



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

STREET PEOPLE ENUMERATION 18/19

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Making progress possible. **Together.**

Terms and Definitions

- **Street Person:**

Refers to an individual, who for any reason use the outdoors as a place of abode for a lengthy period of time. The term “street” includes all areas of open spaces and river banks

- **Day stroller:**

Children and unemployed adults who come on to the streets during the day for the purpose of supplementing their income and go back to their community at night.

- **Skarrel:**

A colloquial term used by street persons to describe a method of income creation. This may include begging, washing and parking cars, collecting refuse items, digging through bins and pushing trolleys collecting items to be sold or recycled.

- **Hot spot:**

An area where there are regular complaints about street people or large concentrations of street people. For this study a hotspot refers to a space occupied by 30 or more street people.

- **Shelter:**

Temporary residence for homeless people.

Background

- The Social Development and Early Childhood Development Department (SD&ECD) aims to give effect to the Strategic Focus Area of the “Caring City” which sets out the aim to effectively reduce the number of people living, sleeping and surviving on the streets, and to ensuring that street people are given the necessary developmental assistance to achieve reintegration, accommodation and employment.”
- According to a 2008 Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) study, South Africa consists of approximately 200 000 absolute street people, a significant portion of the country’s population of 53.5 million (Rule-Groenewald et al., 2015).

Aims and Objectives

- The **objectives** of the study were to:
 - Determine the number of people living and sleeping on the streets or shelters in the City of Cape Town.
 - Determine the hotspot locations of street people in the City of Cape Town

Research Design

- **Cross-sectional observational** approach:
 - A cross-sectional study measures the prevalence of a population of interest at a specific point in time. Often described as a “snapshot” of a population and is conducted in the form of a survey.
 - Observational research is an approach in which descriptive information is recorded by observing subjects in their natural setting, with no interaction required between the observer and the subject.
 - **Period Prevalence Count:** minimize the risk of a misrepresentation of homeless populations as the extended timeframe allows for a more thorough coverage of an area when searching for homeless persons (NCH, 2007)
- **Target Population:**
 - Individuals who sleep on the street one or more nights of the week
 - Individuals utilizing shelters or transitional facilities (Ark, MES, Safe Space)

Data Collection

- The Enumeration took place between the 13th-30th November 2018.
- Enumeration teams were divided in the following way:

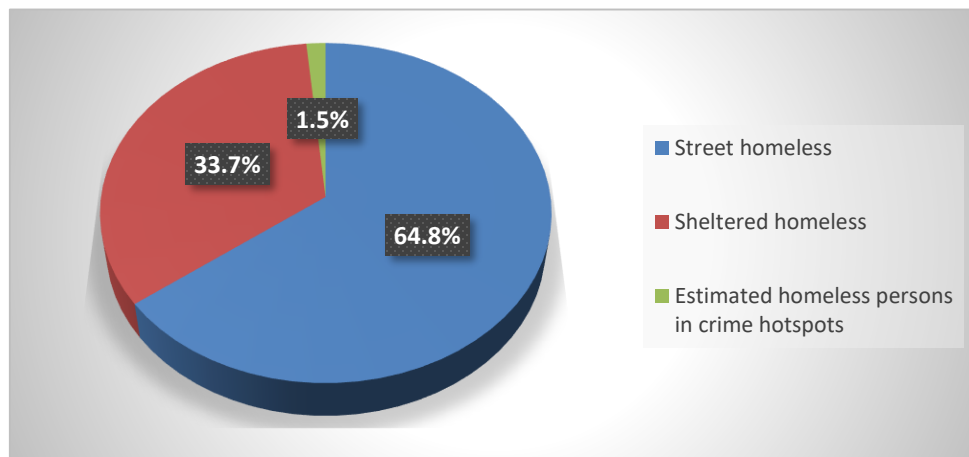
Team 1	Team 2	Team 3	Team 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•SDECD Research Staff•1 EPWP Team Leader•10 EPWP Fieldworkers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•SDECD Research Staff•1 EPWP Team Leader•10 EPWP Fieldworkers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•SDECD Research Staff•1 EPWP Team Leader•10 EPWP Fieldworkers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•SDECD Research Staff•1 EPWP Team Leader•10 EPWP Fieldworkers
Support Staff Safety and Security Staff SDECD Field Officers GIS Support			

