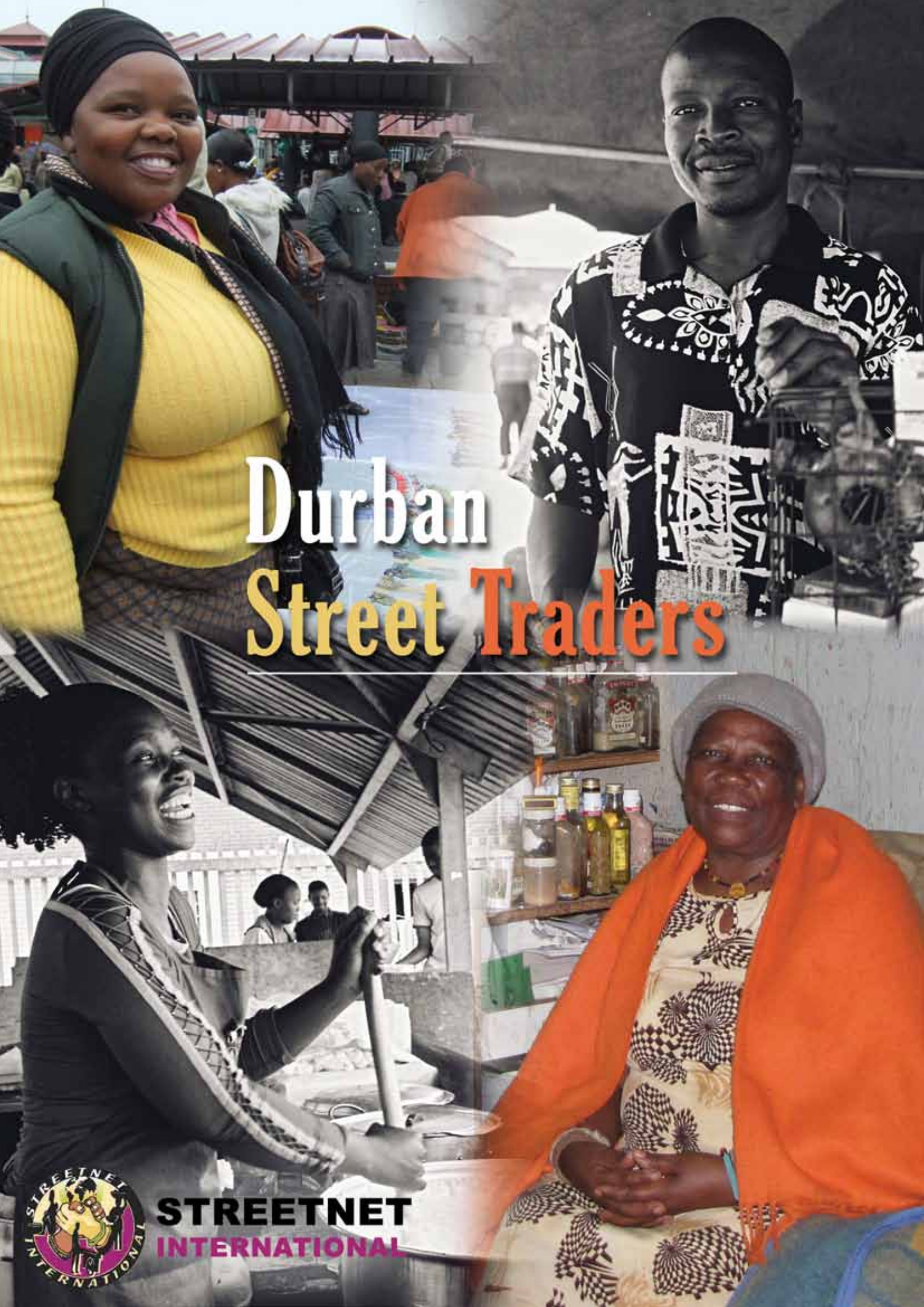
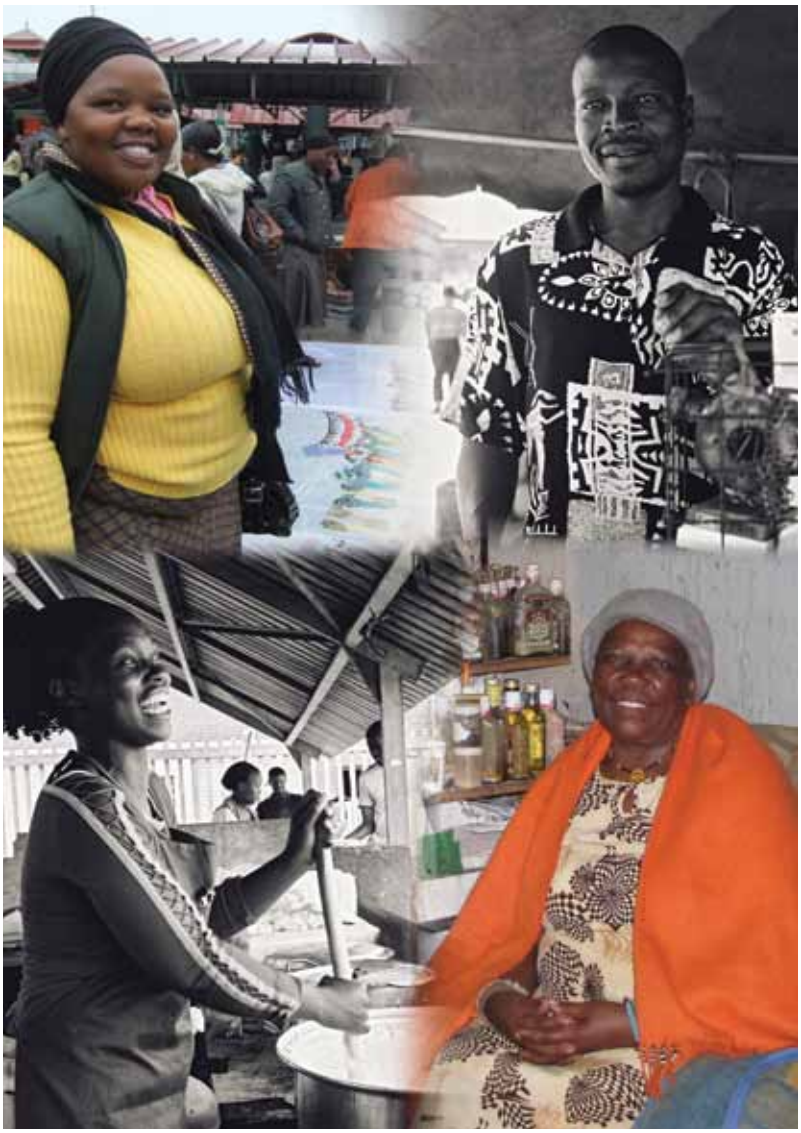


Durban Street Traders

STREETNET INTERNATIONAL

Durban Street Traders



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Durban Street Traders

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Foreword

The Durban Metro created an international best practice when the Joint Executive Committee of the North Central and South Central Local Councils adopted Durban's Informal Economy Policy in October 2000 after a very comprehensive and participatory process involving all interested stakeholders throughout the process. Durban's Informal Economy Policy was then adopted as a policy of eThekwini Municipality in 2001. An Implementation Working Group (IWG) was established, comprising Unicity officials from different parts of the Unicity, as well as various stakeholders, to ensure a consistent and co-ordinated approach from all departments of the Unicity, and to ensure full buy-in from all officials and stakeholders. A core component of the policy involved setting up a database of all street traders operating in the entire Durban Metro. Unfortunately, in 2005 the IWG was disbanded and the street traders' database process was discontinued.

Relevant international experience

In 2005-2006, the Nairobi Informal Sector Confederation (NISCOF), affiliated to KENASVIT (Kenya National Alliance of Street Traders and Informal Traders), implemented a census of street traders and informal traders operating within the Central Business District (CBD) of Nairobi. The exercise, undertaken as a private sector initiative in collaboration with the Corporate Renewal Centre Ltd. and the Co-operative Insurance Company of Kenya, Ltd., produced a database which was eventually accepted by the municipality of Nairobi as the official record of street traders in central Nairobi, in the absence of any other reliable record. This became a strong organising tool for Nairobi's street traders.

Inspired by the Nairobi street traders' experience of bypassing the authorities' lack of political will and doing it themselves, StreetNet initiated an independent census of the street traders operating in the eThekwini municipality. At the same time as strengthening the democratic organisation of street traders in the city, it was hoped that this would provide a tool for street traders' organisations to use in a participatory process of spatial regulation. The census could potentially strengthen the network of democratic street traders' organisations by providing reliable information on the specific situation, extent and various characteristics of all known traders operating within the eThekwini municipality. By using this information to regularise their economic activities, it was hoped that they could reduce their vulnerability to risks that affect their lives and businesses, including the corrupt practices that arise from a selective, confused and inconsistent system of permit allocation.

This is NOT the street traders' census

We still do not have a census of Durban street traders. But we have completed a survey which gathered relevant updated information about street traders of Durban, which we decided to publish and disseminate – hence this book. The target population can be described as such: *A street trader is someone who 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.* Work that is illegal was excluded – i.e. sex workers and the drug trade.

The population covered falls into the Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) definition of "informal sector", but narrows its focus as the Stats SA definition reads as follows: *'The informal sector consists of those businesses that are not registered in any way. They are generally small in nature, and are seldom run from business premises. Instead, they are run from homes, street pavements or other informal arrangements.'* In order to focus on the street pavement, we chose to define our target population according to "street traders" rather than "informal traders".

We hope this work will contribute to further the work that is needed to provide a reliable administrative record and tool to account for all known street traders operating within eThekwini, which could be used for the following purposes:

1. Collection and record-keeping of all membership or permit payments and levies by street traders;
2. Registration system for street traders, in terms of which permits can be issued and records can be kept of all valid permits;
3. Administration of social security schemes or funds which could potentially be established in the future;
4. Understanding trends in informal trade which are now becoming more entrenched in South African cities, e.g. traffic light traders;
5. Documentation on the basic or logistical needs of street traders, such as health hazards, child care, facilities, storage, shelters, etc.

The data were collected by Reform Development Consulting (RDC) who produced a preliminary report in 2010, and then further processed during 2011 by Querida Saal and Egines Mudzingwa of the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE) under the supervision of Debbie Budlender. In addition, we recognise the contributions of all the following people since this work was first conceived in 2007 – Gaby Bikombo, Violaine Brisbois-Lavoie, Richard Dobson, Malorie Flon, Di Greenwood, Winnie Mitullah, Patric Mncube, Jabulani Ntsele, Nancy Odendaal, Sally Roever, Roshan Singh, Caroline Skinner – and thank them for being part of the process.

Pat Horn

International Coordinator

StreetNet International

Contents

Trader at the Friday morning bead market at Warwick Junction. Resellers come from hours away to purchase beautiful bead work at the market. Photo: D. Tsoutouras

Introduction

This report supplements Reform Development Consulting's earlier report, *A Census of Street Traders in eThekwini Municipality*. In particular, this report provides disaggregated analysis by type of area, with further disaggregation within the areas with sufficient observations by demographic and trader characteristics.

Like the earlier report, this one is based on analysis of data from the street trader survey conducted by Reform Development Consulting for StreetNet. The survey used two versions of the questionnaire. The longer questionnaire was administered to approximately every tenth trader identified, while the shorter questionnaire was used for the remaining – and majority – of the traders. The longer questionnaire included all questions contained in the short questionnaire, which allowed for construction of a pooled dataset that contains responses to these questions from respondents in both samples. In the analysis below, the pooled dataset is used wherever possible. It is not used where the questions concerned were found only in the long questionnaire. The smaller sample from the long questionnaire was also used for the income-related questions as the responses in the larger dataset seemed sparse and unreliable.

As will be seen below, the number of observations in the Rural area is very small, disallowing further disaggregation. For the smaller sample there are also too few observations in Peri-Urban to allow for further disaggregation. The relevant tables thus exclude these areas. The analysis of South Africans versus non-South Africans should also be treated with caution as the number of non-South African traders recorded is small.

Demographic information

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by area

Area	N	%
Peri-Urban	144	4
Rural	15	0
Urban Core	2 877	71
Urban Periphery	998	25
Total	**4 034**	**100**

Table 1 shows that the bulk of the interviews were conducted in Urban Core (71%). Only 15 interviews were conducted in Rural areas, representing less than 1% of the total number of interviews conducted. As noted above, the small sample size for Rural limits the extent to which data for this area can be further disaggregated with any reliability. Percentages are thus omitted in further tables when reporting on Rural. Similarly, the narrative focuses primarily on the Urban Core, Urban Periphery and Peri-Urban findings.

