and create linkages with other street vendors and members of the informal sector.

The vendors were asked to choose the main buyers of their goods or services were. A small percentage (3.1%) of street vendors sells to businesses, which indicates a link between the informal and formal sectors. Also, 9.3% of the street vendors sell to other street vendors, signifying linkages amongst the street vendors. However, as seen in Table 8, the majority of the street vendors' customers are from the general public (80%).

[46] MA, Chen, *Rethinking the Informal Economy: Linkages with the Formal Economy and the Formal Regulatory Environment,* DESA Working Paper No. 46, United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 2007, p. 6-7.

Table 8: Customer Base

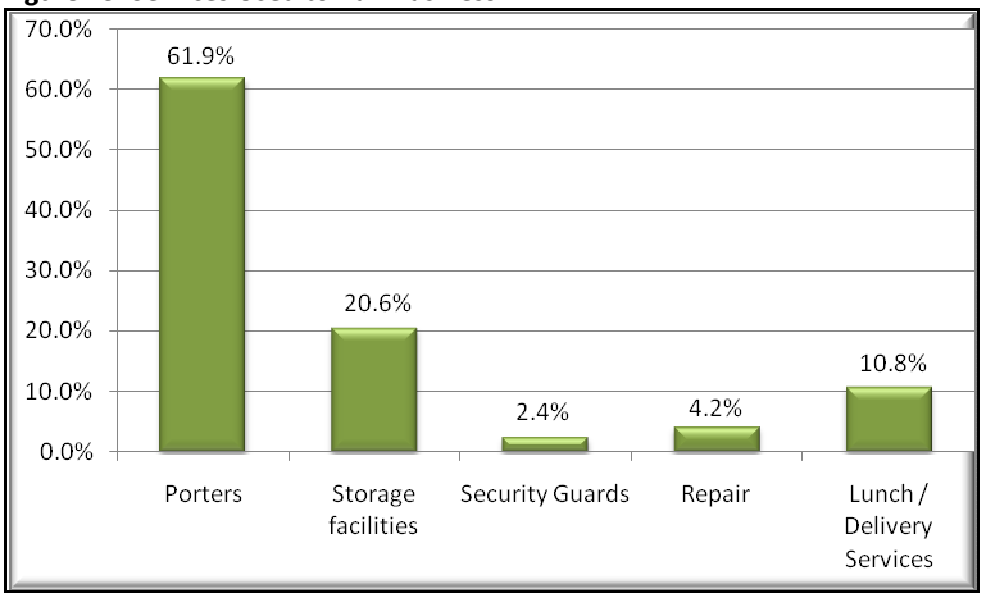
Main Buyers of Goods or Services	
Businesses	3.1%
Other Street Traders	9.3%
Family or Friends	7.6%
General Public	80.0%
Total	**100%**

LQ, n= 739

**Occasionally, respondents mentioned more than one option as a main buyer of their goods or services.*

The network amongst members of the informal sector is also evident when examining the various services that street vendors use. The vendors were asked to choose the different services used in the running of their business.

Figure 23: Services Used to Run Business



LQ, n= 499

Approximately 79% of the street vendor participants use one of the following services: carriers, porters, storage facilities, security guards, repairmen/women, lunch delivery services in the running of their business.

As seen in
Figure **23**, the most frequently used service were porters (61.9%), people who transport goods to and from storage to traders' tables and on occasion for customers who buy in bulk. The street vendors who do not utilise these services stated that they do tasks related to their business by themselves (i.e. carry their own stock).

vi. Business Expenses

Knowledge on street vendors' business expenses is often limited due to the informal recordkeeping on expenditure and income.[47] In order to understand the various business costs incurred in the running of the street vending business, the street vendors were asked about the average amount they spend on services, stock, and other operating costs.

In order to allow for the most accurate answers, the vendors were able to provide a figure based on the way in which the trader conceptualizes their expenses, whether per day, per week, per month or per year.

Service Expenses

The respondents were asked to approximate how much they spend on services related to their trading space such as security, electricity, water, or sanitation services. Three quarters of the vendors (75.4%) responded that they did *not* spend money on services such as security, water, electricity or sanitation, which also related to the fact that many vendors stated they did not have access to infrastructure. (LQ, n= 549)

The vendors who do pay for services (24.6%) provided the following averages (refer to Table 8). Vendors pay between R 1 and R 500 per day on services, and an average of R 41.48 per day. On average, traders spend between R 10 and R 600 per week, with a weekly average of R 125.82. On a monthly basis, traders pay between R 20 and R 700 per month with an average of R 218.31. Annually, the amount paid for services is between R 300 and R 900, with an average of R 566.67.

Table 9: Payments for Services

Payment Interval	
Per Day	R 41.48
Per Week	R 125.82
Per Month	R 218.31
Per Year	R 566.67

LQ, n= 123

**Three participants were excluded from this analysis as outliers.*

Stock

The respondents were then asked to describe where they purchase stock. The majority of street vendors purchase stock from a large shop or enterprise (56.6%), and 17% of street vendors purchase stock from a small shop, which relates to the previous discussion on interaction between the formal and informal sectors. Seventeen percent (17%) of street vendors buy stock from an informal market or street trader, which highlights the informal

[47] W Mitullah, *Street Vending in African Cities: a synthesis of empirical findings from Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa,* 2003, p. 8.

networks amongst street vendors. Additionally, a smaller percentage of street vendors buy stock from farmers use natural or salvaged resources, or produce the goods themselves.

Figure 24: Sources for Purchasing Stock

*LQ, N= 677 *Multiple Responses Allowed*

In the previous section on trading characteristics, the highest percentage of main goods sold by street vendors was fresh produce (fruits and vegetables) at 17.6%. According to the figure above, the nearly half of the traders buy their fresh produce from a large shop or enterprise (49.7%), followed by an informal market or another street trader (37.1%); only 4.1% of traders buy fresh produce directly from farmers.

Almost a quarter of traders buy products needed to sell cooked food from an informal market or another street trader (23.6%). Thirty percent (30%) of traders or family members make the pinafores sold in the clothing and accessories category. The majority of livestock is bought from both farmers (46.2%) and a large shop or enterprise (46.2%).

Table 10: Purchasing Stock by Goods or Services Provided

Main Goods or Services	Purchasing Sources					
	Bought from a large shop or enterprise	Bought from a small shop	Bought from an informal market or street trader	Bought from farmers	Obtained Free (e.g. Natural resources, salvaged)	Self - produced by you or other family members
Food						
Fresh Produce (fruits and vegetables	49.7%	8.1%	37.1%	4.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Cooked Food - ready to eat (e.g. Mealies, bovine heads, plates of cooked food)	54.2%	12.5%	23.6%	8.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Confectionary (sweets and cakes)	60.2%	23.9%	13.6%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Food (other)	66.1%	20.3%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Clothing & Accessories						
Pinafores	46.7%	16.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%
Clothing (other)	58.7%	22.2%	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%
Clothing Accessories (e.g. leather goods)	68.2%	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%
Footwear	71.0%	9.7%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
Services						
Services - Telephone	67.2%	19.7%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Services - Haircutting	57.1%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	9.5%
Services - Shoe Repairs	50.0%	37.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Waste Collection	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Car Guards	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Household Items						
Toiletries and Cosmetics	74.3%	11.4%	10.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.9%
Household Products	62.5%	28.1%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Hardware	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Medicine						
Traditional Medicine	29.6%	11.1%	11.1%	7.4%	29.6%	11.1%
Medicine (pharmacy)	30.0%	40.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Electronics & Accessories						
Music / DVD's	92.9%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electronics	75.9%	20.7%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Agriculture						
Livestock (e.g. chickens)	46.2%	0.0%	7.7%	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Other						
Cigarettes	60.6%	17.9%	3.6%	0.0%	7.1%	3.6%

LQ, n= 1 104 (Multiple Goods Often Purchased per Trader)

Additionally, the street vendors were asked to estimate how much they spend on stock; the vendors were able to provide a figure either per day, per week, per month or per year. The frequency that traders buy stock depends on numerous factors, such as the goods or services they provide, the time of year, the area, the availability of stock, etc.

According to a focus group participant in Phase II, *"Different people sell different items. For instance, the people selling food on different days invest differently, unlike someone selling clothes. They [street vendors] might have one stall and they purchase a whole lot of stock and it is a once off bulk investment, which they can sell over a period of time, whereas food has to be fresh stock all the time. So they have to purchase their stock on a regular basis".*

Table 11: Purchasing Stock on Varying Intervals

Main Goods or Services	Purchasing Intervals			
Goods or Services	**Per Day**	**Per Week**	**Per Month**	**Per Year**
Food				
Fresh Produce (fruits and vegetables)	35.0%	53.1%	11.0%	0.9%
Cooked Food – ready to eat (e.g. Mealies, bovine heads, plates of cooked food)	54.1%	36.7%	8.8%	0.4%
Confectionary (sweets and cakes)	38.8%	50.6%	10.2%	0.4%
Food (other)	59.1%	36.4%	4.5%	0.0%
Clothing & Accessories				
Pinafores	16.7%	55.6%	27.1%	0.7%
Clothing (other)	18.5%	52.6%	26.7%	2.2%
Clothing Accessories (e.g. leather goods)	25.3%	53.5%	18.6%	2.6%
Footwear	14.4%	52.5%	28.8%	4.2%
Services				
Services – Telephone	28.0%	53.5%	17.2%	1.3%
Services – Haircutting	28.2%	35.9%	24.3%	11.7%
Services – Shoe Repairs	17.6%	50.0%	32.4%	0.0%
Waste Collection	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Car Guards	54.5%	27.3%	18.2%	0.0%
Household Items				
Toiletries and Cosmetics	26.3%	49.6%	23.0%	1.1%
Household Products	30.3%	43.7%	26.1%	0.0%
Hardware	31.0%	44.8%	20.7%	3.4%
Medicine				
Traditional Medicine	25.8%	42.4%	31.8%	0.0%
Medicine (pharmacy)	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electronics & Accessories				
Music / DVD's	27.7%	51.5%	20.8%	0.0%
Electronics	33.9%	46.8%	19.4%	0.0%
Agriculture				
Livestock (e.g. chickens)	20.6%	67.6%	8.8%	2.9%
Other				
Cigarettes	36.8%	50.9%	11.3%	0.9%

PD, n= 2 666

The majority of vendors reported their purchasing amounts either per day or per week, which suggests a high percentage of traders buy on a daily and weekly basis opposed to monthly or annually. Over half of the fresh produce vendors reported their purchasing costs on a weekly basis (53.1%), and 35% on a daily basis, similar to traders selling confectionary sweets (38.8%). Vendors that provided cooked food (54.1%) and 'other' food (59.1%) predominantly reported their purchasing amount daily.

More than half (53.5%) of all vendors selling clothing and accessories described their purchasing costs on a weekly basis. Seventy percent (70%) of traders selling Medicine (pharmacy) provided an average cost of purchases on a daily basis; 42.4% of vendors who sell traditional medicine provided a purchasing amount per month.

The table below depicts the average purchasing costs at varying intervals. Although the average purchasing costs are not available per good or service, they provide a general estimate of what traders pay per day, per week, per month and annually. As stated previously, many traders sell more than one item per location or service, thus these averages must take this into consideration. The average purchasing costs per day was R 401.38, ranging between R 1 and R 7 000. Traders spend between R 9 and R 50 000 on a weekly basis, with a mean of R 891.28. On a monthly basis, the average purchasing cost for vendors is R 1 632.96, ranging between R 20 to R 20 000. Annually, traders spend between R 100 to R 15 000, with an average of R 1 488.50.

Table 12: Purchasing Costs

Interval		Mean
Per Day	R	401.38
Per Week	R	891.28
Per Month	R	1 632.96
Per Year	R	1 488.50

PD, n= 2 669

** Nine participants were excluded from this analysis due to outliers.*

Street vendors were asked to estimate how much it would cost if they were to replace all the stock at their trading location. On average, street vendors would have to spend R 1 989.45 to replace all their stock. The range of the cost of stock replacement was between R 20 and R 50 000 (LQ, n= 516).

The vendors were also asked to provide additional descriptions of costs for the running of their business, and responses included equipment or tools used for either the services or goods they provided, such as polishing brushes, and cell phone repair equipment.

vii. Income, Turnover, and Profit

Street vendors are often apprehensive to share information on topics such as income, profit and turnover due to the issues of fear, privacy, and trust surrounding the relationship between street vendors and authorities. For instance, a Phase II focus group participant explained that street vendors might respond with the following question, *"Why do you want to know about my profit?"* Also a participant stated, *"There is no way you can ask the street vendor about his or her income. It is not easy for them to answer that question, even if there are ones who want to answer the question, he won't give you the truth".*

Fear of authorities also became evident throughout the discussions: *"If you ask him his income, a street vendor will think you have come to search him, how much he makes, and then you will raise his rent".* One participant agreed these are sensitive topics amongst street vendors, but *"According to what I see in this survey, it is important at least even if the street vendors do not tell exactly how much they make, but at least give a highlight of the amount they make".*

Additionally, street vendors may not keep accurate records of their turnover or profit. For instance, participants in Phase II stated the following:

- *"I think most street vendors work on a day-to-day basis. You have the money in your hand and you do not really think about breaking it down to costs and profit. If you have the money and you need to spend it, you just spend it. As a result, you do not really sit down and work out whether you are making a profit or running a loss".*
- *"I think this question is not easy because if you would come to me and ask how much do I make and how much do I keep, I will not be able to respond".*
- *"I think street vendors do not have an idea of how much they make per day due to the fact that they are not trained".*

Income

Street vendors were asked if the earnings they make as a trader come in the form of wages (daily or weekly), salary (monthly) or as profits. As seen in Table **13**, the majority of street vendors make profits (80.7%), which correspond to the fact that the majority of street vendors described themselves as being self-employed or employers.

The percentage of vendors who earn a daily or weekly wage is 14.2% and a monthly salary is 3.9%, which is comparable to the percentage of street vendors who are employees or assistants. The 1.1% of vendors who responded they earned another type of earnings provided the following descriptions: employer buys something for them instead of paying money (payment in kind), just started business, short of money, selling for mother or supporting a family member in the business.

Table 13: Type of Earnings

Earnings	
Wages (daily or weekly)	14.2%
Salary (monthly)	3.9%
Profits	80.7%
Other	1.1%
Total	**100%**

LQ, n= 618

The street vendors who described themselves as employees were also asked how much they earn. The average amount for wage earners was R 344.85, with a range between R 6.40 and R 1 800. Employees earning a monthly salary on average make R 739.29, ranging between R 300 and R 1 200 (LQ, n= 125).

Turnover

The participants were asked to approximate the average sales – sales in a good week and sales in a bad week – at that trading location, in order to provide a general range. Sales often fluctuate depending on several factors, including location, times of the year or seasonality, weather and accurate bookkeeping.

Within the Pooled Dataset, the estimated weekly sales (turnover) was R 882.31, with vendors selling between R 12 and R 18 000 (PD, n= 3 415).

Within the Long Questionnaire Dataset, the average weekly sales was R 1 014.62 and a range between R 12 and R 18 000 (LQ, n= 538). On average, when sales are bad, street vendors sold R 535.10 per week, with a range between R 0 and R 15 000 (LQ, n= 563). When sales are good, street vendors sell between R 10 and R 22 500 per week, with a mean of R 1 188.96 (LQ, n= 560). The difference between average and bad weekly sales is R 479.52, and between the average turnover and good weekly sales is R 174.34. The range between bad and good weekly sales is R 653.86.