KEY FINDINGS



Overview

Total Homeless Persons Enumerated		
	Frequency	Percentage of Enumerated
Street homeless	3 999	64.8
Estimated homeless persons in crime hotspots	92	1.5
Sheltered homeless	2 084	33.7
Grand Total	6 175	100.0

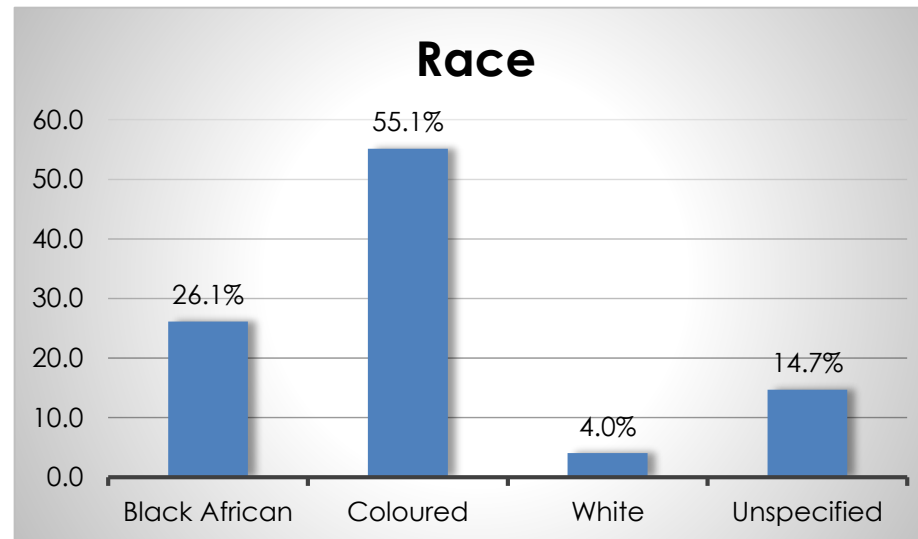
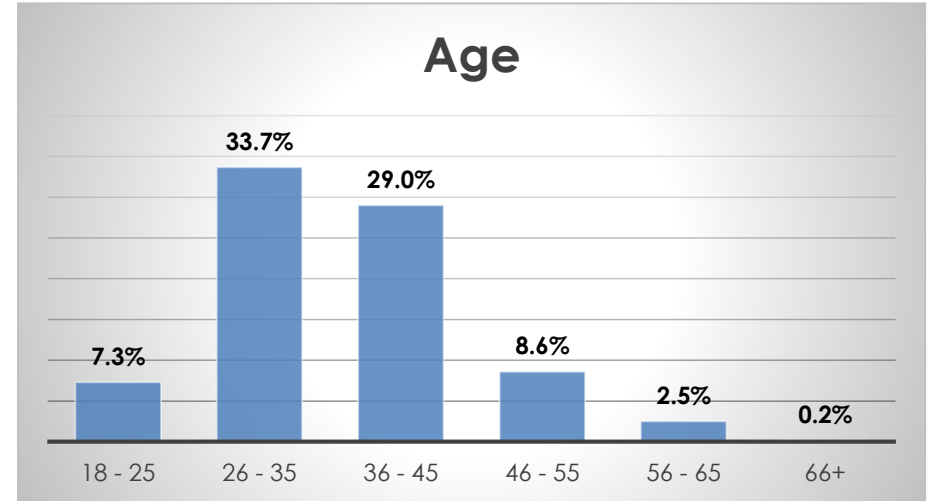
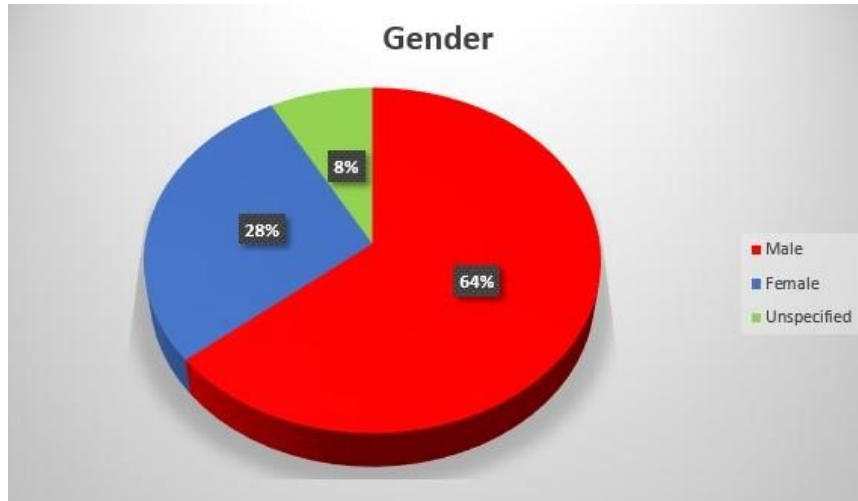