Table 2: Respondents by gender and area

Area	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	89	62	55	38	144	100
Rural	8	-	7	-	15	-
Urban Core	1 624	57	1 242	43	2 866	100
Urban Periphery	520	52	478	48	998	100
Total	**2 241**	**56**	**1 782**	**44**	**4 023**	**100**

Across all the areas more males than females were interviewed as presented in Table 2. The table omits 11 respondents for whom gender was not recorded. These respondents are not included in later cross-tabulations of gender and other characteristics. Peri-Urban had the smallest percentage of female respondents, at 38%, while Urban Periphery had the highest female percentage, at 48%.

Table 3: Respondents by age group and area

Age Group	Peri-Urban		Rural		Urban Core		Urban Periphery		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 18 Years	9	6	0	-	33	1	23	2	65	2
18-30 years	57	40	8	-	1285	45	419	42	1,769	44
31-40 years	44	31	4	-	857	30	289	29	1,194	30
41-50 years	21	15	2	-	415	14	154	15	592	15
51-60 years	7	5	1	-	179	6	70	7	257	6
Above 60 years	6	4	0	-	108	4	43	4	157	4
Total	**144**	**100**	**15**	**-**	**2877**	**100**	**998**	**100**	**4,034**	**100**

Table 3 shows that 2% of the respondents were children. Peri-Urban recorded the highest proportion of children interviewed (6%) followed by Urban Periphery at 2%. 4% of respondents in all the 3 areas were 60 years or older. The table omits 95 respondents for whom age was not recorded. These respondents are not included in later cross-tabulations of age and other characteristics.

Table 4: Respondents by highest level of education successfully completed and area

Level of Education	Peri-Urban		Rural		Urban Core		Urban Periphery		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No schooling	14	10	0	-	223	8	77	8	314	8
Primary	31	22	6	-	701	25	254	26	992	25
Secondary	97	68	7	-	1 849	65	625	63	2 578	64
Tertiary	0	0	1	-	69	2	23	2	93	2
Certificate	1	1	1	-	14	0	10	1	26	1
Total	**143**	**100**	**15**	**-**	**2 856**	**100**	**989**	**100**	**4 003**	**100**

The highest proportion of respondents who reported no schooling was in Peri-Urban (10%). Across all the areas, above 60% of the respondents had secondary education. There were no respondents in Peri-Urban who reported that they had tertiary level of education while 2% of respondents in Urban Core and Urban Periphery had this level of education. The table omits 31 respondents for whom educational level was not recorded. These respondents are not included in later cross-tabulations of education and other characteristics.

Across the areas, the bulk of the respondents reported that they mostly spoke Zulu when at home as shown in Table 5. The Zulu-speaking percentage was highest in Urban Periphery at 85%. Xhosa was the second most common language in Urban Core and Periphery, while English was the second most common in Peri-Urban. The small number of non-Zulu speakers prohibits meaningful further analysis by language when further disaggregating the data.

Table 5: Respondents by the language most spoken at home and area

Language	Peri-Urban		Rural		Urban Core		Urban Periphery		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	1	1	1	-	33	1	8	1	43	1
English	17	12	2	-	275	10	36	4	329	8
Isizulu / Zulu	94	67	13	-	1 921	68	837	85	2 865	72
Ndebele	1	1	0	-	3	0	1	0	5	0
Sepedi	0	0	0	-	3	0	0	0	3	0
Sotho	2	1	0	-	23	1	6	1	31	1
Setswana / Tswana	1	1	0	-	5	0	1	0	7	0
Siswati / Swazi	0	0	0	-	8	0	4	0	12	0
Venda	0	0	0	-	6	0	2	0	8	0
Tsonga	0	0	0	-	7	0	0	0	7	0
Xhosa	11	8	0	-	370	13	58	6	439	11
Other (specify)	4	3	0	-	31	1	11	1	46	1
French	0	0	0	-	39	1	0	0	39	1
Portuguese	0	0	0	-	31	1	7	1	38	1
Shona	0	0	0	-	19	1	3	0	22	1
Swahili	3	2	0	-	43	2	4	0	50	1
Shangaan	6	4	0	-	28	1	3	0	37	1
Total	**140**	**100**	**15**	**-**	**2 845**	**100**	**981**	**100**	**3 981**	**100**

Table 6: Location of town, city or village of birth by area

Country	Peri Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban Core	%	Urban Periphery	%	Total	%
South Africa	124	88	15	-	2 550	90	940	95	3 629	91
Mozambique	6	4	0	-	86	3	15	2	107	3
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	-	35	1	11	1	46	1
Kenya	1	1	0	-	2	0	1	0	4	0
Ghana	0	0	0	-	5	0	2	0	7	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	4	3	0	-	60	2	1	0	65	2
Senegal	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	0	2	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	-	9	0	0	0	9	0
Malawi	4	3	0	-	16	1	7	1	27	1
Nigeria	1	1	0	-	12	0	0	0	13	0
Burundi	0	0	0	-	22	1	1	0	23	1
Other	0	0	0	-	26	1	4	0	30	1
Missing data	1	1	0	-	2	0	2	0	5	0
Refused to answer	0	0	0	-	2	0	1	0	3	0
Total	**141**	**100**	**15**	**-**	**2 829**	**100**	**985**	**100**	**3 970**	**100**

Peri-Urban had the highest proportion of foreigners (12%) followed by Urban Core at 10%. Mozambicans topped the list of foreigners across all the areas. The table omits 8 respondents for whom country of origin was not recorded. These respondents are not included in later cross-tabulations of country of origin and other characteristics.

The Urban Core had the lowest proportion of traders at fixed posts (64%) and the lowest proportion of traders with covered trading areas (19%). Photo: J. Rajgopaul

Trading characteristics

1. Mobility of trading post

Table 7: Respondents by nature of trading post and area

Area	Fixed		Mobile		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	97	68	46	32	143	100
Urban Core	1 821	64	1 012	36	2 833	100
Urban Periphery	725	73	264	27	989	100
Total	**2 652**	**67**	**1 328**	**33**	**3 980**	**100**

Across all the areas, there were more traders at fixed posts than at mobile posts. Urban Core had the lowest proportion of traders at fixed posts (64%) while Urban Periphery had the highest (73%).

Table 8: Respondents by nature of trading post, area and gender

Gender	Fixed		Mobile		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
Male	58	66	30	34	88	100
Female	39	71	16	29	55	100
Total	**97**	**68**	**46**	**32**	**143**	**100**
Urban Core						
Male	931	58	676	42	1 607	100
Female	888	73	333	27	1 221	100
Total	**1 819**	**64**	**1 009**	**36**	**2 828**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	363	71	151	29	514	100
Female	362	76	113	24	475	100
Total	**725**	**73**	**264**	**27**	**989**	**100**

Table 8 shows that Peri-Urban had the lowest proportion of women traders with fixed trading posts (71%) when compared to the other areas while for men Urban Core had the lowest proportion of fixed trading posts at 58%. Across the three areas, higher proportions of women than man had fixed trading posts, with all the female percentages above 70% for fixed posts.

Table 9: Respondents by nature of trading post, age group and area

Age group	Fixed		Mobile		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
30 years and below	44	68	21	32	65	100
Above 30 years	50	68	24	32	74	100
Total	**94**	**68**	**45**	**32**	**139**	**100**
Urban Core						
30 years and below	732	56	565	44	1 297	100
Above 30 years	1 047	71	418	29	1 465	100
Total	**1 779**	**64**	**983**	**36**	**2 762**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	311	71	126	29	437	100
Above 30 years	399	75	135	25	534	100
Total	**710**	**73**	**261**	**27**	**971**	**100**

Urban Periphery had the highest proportion of traders above 30 years working from fixed posts, closely followed Urban Core. Younger traders in Urban Periphery were more likely to be at a fixed post than those in Peri-Urban and Urban Core.

Table 10: Respondents by nature of trading post, level of education and area

Level of education	Fixed		Mobile		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
At most primary education	30	67	15	33	45	100
More than primary education	66	68	31	32	97	100
Total	**96**	**68**	**46**	**32**	**142**	**100**
Urban Core						
At most primary education	606	66	306	34	912	100
More than primary education	1 198	63	703	37	1 901	100
Total	**1 804**	**64**	**1 009**	**36**	**2 813**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	225	69	102	31	327	100
More than primary education	492	75	161	25	653	100
Total	**717**	**73**	**263**	**27**	**980**	**100**

There were no major variations in the type of trading post by level of education. However, as shown in Table 10, Urban Periphery had the highest proportion of respondents who had more than primary education and had fixed posts, followed by Peri-Urban. A similar pattern was reported for those who had at most primary education or lower. In Urban Periphery, those with more than primary education were more likely than others to have fixed posts, while the reverse pattern held in Urban Core.

Table 11: Respondents by nature of trading post, country of birth and area

Country of birth	Fixed		Mobile		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
South Africa	82	67	41	33	123	100
Other	14	74	5	26	19	100
Total	**96**	**68**	**46**	**32**	**142**	**100**
Urban Core						
South Africa	1 633	65	878	35	2 511	100
Other	186	58	132	42	318	100
Total	**1 819**	**64**	**1 010**	**36**	**2 829**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	687	74	244	26	931	100
Other	35	64	20	36	55	100
Total	**722**	**73**	**264**	**27**	**986**	**100**

The proportion of foreigners using fixed posts was lowest in Urban Core at 58%, followed by Urban Periphery at 64%. In both these types of area, the proportion of locals using fixed posts was higher than the proportion of foreigners the reverse was true for Peri-Urban.

2. Appearance of trading space

Table 12: Respondents by appearance of trading space and area

Area	Open		Covered		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	97	70	42	30	139	100
Urban Core	2 244	81	518	19	2 762	100
Urban Periphery	624	64	348	36	972	100
Total	**2 973**	**76**	**915**	**24**	**3 888**	**100**

An analysis of the data by whether the trading space was open or covered shows that Urban Core had the highest proportion of respondents trading in open spaces at 81% followed by Peri-Urban at 70%.

Table 13: Respondents by appearance of trading space, gender and area

Gender	Open		Covered		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
Male	57	67	28	33	85	100
Female	40	74	14	26	54	100
Total	**97**	**70**	**42**	**30**	**139**	**100**
Urban Core						
Male	1284	82	275	18	1 559	100
Female	956	80	242	20	1 198	100
Total	**2 240**	**81**	**517**	**19**	**2 757**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	321	64	184	36	505	100
Female	303	65	164	35	467	100
Total	**624**	**64**	**348**	**36**	**972**	**100**

In Urban Periphery, the proportion of males and females trading in open spaces was similar at 64% and 65% respectively. However in Peri-Urban a higher proportion of females than males was trading in open spaces and the reverse was true in Urban Core (although with only a very small difference) as shown in Table 13 above.

Table 14: Respondents by appearance of trading space, age group and area

Age group	Open		Covered		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
30 years and below	41	64	23	36	64	100
Above 30 years	54	76	17	24	71	100
Total	**95**	**70**	**40**	**30**	**135**	**100**
Urban Core						
30 years and below	1 068	84	198	16	1 266	100
Above 30 years	1 121	78	312	22	1 433	100
Total	**2 189**	**129**	**510**	**30**	**1 699**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	292	69	134	31	426	100
Above 30 years	324	61	206	39	530	100
Total	**616**	**64**	**340**	**36**	**956**	**100**

Urban Core had the highest proportion of younger respondents who were trading in open spaces at 84% followed by Urban Periphery at 69%. Focusing on the traders above 30 years of age, again Urban Core had the highest proportion of traders in open spaces at 78% followed closely by Peri-Urban at 76%. In Urban Core and Urban Periphery younger traders were more likely than older to be trading in open spaces, but the opposite pattern held in Peri-Urban.

Table 15: Respondents by appearance of trading space, level of education and area

Level of education	Open		Covered		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
At most primary education	33	75	11	25	44	100
More than primary education	64	68	30	32	94	100
Total	**97**	**70**	**41**	**30**	**138**	**100**
Urban Core						
At most primary education	703	79	185	21	888	100
More than primary education	1 525	82	330	18	1 855	100
Total	**2 228**	**81**	**515**	**19**	**2 743**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	222	69	102	31	324	100
More than primary education	396	62	243	38	639	100
Total	**618**	**64**	**345**	**36**	**963**	**100**

An analysis of the trading space by level of education shows that Urban Core had the highest proportion of traders with more than primary education trading in open spaces at 82% followed by Peri-Urban at 68%. Urban Periphery recorded the lowest proportion of traders with less education trading in open spaces at 69% while in the other two the proportion was 75% or more. In Peri-Urban and Urban Periphery those with less education were more likely to trade in open spaces, while the reverse was true for Urban Core.