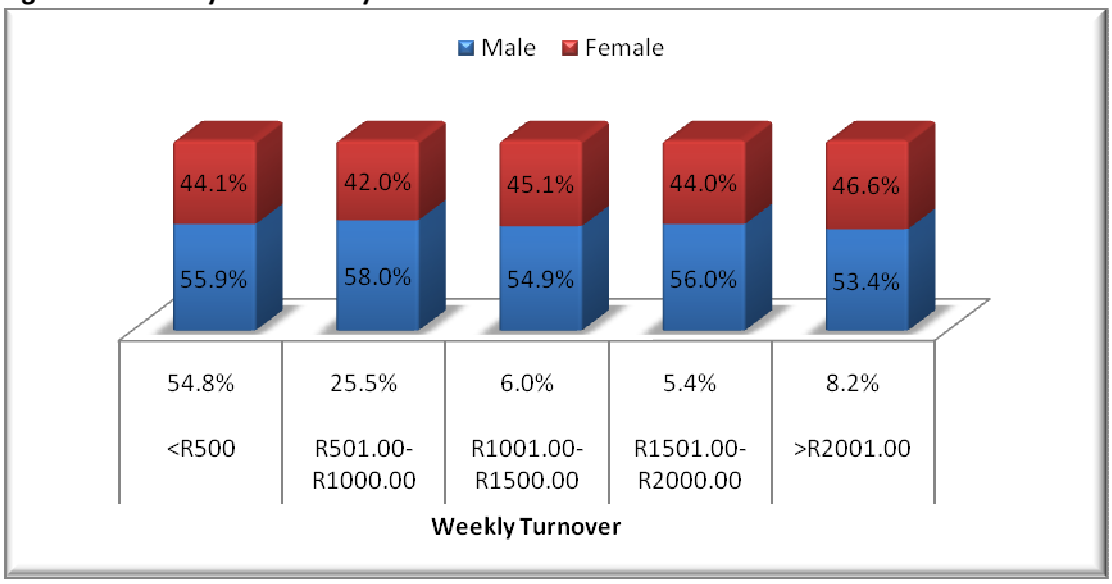
Table 14: Turnover

Interval	Mean	
Weekly Sales	R	1 014.62
Weekly Sales – Bad Week	R	535.10
Weekly Sales – Good Week	R	1 188.96

Additionally, weekly turnover was analysed by gender. The gender ratio per turnover amounts resembles the overall gender ratio within the Pooled Dataset. For instance, 54.9% of traders with a turnover between R 1 001 and R 1 500 are males and 45.1% are females. Fifty eight percent (58%) of male traders have a turnover between R 501 and R 1 000 versus 42% females. Figure 27 below also shows that out of all vendors, over three quarters

(80.3%) of the traders have a weekly turnover of less than R 1000, with over half of these vendors (54.8%) making a weekly turnover of less than R 500. Less than a fifth (19.7%) of the traders' turnover is R 1001 or more.

Figure 25: Weekly Turnover by Gender



PD, n= 3 408

The weekly turnover figures were also analysed by population group. The average turnover amongst the populations groups listed in Table 15 had a range of R 357.65, with the lowest weekly turnover of R 700 from the White population group and the highest average weekly turnover from the Coloured population group of R 1 057.65.

Table 15: Weekly Turnover by Population Group

Population Group	Percentage	Weekly Turnover	
African / Black	93.5%	R	876.26
Coloured	1.0%	R	1 057.65
Indian / Asian	4.3%	R	958.05
White	0.1%	R	700.00

PD, n= 3 398

*Population Group-Other was excluded from analysis. This included 17 particpants who were primarily foreigners and 17 participants with missing data.

Contribution to GDPR

As street vendors operate within the informal sector it is often difficult to quantify their contribution to regional gross domestic product (GDPR), often due to a lack of accurate bookkeeping, and sensitivity around discussing profits and income. Within the framework of this census project, though, it is possible to provide a rough estimate of the annual contribution of street vendors in the eThekwini Municipality to GDPR.

The following estimates were generated by first analyzing the data per EA within the Pooled Dataset, then by disaggregating street traders according to whether they are self-employed or employees. The traders who were employees or assistants provided an estimated wage or salary, while traders described as self-employed or employers provided an estimate of their overall profits on a weekly basis.

As a result of data limitations, several constraints were faced in calculating an accurate GDPR contribution:

- First, the data does not have information on imputed rents and interest earned which are usually components of a GDPR calculation. GDPR calculation in this study only includes the sum the profits, wages and salaries of the traders.
- Additionally, some of the amounts provided by street vendors have been treated as missing data due to inaccurate answers (i.e. some employees provided profit figures) and also outliers.
- The sum of profits, wages and salaries per EAs sampled in each category was calculated, but seven categories (as seen in the column Responded EAs in the table below) had no traders within the EAs that responded to questions pertaining to profit or income. Additionally, in the categories where EAs did respond, there were only a few EAs that responded compared to the total EAs sampled within each category. There was a total of 41 EAs included in this estimation, compared to the 60 EAs, which were sampled during Phase III. Therefore, *the number provided as the total GDPR is an underestimation*. As stated previously, profit and income are sensitive topics amongst the vendors due to the current tensions between traders and the municipality surrounding the issue of permits, thus it is assumed that these reasons contribute to the high rate of non-responses to this question.

Given the data, various assumptions were made in calculating the contribution of street vendors to GDPR:

- The Long Questionnaire does not provide an option for employees to distinguish between a daily and weekly wage amount. For this calculation we assume that all responses use a weekly pay period. This will lead to an underestimation of GDPR;
- The Short Questionnaire only has an option for vendors to provide estimated weekly figures, whereas the Long Questionnaire allows for vendors to provide an estimated profit, wage and salary figure.

The following table provides the estimated contribution to GDPR of traders within the eThekwini Municipality. The sum of all profits, wages and salaries per EAs sampled in each category was divided by the total number of Responded EAs per category. This number was then multiplied by the Total EAs in that category in order to get a total GDPR estimate per category.

As seen in Table 16, the estimated annual contribution to GDPR is **R 417 326 531.14.** This is the sum of Total GDPR per Categories (column). This is a significant amount, which suggests that street vendors, although within the informal economy, make a substantial contribution to the economy of the municipality. Additionally, this figure prompts the need for future research into analysing the contribution to GDPR of street vendors.

Table 16: Estimated Contribution to GDPR

Categories	Total EA's	% OF EAs	#EAs - Sampled in Phase III	Responded EAs	Sum of GDPR per EAs sampled	Total GDPR per Category
P1H	1	0.24%	1	0	R -	R -
P1L	27	6.49%	2	1	R 10 400.00	R 280 800.00
P1M	7	1.68%	1	1	R 21 840.00	R 152 880.00
P2H	2	0.48%	1	0	R -	R -
P2L	13	3.13%	1	0	R -	R -
P2M	8	1.92%	1	1	R 562 640.00	R 4 501 120.00
P3H	0	0.00%	0	0	R -	R -
P3L	3	0.72%	1	1	R 1 374 880.00	R 4 124 640.00
P3M	3	0.72%	1	1	R 525 200.00	R 1 575 600.00
R1H	0	0.00%	0	0	R -	R -
R1L	16	3.85%	1	0	R -	R -
R1M	2	0.48%	1	1	R 308 360.00	R 616 720.00
R2H	0	0.00%	0	0	R -	R -
R2L	23	5.53%	2	1	R 91 000.00	R 2 093 000.00
R2M	0	0.00%	0	0	R -	R -
R3H	0	0.00%	0	0	R -	R -
R3L	0	0.00%	0	0	R -	R -
R3M	0	0.00%	0	0	R -	R -
U1H	10	2.40%	1	0	R -	R -
U1L	66	15.87%	11	7	R 4 302 688.00	R 40 568 201.14
U1M	63	15.14%	10	6	R 2 378 480.00	R 24 974 040.00
U2H	3	0.72%	1	0	R -	R -
U2L	65	15.63%	11	10	R 5 858 580.00	R 38 080 770.00
U2M	51	12.26%	7	7	R 1 472 380.00	R 10 727 340.00
U3H	0	0.00%	0	0	R -	R -
U3L	15	3.61%	3	3	R 57 742 412.00	R 288 712 060.00
U3M	13	3.13%	1	1	R 70 720.00	R 919 360.00
Zero	25	6.01%	2	0	R -	R -
	416	**100.00 %**	**60**	**41**	**R 74 719 580.00**	**R 417 326 531.14**

PD, n= 2 963

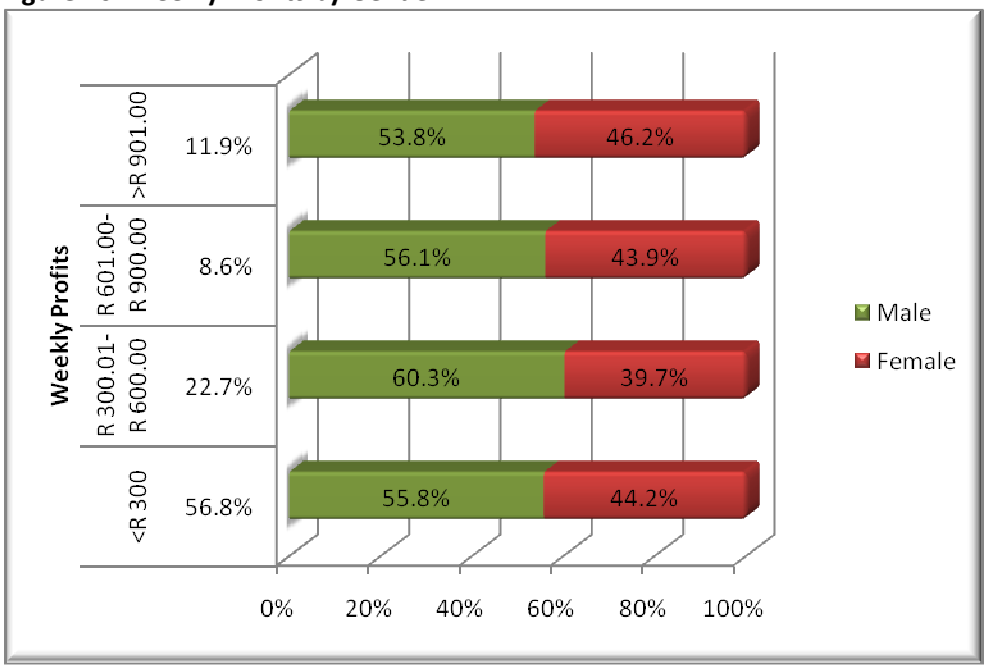
Profit

The participants were asked to estimate how much money they take home (profit) in an average week when all business costs are paid. The amount of money – or profits – ranged between R 10 and R 15 000, with an average of R 505.04 (PD, n= 3 312).

Similar to the discussion on weekly turnover, the weekly profits were analysed by gender, and displayed similar representation as the overall gender ratio within the Pooled Dataset. However, a higher percentage of males (60.3%) had weekly profits ranging between R 300.01 and R 600.00 than females (39.7%).

Figure 26 also shows that 79.5% are making less than R 600 profits per week and 10.5% take home more than R601 per week. The majority of traders, male and female, have profits less than R 300 (56.8%).

Figure 26: Weekly Profits by Gender



PD, n= 3 305

Weekly profits were also analysed by population groups as shown in Table 17 below. The Indian/Asian population group had the highest amount of money to take home at the end of the day, amounting to R 746.82. This amount is R 241.78 higher than the weekly average profits of R 505.04. Furthermore, the White population group on average takes home R 283.33 per week, which is R 221.71 below the average weekly profits.

Table 17: Weekly Profits by Population Group

Population Group	Percentage		Weekly Profits
African / Black	93.5%	R	493.53
Coloured	1.0%	R	665.30
Indian / Asian	4.3%	R	746.82
White	0.1%	R	283.33

PD, n= 3 293

*Population Group-Other was excluded from analysis. This included 17 particpants who were primarily foreigners and 16 participants with missing data.

Additionally, **Table 18** displays the percentage of traders per weekly profit increments based on the main goods or services sold. The majority of traders have weekly profits below R 600 for all categories of goods and services. Within the food category, 61% of traders selling confectionary (sweets or cakes) have profits less than R 300, similar to those vendors selling clothing accessories (62.2%).

Over four fifths of traders providing car guards services make less than R 300 profits per week; a little less than three fourths (70.6%) of traders selling medicine (pharmacy) also make under R 300 profits per week. Traders who provide telephone services and those who sell livestock earn weekly profits between R 301.01 and R 600. The highest percentage within the R 601 to R 900 weekly profit increment is footwear (17.7%), and within the over R 900 weekly profit increment, traders selling livestock have the highest percentage (24.4%), followed by cooked food (18.8%).

Table 18: Main Goods or Services Sold by Weekly Profits

Main Goods or Services Sold	Weekly Profits			
Food	**<R300**	**R300.01-R600.00**	**R601.00-R900.00**	**>R901.00**
Fresh Produce (fruits and vegetables	52.5%	24.7%	9.6%	13.2%
Cooked Food - ready to eat (e.g. Mealies, bovine heads, plates of cooked food)	43.8%	28.7%	8.6%	18.8%
Confectionary (sweets and cakes)	61.0%	19.6%	7.7%	11.7%
Food (other)	52.5%	23.3%	8.1%	16.1%
Clothing and Accessories				
Pinafores	54.8%	20.9%	9.0%	15.3%
Clothing (other)	56.4%	24.2%	7.7%	11.7%
Clothing Accessories (e.g. leather goods)	62.2%	19.5%	6.8%	11.4%
Footwear	45.6%	23.8%	17.7%	12.9%
Services				
Services - Telephone	42.9%	30.5%	11.8%	14.8%
Services - Haircutting	64.2%	17.2%	10.4%	8.2%
Services - Shoe Repairs	53.5%	39.5%	2.3%	4.7%
Car Guards	84.2%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Waste Collection	65.7%	25.7%	2.9%	5.7%
Medicine				
Traditional Medicine	60.5%	24.7%	8.6%	6.2%
Medicine (pharmacy)	70.6%	23.5%	5.9%	0.0%
Agriculture				
Livestock (e.g. chickens)	31.7%	34.1%	9.8%	24.4%
Electronics & Accessories				
Music / DVD's	60.0%	15.8%	10.0%	14.2%
Electronics	54.3%	28.4%	12.3%	4.9%
Household Items				
Toiletries and Cosmetics	55.5%	23.3%	10.1%	11.0%
Household Products	55.8%	20.6%	11.5%	12.1%
Hardware	60.6%	12.1%	15.2%	12.1%
Other				
Cigarettes	54.0%	23.0%	10.5%	12.5%

PD, n= 3 209

Street vendors also responded to the question of how many people are dependent on their earnings. On average, 4.34 individuals are dependent on one street vendor's earnings, and the reported number of dependents ranged between 0 and 21 individuals (LQ, n= 562).

The following table shows the extrapolation of how many people are dependent on the earnings of one street vendor to the overall population within the municipality. According to the average population estimate of street vendors, 49 739, multiplied by the 5% trimmed mean of 4.09 (number of individuals dependent on what a street vendor earns), there are approximately 203 433 people dependent on the earnings of one street vendor.