Crime Suburbs

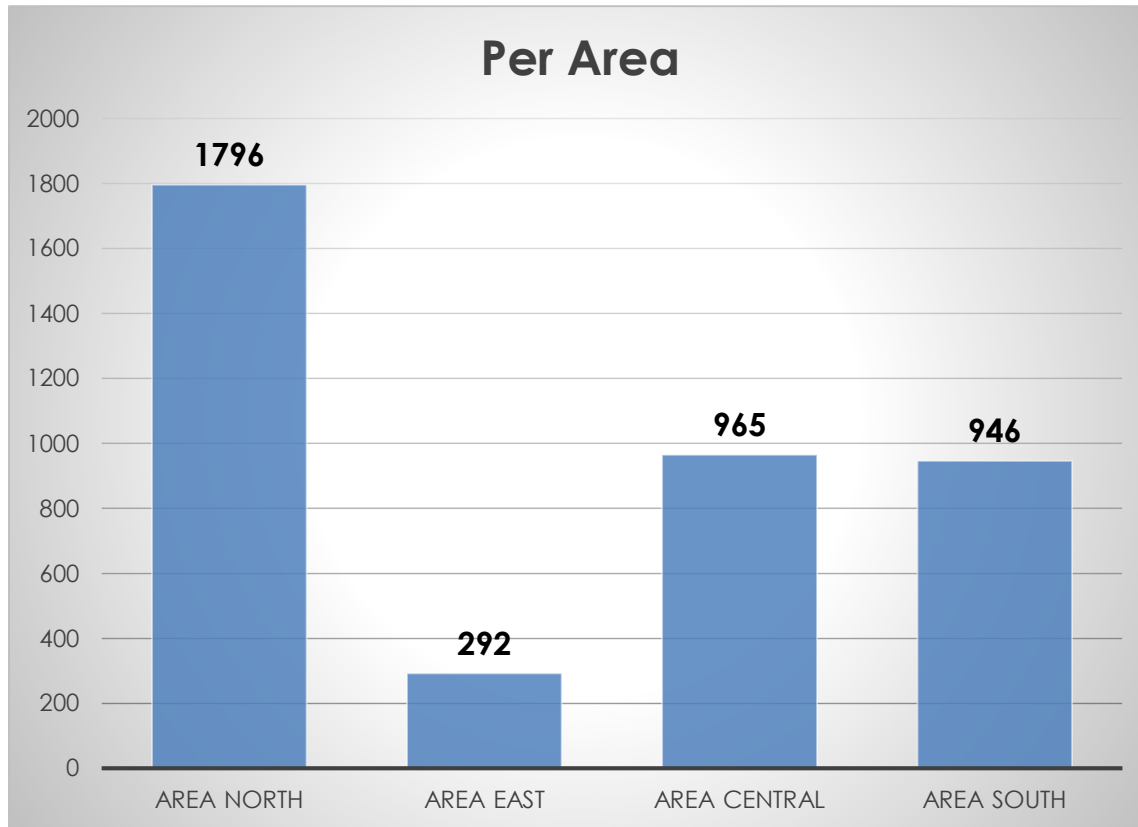
Area	Suburb	Estimated Total
Area Central	Manenberg	50
	Bonteheuwel	7
	Belhar	5
	Delft	5
Area North	Kraaifontein	25
Area East	Macassar	0
Area South	Pelikan Park	0
	Philipi	0
	Lavender Hill	0
	Strandfontein	0
Total		92

- Suburbs not entered
- Estimates provided by Law Enforcement and SPU officials
- Zero denotes that no estimate was available