Table 16: Respondents by appearance of trading space, country of birth and area

Country of birth	Open		Covered		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
South Africa	85	71	34	29	119	100
Other	11	58	8	42	19	100
Total	**96**	**70**	**42**	**30**	**138**	**100**
Urban Core						
South Africa	2 008	82	436	18	2 444	100
Other	232	74	82	26	314	100
Total	**2 240**	**81**	**518**	**19**	**2 758**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	591	65	324	35	915	100
Other	33	61	21	39	54	100
Total	**624**	**64**	**345**	**36**	**969**	**100**

The table above shows that Urban Core had the highest proportion of locals in open spaces at 82% followed by Peri-Urban at 71%. Again the highest proportion of foreigners trading in open spaces was recorded in Urban Core (74%) followed by Urban Periphery (61%).

Table 17: Respondents by appearance of trading space, mobility and area

Mobility of trading space	Open		Covered		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
Fixed	66	70	28	30	94	100
Mobile	31	69	14	31	45	100
Total	**97**	**70**	**42**	**30**	**139**	**100**
Urban Core						
Fixed	1355	77	406	23	1761	100
Mobile	861	89	105	11	966	100
Total	**2216**	**81**	**511**	**19**	**2727**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fixed	404	57	304	43	708	100
Mobile	213	83	43	17	256	100
Total	**617**	**64**	**347**	**36**	**964**	**100**

In Urban Core and Urban Periphery those with mobile posts were far more likely than those with fixed posts to be trading in open spaces, but this pattern was not found in Peri-Urban. Peri-Urban had the lowest percentage of mobile traders with open posts, while Urban Periphery had the lowest percentage of fixed post traders with open posts.

3. Goods and services

The question about goods and services allowed respondents to name more than one good and/or service. The numbers reported in the following table thus represent the number of mentions, with more than one mention for some respondents. The percentage distribution is calculated across all mentions for a particular area or group.

To simplify analysis, the more than 22 categories of goods and services on the questionnaire were grouped into six categories, as follows: (a) fresh produce; (b) other food: cooked food ready to eat, food other and livestock; (c) confectionary and cigarettes; (d) clothing and shoes: pinafores, clothing, clothing accessories and footwear; (e) household goods: toiletries, household products, hardware, music/DVDs, electronics, crafts/ woodworks/paintings/ beadwork, toys and traditional products/attire/accessories; and (f) services: services-telephone, services-haircutting, services-shoe repairs, traditional medicine, medicine (pharmacy), waste collection and car guards.

Table 18: Respondents by main goods and services and area

Goods and services	Peri-Urban		Urban Core		Urban Periphery		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fresh produce	45	23	618	15	315	21	978	17
Other food	19	10	483	12	227	15	729	13
Confectionary	29	15	833	20	345	23	1 207	21
Clothing and shoes	34	17	903	22	211	14	1 148	20
Household goods	39	20	677	17	185	12	901	16
Services	32	16	563	14	216	14	811	14
Total	**198**	**100**	**4 077**	**100**	**1 499**	**100**	**5 774**	**100**

The highest proportion of traders trading in fresh produce was recorded in Peri-Urban at 23% while Urban Periphery led in the proportion of traders trading in confectionary and cigarettes, also at 23%. Urban Core had the highest proportion of traders in clothing and shoes at 22%.

Table 19: Respondents by main goods and services, gender and area

Goods or services	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
Fresh produce	24	21	21	26	45	23
Other food	10	9	9	11	19	10
Confectionary and cigarettes	19	16	10	12	29	15
Clothing and shoes	12	10	22	27	34	17
Household goods	27	23	12	15	39	20
Services	24	21	8	10	32	16
Total	**116**	**100**	**82**	**100**	**198**	**100**
Urban Core						
Fresh produce	311	14	304	17	615	15
Other food	190	8	290	16	480	12
Confectionary and cigarettes	520	23	313	17	833	20
Clothing and shoes	421	19	477	26	898	22
Household goods	425	19	251	14	676	17
Services	384	17	178	10	562	14
Total	**2,251**	**100**	**1,813**	**100**	**4,064**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fresh produce	159	20	156	22	315	21
Other food	101	13	126	18	227	15
Confectionary and cigarettes	198	25	147	21	345	23
Clothing and shoes	72	9	139	20	211	14
Household goods	125	16	60	9	185	12
Services	146	18	70	10	216	14
Total	**801**	**100**	**698**	**100**	**1,499**	**100**

The three most common products for males in Urban Core were household goods, fresh produce and services while in Urban Core confectionary and cigarettes, clothing and shoes and also household goods were the most common. Men in Urban Periphery tended to trade in confectionary and cigarettes, fresh produce and services. Females in Urban Periphery tended to trade in fresh produce and confectionary and cigarettes while those in Urban Core focussed more on clothing and shoes. Those in Peri-Urban tended to clothing and shoes as well as fresh produce.

Table 20: Respondents by main goods and services, age group and area

Goods or services	30 years and below		Above 30 years		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
Fresh produce	21	22	23	24	44	23
Other food	4	4	15	15	19	10
Confectionary	18	19	11	11	29	15
Clothing and shoes	15	15	18	19	33	17
Household goods	23	24	16	16	39	20
Services	16	16	14	14	30	15
Total	**97**	**100**	**97**	**100**	**194**	**100**
Urban Core						
Fresh produce	249	14	350	16	599	15
Other food	212	12	266	12	478	12
Confectionary	409	22	408	19	817	20
Clothing and shoes	354	19	540	25	894	22
Household goods	319	17	341	16	660	17
Services	284	16	262	12	546	14
Total	**1 827**	**100**	**2 167**	**100**	**3 994**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fresh produce	119	18	192	24	311	21
Other food	89	14	133	16	222	15
Confectionary	170	26	167	21	337	23
Clothing and shoes	74	11	130	16	204	14
Household goods	89	14	92	11	181	12
Services	116	18	98	12	214	15
Total	**657**	**100**	**812**	**100**	**1 469**	**100**

Younger traders in Urban Periphery and Urban Core were more likely to trade in confectionary and cigarettes while in Peri-Urban they were more likely to trade in household goods. Older traders in Urban Periphery and Peri-Urban were more likely to trade in fresh produce while in Urban Core they would trade in clothing and shoes.

Table 21: Respondents by main goods and services, language and area

Goods or services	South African language		Foreign Language		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
Fresh produce	43	25	0	0	43	23
Other food	18	11	0	0	18	9
Confectionary	24	14	4	19	28	15
Clothing and shoes	25	15	8	38	33	17
Household goods	34	20	5	24	39	20
Services	26	15	4	19	30	16
Total	**170**	**100**	**21**	**100**	**191**	**100**
Urban Core						
Fresh produce	600	16	9	4	609	15
Other food	467	12	14	6	481	12
Confectionary	781	21	38	16	819	20
Clothing and shoes	836	22	57	24	893	22
Household goods	634	17	35	15	669	17
Services	472	12	83	35	555	14
Total	**3790**	**100**	**236**	**100**	**4,026**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fresh produce	307	21	4	10	311	21
Other food	220	15	3	7	223	15
Confectionary	335	23	7	17	342	23
Clothing and shoes	203	14	4	10	207	14
Household goods	174	12	9	22	183	12
Services	196	14	14	34	210	14
Total	**1435**	**100**	**41**	**100**	**1,476**	**100**

Respondents in Peri-Urban who spoke the local language were more likely to trade in fresh produce and household goods while those in Urban Core were likely to trade in clothing and shoes as well as confectionary and cigarettes. Those in Urban Periphery tended towards confectionary and cigarettes and fresh produce. Traders speaking a foreign language in Urban Core and Urban Periphery tended to trade in services while in Urban Core they traded more in clothing and shoes.

Table 22: Respondents by main goods and services, country of birth and area

Goods or services	South Africa		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
Fresh produce	13	23	32	23	45	23
Other food	6	11	13	9	19	10
Confectionary and cigarettes	9	16	20	14	29	15
Clothing and shoes	11	19	23	16	34	17
Household goods	10	18	29	21	39	20
Services	8	14	24	17	32	16
Total	**57**	**100**	**141**	**100**	**198**	**100**
Urban Core						
Fresh produce	237	18	377	14	614	15
Other food	146	11	337	12	483	12
Confectionary and cigarettes	267	20	558	20	825	20
Clothing and shoes	278	21	622	23	900	22
Household goods	196	15	479	17	675	17
Services	186	14	374	14	560	14
Total	**1 310**	**100**	**2 747**	**100**	**4 057**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fresh produce	127	25	187	19	314	21
Other food	70	14	156	16	226	15
Confectionary and cigarettes	104	21	238	24	342	23
Clothing and shoes	84	17	126	13	210	14
Household goods	61	12	122	12	183	12
Services	57	11	157	16	214	14
Total	**503**	**100**	**986**	**100**	**1 489**	**100**

In Urban Periphery the highest proportion of locals traded in fresh produce (25%) followed by confectionary and cigarettes at 21% while in Urban Core they traded in clothing and shoes and confectionary and cigarettes. In Peri-Urban they tended to trade in fresh produce and clothing and shoes. Foreigners in Peri-Urban were more likely to trade in fresh produce while in Urban Core they tended to trade in clothing and shoes. Traders in confectionary and cigarettes were the more common in Urban Periphery.

More than half of street traders in both the Urban Core and Urban Periphery had no access to running water. Photo: J. Rajgopaul

Access to infrastructure

This chapter is based on the smaller data set for the long questionnaire. This data set contains information on 634 respondents, of whom 36 (6%) were in Peri-Urban areas, 2 (less than 1%) in Rural, 417 (66%) in Urban Core, and 179 (28%) in Urban Periphery. Rural is omitted completely in further analysis in this chapter because of the low number of respondents from these areas, and Peri-Urban is not included where there is further disaggregation. Similarly, there were too few traders who were non-South Africans and who spoke a foreign language to do meaningful analysis by type of area and therefore no further analysis will be conducted on these variables in this chapter.

1. Access to running water

Table 23: Respondents by access to running water and area

Area	Access		No Access		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core	175	42	238	58	413	100
Urban Periphery	82	47	93	53	175	100
Total	**273**	**44**	**353**	**56**	**626**	**100**

Urban Core had the lowest proportion of respondents who reported that they had access to running water at 42% while this was the case for 47% in Peri-Urban.

Table 24: Respondents by access to running water, gender and area

Gender	Access		No Access		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	84	40	124	59	209	100
Female	90	44	113	56	203	100
Total	**174**	**42**	**237**	**58**	**411**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	39	44	49	56	88	100
Female	43	49	44	51	87	100
Total	**82**	**47**	**93**	**53**	**175**	**100**

Females in Urban Periphery were more likely to have access to running water than their counterparts in Urban Core. The same observation held for the male traders. Across both types of area, male traders were less likely than female to have access to running water.

Table 25: Respondents by access to running water, nature of post and area

Mobility of trading post	Access		No access		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Fixed	125	43	169	57	294	100
Mobile	48	41	68	59	116	100
Total	**173**	**42**	**237**	**58**	**410**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fixed	68	49	70	51	138	100
Mobile	14	38	23	62	37	100
Total	**82**	**47**	**93**	**53**	**175**	**100**

Traders who were at fixed posts in Urban Periphery were more likely to have no access to running water than those in Urban Core but the reverse is true for traders at mobile posts. Across the two areas, traders at fixed posts were more likely to have access to running water even though the difference is small in Urban Core.

Table 26: Respondents by access to running water, age group and area

Age Group	Access		No Access		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	71	43	93	57	164	100
Above 30 years	101	42	139	58	240	100
Total	**172**	**43**	**232**	**57**	**404**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	27	39	43	61	70	100
Above 30 years	53	52	49	48	102	100
Total	**80**	**47**	**92**	**53**	**172**	**100**

Table 26 shows that access to running water was lowest for traders in Urban Periphery who were below 30 years of age. The proportions of respondents in different age groups who had access to running water in Urban Core were not very different for the two age groups while there was a large difference by age group for those in Urban Periphery, at 52% for older traders and 39% for younger ones.

Table 27: Respondents by access to running water, level of education and area

Level of education	Access		No Access		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	59	42	80	58	139	100
More than primary education	114	42	158	58	272	100
Total	**173**	**42**	**238**	**58**	**411**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	32	52	30	48	62	100
More than primary education	50	45	62	55	112	100
Total	**82**	**47**	**92**	**53**	**174**	**100**

Traders with less education were more likely to have access to running water if they were in Urban Periphery than in Urban Core. Access to water for those with more than primary education did not vary very much by area.

2. Distance from water point

Table 28: Respondents by distance from water point and area

Area	10m and below		More than 10m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core	83	49	85	51	168	100
Urban Periphery	44	57	33	43	77	100
Total	**135**	**52**	**125**	**48**	**260**	**100**

Among those who had access to running water, respondents in Urban Periphery were more likely than those in Urban Core to have trading stalls that were situated within a 10m radius of the source of running water.