Table 19: Impact on Population

Intervention	Phase I	Phase III	Phase III-b	Mean
Population estimate	35 385	26 292	87 541	49 739
Impact on Population	144 724.65	107 534.28	358 042.69	203 432.51

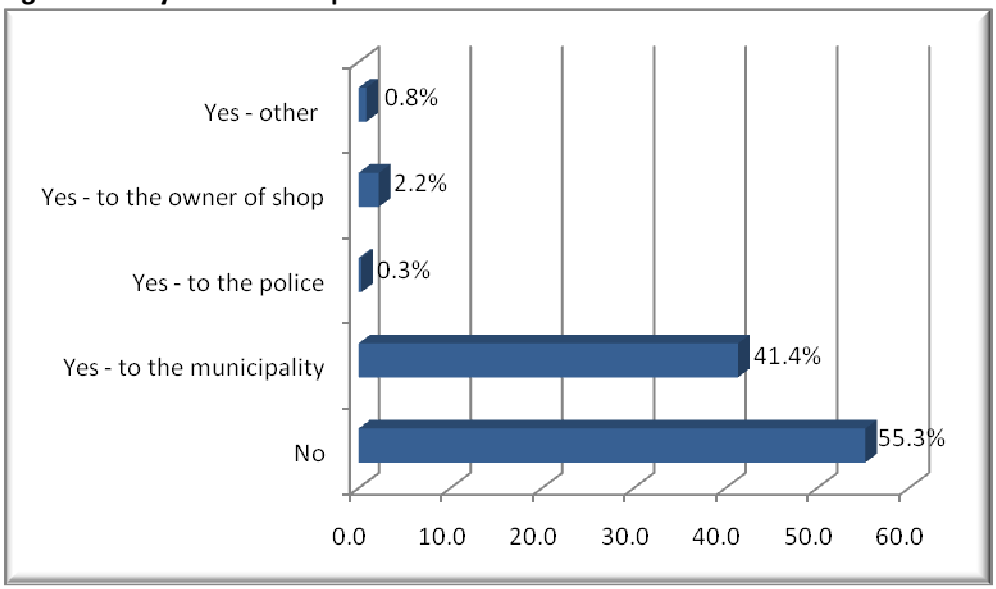
viii. Trading Permits

The discussion of trading permits tends to be a sensitive topic amongst the street vendors worldwide. Similarly, there is sensitivity on the topic of permits due to the current situation and relationship between the eThekwini Municipality and the street vendors, particularly, the present tensions around the seeming very limited number of permits that the municipality seems to be willing to issue to street vendors. Thus, when viewing the following statistics on the percentage of street vendors with trading permits, it is important to note the high rate of vendors who chose 'not applicable' or simply refused to answer, in particular amongst respondents in the short questionnaires.

Payments to Trade

First, the vendors were asked if they pay in order to trade in their current location. The majority of participants (55.3%) do not pay to trade in their space, while 41.4% pay money to the municipality. Street vendors may also pay to the owner of the shop (2.2%), the police (0.3%), and 'other' (0.8%). Refer to Figure 27 below for further details of these payments. The other category included responses such as payment to a friend.

Figure 27: Pay to Trade in Space



PD, n= 3 896

The street vendors were asked to specify how much they pay and how often they pay this amount. The frequencies for how often the vendors pay to trade in their space varied, with over two fifths (44.2%) of the vendors paying every six months. Thirty two percent (32%) of traders pay annually, 15.4% every month, 3.9% pay an amount every week and 2.8% pay daily in order to trade in their space (PD, n= 1 599).

Table 20 shows the mean per payment interval for paying to trade in a space. The majority of vendors pay every six months; the amount paid ranged between R 2.50 to R 2 400. On average, traders spend R 335.37 every six months to ensure they have space to trade. Additionally, vendors spend approximately R 99.06 per day, R 143.25 per week and R 263.77 per month for their trading spaces.

Table 20: Pay to Trade

Interval	Mean
Per Day	R 99.06
Per Week	R 143.25
Per Month	R 263.77
Every Six Months	R 335.37
Per Year	R 529.85
Once Off Payment	R 419.92

PD, n= 1 489

Permits

The street vendors were asked if they have a trading permit issued by the eThekwini Municipality. Of the 4 034 participants in the pooled dataset, **2 083** street vendors **do not have** trading permits (51.6%), **1 649** street vendors **do have** permits (40.9%) and **302** did not respond (7.5%) (i.e. missing data, refusal to answer, not applicable or do not know responses).

Table 21: Permits

Total Traders (*n*=4 034)		
No Permit	Permit	No Response
2 083	**1 649**	**302**

Table **22** below desegregates the traders with or without trading permits by EA Number. Although the populations of each EA differ, there are several EAs which show a larger difference between those traders without permits versus permits and vice versa. For instance EA number 6 has eight times more traders with permits than without. In EA number 372, the number of traders without permits far outweighs the number with permits.

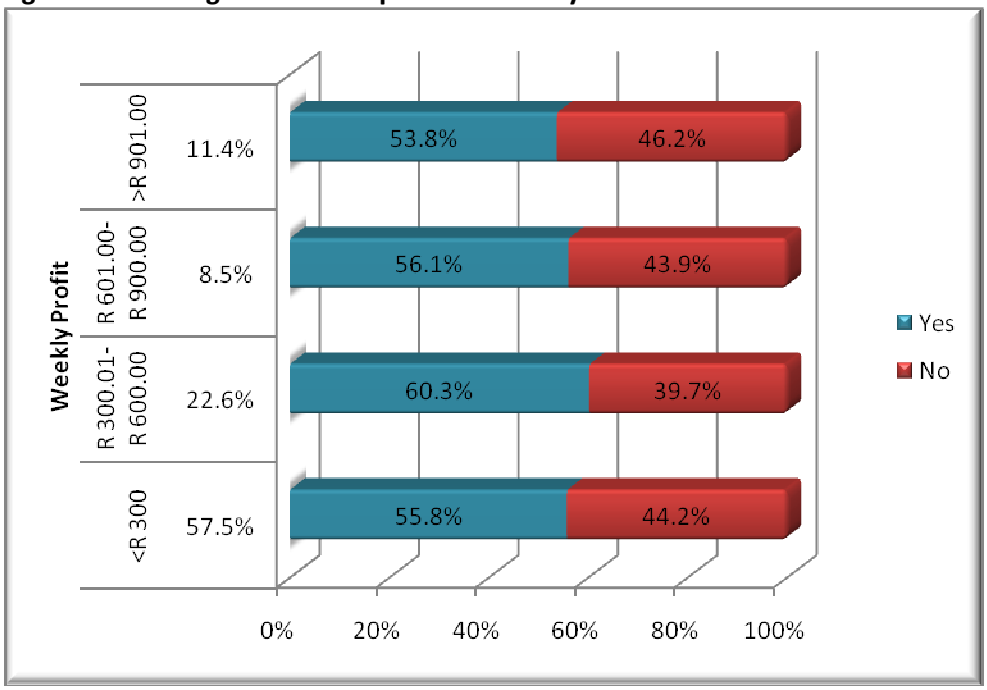
Table 22: Permits by EA

EA Number	Yes	No
1	0	6
6	54	6
19	1	5
23	2	29
35	0	2
62	2	4
68	0	5
91	0	16
93	3	43
105	6	43
108	0	6
110	1	5
129	77	146
134	1	1
135	1	2
143	6	7
149	4	28
151	2	8
155	5	10
158	17	50
159	5	15
189	0	2
206	8	4
214	59	56
231	0	1
237	2	10
265	3	24
285	5	2
286	3	19
296	2	9
304	0	15
327	0	6
335	0	18
339	4	0
341	14	22
349	4	11
372	26	159
383	3	2
417	823	669
421	506	617
Total	**1649**	**2083**

PD, n= 3 732 (According to table 20, there was a total of 4 034 respondents, this table does not reflect the 302 missing data)

The possession of a trading permit issued by the eThekwini Municipality was compared to weekly profit increments. For each weekly profit increment ranging from less than R 300 to more than R 900, traders with permits had higher percentages per increment. For instance, a little less than two thirds of traders with permits (60.3%) were making profits between R 300.01 and R 600 versus those without permits (39.7%).

Figure 28: Trading Permits compared to Weekly Profits



PD, n= 3 118

Vendors with or without trading permits was also compared to the goods or services sold. The table below is based on 3 605 participants (Pooled Dataset), of those 1 611 had permits and 1 994 did not have permits; the table analyses the possession of a trading permit within each main good or services sold.

Of the traders with permits (n= 1 611), over half (59.5%) of the traders operate within the food category, followed by 38.7% within the clothing and accessories category, 16.6% within household items, 13.7% in services, 10.9% in the other category, 5.2% in electronics and accessories, 4.2% in medicine, and 0.9% in agriculture.

Amongst the traders without permits (n= 1 994), almost two thirds (62.3%) are traders in the food category, 22.3% in clothing and accessories, 15.2% in household items, 13.9% in services, 12.8% in 'other', 7.1% in electronics and accessories, 2.4% in medicine, and 1.8% in agriculture.

Table 23: Permits by Main Goods or Services Sold

Main Goods or Services Sold	Trading Permits	
	Yes	No
Food		
Fresh Produce (fruits and vegetables	49.4%	50.6%
Cooked Food - ready to eat (e.g. Mealies, bovine heads, plates of cooked food)	33.7%	66.3%
Confectionary (sweets and cakes)	43.3%	56.7%
Food (other)	36.9%	63.1%
Clothing and Accessories		
Pinafores	70.3%	29.7%
Clothing (other)	59.2%	40.8%
Clothing Accessories (e.g. leather goods)	51.8%	48.2%
Footwear	56.4%	43.6%
Services		
Services - Telephone	51.7%	48.3%
Services - Haircutting	45.5%	54.5%
Services - Shoe Repairs	50.0%	50.0%
Car Guards	7.3%	92.7%
Waste Collection	14.3%	85.7%
Medicine		
Traditional Medicine	57.3%	42.7%
Medicine (pharmacy)	63.2%	36.8%
Agriculture		
Livestock (e.g. chickens)	30.0%	70.0%
Electronics & Accessories		
Music / DVD's	26.8%	73.2%
Electronics	49.5%	50.5%
Household Items		
Toiletries and Cosmetics	47.2%	52.8%
Household Products	42.5%	57.5%
Hardware	61.5%	38.5%
Other		
Cigarettes	40.7%	59.3%

PD, n= 3 605

There are a high percentage of vendors selling pinafores that have permits (70.3%), as well as traders selling medicine-pharmacy, 63.2%.

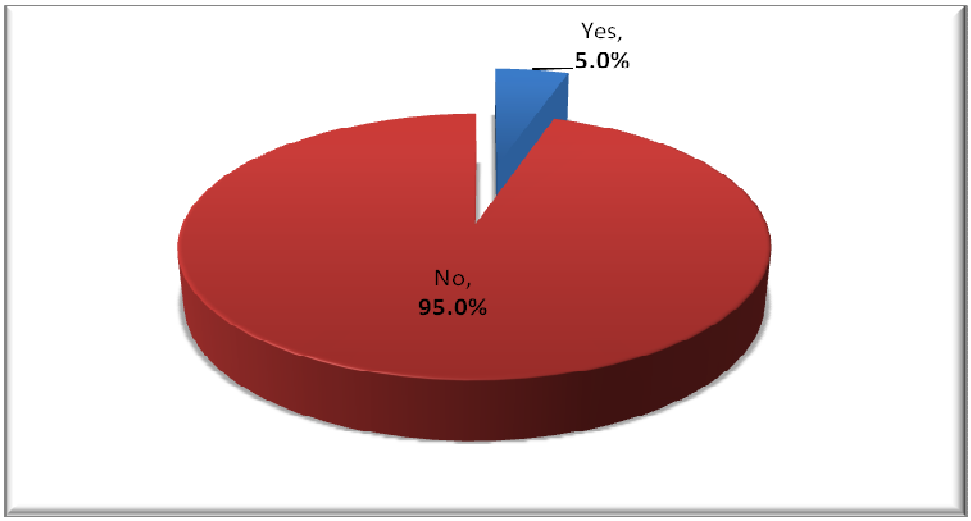
Two thirds (66.3%) of traders selling cooked food do not have a permit. The majority of car guards (92.7%) do not have a trading permit; and similarly, 85.7% of waste collectors do not have permits. Almost three quarters of vendors selling livestock do not have permits (70%).

ix. Training & Support

The participation and interaction between street vendors and government bodies is often based on poor communication.[48] In some cases there are examples where local governments have incorporated the needs and ideas of street vendors into the urban development planning, but this does not always occur.

The street vendors were asked if they have ever received support for their business from the government. Nearly all of the street vendors (95%) have *not* received support, compared to only 5% who have received some form of support from the government.

Figure 29: Support from Government



LQ, n= 623

Out of the street vendors who had received support, they were asked to specify what type of support was received: shelter, storage, training, microfinance loans or other. Table 24 shows that street vendors primarily receive some form of shelter (56.5%) or storage (34.8%) to operate their business. No microfinance loans were reported.

Table 24: Forms of Support

Type of Support Received	
Shelter	56.5%
Storage	34.8%
Training	8.7%
Total	**100%**

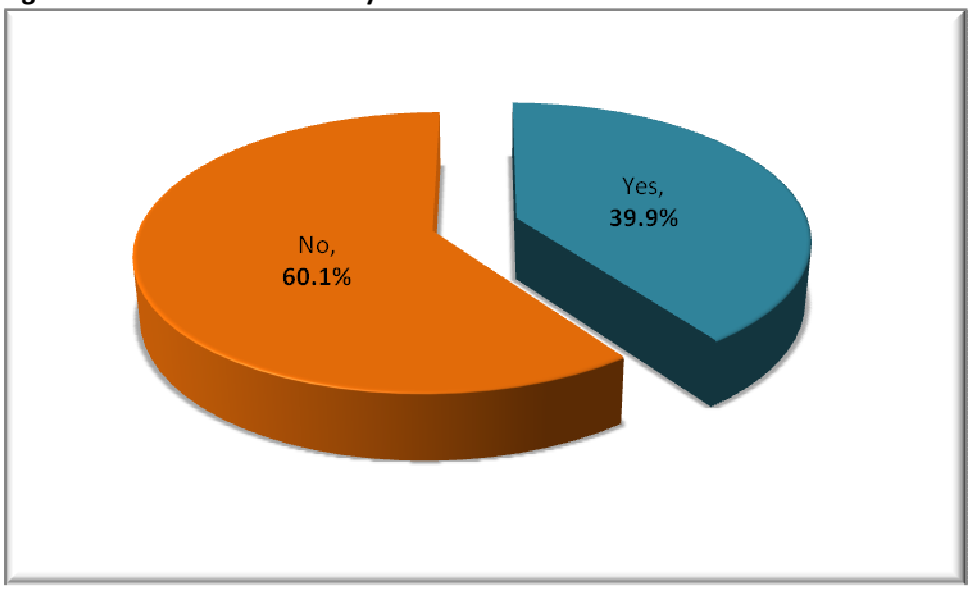
LQ, n= 23

Street vendors were also asked if they have ever had any form of interaction – good or bad – with the Durban City Council. Out of the participants, 60.1% had no form of interaction with

[48] W Mitullah, *Street Vending in African Cities: a synthesis of empirical findings from Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa,* 2003, p. 11.

the City Council. The 39.9% of street vendors who did had some form of interaction with the city council were asked to specify what the nature of this interaction was. This is shown in the figure below.

Figure 30: Interaction with City Council



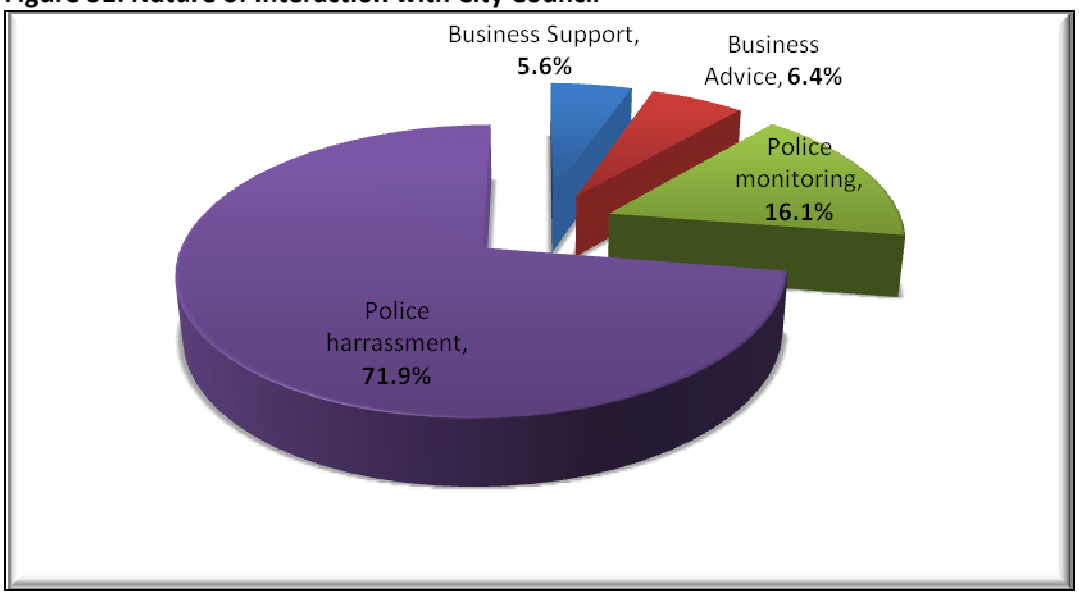
LQ, n= 626

The highest percentage of interaction with the city council was with police, including 72.5% of street vendors who experienced police harassment and police monitoring, i.e. police presence in trading area (16.2%). The focus group participants were also asked to comment or describe any instances of harassment they or their members have experienced from the Durban Metro Police or the South African Police Service (SAPS). The following comments were made:

- *"Metro police give us [street vendors] tickets according to the stock you have on your table. If they [Metro Police] see that you have a lot of stock they charge you a hefty fine, and if you have less stock you will receive a ticket of R 100".*
- *"The way police abuse us is painful because when they arrest a driver of a car, even if it is a big or small [offense], the police give a ticket and don't take the car. But to the street vendors, they [police] take our clothes and also give us tickets".*
- *"The police do not respect us, as the street vendors".*

These comments, made by street vendor association leaders, describe instances of harassment and also corroborate the themes of fear, trust, and privacy, which were evident in the analysis of Phase II and throughout the implementation of Phase III and the administering of the questionnaires.