Demographics: Living and sleeping on the street

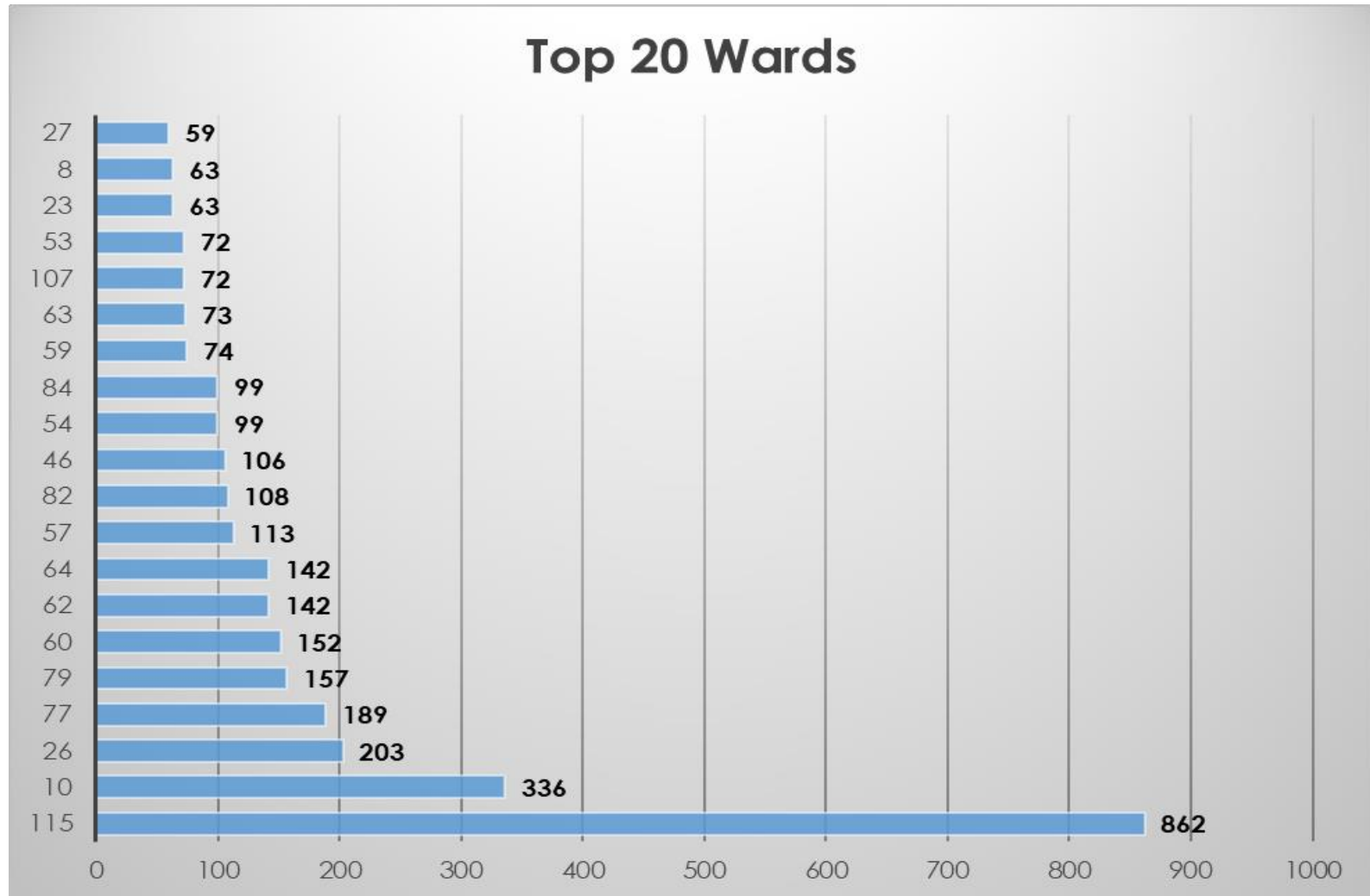


Area Stats



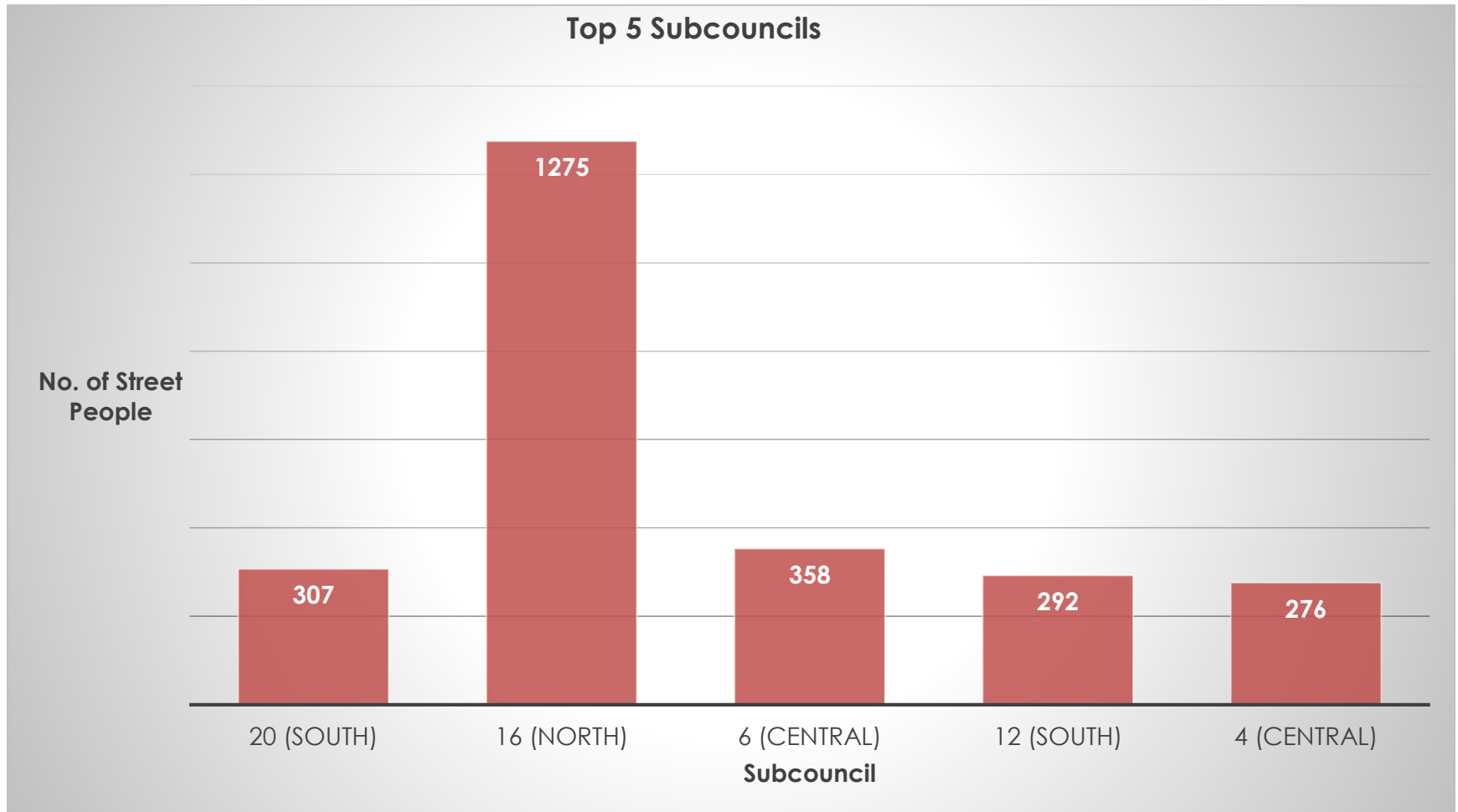
Area North reportedly has the highest number of street people (45%)

Top 20 Wards



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Top 5 Subcouncils



Top 3 Major Suburbs Comparison

MAJOR SUBURB	NO OF STREET PEOPLE
Cape Town	871
Mitchells Plain	368
Bellville	333

Top 3 Sub-Places

No. of Street People		
Major Suburb	Suburb	2018
Cape Town	Cape Town City Centre	377
	Foreshore	178
	Zonnebloem	118
Mitchells Plain	Mitchells Plain CBD	134
	Tafelsig	106
	Lentegeur	54
Bellville	Transnet Marshalling Yard	205
	Hardekraaltjie	74