Table 29: Respondents by distance from water point, gender and area

Gender	10m and below		More than 10m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	47	59	33	41	80	100
Female	35	40	52	60	87	100
Total	**82**	**49**	**85**	**51**	**167**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	22	58	16	42	38	100
Female	22	56	17	44	39	100
Total	**44**	**57**	**33**	**43**	**77**	**100**

The table above shows that it was more likely for females in Urban Periphery than in Urban Core to be close to the source of running water while the likelihood for males was the same across the two areas.

Table 30: Respondents by distance from water point, trading post and area

Trading Post	10m and below		More than 10m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Fixed	59	49	62	51	121	100
Mobile	23	51	22	49	45	100
Total	**82**	**49**	**84**	**51**	**166**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fixed	38	60	25	40	63	100
Mobile	6	43	8	57	14	100
Total	**44**	**57**	**33**	**43**	**77**	**100**

Traders with fixed posts in Urban Periphery had the highest proportion of respondents were most likely to be close to the source of running water, at 60%. In contrast, in Urban Core those with mobile trading posts were slightly more likely than those with fixed posts to be closer to the source of running water.

Table 31: Respondents by distance from water point, age group and area

Age Group	10m and below		More than 10m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	41	60	27	40	68	100
Above 30 years	40	41	57	59	97	100
Total	**81**	**49**	**84**	**51**	**165**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	16	62	10	38	26	100
Above 30 years	26	53	23	47	49	100
Total	**42**	**56**	**33**	**44**	**75**	**100**

The table above shows that younger traders in Urban Periphery were most likely to have trading posts close to the source of running water at 62%. Older traders were more likely to be close to a water source in Urban Periphery than in Urban Core. Across both areas, younger traders were more likely than older ones to be near the source of running water.

Table 32: Respondents by distance from water point, level of education and area

Level of education	10m and below		More than 10m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	26	46	31	54	57	100
More than primary education	56	51	53	49	109	100
Total	**82**	**49**	**84**	**51**	**166**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	16	53	14	47	30	100
More than primary education	28	60	19	40	47	100
Total	**44**	**57**	**33**	**43**	**77**	**100**

Regardless of the level of education, traders in Urban Periphery were more likely to be close to the water source than in Urban Core. Across both types of area, those with more than primary education were more likely than those with less education to be close to running water.

3. Access to a toilet

Table 33: Respondents by access to a toilet and area

Area	Access to a toilet		No access to a toilet		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core	260	63	152	37	412	100
Urban Periphery	83	47	92	53	175	100
Total	**367**	**59**	**258**	**41**	**625**	**100**

Respondents in Urban Core had far better access to toilets than those in Urban Periphery.

Table 34: Respondents by access to a toilet, gender and area

Gender	Access to a toilet		No access to a toilet		Total	
	N	%	N	N	%	N
Urban Core						
Male	127	61	81	39	208	100
Female	132	65	70	35	202	100
Total	**259**	**63**	**151**	**37**	**410**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	37	42	51	58	88	100
Female	46	53	41	47	87	100
Total	**83**	**47**	**92**	**53**	**175**	**100**

Across both areas, women were more likely than males to have access to a toilet, but the relative difference was much larger in Urban Periphery than in Urban Core.

Table 35: Respondents by access to a toilet, age group and area

Trading post	Access to a toilet		No access to a toilet		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Fixed	192	66	101	34	293	100
Mobile	65	56	51	44	116	100
Total	**257**	**63**	**152**	**37**	**409**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fixed	69	50	69	50	138	100
Mobile	14	38	23	62	37	100
Total	**83**	**47**	**92**	**53**	**175**	**100**

Across both types of area, traders with fixed posts were more likely to have access to a toilet. Further, regardless of the type of post, traders in Urban Core were more likely than those in Urban Periphery to have such access.

Table 36: Respondents by access to a toilet, age group and area

Age group	Access to a toilet		No access to a toilet		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	101	62	63	38	164	100
Above 30 years	151	63	88	37	239	100
Total	**252**	**63**	**151**	**37**	**403**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	28	40	42	60	70	100
Above 30 years	54	53	48	47	102	100
Total	**82**	**48**	**90**	**52**	**172**	**100**

Regardless of age group, traders in Urban Core were more likely to have access to a toilet than those in Urban Periphery. Urban Core recorded 62% for younger traders with access to a toilet compared to 40% in Urban Periphery. For those above 30 years of age, the between-area difference was smaller, but still marked, at 63% and 53% respectively.

Table 37: Respondents by access to a toilet, age group and area

Level of education	Access to a toilet		No access to a toilet		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	94	68	45	32	139	100
More than primary education	164	61	107	39	271	100
Total	**258**	**63**	**152**	**37**	**410**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	34	55	28	45	62	100
More than primary education	48	43	64	57	112	100
Total	**82**	**47**	**92**	**53**	**174**	**100**

A higher proportion of traders with less education in Urban Core had access to a toilet (68%) than among those in Urban Periphery (55%). An even larger difference was reported for those with more than primary education whereby 61% of those in Urban Core had access to toilets compared to only 43% in Urban Periphery.

4. Distance from toilet

Table 38: Respondents by distance to a toilet and area

Area	15m and below		More than 15m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core	135	54	117	46	252	100
Urban Periphery	40	51	38	49	78	100
Total	**188**	**54**	**162**	**46**	**350**	**100**

Among those with access to a toilet, respondents in Urban Core were more likely to be close to the toilet than those in Urban Periphery, although the difference was not large.

Table 39: Respondents by distance to a toilet, gender and area

Gender	15m and below		More than 15m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	72	58	52	42	124	100
Female	62	49	65	51	127	100
Total	**134**	**53**	**117**	**47**	**251**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	19	51	18	49	37	100
Female	21	51	20	49	41	100
Total	**40**	**51**	**38**	**49**	**78**	**100**

Male traders in Urban Core were more likely to be close to the toilets than those in Urban Periphery while the reverse held for female traders.

Table 40: Respondents by distance to a toilet, age group and area

Age group	15m and below		More than 15m		Total	
	N	%	N	N	%	N
Urban Core						
30 years and below	63	64	35	36	98	100
Above 30 years	68	47	78	53	146	100
Total	**131**	**54**	**113**	**46**	**244**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	14	54	12	46	26	100
Above 30 years	25	49	26	51	51	100
Total	**39**	**51**	**38**	**49**	**77**	**100**

Urban Core had a higher proportion of traders 30 years and below who were close to the toilet at 64% than Urban Periphery at 54%. However traders above 30 years had a better chance of being close to the toilet in Urban Periphery than in Urban Core.

Table 41: Respondents by distance to a toilet, level of education and area

Level of education	15m and below		More than 15m		Total	
	N	%	N	N	%	N
Urban Core						
At most primary education	41	44	52	56	93	100
More than primary education	93	59	64	41	157	100
Total	**134**	**54**	**116**	**46**	**250**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	16	48	17	52	33	100
More than primary education	24	55	20	45	44	100
Total	**40**	**52**	**37**	**48**	**77**	**100**

From the table above, it is evident that a respondent with at most primary education was more likely to be close to a toilet in Urban Periphery than in Urban Core while the reverse was true for respondents with more than primary education.

5. Access to storage for goods

Table 42: Respondents by access to storage for goods and area

Area	Access to storage		No access to storage		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core	264	64	148	36	412	100
Urban Periphery	73	42	100	58	173	100
Total	**351**	**57**	**269**	**43**	**620**	**100**

The table above shows that access to storage space was far better in Urban Core than in Urban Periphery.

Table 43: Respondents by access to storage for goods, gender and area

Gender	Access to storage		No access to storage		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	128	62	80	38	208	100
Female	134	66	68	34	202	100
Total	**262**	**64**	**148**	**36**	**410**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	39	45	48	55	87	100
Female	34	40	52	60	86	100
Total	**73**	**42**	**100**	**58**	**173**	**100**

A higher proportion of female traders had access to storage for goods in Urban Core at 66% than in Urban Periphery at 40%. A similar trend was observed for male traders. However, access for female traders was better than that for males in Urban Core, while the opposite pattern held for Urban Periphery.

Table 44: Respondents by access to storage for goods and area

Trading Post	Access to storage		No access to storage		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Fixed	204	70	89	30	293	100
Mobile	57	49	59	51	116	100
Total	**261**	**64**	**148**	**36**	**409**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fixed	62	46	74	54	136	100
Mobile	11	30	26	70	37	100
Total	**73**	**42**	**100**	**58**	**173**	**100**

Traders in Urban Core who were at fixed trading posts had a very high chance of having access to storage, 70%, as compared to 46% in Urban Periphery. Even those who were at mobile trading posts in Urban Core had a higher likelihood of having access to storage than those in Urban Periphery. Across both types of areas, those with fixed posts had better access to storage than those with mobile posts.

Table 45: Respondents by access to storage for goods, age group and area

Age group	Access to storage		No access to storage		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	94	57	70	43	164	100
Above 30 years	166	69	73	31	239	100
Total	**260**	**65**	**143**	**35**	**403**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	27	39	43	61	70	100
Above 30 years	46	46	55	54	101	100
Total	**73**	**43**	**98**	**57**	**171**	**100**

In both types of areas, access to storage facilities was better among the older age group. There was a greater chance of older traders having access to storage facilities in Urban Core (69%) than in Urban Periphery (46%) and the same is true for the younger age group.

Table 46: Respondents by access to storage for goods, age group and area

Level of education	Access to storage		No access to storage		Total	
	N	%	N	N	%	N
Urban Core						
At most primary education	96	69	43	31	139	100
More than primary education	167	62	104	38	271	100
Total	**263**	**64**	**147**	**36**	**410**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	24	39	38	61	62	100
More than primary education	48	44	62	56	110	100
Total	**72**	**42**	**100**	**58**	**172**	**100**

The proportion of respondents with at most primary education who had access to storage facilities was far lower in Urban Periphery (39%) than in Urban Core (69%). Similarly a trader with more than primary education was more likely to have access to storage if in Urban Core than in Urban Periphery. However, in Urban Core those with less education were more likely to have access to storage than their more educated peers, while the opposite age pattern was evident in Urban Periphery.

6. Distance to the goods store

Table 47: Respondents by distance to a storage facility and area

Area	20m and below		More than 20m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core	143	56	111	44	254	100
Urban Periphery	40	65	22	35	62	100
Total	**192**	**59**	**136**	**41**	**328**	**100**

Urban Periphery had a higher proportion of respondents whose trading posts were within a 20m radius of the storage facility (65%) than Urban Core (56%).

Table 48: Respondents by distance to a storage facility, gender and area

Gender	20m and below		More than 20m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	76	61	49	39	125	100
Female	66	52	62	48	128	100
Total	**142**	**56**	**111**	**44**	**253**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	19	58	14	42	33	100
Female	21	72	8	28	29	100
Total	**40**	**65**	**22**	**35**	**62**	**100**

Female traders in Urban Periphery were far more likely to be close to a storage facility than those in Urban Core while the reverse held for males.

Table 49: Respondents by distance to a storage facility, level of education and area

Level of education	20m and below		More than 20m		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	53	57	40	43	93	100
More than primary education	89	56	71	44	160	100
Total	**142**	**56**	**111**	**44**	**253**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	14	67	7	33	21	100
More than primary education	26	65	14	35	40	100
Total	**40**	**66**	**21**	**34**	**61**	**100**

Traders with at most primary education in Urban Periphery were more likely to be within a 20m radius of the storage facility than those in Urban Core. A similar pattern was found for those traders with more than primary education. However, within each type of area, the differences in access were small between age groups.

7. Average number of hours worked per day

Table 50: Respondents by average number of working hours per day and area

Area	10 hours and below		More than 10 hours		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core	263	66	138	34	401	100
Urban Periphery	112	65	60	35	172	100
Total	401	66	207	34	608	100

Table 50 shows that Urban Core and Urban Periphery had two thirds of respondents working 10 or fewer hours a day. Not shown – because the sample size is too small for further disaggregation – is that nearly three quarters (74%) of respondents in Peri-Urban reported working 10 or fewer hours a day.

Table 51: Respondents by working hours per day, gender and area

Gender	10 hours and below		More than 10 hours		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	135	67	67	33	202	100
Female	127	64	70	36	197	100
Total	**262**	**66**	**137**	**34**	**399**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	50	58	36	42	86	100
Female	62	72	24	28	86	100
Total	**112**	**65**	**60**	**35**	**172**	**100**

A higher proportion of females working 10 hours and below was recorded in Urban Periphery than in Urban Core while the reverse held for males.

Table 52: Respondents by working hours per day, trading post and area

Trading Post	10 hours and below		More than 10 hours		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Fixed	189	67	95	33	284	100
Mobile	72	63	42	37	114	100
Total	**261**	**66**	**137**	**34**	**398**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fixed	87	64	48	36	135	100
Mobile	25	68	12	32	37	100
Total	**112**	**65**	**60**	**35**	**172**	**100**

Urban Core recorded a somewhat higher proportion of respondents trading at fixed posts and working at most 10 hours at 67% than Urban Periphery at 64%. However the reverse held for respondents at mobile posts where a larger proportion working ten hours or less was reported in Urban Periphery.