Figure 31: Nature of Interaction with City Council



LQ, n= 249

Additionally, other forms of interaction included business support (5.6%), which corresponds with the previous question of whether street vendors have received support from the government. Also, 6.4% of street vendors have had interaction with the city council in the form of business advice.

x. Organisational Affiliation

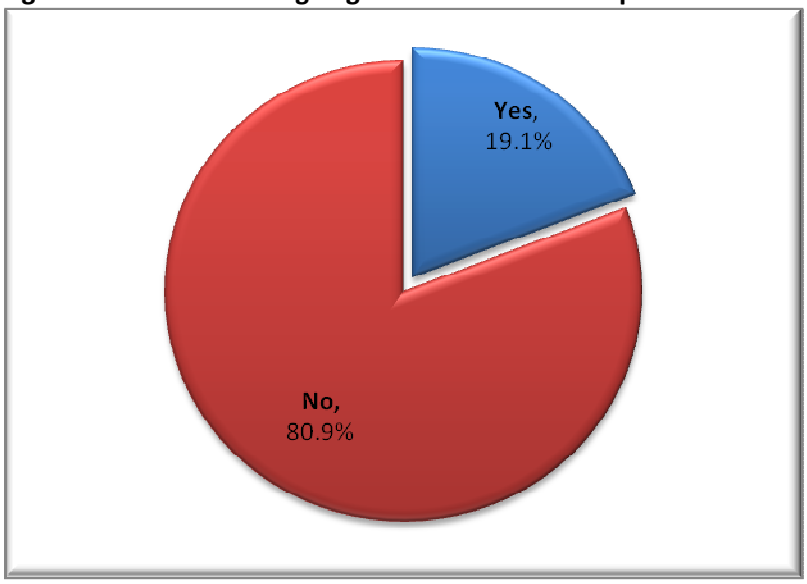
Street vending organisations and associations often have various purposes, including responding to an issue, representing traders' interests, or managing a market area.[49] Several aspects of street vending organisations may include representing members, increasing awareness of street vendors, empowering members, and finding avenues for street vendors to defend their legal rights.[50]

The participants were asked if they have membership in any street vending organisations, and a high percentage (80.9%) responded 'no', versus 19.1% of street members who are involved in an organisation.

[49] WEIGO, 1999: 81-84

[50] W Mitullah, *A Review of Street Trade in Africa,* Working Draft Review, Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO), 2004, p. 10.; F Lund, J Nicholson, C Skinner, *Street Trading, Chapter 4: Street Trader Organizations in South Africa,* School of Development Studies, 2000.

Figure 32: Street Vending Organization Membership



LQ, n= 624

The street vendors who were members of organisations explained they were members for various reasons, such as assistance with permits or if the vendor has problems, protection from police harassment, fighting for their rights as street vendors, ensuring trading space is always available, and the provision of business advice and training. All of the participants from Phase II were members of a street trading organization, and several stated that their organizations *"speak on behalf of the street vendors".*

Numerous reasons were also given by respondents who were not members of a street vending organisation, including that street vendors did not see what the advantages of being a member were, had never heard of any organisations, too busy, do not like politics, and that organisations make empty promises.

Database

The respondents were also asked if they were interested in being on a database organized by StreetNet. The database was explained and presented as one that would be used as a point of contact for news, awareness and communication amongst the street vendors.

Table 25: Interest in Database

Interest in Being on Database	
Yes	70.5%
No	29.5%
Total	**100%**

P.D. n= 4 034

Within the Pooled Dataset, almost three quarters (70.5%) of the participants were interested in being on a database, and only 29.5% of the participants were not interested.

xi. Additional Comments

When asked if the street vendors had any further comments to make upon completion of the questionnaire, the majority of the participants did not respond (79.2%). Those who had further comments (20.8%) made requests such as: to get a permit, to ask the municipality to build shelters, to decrease the permit payment, get a better wage from my employer, and for access to electricity and water (LQ, n= 629).

Additionally, street vendors commented that they need more support from the government, they wanted to know if they would see the results of the data, they needed assistance on what their rights are, and help in stopping police harassment.

These statements are similar to focus group participants from Phase II commenting on the research project, including, *"Your research is good, but only if you are going to help us in the end, because it will be a problem if you make us sit here and tell us you are conducting research. You get what you want and the next thing is you disappear".*

Additionally, one focus group participant stated *"My opinion is this research is very good because at the end of the day the whole world has to known that we are so oppressed. We would also like to move forward. It is only the ways and regulations that we do not have, so far as I say this research is very good for us".*

8. CONCLUSION

This research project set-out to quantify the total population size of street vendors in the eThekwini Municipality, as well as to report on their general situation of trade. Through three different population estimates, the study estimates an average total of **49 739** traders across a range between 26 292 (low estimate) and 87 541 (high estimate).

The methodological approach within this project allowed for a representative sample of traders within specified enumeration areas throughout the municipality, and the result was two population estimates including a third population estimate for specific enumeration areas. Thus, these estimates demonstrate a broad range of population estimates across the three counts.

Additionally, the extent to which one street vendor may affect not only the economy of the municipality but also an impact on the population has been shown through analysis of the data, as exemplified by the estimated annual GDPR contribution of the traders to the eThekwini Municipality at R 417 326 531.14. Furthermore, for every street vendor, there are over 4 other individuals' dependents on the earnings of the trader. Thus, when extrapolated using the average population estimate for the municipality, over 200 000 individuals' livelihoods are affected by the street vending population within the municipality.

9. LESSONS LEARNT

The overall purpose of this project has been to provide a census of the street vending population in the eThekwini Municipality. This project has provided both a representative sample of the characteristics and situation of traders throughout the municipality, and an overall population estimate. Additionally, the methodological approach has provided a base from which future research and census projects on street vendors may be done. Moreover, it is hoped that this research will be useful in applying the data and the more in-depth understanding of the traders within the municipality towards advocacy efforts.

A significant lesson leant throughout this research process is that field implementation should be conducted on normal trading days, rather than exceptional days considered to be either high or low, as this would more accurately reflect the vending population. However, no matter the normality of the day chosen to implement field, there will also nearly always be an exceptionally about it which highlights the fluidity and intangibility of the street trading population when trying to definitively enumerate the extremities of this population.

Several challenges that took place within this project included access issues, timing of fieldwork and counting (Phase III). Fieldworkers encountered access difficulties while in field,

which meant there were several occasion in which portions of the population groups were deemed as being 'closed' to our interviews.

It is hoped that the design of this project, its phased approach and qualitative and quantitative methodologies will provide a sound base from which to conceive other similar studies of not only street vendors, but various other sectors of the informal economy elsewhere in the developing world.

This study has not only demonstrated, but quantified, the truly significant role that the informal economy – and street vendors specifically – play in the livelihoods of an enormous portion of the eThekwini Municipality's population, but also of its economy. As a result, the street trading population should be considered more carefully as an important and significant portion of society and the economy, and be taken more seriously as such an actor. Moreover, efforts should be encouraged to not only increase the attention towards the vendors by the Municipal authorities, but also that their needs for services and infrastructure be considered and addressed as firstly a right, but also as an integral component of the service that they provide to their community and the greater society.

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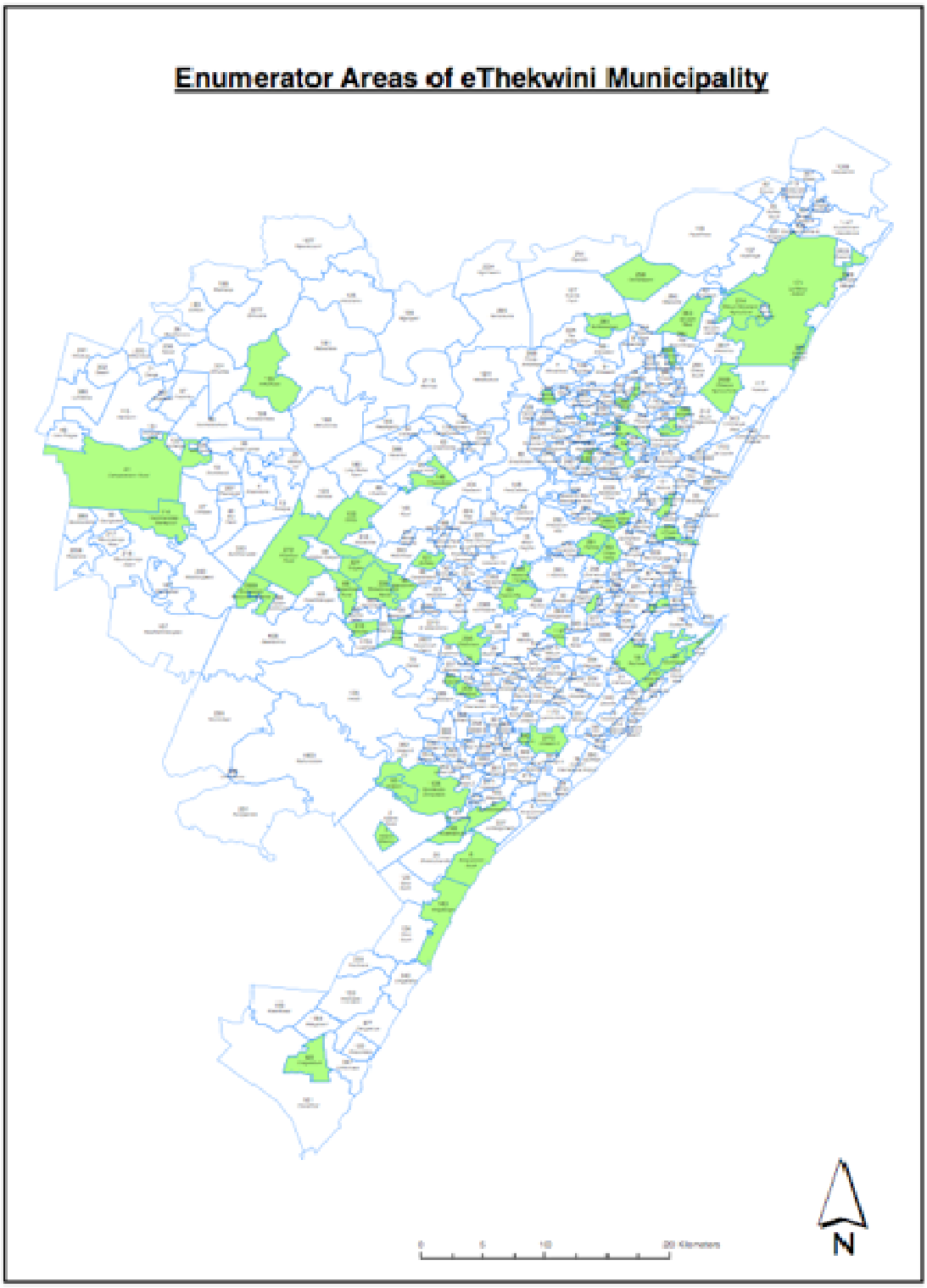
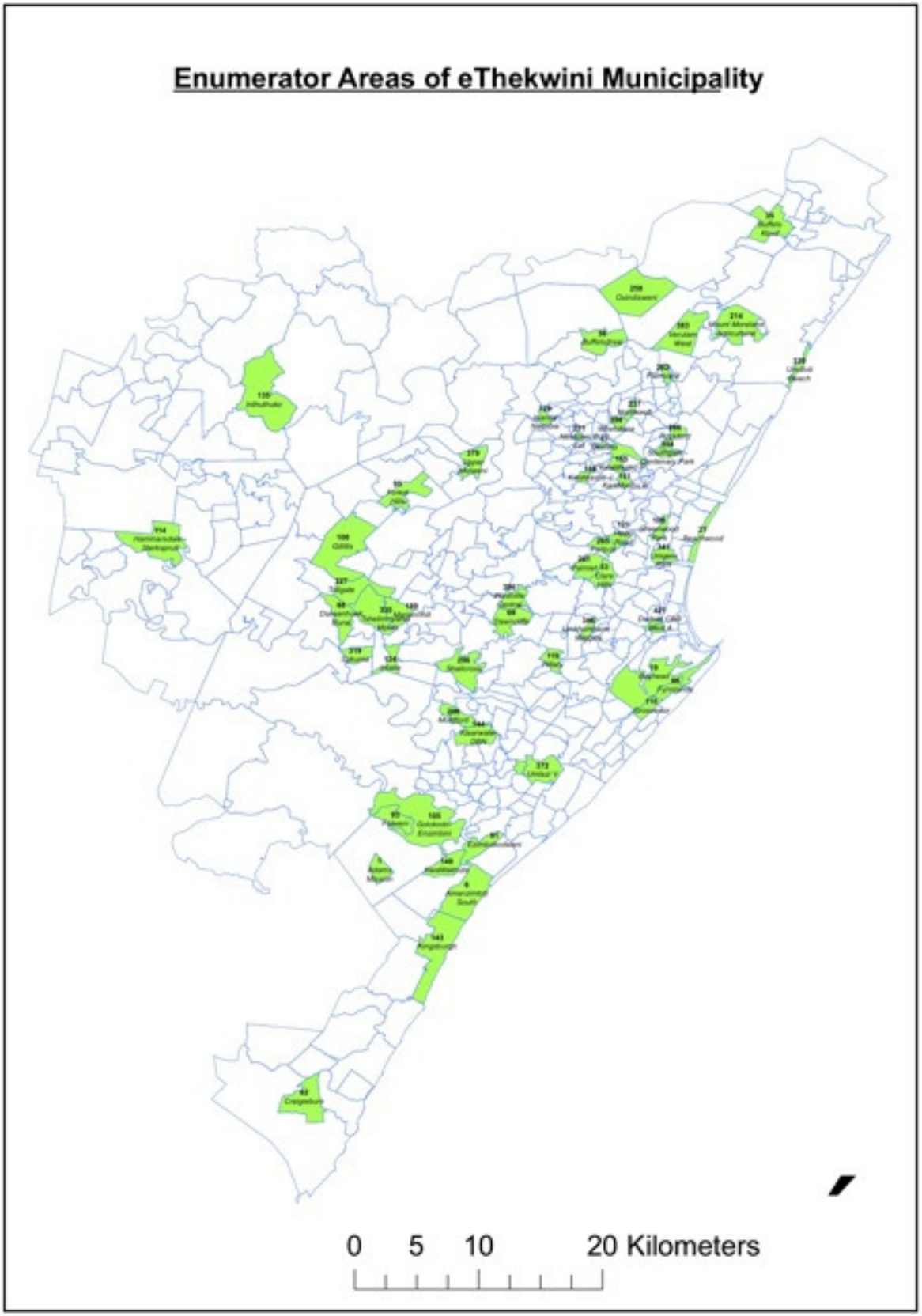
APPENDIX