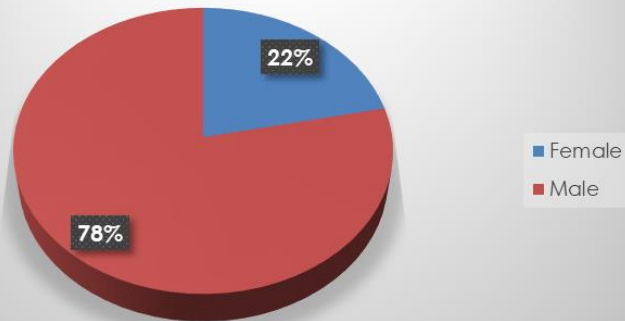
Sheltered Homeless Findings

Area	Shelter	Frequency	Bed Space	Utilisation vs Capacity (%)
North	Loaves & Fishes	33	35	94%
	Youth Solutions	53	60	88%
	Beth Rogelim	89	100	89%
	Haven (District Six)	91	80	113%
	Haven (Kensington)	45	60	75%
	Haven (Kraaifontein)	80	92	87%
	Haven (Moirs HH)	58	135	43%
	Haven (Napier St.)	119	95	125%
	Culemborg Safe Space	199	230	86%
Central	Elim Night Shelter	33	70	47%
	MES	131	63	207%
	OWL Haven Shelter	54	80	67%
	Haven (Bellville)	67	58	115%
South	Happy Valley	63	65	97%
	OASIS	13	20	65%
	Haven (Claremont)	36	15	240%
	Haven (Kalk Bay)	19	18	105%
	Haven (Retreat)	26	76	34%
	Haven (Wynberg)	33	40	82.5%
East	SW Night Shelter	37	54	69%
	The Ark	805	1000	80.5%
	Total	2 084		

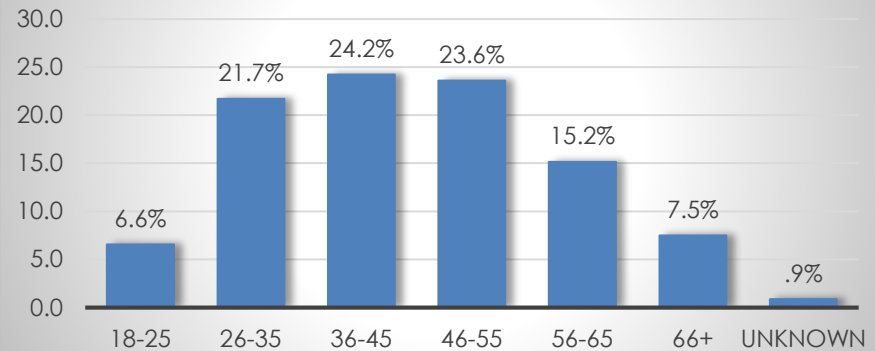


Demographics: Sheltered homeless

Gender

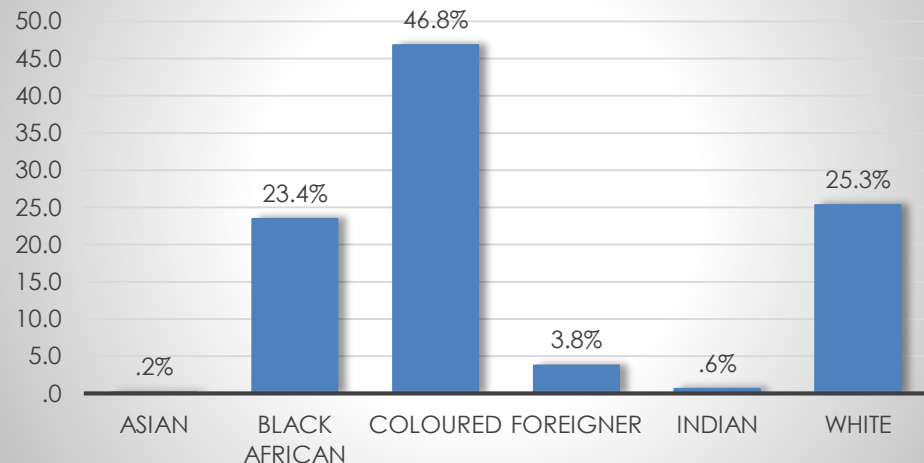


Age



The majority of homeless persons utilizing shelters are males (78%), adults and reported to be predominantly Coloured.