Table 53: Respondents by working hours per day, age group and area

Age group	10 hours and below		More than 10 hours		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	105	66	55	34	160	100
Above 30 years	151	65	82	35	233	100
Total	**256**	**65**	**137**	**35**	**393**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	49	71	20	29	69	100
Above 30 years	62	62	38	38	100	100
Total	**111**	**66**	**58**	**34**	**169**	**100**

Younger respondents in Urban Periphery were more likely to work 10 hours and below than those in Urban Core, while older respondents in Urban Core were more likely to work 10 hours and below than those in Urban Periphery.

Table 54: Respondents by working hours per day, level of education and area

Level of education	10 hours and below		More than 10 hours		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	84	62	52	38	136	100
More than primary education	178	67	86	33	264	100
Total	**262**	**66**	**138**	**35**	**400**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	47	78	13	22	60	100
More than primary education	64	58	47	42	111	100
Total	**111**	**65**	**60**	**35**	**171**	**100**

Among those with less education, those in Urban Periphery were more likely to work shorter hours, while the opposite pattern held for those with more than primary education.

8. Trading permits

Table 55: Respondent has a trading permit issued by the eThekwini Municipality by area

Area	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	68	52	64	48	132	100
Urban Core	1360	50	1339	50	2699	100
Urban Periphery	220	25	672	75	892	100
Total	**1,649**	**44**	**2,083**	**56**	**3,732**	**100**

More or less half the respondents in Peri-Urban and Urban Core reported that they had a trading permit issued to them by the eThekwini municipality while only one quarter of respondents reported that they had a permit in Urban Periphery.

Table 56: Respondent has trading permit by gender and area

Gender	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
Male	35	43	46	57	81	100
Female	33	65	18	35	51	100
Total	**68**	**52**	**64**	**48**	**132**	**100**
Urban Core						
Male	665	44	860	56	1,525	100
Female	687	59	477	41	1,164	100
Total	**1,352**	**50**	**1,337**	**50**	**2,689**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	100	22	357	78	457	100
Female	120	51	315	134	235	100
Total	**220**	**25**	**672**	**75**	**892**	**100**

Female traders across all types of areas were markedly more likely than male traders to report that they were issued a trading permit by the eThekwini municipality. The lowest proportion of respondents who reported that they had a trading permit of this nature was found among males in Urban Periphery at 22% while the highest proportion of respondents who reported the same was females in Peri-Urban at 65%.

Table 57: Respondent has trading permit by age and area

Age	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
30 years and below	29	48	32	52	61	100
Above 30 years	36	54	31	46	67	100
Total	**65**	**51**	**63**	**49**	**128**	**100**
Urban Core						
30 years and below	528	43	702	57	1,230	100
Above 30 years	796	57	608	43	1,404	100
Total	**1,324**	**50**	**1,310**	**50**	**2,634**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	67	17	318	83	385	100
Above 30 years	146	30	344	70	490	100
Total	**213**	**24**	**662**	**76**	**875**	**100**

Younger traders across all types of areas were less likely than older traders to report they had a trading permit issued to them by the eThekwini municipality. For both age groups, Urban Periphery had the lowest percentage of traders with a trading permit.

Table 58: Respondent has trading permit by education and area

Education	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
At most primary	24	59	17	41	41	100
More than primary	44	48	47	52	91	100
Total	**68**	**52**	**64**	**48**	**132**	**100**
Urban Core						
At most primary	458	52	420	48	878	100
More than primary	896	49	915	51	1,811	100
Total	**1,354**	**50**	**1,335**	**50**	**2,689**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary	82	27	220	73	302	100
More than primary	138	24	448	76	586	100
Total	**220**	**25**	**668**	**75**	**888**	**100**

Across all areas, traders who were less educated were more likely than more educated traders to report that they had a trading permit. The relative difference was much larger in Peri-Urban than in the other two types of area. For both levels of education, traders in Urban Periphery were least likely to have a trading permit.

Table 59: Respondent has trading permit by country and area

Country	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
South Africa	60	53	53	47	113	100
Other	7	39	11	61	18	100
Total	**67**	**51**	**64**	**49**	**131**	**100**
Urban Core						
South Africa	1,202	50	1,191	50	2,393	100
Other	156	52	146	48	302	100
Total	**1,358**	**50**	**1,337**	**50**	**2,695**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	206	25	632	75	838	100
Other	14	27	37	73	51	100
Total	**220**	**25**	**669**	**75**	**889**	**100**

Non-South Africans in Peri-Urban were markedly less likely than South Africans to report that they had a trading permit issued to them by the eThekwini Municipality while South Africans and foreigners in Urban Core and Urban Periphery were more or less equally likely to report that this was the case. Urban Periphery reported the lowest percentages with a trading permit for both South Africans and non-South Africans.

9. Traders by how they ensure that their trading space is available

Table 60: Respondents by how they ensure that their trading space is available

	Informal Agreement		Permit to trade here		Arrive early		Pay someone to look after site		Nothing		Total	
Area	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	5	14	14	39	4	11	0	0	4	11	36	100
Urban Core	55	13	208	50	16	4	14	3	57	14	417	100
Urban Periphery	40	22	39	22	11	6	5	3	54	30	179	100
Total	**100**	**16**	**261**	**41**	**33**	**5**	**19**	**3**	**115**	**18**	**634**	**100**

Traders were asked how they ensured that the space where they traded was available. Four pre-specified options, as well as a fifth response of “nothing”, were provided, and each trader could specify only a single option. The most common response overall – accounting for 41% of traders – was that they had a permit to trade in the space. However, while this response accounted for half (50%) of responses in Urban Core, it accounted for only 22% in Urban Periphery. The next most common option was “nothing”, specified by 18% of all traders, and as many as 30% in Urban Periphery. Of the other options, informal agreements were most common in Urban Periphery, early arrival in Peri-Urban, and paying someone else to look after the site was reported by 3% of traders in Urban Core and Urban Periphery but by no traders in Peri-Urban.

10. Whether trader trades in another location

Table 61: Respondents by whether they have another trading post and area

Area	Have another post		No other post		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core	46	12	351	88	397	100
Urban Periphery	18	11	149	89	167	100
Total	**66**	**11**	**532**	**89**	**598**	**100**

A little more than a tenth of the respondents across the areas had another trading post. Urban Core had a slightly higher proportion at 12% of respondents who had another trading post than Urban Periphery at 11%.

Table 62: Respondents by whether they have another trading post and area

Gender	Have another post		No other post		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	33	17	162	83	195	100
Female	12	6	188	94	200	100
Total	**45**	**11**	**350**	**89**	**395**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	8	10	76	90	84	100
Female	10	12	73	88	83	100
Total	**18**	**11**	**149**	**89**	**167**	**100**

A higher proportion of males who had another post was recorded in Urban Core at 17% than in Urban Periphery at 10%. However females in Urban Periphery were more likely to have another post than those in Urban Core. Among those in Urban Core, males were far more likely than females to have another post, while there was a small gender difference in the other direction for traders in Urban Periphery.

Table 63: Respondents by another trading post, nature of trading post and area

Appearance of Trading post	Have another post		No other post		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Fixed	17	6	266	94	283	100
Mobile	29	26	82	74	111	100
Total	**46**	**12**	**348**	**88**	**394**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fixed	11	8	121	92	132	100
Mobile	7	20	28	80	35	100
Total	**18**	**11**	**149**	**89**	**167**	**100**

Similar proportions of respondents at fixed trading posts with posts elsewhere were recorded in Urban Core and Urban Periphery, at 6% and 8% respectively. However a slightly higher proportion of traders at mobile posts who had more than one post was recorded in Urban Core at 26% compared to 20% in Urban Periphery. Overall, those with mobile posts were far more likely than those with fixed posts to have another post elsewhere.

Table 64: Respondents by another trading post, age group and area

Age group	Have another post		No other post		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	17	11	140	89	157	100
Above 30 years	29	13	203	88	232	100
Total	**46**	**12**	**343**	**88**	**389**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	7	11	58	89	65	100
Above 30 years	11	11	88	89	99	100
Total	**18**	**11**	**146**	**89**	**164**	**100**

Table 64 shows that it was equally likely for respondents who were 30 years and below in Urban Core and Urban Periphery to have another trading post. In Urban Core a slightly higher proportion of 13% was recorded for traders above 30 years than in Urban Periphery at 11%.

Table 65: Respondents by another trading post, level of education and area

Level of education	Have another post		No other post		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	14	10	120	90	134	100
More than primary education	32	12	230	88	262	100
Total	**46**	**12**	**350**	**88**	**396**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	6	10	52	90	58	100
More than primary education	12	11	96	89	108	100
Total	**18**	**11**	**148**	**89**	**166**	**100**

No variations in the likelihood of having another trading post were observed by level of education and area as shown in Table 65 above.

Across all areas, about 4 out of 5 street traders described their employment status as self-employed with no paid employees. Photo: M. Graves

Employment dynamics

1. Employment status in the business

Table 66: Respondents by description of own employment status in business and area

Area	Employee/ Assistant		Employer- with paid employees		Self-employed with no paid employees		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	26	18	5	4	111	78	142	100
Urban Core	387	14	93	3	2 376	83	2 856	100
Urban Periphery	156	16	54	5	778	79	988	100
Total	**569**	**14**	**152**	**4**	**3 265**	**82**	**3 986**	**100**

Table 66 shows that Urban Core had the highest proportion of traders who described themselves as self employed with no paid employees in their business at 83%. Urban Periphery and Peri-Urban followed close to each other at 79% and 78% respectively. Across all areas, the next most common status in employment was employee/assistant.

Table 67: Respondents by employment status, gender and area

Gender	Employee/ Assistant		Employer- with paid employees		Self-employed with no paid employees		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban								
Male	19	22	3	3	66	75	88	100
Female	7	13	2	4	45	83	54	100
Total	**26**	**18**	**5**	**4**	**111**	**78**	**142**	**100**
Urban Core								
Male	202	13	50	3	1 356	84	1 608	100
Female	182	15	43	3	1 012	82	1 237	100
Total	**384**	**13**	**93**	**3**	**2 368**	**83**	**2 845**	**100**
Urban Periphery								
Male	81	16	22	4	414	80	517	100
Female	75	16	32	7	364	77	471	100
Total	**156**	**16**	**54**	**5**	**778**	**79**	**988**	**100**

Across the areas, Urban Core had the highest proportion of male traders who reported that they were self employed with no paid employees at 83% followed by Urban Periphery at 80%. Among female traders, Peri-Urban and Urban Core had similar percentages of self employed with no paid employees, at 83% and 82% respectively. In Peri-Urban, it was more likely for female traders than male traders to report that they were self employed with no paid employees while the opposite held for Urban Core and Urban Periphery.

Table 68: Respondents by employment status, age group and area

Age group	Employee/ Assistant		Employer- with paid employees		Self-employed with no paid employees		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban								
30 years and below	15	23	2	3	48	74	65	100
Above 30 years	10	14	3	4	60	82	73	100
Total	**25**	**18**	**5**	**4**	**108**	**78**	**138**	**100**
Urban Core								
30 years and below	258	20	36	3	1 016	78	1 310	100
Above 30 years	116	8	52	4	1 307	89	1 475	100
Total	**374**	**13**	**88**	**3**	**2 323**	**83**	**2 785**	**100**
Urban Periphery								
30 years and below	102	23	26	6	312	71	440	100
Above 30 years	50	9	28	5	452	85	530	100
Total	**152**	**16**	**54**	**6**	**764**	**79**	**970**	**100**

Across all the three areas, for both age groups, it was more likely for traders to be self employed with no paid employees. Older traders were more likely than younger traders to be self employed across all three types of area.

Table 69: Respondents by description of own employment status in business, level of education and area

Level of Education	Employee/ Assistant		Employer- with paid employees		Self-employed with no paid employees		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban								
At most primary education	10	22	4	9	31	69	45	100
More than primary	16	16	1	1	80	82	97	100
Total	**26**	**18**	**5**	**4**	**111**	**78**	**142**	**100**
Urban Core								
At most primary education	105	11	23	2	794	86	922	100
More than primary	280	15	70	4	1 572	82	1 922	100
Total	**385**	**14**	**93**	**3**	**2 366**	**83**	**2 844**	**100**
Urban Periphery								
At most primary education	36	11	14	4	279	85	329	100
More than primary	120	18	39	6	495	76	654	100
Total	**156**	**16**	**53**	**5**	**774**	**79**	**983**	**100**

Traders with at most primary education in Urban Core and Urban Periphery were more likely to be self employed with no paid employees than those in Peri-Urban, while for those with more than primary education, self employment was at the same level in Peri-Urban and Urban Core but a bit lower in Urban Periphery.