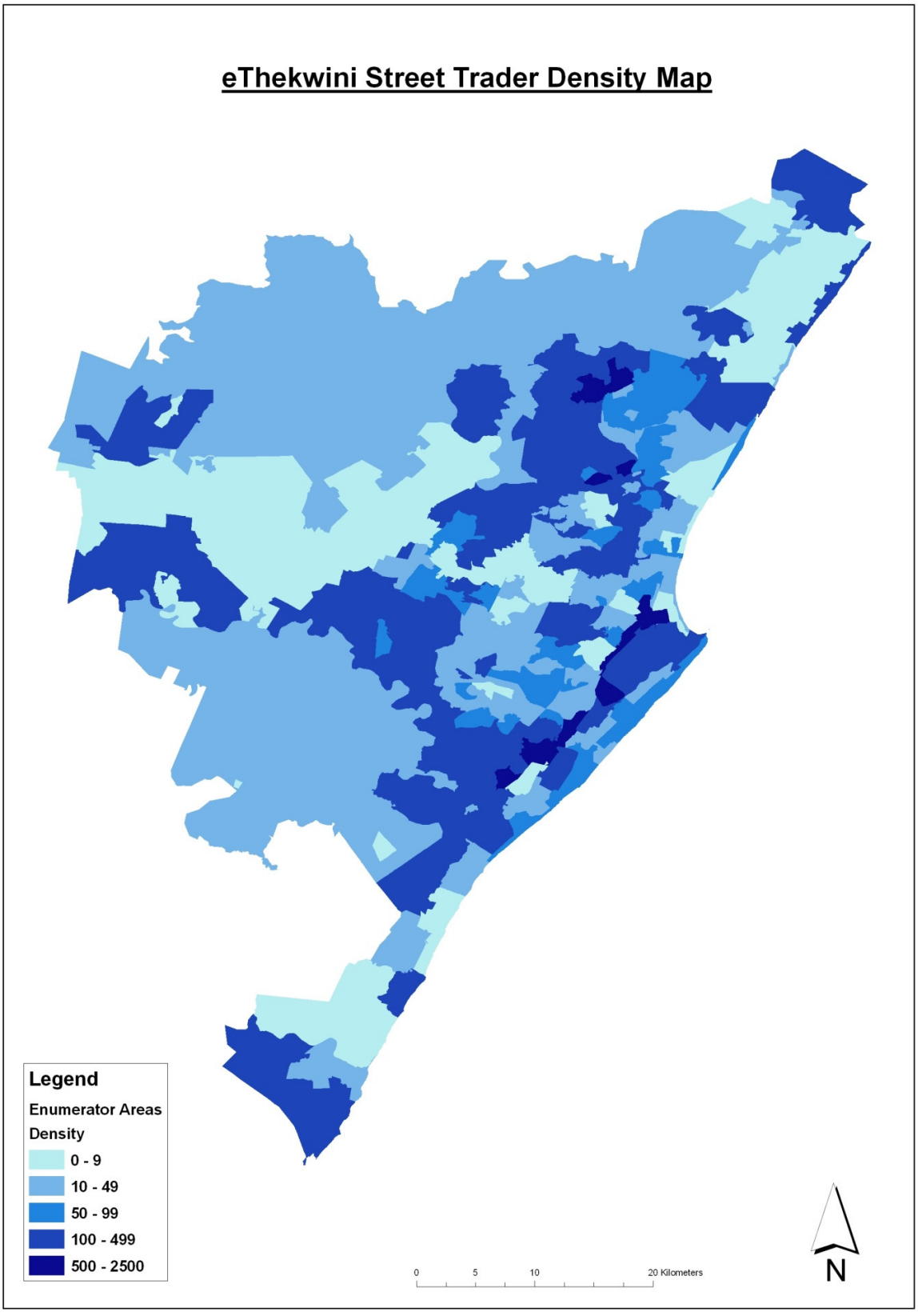
i. EA Sample Areas – Phase I



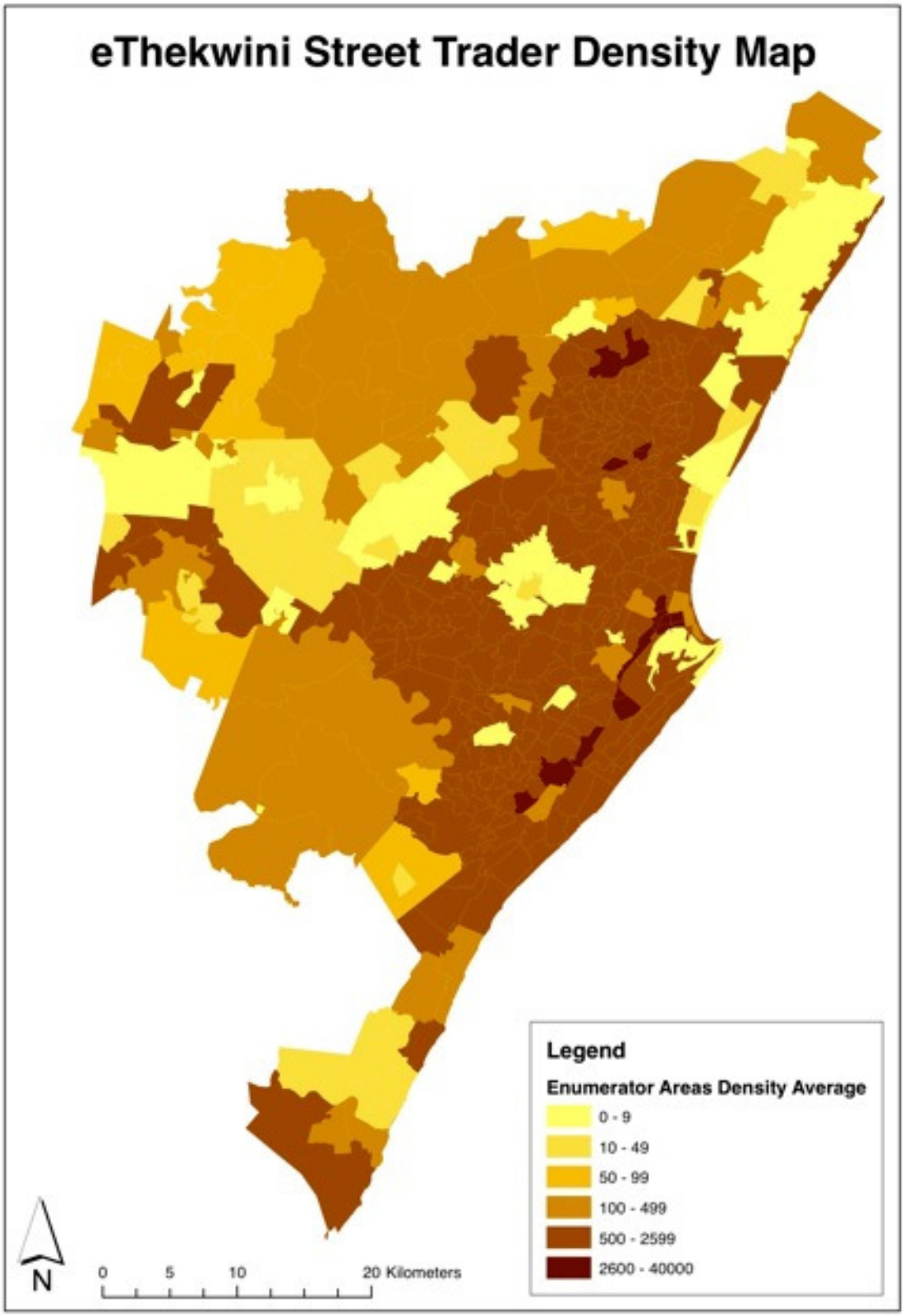
ii. EA Sample Areas – Phase III



iii. Trader Density – Phase I



iv. Trader Density – Phase III



v. Enumeration Areas- Complete List

EA ID	Planning Unit Name	Spatial Dev Framework	Density	Income Level	Category
95	Forest Hills	Peri Urban	1	High	P1H
146	Kranskloof	Peri Urban	0	High	P1H
4	Alverstone	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
13	Assagay	Peri Urban	6	Low	P1L
29	Bothas Hill	Peri Urban	7	Low	P1L
35	Buffels Kloof	Peri Urban	7	Low	P1L
40	Bux Farm	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
41	Camperdown Rural	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
57	Cliffdale	Peri Urban	8	Low	P1L
58	Clifton Canyon	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
63	Crestholme	Peri Urban	8	Low	P1L
67	Danganya	Peri Urban	6	Low	P1L
72	Drummond	Peri Urban	6	Low	P1L
82	Emona	Peri Urban	3	Low	P1L
89	Everton	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
112	Hambanathi	Peri Urban	8	Low	P1L
113	Hambanathi Extension	Peri Urban	2	Low	P1L
122	Ilfracombe	Peri Urban	6	Low	P1L
133	Inkangala	Peri Urban	3	Low	P1L
147	Kruisfontein - Westbrook	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
169	Kwenkwezi	Peri Urban	1	Low	P1L
171	La Mercy Airport	Peri Urban	4	Low	P1L
174	Langefontein	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
178	Lower Molweni	Peri Urban	9	Low	P1L
180	Luke Bailes Farm	Peri Urban	1	Low	P1L
184	Magabeni	Peri Urban	7	Low	P1L
187	Mandlakazi	Peri Urban	2	Low	P1L
200	Mngcweni	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
239	Nsulwana	Peri Urban	1	Low	P1L
253	Oceans	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
267	Peacevale	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
272	Pinetown Rural	Peri Urban	7	Low	P1L
289	Sankontshe	Peri Urban	5	Low	P1L
299	Shongweni Resource Reserve	Peri Urban	8	Low	P1L
316	Stockville	Peri Urban	1	Low	P1L
320	Summerveld	Peri Urban	8	Low	P1L
326	Tin Town	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
379	Upper Molweni	Peri Urban	6	Low	P1L
46	Cato Ridge	Peri Urban	7	Med	P1M

64	Crestview	Peri Urban	0	Med	P1M
124	Illovo South	Peri Urban	7	Med	P1M
130	Inchanga	Peri Urban	6	Med	P1M
131	Inchanga West	Peri Urban	0	Med	P1M
205	Monteseel	Peri Urban	0	Med	P1M
213	Mount Moreland	Peri Urban	0	Med	P1M
339	Umdloti Beach	Peri Urban	7	Med	P1M
397	Wewe	Peri Urban	0	Med	P1M
100	Gillitts	Peri Urban	14	High	P2H
145	Kloof	Peri Urban	37	High	P2H
42	Canelands	Peri Urban	13	Low	P2L
52	Clansthal	Peri Urban	13	Low	P2L
97	Fredville	Peri Urban	15	Low	P2L
99	Georgedale	Peri Urban	18	Low	P2L
114	Hammarsdale - Sterkspruit	Peri Urban	14	Low	P2L
115	Harrison	Peri Urban	18	Low	P2L
208	Mophela	Peri Urban	15	Low	P2L
217	Mpumalanga - West	Peri Urban	34	Low	P2L
240	Ntshongweni	Peri Urban	26	Low	P2L
288	Salem Community	Peri Urban	12	Low	P2L
328	Tongaat Beach	Peri Urban	11	Low	P2L
340	Umgababa	Peri Urban	17	Low	P2L
404	Wyebank	Peri Urban	10	Low	P2L
62	Craigieburn	Peri Urban	23	Med	P2M
120	Hillcrest	Peri Urban	15	Med	P2M
137	Inyaninga	Peri Urban	12	Med	P2M
330	Tongaat Industrial	Peri Urban	13	Med	P2M
331	Tongaat South	Peri Urban	30	Med	P2M
347	Umkomaas	Peri Urban	15	Med	P2M
382	Verulam Central	Peri Urban	24	Med	P2M
386	Waterfall	Peri Urban	17	Med	P2M
109	Greylands	Peri Urban	42	Low	P3L
214	Mount Moreland Agricultural	Peri Urban	41	Low	P3L
216	Mpumalanga - East	Peri Urban	44	Low	P3L
383	Verulam West	Peri Urban	52	Med	P3M
407	Tongaat Central A	Peri Urban	89	Med	P3M
408	Tongaat Central B	Peri Urban	89	Med	P3M
2	Adams Rural	Rural	42	Low	R1L
26	Bhobhonono	Rural	9	Low	R1L
36	Buffelsdraai	Rural	8	Low	R1L
71	Denge	Rural	0	Low	R1L
83	Emvini	Rural	2	Low	R1L
86	Esikhelekehleni	Rural	9	Low	R1L

167	KwaNtamntengayo	Rural	1	Low	R1L
199	Mlahlanja	Rural	1	Low	R1L
236	Nonoti	Rural	1	Low	R1L
241	Ntukuso	Rural	3	Low	R1L
254	Ogunjini	Rural	5	Low	R1L
277	Qhodela	Rural	3	Low	R1L
301	Sithumba	Rural	2	Low	R1L
302	Siweni	Rural	4	Low	R1L
362	Umlazi K Ext	Rural	2	Low	R1L
380	Uthweba	Rural	2	Low	R1L
1	Adams Mission	Rural	2	Med	R1M
96	Forest Land	Rural	3	Med	R1M
338	Umbumbulu	Rural	1	Med	R1M
80	Emachobeni	Rural	17	Low	R2L
118	Hazelmere	Rural	13	Low	R2L
125	Imbozamo	Rural	13	Low	R2L
127	Inanda Farm	Rural	10	Low	R2L
135	Inthuthuko	Rural	17	Low	R2L
136	Inwabi	Rural	31	Low	R2L
166	KwaNqetho	Rural	10	Low	R2L
168	KwaSondela	Rural	17	Low	R2L
181	Mabedlane	Rural	38	Low	R2L
183	Madundube	Rural	31	Low	R2L
196	Mgangeni	Rural	27	Low	R2L
197	Mgezanyoni	Rural	14	Low	R2L
198	Mkholombe	Rural	39	Low	R2L
219	Mshazi	Rural	14	Low	R2L
220	Msunduzi	Rural	15	Low	R2L
234	Ngonweni	Rural	19	Low	R2L
235	Nkomokazi	Rural	14	Low	R2L
251	Nungwane	Rural	13	Low	R2L
258	Osindisweni	Rural	13	Low	R2L
269	Phola - Amatikwe	Rural	31	Low	R2L
280	Redcliffe	Rural	14	Low	R2L
295	Senzokuhle	Rural	15	Low	R2L
406	Zwelibomvu	Rural	15	Low	R2L
191	Matabetule	Rural	24	Low	U2L
14	Athlone	Urban Core	2	High	U1H
15	Atholl Heights	Urban Core	9	High	U1H
21	Beachwood	Urban Core	0	High	U1H
61	Cowies Hill	Urban Core	2	High	U1H
69	Dawncliffe	Urban Core	0	High	U1H
101	Glen Anil	Urban Core	7	High	U1H