Race



Location & Activity Observed

Places observed	Frequency	Percent
Abandoned building	94	2.4
Beach	62	1.6
Bus shelter	130	3.3
Bush	150	3.8
Fountains	6	.2
Intersection	12	.3
Liquor store	9	.2
Monuments	8	.2
Open Spaces	484	12.2
Other	65	1.6
Outside Police Station	45	1.1
Parking lot	312	7.8
Pavement	1 627	40.9
Religious institution	10	.3
Shopfront	60	1.5
Shopping mall	60	1.5
Taxi rank	43	1.1
Tourism Hotspots	17	.4
Traffic lights	22	.6
Train station	103	2.6
Bridge	566	14.2
Unspecified	114	2.9
Total	3 999	100.0

Activity observed	Frequency	Percent
Aggression	15	.4
Begging	37	.9
Gambling	8	.2
Inebriated	6	.2
Openly using substances	50	1.3
Other	23	.6
Sitting	632	15.9
Skarreling	501	12.6
Sleeping	2 036	51.1
Strolling	448	11.3
Unspecified	123	3.1
Waste Picking	120	3.0
Total	3 999	100.0

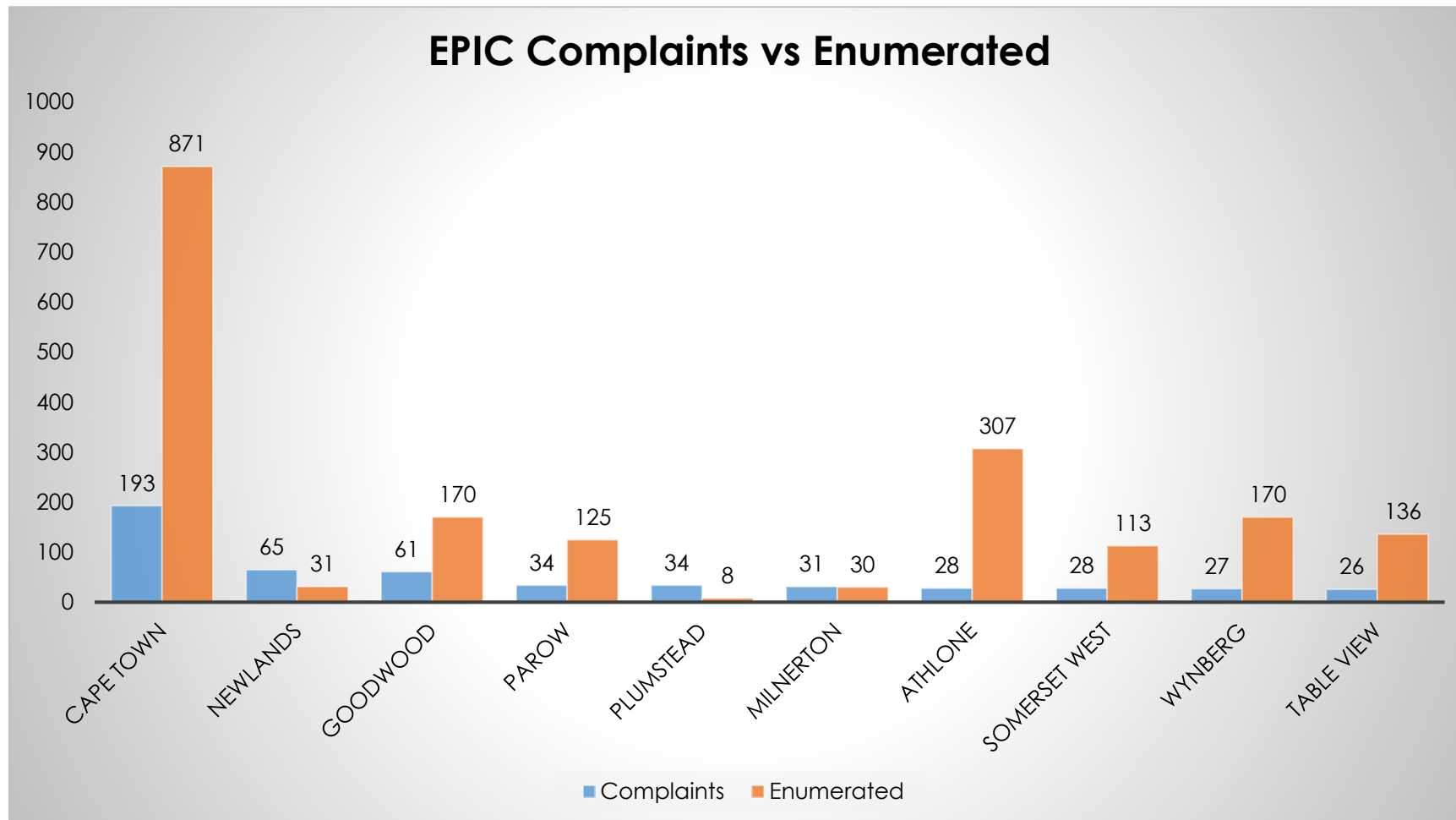
EPIC Complaints Record – Nov 2018

Major Suburb	Complaints
AIRPORT	1
ATHLONE	28
BELLVILLE	24
BERGVLIET	17
BISHOP LAVIS	1
BLACKHEATH	3
BLOUBERG	6
BRACKENFELL	3
BROOKLYN	6
CAMPS BAY	8
CAPE FARMS	3
CAPE POINT	1
CAPE TOWN	193
CONSTANTIA	3
DURBANVILLE	23
EERSTE RIVER	1
ELSIES RIVER	9
EVERSDAL	5
FISH HOEK	5
GOODWOOD	61
GORDONS BAY	9
GRASSY PARK	6
GREEN POINT	8
HOUT BAY	14
JOOSTENBERG VLAKTE	1
KALKSTEENFONTEIN	3
KENRIDGE	8
KOMMETJIE	2
KRAAIFONTEIN	12
KUILS RIVER	15
KUILSRIVER	4
LANSDOWNE	1

MAITLAND	3
MILNERTON	31
MITCHELLS PLAIN	10
MUIZENBERG	17
NEWLANDS	65
OBSERVATORY	7
OTTERY	11
PAARDEN EILAND	1
PAROW	34
PELIKAN PARK	1
PINELANDS	4
PLATTEKLOOF	5
PLUMSTEAD	34
RETREAT	4
RONDEBOSCH	4
SEA POINT	18
SIMONS TOWN	5
SOMERSET WEST	28
STRAND	20
TABLE MOUNTAIN	3
TABLE VIEW	26
TOKAI	1
VREDEKLOOF	2
WELGEMOED	15
WYNBERG	27
TOTAL	629



Top 10 areas with highest EPIC Complaints vs Enumerated Street People



LIMITATIONS

-
- Areas or spaces that Law Enforcement advised as dangerous, due to high levels of crime or gang violence, were entered with caution or completely avoided wherein homeless persons could not be enumerated. However, the SD&ECD Street People Unit provided the Research Unit with an estimated number of street people found in the areas that were not covered
 - As street people move around, there is a possibility that some individuals may have relocated to previously enumerated areas, resulting in an under-count or over-count in certain areas
 - The number of street people counted in this study is a reflection of the homeless situation during the month of November 2018. These numbers may fluctuate seasonally and therefore cannot be generalized

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Policy Improvement**

- Homelessness enumeration findings can be used to drive policy change and identify where funds and resources need to be allocated e.g. safe spaces.
- Homeless population statistics will enable all levels of government to make necessary policy changes aimed at increasing or improving initiatives to manage the homeless situation in the City of Cape Town.

- **Future Interventions**

- Future initiatives should focus on the holistic development of street people in order to increase reintegration rates.
- Initiatives should be tailored to address newly homeless people to avoid them acclimatizing to the streets vs chronic homeless persons requiring intense and prolonged assistance.
- An effective crisis response system and emergency beds should be implemented for newly homeless people with an established point of contact
- Initiatives should provide assistance for the most vulnerable through long term social housing and support services.

- **Future Enumerations**

- It is recommended for future research that biannual or seasonal Point-in-Time (PIT) counts be conducted in order to make a comparison of findings.



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Thank You

Insert: For queries contact (insert name.surname@capetown.gov.za)

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