Table 70: Respondents by employment status, country of birth and area

Country	Employee/ Assistant		Employer- with paid employees		Self-employed with no paid employees		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core								
South Africa	344	14	84	3	2 107	83	2 535	100
Other	43	14	9	3	265	84	317	100
Total	**387**	**14**	**93**	**3**	**2 372**	**83**	**2 852**	**100**
Urban Periphery								
South Africa	149	16	52	6	730	78	931	100
Other	6	11	2	4	46	85	54	100
Total	**155**	**16**	**54**	**5**	**776**	**79**	**985**	**100**

There was no noticeable difference in employment status between traders in Urban Core by country of birth while in Urban Periphery, there was a higher proportion of foreigners who were self employed with no paid employees (85%) than locals (78%).

Table 71: Respondents by employment status, trading post and area

Trading Post	Employee/ Assistant		Employer-with paid employees		Self-employed with no paid employees		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban								
Fixed	19	20	3	3	73	77	95	100
Mobile	7	15	2	4	37	80	46	100
Total	**26**	**18**	**5**	**4**	**110**	**78**	**141**	**100**
Urban Core								
Fixed	295	16	70	4	1 442	80	1 807	100
Mobile	87	9	20	2	899	89	1 006	100
Total	**382**	**14**	**90**	**3**	**2 341**	**83**	**2 813**	**100**
Urban Periphery								
Fixed	130	18	41	6	546	76	717	100
Mobile	24	9	13	5	226	86	263	100
Total	**154**	**16**	**54**	**6**	**772**	**79**	**980**	**100**

Both mobile and fixed post traders in Urban Core were more likely to be self employed than those in the other two areas. Across the three areas, a higher proportion of mobile post traders were self employed with no paid employees than fixed post traders.

2. Assistance in business

Table 72: Respondents by number of other persons assisting business and area

Area	No-one		One person		More than one person		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	2	6	19	56	13	38	34	100
Urban Core	29	4	393	55	296	41	718	100
Urban Periphery	17	5	166	53	131	42	314	100
Total	**48**	**5**	**578**	**54**	**440**	**41**	**1 066**	**100**

Across the three areas, it was more likely for traders to have one other person assisting in the business than to have either no helpers or more than one helper. Variations between the areas in terms of the number of persons assisting in the business were small. Only 34 respondents were from Peri-Urban and therefore these will be omitted in further analysis in this section. Further, the analysis in the tables below is restricted to traders who reported at least one other person working in the business since only 48 respondents reported that they had no-one assisting in the business, which is too low for meaningful disaggregation.

Table 73: Respondents by number of other persons assisting business, gender and area

Gender	One person		More than one person		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	207	56	164	44	371	100
Female	182	58	130	42	312	100
Total	**389**	**57**	**294**	**43**	**683**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	89	60	60	40	149	100
Female	77	52	71	48	148	100
Total	**166**	**56**	**131**	**44**	**297**	**100**

Male respondents in Urban Periphery were slightly more likely to have only one person assisting them in the business than their counterparts in Urban Core while for women the opposite pattern held. In Urban Core, female traders were slightly less likely to have only one person assisting them, while in Urban Periphery the gender difference was larger and in the opposite direction.

Table 74: Respondents by number of other persons assisting, age group and area

Age group	One person		More than one person		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	179	59	122	41	301	100
Above 30 years	199	54	172	46	371	100
Total	**378**	**56**	**294**	**44**	**672**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	76	55	62	45	138	100
Above 30 years	86	57	66	43	152	100
Total	**162**	**56**	**128**	**44**	**290**	**100**

In Urban Core, older traders were more likely than younger traders to have only one assistant, while the opposite was true – although with less of a difference – in Urban Periphery. Among younger traders, those in Urban Core were more likely than those in Urban Periphery to have only one assistant, while in older traders, those in Urban Periphery were more likely.

Table 75: Respondents by number of other persons assisting, level of education and area

Level of Education	One person		More than one person		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	120	54	102	46	222	100
More than primary education	272	58	194	42	466	100
Total	**392**	**57**	**296**	**43**	**688**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	56	60	37	40	93	100
More than primary education	110	54	93	46	203	100
Total	**166**	**56**	**130**	**44**	**296**	**100**

While more educated traders were more likely to have one person assisting in the business than those with less education in Urban Core, the opposite pattern was found in Urban Periphery. Further, among the less educated, those in Urban Periphery were more likely to have only one assistant, while among the more educated Urban Core took the lead in this respect.

Table 76: Respondents by number of other persons assisting, trading post and area

Trading Post	One person		More than one person		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban-Core						
Fixed	307	59	217	41	524	100
Mobile	82	53	73	47	155	100
Total	**389**	**57**	**290**	**43**	**679**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fixed	136	55	113	45	249	100
Mobile	29	63	17	37	46	100
Total	**165**	**56**	**130**	**44**	**295**	**100**

There was a higher proportion of mobile post traders who had one person assisting in the business in Urban Periphery (63%) than in Urban Core (53%) but the reverse was found for fixed post traders. Among the fixed post traders, those in Urban Core were somewhat more likely than those in Urban Periphery to have only one assistant, while there was a bigger difference in the opposite direction among the mobile post traders.

3. Services used in the running of the business

This section is based on the smaller data set for the long questionnaire. Thus Peri-Urban and Rural areas were omitted in the analysis due to the low number of respondents in these areas. The six categories of services on the questionnaire were grouped into three categories as follows: (a) carriers and porters; (b) storage facilities; and (c) other: security/guards, repair, lunch/delivery services, other.

Because this question was multi-mention, the total is more than the number of traders. The following table thus presents the number of "mentions" for each of the services in each of the areas, while in the tables that follow the percentages represent the number of mentions as a percentage of the total number of traders in each sub-category rather than of the total number of mentions.

Table 77: Number and percentage of traders mentioning services used and area

Area	Carriers and porters		Storage facilities		Other		Total number of traders
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Urban Core	220	53	83	20	79	19	417
Urban Periphery	71	40	18	10	43	24	179
Total	**309**	**52**	**103**	**17**	**137**	**23**	**596**

The table shows that carrier and porter services were the most frequently mentioned services in both Urban Core and Urban Periphery. Overall, "other" was the next most common category, but in Urban Core storage facilities were mentioned slightly more often than "other".

Table 78: Traders mentioning services used, gender and area

Gender	Carriers and porters		Storage facilities		Other		Total number of traders
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Urban Core							
Male	101	48	35	17	46	22	212
Female	117	58	48	24	33	16	203
Total	**218**	**53**	**83**	**20**	**79**	**19**	**415**
Urban Periphery							
Male	37	42	7	8	20	22	89
Female	34	38	11	12	23	26	90
Total	**71**	**40**	**18**	**10**	**43**	**24**	**179**

Urban Core had more frequent mentions of use of carrier and porter services than Urban Periphery for both genders. However more frequent mentions of use of these services were made by females (58%) than males (48%) in Urban Core while the opposite held for Urban Periphery.

Table 79: Traders mentioning services used, age group and area

Age group	Carriers and porters		Storage facilities		Other		Total number of traders
	N	%	N		N	%	
Urban Core							
30 years and below	78	47	24	15	38	23	165
Above 30 years	139	57	58	24	39	16	243
Total	**217**	**53**	**82**	**20**	**77**	**19**	**408**
Urban Periphery							
30 years and below	23	33	5	7	21	30	70
Above 30 years	47	44	13	12	22	21	106
Total	**70**	**40**	**18**	**10**	**43**	**24**	**176**

Table 79 shows that more frequent mentions of use of carrier and porter services were made in Urban Core than Urban Periphery by both age groups. Further more frequent mentions of use of carrier and porter services were recorded for older traders than younger traders in both areas.

Table 80: Traders mentioning services used, level of education and area

Level of education	Carriers and porters		Storage facilities		Other		Total number of traders
	N	%	N		N	%	
Urban Core							
At most primary education	83	60	33	24	21	15	139
More than primary education	136	50	49	18	58	21	273
Total	**219**	**53**	**82**	**20**	**79**	**19**	**412**
Urban Periphery							
At most primary education	31	50	6	10	10	16	62
More than primary education	40	34	12	10	32	28	116
Total	**71**	**40**	**18**	**10**	**42**	**24**	**178**

There were more frequent mentions of use of carrier and porter services in Urban Core than Urban periphery regardless of level of education. Further in both areas there were more frequent mentions of these services by those traders with at most primary education compared to those with more than primary education.

Members of the general public were more likely to be named at the Street Traders main buyers compared to the other types of buyers across all areas. Photo: J. Rajgopaul

Dynamics of informal trading

1. The main buyers of respondent's goods and services by area

Table 81: Respondents by types of customers and area

Area	Businesses		Other Street Traders		Personal Family/ Friends		General Public		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	1	2	5	11	3	7	35	78	1	2	45	100
Urban Core	14	3	37	8	24	5	394	83	4	1	473	100
Urban Periphery	8	4	27	12	28	12	161	71	3	1	227	100
Total	**23**	**3**	**69**	**9**	**56**	**7**	**591**	**79**	**8**	**1**	**747**	**100**

Traders were asked to name the main buyers of their goods and services. Each trader could name more than one type of buyer. As is shown in the table, it was markedly more likely across all three types of area for members of the general public to be named as the main buyers of goods and services rather than any of the other types of customers. Next most commonly named were other street traders. This category of buyer was named somewhat more often in Peri-Urban and Urban Periphery than in Urban Core. Personal family and friends were noticeably more likely to be named in Urban Periphery than in Peri-Urban or Urban Core. The possibility of businesses being named as "main" customers was more or less the same across all types of areas. Given the low level of responses other than general public, the responses to this question are not disaggregated further.

More than half of street traders in Peri-Urban and Urban Core areas reported that they paid for their trading spaces. Photo: J. Rajgopaul

Business expenses

1. Payment for Trading Space

Table 82: Respondents by payment for trading space and area

Area	Do not pay		Pay		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	65	47	72	53	137	100
Urban Core	1 349	48	1 448	52	2 797	100
Urban Periphery	726	77	222	23	948	100
Total	**2 153**	**55**	**1 743**	**45**	**3 896**	**100**

Peri-Urban and Urban Core had more than half of the respondents reporting that they paid for their trading space while 23% reported that they paid in Urban Periphery.

Table 83: Respondents by payment for trading space, gender and area

Gender	Do not pay		Pay		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
Male	48	56	37	44	85	100
Female	17	33	35	67	52	100
Total	**65**	**47**	**72**	**53**	**137**	**100**
Urban Core						
Male	891	57	680	43	1 571	100
Female	456	38	760	63	1 216	100
Total	**1 347**	**48**	**1 440**	**52**	**2 787**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	393	79	102	21	495	100
Female	333	74	120	26	453	100
Total	**726**	**77**	**222**	**23**	**948**	**100**

In Peri-Urban and Urban Core more women paid than men while in Urban Periphery the proportions were the same. For both women and men, Urban Periphery had the lowest percentage paying while Peri-Urban had the highest percentages.

Table 84: Respondents by payment for trading space, age and area

Age	Do not pay		Pay		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
30 years and below	31	50	31	50	62	100
Above 30 years	33	46	38	54	71	100
Total	**64**	**48**	**69**	**52**	**133**	**100**
Urban Core						
30 years and below	733	57	542	43	1 275	100
Above 30 years	588	40	865	60	1 453	100
Total	**1 321**	**48**	**1 407**	**52**	**2 728**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	343	84	66	16	409	100
Above 30 years	374	72	147	28	521	100
Total	**717**	**77**	**213**	**23**	**930**	**100**

Older traders across all types of areas were more likely than younger traders to report paying for trading space. For both older and younger traders Urban Periphery had the lowest proportions of traders paying for their trading space. For younger traders, payment for trading space was most common in Peri-Urban, while for older traders it was most common in Urban Core.

Table 85: Respondents by payment for trading space, country of birth and area

Country of birth	Do not pay		Pay		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
South Africa	54	46	64	54	118	100
Other	10	56	8	44	18	100
Total	**64**	**47**	**72**	**53**	**136**	**100**
Urban Core						
South Africa	1,199	48	1,288	52	2,487	100
Other	148	48	158	52	306	100
Total	**1 347**	**48**	**1 446**	**52**	**2 793**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	690	77	205	23	895	100
Other	35	69	16	31	51	100
Total	**725**	**77**	**221**	**23**	**946**	**100**

South Africans in Peri-Urban were more likely than non-South Africans to report that they paid for trading space while South Africans and non-South Africans were equally likely to do so in Urban Core, and in Urban Periphery non-South Africans were more likely than South Africans to pay for trading space.