102	Glen Hills	Urban Core	0	High	U1H
103	Glenashley	Urban Core	2	High	U1H
384	Virginia	Urban Core	2	High	U1H
395	Westville	Urban Core	6	High	U1H
30	Bottlebrush	Urban Core	0	Low	U1L
39	Burlington	Urban Core	9	Low	U1L
45	Cato Crest - Open Space	Urban Core	5	Low	U1L
53	Clare Hills	Urban Core	9	Low	U1L
74	Durban Bay	Urban Core	0	Low	U1L
274	Point	Urban Core	6	Low	U1L
279	Red Hill	Urban Core	6	Low	U1L
283	Ridgeview	Urban Core	4	Low	U1L
344	Umhlangane	Urban Core	6	Low	U1L
346	Umkhumbane - Wiggins	Urban Core	8	Low	U1L
348	Umkumbaan	Urban Core	2	Low	U1L
376	University 1	Urban Core	8	Low	U1L
377	University 2	Urban Core	3	Low	U1L
378	University of Durban-Westville	Urban Core	2	Low	U1L
399	Wiggins - Dunbar	Urban Core	3	Low	U1L
11	Arena Park	Urban Core	4	Med	U1M
12	Ashley	Urban Core	4	Med	U1M
17	Avoca	Urban Core	8	Med	U1M
22	Bellair	Urban Core	7	Med	U1M
27	Blue Lagoon	Urban Core	0	Med	U1M
32	Brighton Beach	Urban Core	9	Med	U1M
37	Bulbul	Urban Core	1	Med	U1M
47	Cave Rock	Urban Core	6	Med	U1M
48	Caversham Glen	Urban Core	3	Med	U1M
59	Coedmore	Urban Core	0	Med	U1M
87	Essenwood	Urban Core	9	Med	U1M
92	Farningham Ridge	Urban Core	3	Med	U1M
104	Glenwood	Urban Core	7	Med	U1M
119	Hillary	Urban Core	0	Med	U1M
139	Isipingo Beach	Urban Core	8	Med	U1M
142	Kharwastan	Urban Core	8	Med	U1M
144	Klaarwater DBN	Urban Core	0	Med	U1M
194	Memorial Park	Urban Core	3	Med	U1M
202	Mobeni Heights	Urban Core	3	Med	U1M
203	Mondi	Urban Core	6	Med	U1M
210	Moseley Park	Urban Core	1	Med	U1M
252	Ocean View	Urban Core	9	Med	U1M
263	Paradise Valley	Urban Core	2	Med	U1M
275	Prospect Hall	Urban Core	8	Med	U1M

290	SAPREF	Urban Core	6	Med	U1M
311	Stainbank	Urban Core	0	Med	U1M
314	Stanvac	Urban Core	6	Med	U1M
332	Treasure Beach	Urban Core	1	Med	U1M
341	Umgeni Park	Urban Core	1	Med	U1M
345	Umhlatuzana	Urban Core	3	Med	U1M
381	Van Riebeeck Park	Urban Core	1	Med	U1M
388	Waterval Park	Urban Core	6	Med	U1M
390	Wentworth	Urban Core	4	Med	U1M
400	Windermere	Urban Core	9	Med	U1M
405	Yellow Wood Park	Urban Core	9	Med	U1M
33	Broadway	Urban Core	14	High	U2H
396	Westville Central	Urban Core	10	High	U2H
19	Bayhead	Urban Core	30	Low	U2L
44	Cato Crest	Urban Core	21	Low	U2L
50	Chesterville	Urban Core	18	Low	U2L
78	Durban International Airport	Urban Core	10	Low	U2L
140	Jacobs	Urban Core	33	Low	U2L
141	Kenville	Urban Core	20	Low	U2L
172	Lamontville	Urban Core	25	Low	U2L
192	Maydon Wharf	Urban Core	11	Low	U2L
225	New Germany Industrial	Urban Core	22	Low	U2L
261	Palmiet	Urban Core	13	Low	U2L
291	Sarnia	Urban Core	18	Med	U2L
293	Sea Cow Lake	Urban Core	27	Low	U2L
308	Springfield	Urban Core	15	Low	U2L
309	Springfield Flats	Urban Core	12	Low	U2L
3	Ak	Urban Core	6	Med	U2M
16	Austerville	Urban Core	14	Med	U2M
20	Bayview	Urban Core	22	Med	U2M
28	Bonela	Urban Core	10	Med	U2M
31	Briardene	Urban Core	14	Med	U2M
38	Bulwer	Urban Core	30	Med	U2M
49	Chatsworth Towncentre	Urban Core	35	Med	U2M
65	Croftdene	Urban Core	13	Med	U2M
66	Crossmoor	Urban Core	14	Med	U2M
75	Durban Beach	Urban Core	21	Med	U2M
85	Escombe	Urban Core	10	Med	U2M
98	Fynnlands	Urban Core	17	Med	U2M
108	Greenwood Park	Urban Core	16	Med	U2M
110	Grosvenor	Urban Core	10	Med	U2M
116	Havenside	Urban Core	11	Med	U2M
186	Malvern	Urban Core	39	Med	U2M

195	Merewent	Urban Core	28	Med	U2M
204	Montclair	Urban Core	13	Med	U2M
206	Montford	Urban Core	15	Med	U2M
207	Moorten	Urban Core	24	Med	U2M
209	Morningside	Urban Core	26	Med	U2M
215	Mount Vernon	Urban Core	13	Med	U2M
238	Northdene	Urban Core	21	Med	U2M
264	Parkhill	Urban Core	14	Med	U2M
266	Pavilion	Urban Core	15	Med	U2M
276	Prospecton	Urban Core	26	Med	U2M
282	Reservoir Hills	Urban Core	25	Med	U2M
285	Risecliff	Urban Core	17	Med	U2M
294	Sea View	Urban Core	17	Med	U2M
296	Shallcross	Urban Core	33	Med	U2M
298	Sherwood	Urban Core	17	Med	U2M
300	Silverglen	Urban Core	15	Med	U2M
307	Sparks	Urban Core	12	Med	U2M
312	Stamford	Urban Core	16	Med	U2M
323	Sydenham	Urban Core	27	Med	U2M
393	Westmead	Urban Core	24	Med	U2M
394	Westridge	Urban Core	20	Med	U2M
401	Woodhurst	Urban Core	14	Med	U2M
402	Woodlands	Urban Core	17	Med	U2M
51	Clairwood	Urban Core	53	Low	U3L
60	Congella	Urban Core	49	Low	U3L
201	Mobeni	Urban Core	72	Low	U3L
416	Warwick A	Urban Core	285	Low	U3L
417	Warwick B	Urban Core	285	Low	U3L
421	Durban CBD West A	Urban Core	317	Low	U3L
422	Durban CBD West B	Urban Core	317	Low	U3L
423	Durban CBD West C	Urban Core	317	Low	U3L
424	Durban CBD West D	Urban Core	317	Low	U3L
221	Musgrave	Urban Core	52	Med	U3M
257	Old Fort	Urban Core	95	Med	U3M
336	Umbilo	Urban Core	42	Med	U3M
391	Westcliff	Urban Core	49	Med	U3M
411	Pinetown/New Germany A	Urban Core	159	Med	U3M
412	Pinetown/New Germany B	Urban Core	159	Med	U3M
413	Isipingo A	Urban Core	70	Med	U3M
414	Isipingo B	Urban Core	70	Med	U3M
415	Isipingo C	Urban Core	70	Med	U3M
419	Durban CBD East A	Urban Core	62	Med	U3M
420	Durban CBD East B	Urban Core	62	Med	U3M

170	La Lucia	Urban Periphery	9	High	U1H
322	Sunningdale	Urban Periphery	0	High	U1H
8	Amawotana	Urban Periphery	5	Low	U1L
10	AMT Industrial	Urban Periphery	0	Low	U1L
23	Besters	Urban Periphery	1	Low	U1L
24	Bhambayi	Urban Periphery	2	Low	U1L
81	Emansomini	Urban Periphery	0	Low	U1L
84	Emzomusha	Urban Periphery	2	Low	U1L
88	Etafuleni	Urban Periphery	2	Low	U1L
117	Hawaan	Urban Periphery	1	Low	U1L
126	Inanda Congo	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
129	Inanda Namibia	Urban Periphery	8	Low	U1L
132	Inhlungwane	Urban Periphery	2	Low	U1L
151	KwaMashu B	Urban Periphery	8	Low	U1L
154	KwaMashu E	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
155	KwaMashu F	Urban Periphery	8	Low	U1L
156	KwaMashu G	Urban Periphery	3	Low	U1L
157	KwaMashu H	Urban Periphery	3	Low	U1L
161	KwaMashu L	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
162	KwaMashu M	Urban Periphery	8	Low	U1L
179	Luganda	Urban Periphery	2	Low	U1L
182	Madiba Valley	Urban Periphery	5	Low	U1L
189	Mariannhill	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
211	Motala Heights	Urban Periphery	7	Low	U1L
218	Mshayazafe	Urban Periphery	1	Low	U1L
223	Nazareth	Urban Periphery	9	Low	U1L
227	Newlands West - Open Space	Urban Periphery	0	Low	U1L
231	Newtown B Ext	Urban Periphery	7	Low	U1L
233	Newtown C Ext	Urban Periphery	1	Low	U1L
243	Ntuzuma B	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
248	Ntuzuma G	Urban Periphery	4	Low	U1L
249	Ntuzuma G Ext.	Urban Periphery	0	Low	U1L
255	Ohlange - Africa	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
256	Ohlange - Mafukuzela	Urban Periphery	7	Low	U1L
259	Ottawa Agricultural	Urban Periphery	0	Low	U1L
305	Southmead	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
306	Soweto	Urban Periphery	1	Low	U1L
318	Stop 8	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
319	Sukuma	Urban Periphery	9	Low	U1L
324	Tea Estate	Urban Periphery	0	Low	U1L
327	Tollgate	Urban Periphery	0	Low	U1L
349	Umlazi A	Urban Periphery	1	Low	U1L
350	Umlazi AA	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L

351	Umlazi B	Urban Periphery	5	Low	U1L
353	Umlazi C	Urban Periphery	3	Low	U1L
354	Umlazi CC	Urban Periphery	1	Low	U1L
356	Umlazi E	Urban Periphery	7	Low	U1L
357	Umlazi F	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
358	Umlazi G	Urban Periphery	8	Low	U1L
361	Umlazi K	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
363	Umlazi L	Urban Periphery	4	Low	U1L
365	Umlazi N	Urban Periphery	9	Low	U1L
366	Umlazi P	Urban Periphery	4	Low	U1L
367	Umlazi Q	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
368	Umlazi R	Urban Periphery	9	Low	U1L
369	Umlazi S	Urban Periphery	9	Low	U1L
389	Welbedacht	Urban Periphery	0	Low	U1L
5	Amanzimtoti North	Urban Periphery	6	Med	U1M
43	Caneside	Urban Periphery	5	Med	U1M
54	Clayfield	Urban Periphery	3	Med	U1M
73	Duffs Road	Urban Periphery	2	Med	U1M
79	Eastbury	Urban Periphery	5	Med	U1M
94	Forest Haven	Urban Periphery	5	Med	U1M
111	Grove End	Urban Periphery	3	Med	U1M
121	Hippo Road	Urban Periphery	8	Med	U1M
164	KwaMashu P	Urban Periphery	7	Med	U1M
175	Lenham	Urban Periphery	5	Med	U1M
176	Longcroft	Urban Periphery	3	Med	U1M
188	Manors/Padfield	Urban Periphery	0	Med	U1M
222	Nagina	Urban Periphery	3	Med	U1M
224	New Germany	Urban Periphery	7	Med	U1M
237	Northcroft	Urban Periphery	1	Med	U1M
260	Ottawa South	Urban Periphery	7	Med	U1M
262	Palmview	Urban Periphery	9	Med	U1M
265	Parlock	Urban Periphery	7	Med	U1M
270	Piesangrivier Industrial	Urban Periphery	3	Med	U1M
271	Piesangrivier Open Space	Urban Periphery	4	Med	U1M
278	Rainham	Urban Periphery	2	Med	U1M
284	Riet River/Ottawa	Urban Periphery	4	Med	U1M
286	Rockford	Urban Periphery	4	Med	U1M
287	Rydalvale	Urban Periphery	9	Med	U1M
297	Shastri Park	Urban Periphery	3	Med	U1M
304	Southgate - Centenary Park	Urban Periphery	6	Med	U1M
313	Stanmore	Urban Periphery	4	Med	U1M
317	Stonebridge	Urban Periphery	4	Med	U1M
321	Sunford	Urban Periphery	4	Med	U1M

333	Trenance Manor	Urban Periphery	2	Med	U1M
342	Umhlanga Rocks Coastal	Urban Periphery	7	Med	U1M
392	Westham	Urban Periphery	3	Med	U1M
398	Whetstone	Urban Periphery	4	Med	U1M
403	Woodview	Urban Periphery	2	Med	U1M
343	Umhlanga West	Urban Periphery	15	High	U2H
7	Amatikwe	Urban Periphery	29	Low	U2L
25	Bhekulwandle	Urban Periphery	22	Low	U2L
55	Clermont	Urban Periphery	29	Low	U2L
56	Clermont Emngeni	Urban Periphery	11	Low	U2L
68	Dassenhoek Rural	Urban Periphery	17	Low	U2L
70	Demat	Urban Periphery	21	Low	U2L
90	Ezimangweni	Urban Periphery	26	Low	U2L
91	Ezimbokodweni	Urban Periphery	14	Low	U2L
93	Folweni	Urban Periphery	30	Low	U2L
105	Golokodo-Ensimbini	Urban Periphery	22	Low	U2L
106	Goqokazi	Urban Periphery	12	Low	U2L
123	Illovo North	Urban Periphery	12	Low	U2L
128	Inanda Glebe	Urban Periphery	20	Low	U2L
134	Intake	Urban Periphery	15	Low	U2L
148	KwaDabeka	Urban Periphery	32	Low	U2L
149	KwaMakhuta	Urban Periphery	28	Low	U2L
153	KwaMashu D	Urban Periphery	11	Low	U2L
158	KwaMashu Highway Open Space	Urban Periphery	13	Low	U2L
159	KwaMashu J	Urban Periphery	19	Low	U2L
160	KwaMashu K	Urban Periphery	11	Low	U2L
163	KwaMashu N	Urban Periphery	21	Low	U2L
165	KwaNdengezi	Urban Periphery	32	Low	U2L
173	Langalibalele	Urban Periphery	31	Low	U2L
185	Malukazi	Urban Periphery	24	Low	U2L
190	Mariannridge	Urban Periphery	11	Low	U2L
193	Melkhoute	Urban Periphery	18	Low	U2L
229	Newtown A	Urban Periphery	14	Low	U2L
230	Newtown B	Urban Periphery	13	Low	U2L
232	Newtown C	Urban Periphery	25	Low	U2L
242	Ntuzuma A	Urban Periphery	16	Low	U2L
244	Ntuzuma C	Urban Periphery	22	Low	U2L
245	Ntuzuma D - Lindelani	Urban Periphery	14	Low	U2L
246	Ntuzuma E	Urban Periphery	23	Low	U2L
247	Ntuzuma F	Urban Periphery	21	Low	U2L
250	Ntuzuma H	Urban Periphery	12	Low	U2L
292	Savannah Park	Urban Periphery	28	Low	U2L
303	Siyanda - Camp	Urban Periphery	24	Low	U2L