Table 86: Respondents by payment for trading space, education and area

Education	Do not pay		Pay		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban						
At most primary education	21	48	23	52	44	100
More than primary education	44	47	49	53	93	100
Total	**65**	**47**	**72**	**53**	**137**	**100**
Urban Core						
At most primary education	406	45	492	55	898	100
More than primary education	939	50	951	50	1 890	100
Total	**1 345**	**48**	**1 443**	**52**	**2 788**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	248	78	71	22	319	100
More than primary education	473	76	151	24	624	100
Total	**721**	**76**	**222**	**24**	**943**	**100**

Traders with less education were more likely than those with higher education to report that they paid for trading space in Urban Core, while in the other two types of areas there was a very small difference in the other direction. For both those with higher and those with lower education, Urban Periphery had the lowest percentages of traders reporting that they paid for trading space.

2. How frequently respondents pay for their trading space

Table 87: Respondents by how frequently they pay for their trading space and area

Area	Per month		Six months or less often		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	3	5	62	95	65	100
Urban Core	258	19	1 076	81	1 334	100
Urban Periphery	89	45	111	56	200	100
Total	**350**	**22**	**1 249**	**78**	**1 599**	**100**

Among those who reported that they paid for their trading space, Peri-Urban had the highest proportion of respondents who reported that they paid every six months or less often, at 95%. The lowest proportion of respondents who reported this was in Urban Periphery at 56%.

3. How frequently respondents pay for services

Table 88: Respondents by how frequently they pay for services and area

Area	Per day		Per week		Per month		Per year		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	27	23	43	37	9	8	3	3	34	29	116	100
Rural	1	7	9	60	4	27	0	0	1	7	15	100
Urban Core	774	33	884	37	351	15	27	1	341	14	2 377	100
Urban Periphery	162	20	345	43	112	14	11	1	168	21	798	100
Total	**964**	**29**	**1 281**	**39**	**476**	**14**	**41**	**1**	**544**	**16**	**3 306**	**100**

As shown in Table 88, respondents across the different types of areas were most likely to pay for services related to their trading space on a weekly basis (39%), followed by those who paid per day (29%), and those who paid per month (14%). Rural had the highest proportion of respondents who reported paying for services on a weekly basis (60%), followed by Urban Periphery (43%). Only 1% of respondents across all areas reported that they paid for services related to their trading space on a yearly basis. A total of 16% of respondents in all areas reported that they did not pay at all for services related to their trading space.

4. Where respondents buy stock for services and goods they sell

Table 89: Respondents by where they buy stock

Area	Large shop		Small shop		Informal market		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	17	45	7	18	8	21	6	16	38	100
Urban Core	254	55	82	18	67	15	56	12	459	100
Urban Periphery	108	56	24	12	38	20	23	12	193	100
Total	**380**	**55**	**114**	**16**	**114**	**16**	**86**	**12**	**694**	**100**

Traders across the different types of area were most likely to purchase their stock for services and goods they sell from a large shop. The highest proportion of traders who bought their stock from a large shop was in Urban Periphery (56%) followed closely by Urban Core (55%). Traders in Peri-Urban (21%) were slightly more likely than respondents in Urban Periphery (20%) to buy their stock from an informal market and significantly more likely to do so than those in Urban Core (15%). Traders in Peri-Urban and Urban Core (18%) were equally likely to buy their stock at a small shop while those in Urban Periphery (12%) were less likely to do so. Finally, 16% of respondents in Peri-Urban and 12% of respondents in both Urban Core and Urban Periphery reported that they purchased their stock from other outlets.

5. How much it costs to replace stock

Table 90: Respondents by how much it costs to replace stock and area

Area	R900 or less		More than R900		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	16	67	8	33	24	100
Urban Core	173	50	176	50	349	100
Urban Periphery	72	51	69	49	141	100
Total	**263**	**51**	**253**	**49**	**516**	**100**

Traders in Peri-Urban were least likely to report that it cost them more than R900 to replace their stock, at 33%, while the likelihood of this was similar for traders in Urban Core and Urban Periphery, at 49-50%.

It is estimated that about 4 out of 5 street traders in the Urban Core and Urban Periphery reported earnings in the form of profits rather than wages or salaries. Photo: M. Graves

Estimated earnings and income security

As noted above, the analysis of income and earnings is based on the smaller sample for whom the longer questionnaire was used due to the lower apparent reliability of responses for the larger sample.

1. Form of earnings

Table 91: Respondents by form of earnings and area

Area	Profits		Wages/Salary		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	26	74	9	26	35	100
Urban Core	334	82	72	18	406	100
Urban Periphery	137	82	31	18	168	100
Total	**499**	**82**	**112**	**18**	**611**	**100**

Traders in Urban Core and Urban Periphery were equally likely to report that they received their earnings in the form of wages or salaries rather than profits while traders in Peri-Urban were less likely to report that their earnings took the form of profits.

Table 92: Respondents by form of earnings, gender and area

Gender	Profits		Wages/Salary		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	164	80	40	20	204	100
Female	168	84	32	16	200	100
Total	**332**	**82**	**72**	**18**	**404**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	67	80	17	20	84	100
Female	70	83	14	17	84	100
Total	**137**	**82**	**31**	**18**	**168**	**100**

In both Urban Core and Urban Periphery females were somewhat more likely than males to report that they received income in the form of profits rather than wages or salary. No variance in whether males or females received their earnings as wages or salaries was reported across the areas.

Table 93: Respondents by form of earnings, age and area

Age	Profits		Wages/Salary		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	123	77	37	23	160	100
Above 30 years	205	86	32	14	237	100
Total	**328**	**83**	**69**	**17**	**397**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	46	70	20	30	66	100
Above 30 years	89	90	10	10	99	100
Total	**135**	**82**	**30**	**18**	**165**	**100**

Younger traders in both types of areas were less likely than older traders to report that they received profits rather than wages or salaries. While younger traders were more likely to earn in the form of profits in Urban Core than in Urban Periphery, the opposite pattern was found for older traders.

Table 94: Respondents by form of earnings, country of origin and area

Country of Origin	Profits		Wages/Salary		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
South Africa	293	83	61	17	354	100
Other	38	79	10	21	48	100
Total	**331**	**82**	**71**	**18**	**402**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	128	82	29	18	157	100
Other	7	88	1	13	8	100
Total	**135**	**82**	**30**	**18**	**165**	**100**

Non-South Africans in Urban Periphery were more likely than their peers in Urban Core to report that they received their earnings as profits, while South Africans in the two areas were more or less equally to receive profits rather than wages or salary. In Urban Core, South Africans were more likely than non-South Africans to receive profits, while in Urban Periphery non-South Africans were more likely to do so.

Table 95: Respondents by form of earnings, education and area

Level of Education	Profits		Wages/Salary		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary	117	87	18	13	135	100
More than primary	214	80	53	20	267	100
Total	**331**	**82**	**71**	**18**	**402**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary	52	87	8	13	60	100
More than primary	84	79	23	21	107	100
Total	**136**	**81**	**31**	**19**	**167**	**100**

In both Urban Core and Urban Periphery traders with less education were more likely to earn profits than those with more education. There were no major variations for either the less or more educated across areas in whether respondents received their earnings as wages or salaries.

2. How much respondents earn

Table 96: Respondents by how much they earn

Area	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	3	30	7	70	10	100
Urban Core	49	67	24	33	73	100
Urban Periphery	28	67	14	33	42	100
Total	**80**	**63**	**46**	**37**	**126**	**100**

In the long questionnaire, after being asked the form which their earnings took i.e. daily or weekly wages, monthly salary, profits or other, a question was meant to be asked of employees as to how much they earned. Unfortunately, this question does not seem to have been well targeted in that some non-employees answered while some employees did not. Further, the question did not specify the period for which the earnings should be specified. The responses reported in this section must therefore be treated with caution. Against this background, Table 96 shows that over two-thirds of traders in Urban Core and Urban Periphery reported that they were likely to earn R300 or less while less than one third in Peri-Urban reported this.

Table 97: Respondents by how much they earn, gender and area

Gender	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	27	69	12	31	39	100
Female	21	64	12	36	33	100
Total	**48**	**67**	**24**	**33**	**72**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	14	67	7	33	21	100
Female	14	67	7	33	21	100
Total	**28**	**67**	**14**	**33**	**42**	**100**

In Urban Core males were more likely than females to earn R300 or less, while in Urban Periphery there was no apparent gender difference in earnings. Among males, those in Urban Core were more likely than those in Urban Periphery to earn R300 or less, while in Urban Periphery the opposite was true.

Table 98: Respondents by how much they earn, age and area

Age	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	28	68	13	32	41	100
Above 30 years	21	68	10	32	31	100
Total	**49**	**68**	**23**	**32**	**72**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	13	62	8	38	21	100
Above 30 years	14	78	4	22	18	100
Total	**27**	**69**	**12**	**31**	**39**	**100**

In Urban Periphery older traders (above 30 years) were far more likely than younger to report earning R300 or less, while in Urban Core there was no apparent age difference in earnings. Among younger traders, those in Urban Core were more likely than those in Urban Periphery to earn R300 or less, while the opposite was true for older traders.

Table 99: Respondents by how much they earn, country and area

Country	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
South Africa	44	69	20	31	64	100
Other	5	56	4	44	9	100
Total	**49**	**67**	**24**	**33**	**73**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	25	66	13	34	38	100
Other	2	67	1	33	3	100
Total	**27**	**66**	**14**	**34**	**41**	**100**

In Urban Core South Africans were more likely than non-South Africans to report earning R300 or less, while in Urban Periphery there was little difference in the likelihood of this level of earnings between the two groups. Non-South Africans in Urban Core were markedly less likely to earn R300 or less than in Urban Periphery, while there was a small difference in the other direction for South Africans.

Table 100: Respondents by how much they earn, education and area

Education	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N		N		N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	15	79	4	21	19	100
More than primary education	33	62	20	38	53	100
Total	**48**	**67**	**24**	**33**	**72**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	8	73	3	27	11	100
More than primary education	20	65	11	35	31	100
Total	**28**	**67**	**14**	**33**	**42**	**100**

Across both types of area, traders were less education were more likely to earn R300 or less than those with more education. However, while in Urban Core those with less education were more likely to have low earnings, in Urban Periphery the opposite pattern was evident.

3. How much respondents take home on a weekly basis

In the long questionnaire, all respondents were also asked how much they took home in an average week. Ninety-three respondents – about 15% of the total – did not answer the question. The median response was R300 per week, with the 25th quartile amount at R150 per week and the 75th quartile at R600. The mean was R601. The fact that the mean was so much larger than the median results from a small number of traders reporting relatively large earnings. Thus the 95th percentile was R1800. The tables that follow are based on the median amount of R300.

Table 101: Respondents by how much they take home weekly

Area	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	16	64	9	36	25	100
Urban Core	177	48	194	52	371	100
Urban Periphery	81	57	62	43	143	100
Total	**274**	**51**	**267**	**49**	**541**	**100**

Table 101 reveals that traders in Peri-Urban were the least likely to report that they took home more than R300, while those in Urban Core were most likely to do so.

Table 102: Respondents by how much they take home weekly, gender and area

Gender	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	90	48	97	52	187	100
Female	87	48	96	52	183	100
Total	**177**	**48**	**193**	**52**	**370**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	36	51	35	49	71	100
Female	45	63	27	38	72	100
Total	**81**	**57**	**62**	**43**	**143**	**100**

Both female and male traders in Urban Core were more likely than traders in Urban Periphery to report that they took home more than R300 on a weekly basis. The relative difference between the two areas was, however, much bigger for female than for male traders. While male and female traders in Urban Core were equally likely to report that they took home less than R300 on a weekly basis, female traders were more likely than male traders to report this in Urban Periphery.

Table 103: Respondents by how much they take home weekly, age and area

Age	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	62	43	83	57	145	100
Above 30 years	109	50	108	50	217	100
Total	**171**	**47**	**191**	**53**	**362**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	28	55	23	45	51	100
Above 30 years	51	57	38	43	89	100
Total	**79**	**56**	**61**	**44**	**140**	**100**

Traders in Urban Periphery in both age groups were less likely than traders in Urban Core to report that they took home more than R300 on a weekly basis. Younger traders in both types of areas were less likely than older traders to report that they took home less than R300 on a weekly basis, with the difference between the age groups more marked in Urban Core.

Table 104: Respondents by how much they take home weekly, country of origin and area

Country	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
South Africa	153	47	171	53	324	100
Other	23	53	20	47	43	100
Total	**176**	**48**	**191**	**52**	**367**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	74	55	61	45	135	100
Other	5	83	1	17	6	100
Total	**79**	**56**	**62**	**44**	**141**	**100**

South Africans, in both types of areas, were more likely than non-South Africans to report that they took home more than R300 on a weekly basis. Non-South Africans in Urban Periphery were markedly less likely than their peers in Urban Core to report that they took home less than R300 on a weekly basis.

Table 105: Respondents by how much they take home weekly, education and area

Education	R300 or less		More than R300		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	63	48	67	52	130	100
More than primary education	112	47	126	53	238	100
Total	**175**	**48**	**193**	**52**	**368**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	36	69	16	31	52	100
More than primary education	44	49	46	51	90	100
Total	**80**	**56**	**62**	**44**	**142**	**100**

Irrespective of their level of education, traders in Urban Core were equally likely to report that they took home more than R300 on a weekly basis. In Urban Periphery, traders with less education were significantly less likely than traders with more education to report that they took home more than R300 on a weekly basis. While the likelihood of take-home pay greater than R300 was more or less equal for those with higher education across the two types of areas, for those with lower education traders in Urban Core were markedly more likely than those in Urban Periphery to report take-home earnings of more than R300 on a weekly basis.

4. The number of people dependent on what respondents earn

Table 106: Respondents by the number of people dependent on what they earn

Area	4 or fewer		More than 4		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	23	70	10	30	33	100
Urban Core	224	60	147	40	371	100
Urban Periphery	105	67	51	33	156	100
Total	**353**	**63**	**209**	**37**	**562**	**100**

Traders across the different types of areas were more likely to report that they had four or fewer people dependent on their earnings than that they had more than this. The highest proportion of respondents who reported that more than four people were dependent on their earnings was in Urban Core at 40%.

Table 107: Respondents by the number of dependents, gender and area

Gender	4 or fewer		More than 4		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	123	67	61	33	184	100
Female	101	54	85	46	186	100
Total	**224**	**61**	**146**	**39**	**370**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	48	64	27	36	75	100
Female	57	70	24	30	81	100
Total	**105**	**67**	**51**	**33**	**156**	**100**

Female traders in Urban Core were more likely than their peers in Urban Periphery to report that more than four people were dependent on their earnings while the opposite pattern held for males. In Urban Core female traders were more likely than male to have more than four dependents, while in Urban Periphery it was male traders who were more likely than females to have this many dependents.

Table 108: Respondents by the number of dependents, age and area

Age	4 or fewer		More than 4		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	97	69	44	31	141	100
Above 30 years	121	55	100	45	221	100
Total	**218**	**60**	**144**	**40**	**362**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	39	67	19	33	58	100
Above 30 years	63	66	32	34	95	100
Total	**102**	**67**	**51**	**33**	**153**	**100**

Older traders in Urban Core were more likely than their peers in Urban Periphery to report that more than four people were dependent on their income, while there was very little difference between the two types of areas for the younger traders. In Urban Core, older traders were far more likely than younger to have more than 4 dependents, while in Urban Periphery there was very little difference between the two age groups.

Table 109: Respondents by the number of dependents, country of origin and area

Country	4 or fewer		More than 4		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
South Africa	191	59	134	41	325	100
Other	30	71	12	29	42	100
Total	**221**	**60**	**146**	**40**	**367**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	97	66	49	34	146	100
Other	6	86	1	14	7	100
Total	**103**	**67**	**50**	**33**	**153**	**100**

Both South African and non-South African traders in Urban Core were more likely than traders in Urban Periphery to report that more than four people were dependent on their income. Non-South Africans in both types of areas were less likely than South Africans to report that more than four people were dependent on their income.

Table 110: Respondents by the number of dependents, education and area

Education	4 or fewer		More than 4		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary education	67	55	55	45	122	100
More than primary education	156	63	90	37	246	100
Total	**223**	**61**	**145**	**39**	**368**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary education	36	62	22	38	58	100
More than primary education	68	70	29	30	97	100
Total	**104**	**67**	**51**	**33**	**155**	**100**

Regardless of their level of education, traders in Urban Periphery were less likely than traders in Urban Core to report that more than four people were dependent on their income. Traders with more education in both types of areas were less likely than traders with less education to report that more than 4 people were dependent on their income.

Ninety-five per cent of traders reported that they had not received government support for their business. Photo: J. Rajgopaul

Interaction with local government

1. Government support for the business

Table 111: Respondents by whether they ever received government support by area

Area	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	0	0	35	100	35	100
Urban Core	20	5	389	95	409	100
Urban Periphery	11	6	166	94	177	100
Total	**31**	**5**	**592**	**95**	**623**	**100**

As is shown in the table above, traders across all three types of areas were unlikely to report that they received any government support. Traders in Urban Core and Urban Periphery were more or less equally likely to report that they received government support for their businesses, while none of the 35 respondents in Peri-Urban reported that they received support.

Table 112: Respondents by receipt of government support, gender and area

Gender	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	9	4	198	96	207	100
Female	11	6	189	95	200	100
Total	**20**	**5**	**387**	**95**	**407**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	3	3	85	97	88	100
Female	8	9	81	91	89	100
Total	**11**	**6**	**166**	**94**	**177**	**100**

In both areas, female traders were more likely than male traders to report that they received government support for their businesses, with the relative difference greater in Urban Periphery. Among males, there was little difference by area in the likelihood of receiving government support, while among females those in Urban Periphery were more likely than those in Urban Core to have received support.

Table 113: Respondents by receipt of government support, nature of post and area

Fixed or mobile	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Fixed	18	6	272	94	290	100
Mobile	2	2	114	98	116	100
Total	**20**	**5**	**386**	**95**	**406**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Fixed	9	6	131	94	140	100
Mobile	2	5	35	95	37	100
Total	**11**	**6**	**166**	**94**	**177**	**100**

Across both types of area, traders with fixed posts were more likely than those with mobile posts to report receiving support, but the difference was much more marked for Urban Core. There was no difference in receipt of government support between traders with fixed posts in the two areas, but among those with mobile posts, Urban Periphery traders were more likely to have received support.

Table 114: Respondents by receipt of government support, age and area

Age	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	8	5	152	95	160	100
Above 30 years	12	5	228	95	240	100
Total	**20**	**5**	**380**	**95**	**400**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	1	1	67	99	68	100
Above 30 years	10	9	96	91	106	100
Total	**11**	**6**	**163**	**94**	**174**	**100**

Traders in Urban Core, in both age groups, were equally likely to report that they received government support. However, in Urban Periphery, younger traders were markedly less likely than older traders to report that they received government support.

Table 115: Respondents by receipt of government support, education and area

Education	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary	6	4	131	96	137	100
More than primary	14	5	255	95	269	100
Total	**20**	**5**	**386**	**95**	**406**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary	3	5	59	95	62	100
More than primary	8	7	106	93	114	100
Total	**11**	**6**	**165**	**94**	**176**	**100**

No major variations in whether respondents ever received government support by level of education were reported. However, traders with more education in both types of areas were minimally more likely than the less educated to report that they received support from government.

Table 116: Respondents by receipt of government support, country and area

Country	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
South Africa	16	4	342	96	358	100
Other	4	9	43	91	47	100
Total	**20**	**5**	**385**	**95**	**405**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	11	7	155	93	166	100
Other		0	8	100	8	100
Total	**11**	**6**	**163**	**94**	**174**	**100**

Although foreigners in Urban Core were more likely than South Africans to report that they received government support, none of the foreigners in Urban Periphery reported that they received support.

2. Interaction with the City Council

Table 117: Respondents by interaction with the City Council by area

	Peri-Urban	Urban Core	Urban Periphery	Total
Positive Interaction				
Interaction	2	16	10	28
% of Total	6%	4%	6%	4%
Negative Interaction				
Interaction	13	170	31	214
% of Total	36%	41%	17%	34%

Traders were asked whether they had had any form of interaction, good or bad, with the city council. Those who answered that they had had some interaction were then asked to specify the type of interaction. Four types were pre-specified, namely business support, business advice, police monitoring and police harassment. The first two can be categorised as positive forms of interaction while the second two can be categorised as negative forms.

The table shows that negative interaction, which was reported by just over a third (34%) of traders, was much more common than positive interaction, reported by only 4%. The area breakdown reveals that negative interaction was most common in Urban Core (41%), fairly closely followed by Peri-Urban (36%) and much less common in Urban Periphery. Positive interaction was less common in Urban Core than the two other areas, but the differences between the areas were small.

Rates of membership in street trading organisations were significantly lower in the Urban Periphery than in the Urban Core for both men and women. Photo: J. Rajgopaul

Organisational affiliation

1. Member of a street trader organisation

This section is based on the smaller data set for the long questionnaire.

Table 118: Respondents by whether they belong to a street trader organisation and area

Area	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Peri-Urban	6	18	28	82	34	100
Urban Core	92	22	318	78	410	100
Urban Periphery	21	12	157	88	178	100
Total	**119**	**19**	**503**	**81**	**622**	**100**

Urban core had the highest proportion of respondents who reported that they were a member of a street trader organisation (22%) followed closely by Peri-Urban (18%). The lowest membership was reported in Urban Periphery (12%).

Table 119: Respondents by membership of street trader organisation, gender and area

Gender	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
Male	47	23	160	77	207	100
Female	44	22	157	78	201	100
Total	**91**	**22**	**317**	**78**	**408**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
Male	9	10	80	90	89	100
Female	12	13	77	87	89	100
Total	**21**	**12**	**157**	**88**	**178**	**100**

Males were less likely than females to be a member of a street trader organisation in Urban Periphery, while the membership rates were more or less the same for males and females in Urban Core. Membership rates were markedly lower in Urban Periphery than in Urban Core for both men and women.

Table 120: Respondents by membership of street trader organisation, age and area

Age Group	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
30 years and below	35	21	128	79	163	100
Above 30 years	54	23	184	77	238	100
Total	**89**	**22**	**312**	**78**	**401**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
30 years and below	5	7	64	93	69	100
Above 30 years	15	14	91	86	106	100
Total	**20**	**11**	**155**	**89**	**175**	**100**

Across both areas, older respondents were more likely than younger ones to be a member of a street trader organisation, but the age difference in this respect was much more marked for Urban Periphery than for Urban Core. Across both age groups, those in Urban Core were markedly more likely to be a member of an organisation than those in Urban Periphery.

Table 121: Respondents by membership of street trader organisation, country and area

Country of Origin	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
South Africa	77	22	281	78	358	100
Other	13	27	35	73	48	100
Total	**90**	**22**	**316**	**78**	**406**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
South Africa	18	11	149	89	167	100
Other	2	25	6	75	8	100
Total	**20**	**11**	**155**	**89**	**175**	**100**

As illustrated in Table 121 South Africans in both types of areas were less likely than non-South Africans to be a member of a street trader organisation. Non-South Africans in Urban Core (27%) were slightly more likely than non-South Africans in Urban Periphery to belong to a street trader organisation (25%).

Table 122: Respondents by membership of street trader organisation, education and area

Level of Education	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban Core						
At most primary	35	26	102	74	137	100
More than primary	56	21	214	79	270	100
Total	**91**	**22**	**316**	**78**	**407**	**100**
Urban Periphery						
At most primary	7	11	55	89	62	100
More than primary	14	12	101	88	115	100
Total	**21**	**12**	**156**	**88**	**177**	**100**

In Urban Core, traders with less education were more likely than those with more education to report that they belonged to a street trader organisation (26%). Traders with more education in Urban Periphery were only slightly less likely than those with less education to report belonging to a street trader organisation.

Durban Street Traders

Durban Street Traders is based on analysis of data from the street trader survey conducted by Reform Development Consulting (RDC) for StreetNet International. This report supplements an earlier report, *A Census of Street Traders in eThekwini Municipality* by RDC. *Durban Street Traders* provides disaggregated analysis by type of area, with further disaggregation within areas with sufficient observations by demographic and trader characteristics.

About StreetNet International: StreetNet International is an alliance of street traders. It was launched in Durban, South Africa, in November 2002. Membership-based organisations (unions, co-operatives or associations) directly organising street traders, market traders and/or hawkers among their members, are entitled to affiliate to StreetNet International.

The aim of StreetNet is to promote the exchange of information and ideas on critical issues facing street traders, market traders and hawkers (i.e. mobile traders) and on practical organising and advocacy strategies. For more information visit www.streetnet.org.za

About Inclusive Cities: The Inclusive Cities project aims to strengthen membership-based organizations (MBOs) of the working poor in the areas of organizing, policy analysis and advocacy, in order to ensure that urban informal workers have the tools to make themselves heard within urban planning processes.

Launched in 2008, Inclusive Cities is a collaboration of MBOs of the working poor, international alliances of MBOs and those supporting the work of MBOs. The following partners are involved in the Inclusive Cities project: Asiye eTafuleni (AeT, South Africa), AVINA (Latin America), HomeNet South Asia, HomeNet South-East Asia, Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat (KKPKP, India), the Latin American Network of Waste Pickers, the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA, India), StreetNet International, and Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO). For more information visit www.inclusivecities.org.

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