310	St Wendolins	Urban Periphery	36	Low	U2L
325	Thornwood	Urban Periphery	17	Low	U2L
334	Trenance Park	Urban Periphery	28	Low	U2L
335	Tshelimnyama - Mpola	Urban Periphery	12	Low	U2L
337	Umbogintwini	Urban Periphery	10	Low	U2L
355	Umlazi D	Urban Periphery	10	Low	U2L
359	Umlazi H	Urban Periphery	15	Low	U2L
360	Umlazi J	Urban Periphery	18	Low	U2L
364	Umlazi M	Urban Periphery	18	Low	U2L
371	Umlazi U	Urban Periphery	10	Low	U2L
373	Umlazi W	Urban Periphery	23	Low	U2L
375	Umlazi Z	Urban Periphery	10	Low	U2L
387	Waterloo	Urban Periphery	15	Low	U2L
6	Amanzimtoti South	Urban Periphery	25	Med	U2M
18	Avoca Hills	Urban Periphery	19	Med	U2M
34	Brookdale	Urban Periphery	22	Med	U2M
107	Greenbury	Urban Periphery	19	Med	U2M
177	Lotus Park	Urban Periphery	17	Med	U2M
212	Mount Edgecombe	Urban Periphery	14	Med	U2M
228	Newlands West - Residential Area	Urban Periphery	34	Med	U2M
268	Phoenix Industrial	Urban Periphery	14	Med	U2M
281	Redfern	Urban Periphery	10	Med	U2M
315	Starwood	Urban Periphery	25	Med	U2M
352	Umlazi BB	Urban Periphery	16	Med	U2M
374	Umlazi Y	Urban Periphery	12	Med	U2M
9	Amawoti	Urban Periphery	43	Low	U3L
152	KwaMashu C	Urban Periphery	31	Low	U3L
370	Umlazi T	Urban Periphery	13	Low	U3L
372	Umlazi V	Urban Periphery	67	Low	U3L
409	KwaMashu A-B	Urban Periphery	26	Low	U3L
410	KwaMashu A-A	Urban Periphery	26	Low	U3L
143	Kingsburgh	Urban Periphery	41	Med	U3M
226	Newlands East	Urban Periphery	40	Med	U3M

vi. Enumeration Areas-Phase I

EA ID	Planning Unit Name	Spatial Dev Framework	Density	Income Level	Category
146	Kranskloof	Peri Urban	0	High	P1H
41	Camperdown Rural	Peri Urban	0	Low	P1L
171	La Mercy Airport	Peri Urban	4	Low	P1L
272	Pinetown Rural	Peri Urban	7	Low	P1L
299	Shongweni Resource Reserve	Peri Urban	8	Low	P1L
339	Umdloti Beach	Peri Urban	7	Med	P1M
100	Gillitts	Peri Urban	14	High	P2H
114	Hammarsdale - Sterkspruit	Peri Urban	14	Low	P2L
62	Craigieburn	Peri Urban	23	Med	P2M
214	Mount Moreland Agricultural	Peri Urban	41	Low	P3L
383	Verulam West	Peri Urban	52	Med	P3M
36	Buffelsdraai	Rural	8	Low	R1L
1	Adams Mission	Rural	2	Med	R1M
135	Inthuthuko	Rural	17	Low	R2L
258	Osindisweni	Rural	13	Low	R2L
69	Dawncliffe	Urban Core	0	High	U1H
53	Clare Hills	Urban Core	9	Low	U1L
346	Umkhumbane - Wiggins	Urban Core	8	Low	U1L
12	Ashley	Urban Core	4	Med	U1M
27	Blue Lagoon	Urban Core	0	Med	U1M
119	Hillary	Urban Core	0	Med	U1M
341	Umgeni Park	Urban Core	1	Med	U1M
396	Westville Central	Urban Core	10	High	U2H
19	Bayhead	Urban Core	30	Low	U2L
261	Palmiet	Urban Core	13	Low	U2L
98	Fynnlands	Urban Core	17	Med	U2M
108	Greenwood Park	Urban Core	16	Med	U2M
110	Grosvenor	Urban Core	10	Med	U2M
206	Montford	Urban Core	15	Med	U2M
285	Risecliff	Urban Core	17	Med	U2M
296	Shallcross	Urban Core	33	Med	U2M
418	Warwick B	Urban Core	285	Low	U3L
392	Durban CBD West A	Urban Core	317	Low	U3L
23	Besters	Urban	1	Low	U1L
129	Inanda Namibia	Urban	8	Low	U1L
151	KwaMashu B	Urban	8	Low	U1L
155	KwaMashu F	Urban	8	Low	U1L

189	Mariannhill	Urban	6	Low	U1L
231	Newtown B Ext	Urban	7	Low	U1L
259	Ottawa Agricultural	Urban	0	Low	U1L
319	Sukuma	Urban	9	Low	U1L
327	Tollgate	Urban	0	Low	U1L
349	Umlazi A	Urban	1	Low	U1L
121	Hippo Road	Urban	8	Med	U1M
237	Northcroft	Urban	1	Med	U1M
262	Palmview	Urban	9	Med	U1M
265	Parlock	Urban	7	Med	U1M
278	Rainham	Urban	2	Med	U1M
286	Rockford	Urban	4	Med	U1M
304	Southgate - Centenary Park	Urban	6	Med	U1M
398	Whetstone	Urban	4	Med	U1M
68	Dassenhoek Rural	Urban	17	Low	U2L
91	Ezimbokodweni	Urban	14	Low	U2L
93	Folweni	Urban	30	Low	U2L
105	Golokodo-Ensimbini	Urban	22	Low	U2L
134	Intake	Urban	15	Low	U2L
149	KwaMakhuta	Urban	28	Low	U2L
158	KwaMashu Highway Open	Urban	13	Low	U2L
159	KwaMashu J	Urban	19	Low	U2L
335	Tshelimnyama - Mpola	Urban	12	Low	U2L
6	Amanzimtoti South	Urban	25	Med	U2M
372	Umlazi V	Urban	67	Low	U3L
143	Kingsburgh	Urban	41	Med	U3M

vii. Enumeration Areas- Phase III

EA ID	Planning Unit Name	Spatial Dev Framework	Density	Income Level	Category
95	Forest Hills	Peri Urban	1	High	P1H
35	Buffels Kloof	Peri Urban	7	Low	P1L
379	Upper Molweni	Peri Urban	6	Low	P1L
339	Umdloti Beach	Peri Urban	7	Med	P1M
100	Gillitts	Peri Urban	14	High	P2H
114	Hammarsdale - Sterkspruit	Peri Urban	14	Low	P2L
62	Craigieburn	Peri Urban	23	Med	P2M
214	Mount Moreland Agricultural	Peri Urban	41	Low	P3L
383	Verulam West	Peri Urban	52	Med	P3M
36	Buffelsdraai	Rural	8	Low	R1L
1	Adams Mission	Rural	2	Med	R1M
135	Inthuthuko	Rural	17	Low	R2L
258	Osindisweni	Rural	13	Low	R2L
69	Dawncliffe	Urban Core	0	High	U1H
53	Clare Hills	Urban Core	9	Low	U1L
346	Umkhumbane - Wiggins	Urban Core	8	Low	U1L
23	Besters	Urban Periphery	1	Low	U1L
151	KwaMashu B	Urban Periphery	8	Low	U1L
155	KwaMashu F	Urban Periphery	8	Low	U1L
189	Mariannhill	Urban Periphery	6	Low	U1L
231	Newtown B Ext	Urban Periphery	7	Low	U1L
319	Sukuma	Urban Periphery	9	Low	U1L
327	Tollgate	Urban Periphery	0	Low	U1L
349	Umlazi A	Urban Periphery	1	Low	U1L
129	Inanda Namibia	Urban Periphery	8	Low	U1L
119	Hillary	Urban Core	0	Med	U1M
341	Umgeni Park	Urban Core	1	Med	U1M
121	Hippo Road	Urban Periphery	8	Med	U1M
237	Northcroft	Urban Periphery	1	Med	U1M
262	Palmview	Urban Periphery	9	Med	U1M
265	Parlock	Urban Periphery	7	Med	U1M
278	Rainham	Urban Periphery	2	Med	U1M
286	Rockford	Urban Periphery	4	Med	U1M
304	Southgate - Centenary Park	Urban Periphery	6	Med	U1M
398	Whetstone	Urban Periphery	4	Med	U1M
396	Westville Central	Urban Core	10	High	U2H

19	Bayhead	Urban Core	30	Low	U2L
261	Palmiet	Urban Core	13	Low	U2L
68	Dassenhoek Rural	Urban Periphery	17	Low	U2L
91	Ezimbokodweni	Urban Periphery	14	Low	U2L
105	Golokodo-Ensimbini	Urban Periphery	22	Low	U2L
134	Intake	Urban Periphery	15	Low	U2L
159	KwaMashu J	Urban Periphery	19	Low	U2L
335	Tshelimnyama - Mpola	Urban Periphery	12	Low	U2L
93	Folweni	Urban Periphery	30	Low	U2L
149	KwaMakhuta	Urban Periphery	28	Low	U2L
158	KwaMashu Highway Open Space	Urban Periphery	13	Low	U2L
98	Fynnlands	Urban Core	17	Med	U2M
108	Greenwood Park	Urban Core	16	Med	U2M
110	Grosvenor	Urban Core	10	Med	U2M
206	Montford	Urban Core	15	Med	U2M
285	Risecliff	Urban Core	17	Med	U2M
296	Shallcross	Urban Core	33	Med	U2M
6	Amanzimtoti South	Urban Periphery	25	Med	U2M
417	Warwick B	Urban Core	285	Low	U3L
421	Durban CBD West A	Urban Core	317	Low	U3L
372	Umlazi V	Urban Periphery	67	Low	U3L
143	Kingsburgh	Urban Periphery	41	Med	U3M
21	Beachwood	Urban Core	0	High	Zero
144	Klaarwater DBN	Urban Core	0	Med	Zero

viii. Enumeration Areas- Phase IIIb- Recount

EA ID	Planning Unit Name	Spatial Dev Framework	Density	Income Level	Category
339	Umdloti Beach	Peri-urban	1	Med	P1M
114	Hammarsdale - Sterkspruit	Peri-urban	2	Low	P2L
135	Inthuthuko	Rural	2	Low	R2L
258	Osindisweni	Rural	2	Low	R2L
372	Umlazi V	Urban	3	Low	U3L
417	Warwick B	Urban	3	Low	U3L
421	Durban CBD West A	Urban	3	Low	U3L

ix. Population Observation Sheet – Phase I

Street Vendor – Census Observation Sheet

1. Introduction			
1.1	EA #:	1.2	Section #:
1.3	Field Manager:	1.4	Field Worker:
1.5	Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)	1.6	Time: (24:00)
1.7	Weather conditions (multiple response): a. Sunny/clear skies ☐ b. Overcast/cloudy ☐ c. Rainy ☐ d. Windy ☐ e. Other: _____		
1.8	Other environmental observations:		

2. Counts							
Characteristics		Stationary			Mobile		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
2.1	Food – Ready-to-eat						
2.2	Food products						
2.3	Clothing & accessories						
2.4	Toiletries & cosmetics						
2.5	Household products						
2.6	Electronics						
2.7	Services – General						
2.8	Services – Telephone						
2.9	Services – Car guards						
2.10	Arts & crafts						
2.11	Medicinal						
2.12	Waste collecting						
2.13	Other						

x. Population Observation Sheet- Phase IIIb

Street Vendor – Census Observation Sheet (Phase III-b)

1. Introduction			
1.1	EA #:	1.2	Section #:
1.3	Field Manager:	1.4	Field Worker:
1.5	Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)	1.6	Time: (24:00)
1.7	Weather conditions (multiple response): a. Sunny/clear skies ☐ b. Overcast/cloudy ☐ c. Rainy ☐ d. Windy ☐ e. Other: _____		
1.8	Other environmental observations:		

2. Counts

Characteristics		Stationary			Mobile		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
2.1	Fresh Produce-Fruits & Vegetables						
2.2	Cooked Food-ready to eat (e.g. Mealies, bovine heads, plates of cooked food)						
2.3	Confectionary (sweets and Cakes)						
2.4	Food-other						
2.5	Livestock (e.g. Chickens)						
2.6	Pinafores						
2.7	Clothing (other)						
2.8	Clothing Accessories (e.g. Leather goods						
2.9	Footwear						
2.10	Toiletries and Cosmetics						
2.11	Household Products						
2.12	Hardware						
2.13	Music/DVDs						
2.14	Electronics						
2.15	Services-Telephone						
2.16	Services-Haircutting						
2.17	Services-Shoe Repairs						
2.18	Traditional Medicine						
2.19	Medicine (pharmacy)						
2.20	Waste Collection						
2.21	Car Guards						
2.22	Cigarettes						
2.23	Arts & Crafts						
2.24	Other: Specify						

xi. Characteristics Key – Phase I

Street Vendor – Census Observation Sheet

Characteristics Key

Characteristic	Description
1. **Food – Ready-to-eat**	Ready-to-eat foods are those that are cooked or uncooked but are ready for immediate consumption. They include: • Hot cooked food • Cold prepared food • Alcohol • Beverages (cold & hot drinks) • Ice cream • Cigarettes
2. **Food products**	Food products refer to those products used for food but that still need preparation before consumption. They include: • Fresh fruit & vegetables • Unprepared food (vegetables, raw meat, eggs, rice, pasta, etc.)
3. **Clothing & accessories**	Clothing refers to any items or goods that can be put on a person's body or can be carried in order to protect them from bad weather or to make them look more attractive. In addition to clothing, they include: • Jewellery • Watches • Handbags • Hats • Shoes • Sunglasses • Umbrellas
4. **Toiletries & cosmetics**	This refers to items use for cosmetics or general toiletry purposes, such as the following: • Shampoo • Toothpaste • Soap (body) • Make-up • Lipstick
5. **Household Products**	These refer to all those products that cannot be used on their own but that aid in the functioning of another good. It may also include the following: • Cleaning products • Bedding, ironing boards, etc. • Hardware • Carpets • Soap (Sunlight)
6. **Electronics**	These are all electronic devices, appliances, or applications, including: • DVDs • Music: CDs, tapes • Video games • TVs & VCRs • Refrigerator • Microwave • Stove (electric)
7. **Services – General**	Services refers to the selling of a service that is not a tangible good, but related to a particular skill, etc. These include: • Shoe repairs & polishing • Hair cutting • Car repairs • Bicycle repairs • Performer • Photographer • Barrow operators (delivering/ transporting goods)
8. **Services – Telephone**	These are all services pertaining to telephone or cell phone communication: • Telephone call centres/stops • Air time
9. **Services – Car Guards**	Car Guards are those who provide protection for parked vehicles with an expectation for a tip from the vehicle owners. They are usually identifiable by some form of florescent vest and can be seen near parked vehicles.

Street Vendor – Census Observation Sheet

Characteristics Key

10. Arts & crafts	Arts and crafts include such items as handmade artefacts and African jewellery, such as carvings, decorations, woven baskets, etc. They include: ▪ Woven carpets ▪ Beadwork ▪ Basketwork ▪ Zulu pots
11. Medicinal	Medicinal refers to all matters of medicine or items used for improving one's health. They may be modern or traditional, and may include the following: ▪ Muthi ▪ Pain killers ▪ Cough medicine ▪ Grandpa ▪ Condoms
12. Waste collecting	This category refers to those who collect various items for the purpose of ***recycling*** or reusing otherwise discarded goods. This may include: ▪ Cardboard collector ▪ Metal collector
13. Other	Other items, products or services not clearly identifiable within the categories given above. Specific mention must be made of these items or services.

xii. Short Questionnaire – Phase III

QNR #

Street Vendor Census – Phase III Short Questionnaire

1.1	**E.A. #:**	1.2	**Section #:**
1.3	**Field Manager:**	1.4	**Field Worker:**
1.5	**Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)**	1.6	**Start time of interview: (24:00)**
1.7	**Weather Conditions (multiple responses):**		
	1= Sunny/Clear Skies; 2= Overcast/Cloudy; 3= Rainy; 4= Windy		
	5= Other:		

2. OBSERVABLE INFORMATION ***(This is information visible to the interviewer. These questions do not need to be asked.)***

2.1	**Gender:**		1= Male	2= Female	
2.2	**Fixed or Mobile post:**		1=Fixed	2=Mobile	
2.3	**Population Group:**				
	1=African/Black	2= Coloured	3= Indian/ Asian	4= White	5= Other
2.4	**Appearance of location of trade**				
	1= Open		2= Covered		
2.5	**Goods are sold from/displayed:** (Multiple Responses allowed):				
	1= Directly on ground 2= In/on Cardboard Boxes 3= In/on Wooden/plastic crates 4= Cart 5= Car 6= Suitcase/Bag 7= Table 8= Racks/Shelves		9= Bicycle/Tricycle 10= Trailer 11= Supermarket Trolley 12= Tent 13= Fixed Kiosk 14= Caravan 15= Municipal Shelter 16=Person 17= None. Specify:		

INTRODUCTION

Good day. I am a field researcher with Reform Development Consulting (RDC), an independent research company, and we are conducting a census of street vendors in the eThekwini Municipality. The purpose of the project is to count the number of traders in the city and better understand their problems and needs. All information obtained is confidential. We do not work for the City Council.

Do you agree to participate in this study? □ **Yes** □ **No**

If not, could you please tell me why you do not wish to proceed with the interview?

3. DEMOGRAPHICS

3.1	**Name:**	3.2	**Age:**
3.3	**Which language do you most often speak at home?**		
	1= Afrikaans 2= English 3= IsiZulu/Zulu 4= Ndebele	5= Sepedi 6= Sotho 7= Setswana/Tswana 8= Siswati/Swazi	9= Venda 10= Tsonga 11=Xhosa 12= Other. Specify:
3.4	**In what town, city, village were you born?**		
3.5	**In what country is that located?**		
3.6	**In which suburb do you currently live?**		

97=Not Applicable **98=Refuse to Answer** **99=Do Not Know**

3.7	**What is the highest level of education you have successfully completed?**			
	1= No Schooling 2= Primary	3=Secondary 4=Tertiary Specify:	5=Certificates Specify:	

4. TRADING INFORMATION				
4.1	**What are the main good(s) or service(s) you sell?** (Multiple Responses allowed)			
	1= Fresh Produce (fruits and vegetables) 2= Cooked Food-ready to eat (e.g. Mealies, bovine heads, plates of cooked food) 3= Confectionary (sweets and cakes) 4= Food-other 5= Livestock (e.g. Chickens)	6= Pinafores 7= Clothing (other) 8= Clothing Accessories (e.g. Leather goods 9= Footwear 10= Toiletries and Cosmetics 11= Household Products 12= Hardware 13= Music/DVDs 14= Electronics	15= Services-Telephone 16= Services-Haircutting 17= Services-Shoe Repairs 18= Traditional Medicine 19=Medicine (pharmacy) 20= Waste Collection 21= Car Guards 22=Cigarettes 23= Other Specify:	
5. EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS				
5.1	**In this business would you describe yourself as an:**			
	1= Employee/ Assistant	2= Employer – with paid employees	3=Self-Employed – with no paid employees	
5.2	**How many other people work and assist this business?** Specify the number.			
6. BUSINESS COSTS				
6.1	**Do you pay to trade in this space?**			
	1= No (Skip to 6.3) 2= Yes – to the municipality 3= Yes – to the police	4= Yes – to the owner of shop 5= Yes – Other Specify:		
6.2	**If yes, how much do you pay?** (Choose one option and provide amount)			
	1= Per Day 2= Per Week 3= Per Month	4=Every 6 months 5= Per Year 6= Once-off Payment		
6.3	**About how much do you spend on purchases related to this business, such as stock?** (Choose one option and provide amount)			
	1= Per Day 2= Per Week	3=Per Month 4= Per Year 5=None		
7. PROFIT/INCOME				
7.1	**In an average week, how much in Rand do you sell? (Turnover – the total amount customers spend at your business)** Specify amount in Rand			
7.2	**In an average week, how much in Rand do you sell? (Turnover)** Specify amount in Rand			
7.3	**In an average week, when all business costs are paid, how much money do you take home? (Profit)** Specify amount in Rand.			
8. ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION				
8.1	**StreetNet would like to organise a database of street traders in Durban. This will be used as a point of contact for news and awareness that it would wish to communicate to you. Would you be interested in being on that database?**			
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to 9.6)		
8.2	**If yes, would you please provide a Name and Contact Number?**			
	A) Name:	B) Contact Number:		
	C) Address:			
8.3	**Do you have a trading permit issued by the eThekwini Municipality?**			
	1= Yes	2= No		

97=Not Applicable 98=Refuse to Answer 99=Do Not Know

xiii. Long Questionnaire – Phase III

QNR #	

Street Vendor Census – Phase III Long Questionnaire

1.1	**E.A. #:**			1.2	**Section #:**	
1.3	**Field Manager:**			1.4	**Field Worker:**	
1.5	**Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)**			1.6	**Start time of interview: (24:00)**	
1.7	**Weather Conditions (multiple responses):**					
	1= Sunny/Clear Skies	2= Overcast/Cloudy	3= Rainy	4= Windy		
	5= Other:					
2. OBSERVABLE INFORMATION	***(This is information visible to the interviewer. These questions do not need to be asked.)***					
2.1	**Gender:**		1= Male	2= Female		
2.2	**Fixed or Mobile post:**		1=Fixed	2=Mobile		
2.3	**Population Group:**					
	1=African/Black	2= Coloured	3= Indian/ Asian	4= White	5= Other	
2.4	**Appearance of location of trade**					
	1= Open		2= Covered			
2.5	**Goods are sold from/displayed:** (Multiple Responses allowed):					
	1= Directly on ground 2= In/on Cardboard Boxes 3= In/on Wooden/plastic crates 4= Cart 5= Car 6= Suitcase/Bag 7= Table 8= Racks/Shelves		9= Bicycle/Tricycle 10= Trailer 11= Supermarket Trolley 12= Tent 13= Fixed Kiosk 14= Caravan 15= Municipal Shelter 16=Person 17= None. Specify:			

INTRODUCTION

Good day. I am a field researcher with Reform Development Consulting (RDC), an independent research company, and we are conducting a census of street vendors in the eThekwini Municipality. The purpose of the project is to count the number of traders in the city and better understand their problems and needs. All information obtained is confidential. We do not work for the City Council.

Do you agree to participate in this study? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If not, could you please tell me why you do not wish to proceed with the interview?

3. DEMOGRAPHICS					
3.1	**Name:**		3.2	**Age:**	
3.3	**Which language do you most often speak at home?**				
	1= Afrikaans 2= English 3= IsiZulu/Zulu 4= Ndebele	5= Sepedi 6= Sotho 7= Setswana/Tswana 8= Siswati/Swazi		9= Venda 10= Tsonga 11=Xhosa 12= Other. Specify:	
3.4	**In what town, city, village were you born?**				
3.5	**In what country is that located?**				
3.6	**In which suburb do you currently live?**				

97=Not Applicable 98=Refuse to Answer 99=Do Not Know

3.7	**What is the highest level of education you have successfully completed?**			
	1= No Schooling 2= Primary	3=Secondary 4=Tertiary Specify:	5=Certificates Specify:	
3.8	**Do you find that sometimes you have to bring any children with you to work?**			
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to Section 4)	3=Does Not Apply (Skip to Section 4)	
3.9	**If yes, what age(s) are they?**			

4. TRADING INFORMATION				
4.1	**What are the main good(s) or service(s) you sell?** (Multiple Responses allowed)			
	1= Fresh Produce (fruits and vegetables) 2= Cooked Food-ready to eat (e.g. Mealies, bovine heads, plates of cooked food) 3= Confectionary (sweets and cakes) 4= Food-other 5= Livestock (e.g. Chickens)	6= Pinafores 7= Clothing (other) 8= Clothing Accessories (e.g. Leather goods 9= Footwear 10= Toiletries and Cosmetics 11= Household Products 12= Hardware 13= Music/DVDs 14= Electronics	15= Services-Telephone 16= Services-Haircutting 17= Services-Shoe Repairs 18= Traditional Medicine 19=Medicine (pharmacy) 20= Waste Collection 21= Car Guards 22=Cigarettes 23= Other Specify:	
4.2	**Do you have access to running water?**			
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to 4.4)		
4.3	**If yes, how many metres away is the water point from your stall?**			
4.4	**Do you have access to a toilet?**			
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to 4.6)		
4.5	**If yes, how many metres away is the toilet from your stall?**			
4.6	**Do you have access to storage for your goods?**			
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to 4.8)		
4.7	**If yes, how many metres away do you store your goods from your stall?**			
4.8	**On average, how many hours per day do you work?**			
4.9	**How do you ensure that this space is available?**			
	1= Informal agreements with other traders 2= Permit to trade here – space is allocated by authorities 3= Arrive Early 4= Pay someone to look after site	5= Don't do anything 6= Do not always trade from this space 7= Other Specify: 8= N/A (mobile trader)		
4.10	**Do you trade in any other locations?**			
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to Section 5)	3=Does Not Apply (Skip to Section 5)	
4.12	**If yes, do you sell the same service(s)/good(s) in each location/stall?** Specify:			

97=Not Applicable 98=Refuse to Answer 99=Do Not Know

5. EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS				
5.1	**In this business would you describe yourself as an:**			
	1= Employee/ Assistant	2= Employer – with paid employees	3=Self-Employed – No paid employees	
5.2	**How many other people work and assist this business?** Specify the number.			
5.3	**Do you use any of the following services in the running of the business?** (Multiple Responses Allowed)			
	1= Carriers 2= Porters 3= Storage Facilities 4= Security/Guards		5= Repair 6= Lunch/Delivery Services 7= Other Specify:	
5.4	**Would you say the main buyers of your good(s) or service(s) are:** (Multiple Responses Allowed)			
	1= Businesses 2= Other Street Traders 3= Personal Family/Friends		4=General Public 5= Other Specify:	

6. BUSINESS COSTS			
6.1	**Do you pay to trade in this space?**		
	1= No (Skip to 6.3) 2= Yes – to the municipality 3= Yes – to the police	4= Yes – to the owner of shop 5= Yes – Other Specify:	
6.2	**If yes, how much do you pay?** (Choose one option and provide amount)		
	1= Per Day 2= Per Week 3= Per Month	4=Every 6 months 5= Per Year 6= Once-off Payment	
6.3	**How much do you pay for services related to this space such as security, electricity, water, and/or sanitation services?** (Choose one option and provide amount)		
	1= Per Day 2= Per Week	3=Per Month 4= Per Year 5=None	
6.4	**How much do you spend on purchases for your business, such as stock?** (Choose one option and provide amount)		
	1= Per Day 2= Per Week	3=Per Month 4= Per Year 5=None	
6.5	**Where do you buy or obtain the stock for the service(s) and/or goods that you sell?** (Multiples responses)		
	1= Bought from a large shop or enterprise 2= Bought from a small shop 3= Bought from an informal market or street trader 4= Bought from farmers	5= Obtained Free (e.g. Natural resources, salvaged) 6= Self-produced by you or other family members 7= Other Specify:	
6.6	**How much would it cost you to replace all of your current stock?** Specify amount in Rand.		
6.7	**Are there other costs associated with the running of this business that we have not mentioned?** Specify:		

97=Not Applicable 98=Refuse to Answer 99=Do Not Know

7. PROFIT/INCOME			
READ OUT: The following questions deal with profit and turnover for your business. Turnover is the total amount customers spend at your business. Profit is the money you have left once all business costs are paid (refer to previous section 6)			
7.1	Do the earnings that you make as a trader come in the form of:		
	1= Wages (daily / weekly) 2= Profits	3=Salary (monthly) 4=Other. Specify:	
7.2	If you are an employee, how much do you earn? - Refer to above.	Specify amount in Rand	
7.3	In an average week, how much in Rand do you sell? (Turnover)	Specify amount in Rand	
7.4	On average when sales are bad, how much in Rand do you sell per week? (Turnover)	Specify amount in Rand	
7.5	On average when sales are good, how much in Rand do you sell per week? (Turnover)	Specify amount in Rand	
7.6	In an average week, when all business costs are paid, how much money do you take home? (Profit)	Specify amount in Rand.	
7.7	How many people are dependent on what you earn? Specify number.		

8. TRAINING AND SUPPORT			
8.1	Have you ever received support for your business from the government?		
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to 8.3)	
8.2	If yes, what do you receive? (Multiple responses allowed)		
	1= Shelter 2= Storage 3= Training	4=Microfinance Loans 5= Other Specify:	
8.3	Do you have any form of interaction – good or bad – with the city council?		
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to Section 9)	
8.4	If yes, what is the nature of this interaction? (Multiple responses allowed)		
	1= Business Support 2= Business Advice 3= Police Monitoring	4=Police Harassment 5= Other Specify:	
9. ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION			
9.1	Are you a member of a street trader organization or association?		
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to 9.3)	
9.2	If yes, what are the advantages/reasons for being a member?		
			Skip to 9.4
9.3	If no, why not?		
9.4	StreetNet would like to organise a database of street traders in Durban. This will be used as a point of contact for news and awareness that it would wish to communicate to you. Would you be interested in being on that database?		
	1= Yes	2=No (Skip to 9.6)	
9.5	If yes, would you please provide a Name and Contact Number?		
	A) Name:	B) Contact Number:	
	C) Address:		
9.6	Do you have a trading permit issued by the eThekwini Municipality?		
	1= Yes	2= No	
9.7	Do you have any further comments?		
	1= Yes	2=No	
9.8	Please specify:		

97=Not Applicable 98=Refuse to Answer 99=Do Not Know

xiv. Phase 1 Estimate Table

Categories	Total EAs	Percentage of EAs	Total Vendors Counted	Total Vendor count in EA Category
P1H	2	0.48%	2	4
P1L	36	8.65%	5	45
P1M	9	2.16%	11	99
P2H	2	0.48%	0	0
P2L	13	3.13%	141	1 833
P2M	8	1.92%	12	96
P3H	0	0.00%	0	0
P3L	3	0.72%	181	543
P3M	3	0.72%	15	45
R1H	0	0.00%	0	0
R1L	16	3.85%	10	160
R1M	3	0.72%	7	21
R2H	0	0.00%	0	0
R2L	23	5.53%	30	345
R2M	0	0.00%	0	0
R3H	0	0.00%	0	0
R3L	0	0.00%	0	0
R3M	0	0.00%	0	0
U1H	12	2.88%	2	24
U1L	70	16.83%	398	2 321
U1M	69	16.59%	208	1 196
U2H	3	0.72%	15	45
U2L	65	15.63%	458	2 706
U2M	51	12.26%	156	1 136
U3H	0	0.00%	0	0
U3L	15	3.61%	4 932	24 660
U3M	13	3.13%	8	104
Totals:	**416**	**100.00%**	**6 591**	**35 385**

xv. Phase III Estimate Table

Categories	Total EAs	Percentage	Total Vendors	Total Vendor count in
P1H	1	0.20%	0	0
P1L	27	6.50%	4	54
P1M	7	1.70%	4	28
P2H	2	0.50%	0	0
P2L	13	3.10%	0	0
P2M	8	1.90%	20	160
P3H	0	0.00%	0	0
P3L	3	0.70%	135	405
P3M	3	0.70%	6	18
R1H	0	0.00%	0	0
R1L	16	3.80%	0	0
R1M	2	0.50%	13	26
R2H	0	0.00%	0	0
R2L	23	5.50%	4	46
R2M	0	0.00%	0	0
R3H	0	0.00%	0	0
R3L	0	0.00%	0	0
R3M	0	0.00%	0	0
U1H	10	2.40%	0	0
U1L	66	15.90%	373	2 238
U1M	63	15.10%	157	989
U2H	3	0.70%	0	0
U2L	65	15.60%	428	2 529
U2M	51	12.30%	187	1 362
U3H	0	0.00%	0	0
U3L	15	3.60%	3617	18 085
U3M	13	3.10%	27	351
Zero	25	6.00%	0	0
Totals:	**416**	**100%**	**4 975**	**26 292**

xvi. Phase IIIb Estimate Table

Categories	Total EAs	Percentage of EAs	Total Vendors Counted	Total Vendor count in EA Category
P1H	1	0.24%	0	0.0
P1L	27	6.49%	4	54.0
P1M	7	1.68%	101	707.0
P2H	2	0.48%	0	0.0
P2L	13	3.13%	127	1651.0
P2M	8	1.92%	20	160.0
P3H	0	0.00%	0	0.0
P3L	3	0.72%	135	405.0
P3M	3	0.72%	6	18.0
R1H	0	0.00%	0	0.0
R1L	16	3.85%	0	0.0
R1M	2	0.48%	13	26.0
R2H	0	0.00%	0	0.0
R2L	23	5.53%	0	0.0
R2M	0	0.00%	0	0.0
R3H	0	0.00%	0	0.0
R3L	0	0.00%	0	0.0
R3M	0	0.00%	0	0.0
U1H	10	2.40%	0	0.0
U1L	66	15.87%	373	2238.0
U1M	63	15.14%	157	989.1
U2H	3	0.72%	0	0.0
U2L	65	15.63%	428	2529.1
U2M	51	12.26%	187	1362.4
U3H	0	0.00%	0	0.0
U3L	15	3.61%	15410	77050.0
U3M	13	3.13%	27	351.0
Zero	25	6.01%	0	0.0
Totals:	**416**	**100.00%**	**16 988**	**87 541**