

# **SLF Township Micro-Enterprise Survey**

## **User Manual**

**Version 11**

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# 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS

## CONTENTS

1.	Table of Contents.....	2
2.	Acknowledgments.....	5
3.	Abbreviations.....	5
4.	Introduction.....	7
5.	Background.....	8
5.1.	Research Sites.....	9
5.2.	Site Demography.....	10
5.3.	Enterprise Categories and Definitions.....	11
5.4.	Research Sequence.....	13
6.	Questionnaire.....	14
7.	Description of Variables and Coding.....	18
7.1.	Overview.....	18
7.2.	Excluded Data.....	18
7.3.	Notes on Data.....	19
7.4.	Coding Framework.....	19
8.1.	Annex A: References Cited.....	25
8.2.	Annex B: Publications Utilising the Data.....	27
8.3.	Annex C: Tables.....	29
8.3.1.	Table 1: Questionnaire Version Site/Sector:.....	29
8.3.2.	Table 2: Size and Density of Sites.....	29
8.3.3.	Table 3: Demographic Data (Census 2011).....	31
8.3.4.	Table 4: Employment Data (Census 2011).....	32
8.3.5.	Table 5: Socio-Economic Indicators – All Sites.....	33
8.3.6.	Table 6: Enterprise Census Data / Number of Businesses in Category per Site.....	34
8.4.	Annex D: Questionnaires.....	37
8.4.1	Version 1.....	37
A)	Spaza SHOPS (V1).....	37
B)	Educare providers (V1).....	38
C)	Liquor TraderS (V1).....	39
D)	Spaza SHOPS - Violence (V1).....	40

8.4.2 Version 2.....	41
A) Spaza ShopS (V2) .....	41
B) Spaza SHOPS - Violence (V2).....	42
Educare providers (V2) .....	43
C) Liquor TraderS (V2).....	43
8.4.3. Version 3.....	45
A) Spaza ShopS (V3) .....	45
B) Educare providers (V3).....	47
C) Liquor TraderS (V3).....	48
D) Hair Salons (V3).....	49
E) Traditional Healers (V3) .....	50
F) Street TraderS (V3) .....	51
8.4.4 Version 4 .....	52
A) SPAZA SHOPS (V4) .....	52
B) Educare providers (V4) .....	54
C) Liquor TraderS (V4).....	55
D) Hair Salons (V4).....	57
E) Traditional Healers (V4) .....	59
F) Street TraderS (V4) .....	61
G) Assets (V4) .....	61
8.4.5 Version 5.....	62
A) Spaza ShopS (V5) .....	62
B) Educare providers (V5).....	66
C) Liquor Traders (V5).....	72
D) Hair SalonS (V5) .....	77
E) Street TraderS (V5) .....	82
F) Manufacturing (V5).....	83
8.5 Annex E: Maps .....	87
8.5.1. Browns Farm .....	87
8.5.2. Delft South .....	87
8.5.3. Imizamo Yethu .....	88
8.5.4. Ivory Park.....	88
8.5.5. KwaMashu.....	89

8.5.6. Sweet Home Farm .....	89
8.5.7. Tembisa.....	90
8.5.8. Vrygrond.....	90

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## 3. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Explanation
CoCT	City of Cape Town
DoE	Department of Education
DSD	Department of Social Development
DSTV	Digital Satellite Television
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PGWC	Provincial Government of the Western Cape
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
REDI	Research Project on Employment, Income Distribution and Inclusive Growth
SALDRU	Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit
SAPS	South African Police Services
SLF/the Foundation	Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation

QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
UCT	University of Cape Town
UWC	University of the Western Cape
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal

## 4. INTRODUCTION

The data was collected by the Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation ([www.livelihoods.org](http://www.livelihoods.org)). From 2010 to 2015, SLF undertook research into the understudied field of the township informal economy in South Africa. As part of this research agenda, SLF developed and applied a small area census method. The method comprised a census of all business activities, and a firm survey of micro-enterprises in particular sectors in a given area from 2010 to 2013 (Charman et al. 2015). The research approach was replicated across eight township research sites.

The research resulted in the collection of data on township micro-enterprises and firm characteristics. The dataset is hereafter to be known as the SLF Township Micro-Enterprise Survey (SLFS ). The SLF research comprised three components: i) a business census, ii) a firm survey, and iii) interviews with firm entrepreneurs which collected qualitative data. Only the data from the firm survey has been publicly released. The business census results and the qualitative component of the research have not been released, as these contain personally identifiable data that would breach the anonymity of participants.

A micro-enterprise is defined as a business operating on a very small scale, usually as a sole proprietor or small family business, having fewer than six employees. While most businesses operating in the township informal economy adhere to this description, a few are indeed larger in terms of employment and enterprise characteristics. The SLF dataset includes some of these larger businesses. The firm surveys collected data from six sectors: i) grocery retailers (spaza shops), ii) liquor traders (taverns and shebeens), iii) educares, iv) hair salons, v) traditional healers and vii) metalwork businesses.

The manual describes the enterprise survey dataset. The manual comprises 6 sections. Section 1 offers a table of contents, section 2 contains the acknowledgements, and section 3 introduces the abbreviations used in the manual and the dataset. Section 5 describes the research approach used to collect the data. Section 5.1 describes the 8 research sites, while section 5.2 outlines the site demographics. Section 5.3 describes enterprise categories and definitions, and 5.4 describes the research sequence. Section 6 describes the questionnaires used in the research, describing their evolution over five revisions and refinements. Section 7 explains the organisation of the data in the dataset and describes the variables and the codes. Section 8 contains the annexes. Annex A references the literature cited in the manual, while Annex B contains a list of publications that have utilised the SLF data. Annex C consists of tables containing various demographic, employment, and socio-

economic data on the research sites. Annex D includes the questionnaires used in the research. Annex E presents a map of each site indicating the spatial distribution of the identified businesses.

## 5. BACKGROUND

The rationale for the SLF research was the relative scarcity of detailed information on township micro-enterprises at the area level. The area level equates to the scale of a small township settlement and/or several neighbourhoods, in the case of larger settlements. The aim was to research settlements that comprise approximately 10,000 households within an area of 2.5km<sup>2</sup> or smaller. In the sites that were researched, the selected area tended to comprise one or more sub-place areas (the geographic units used in the official population census enumeration process by Statistics South Africa).

Data on micro-enterprise activity at the area level is much needed for planning township economic development strategies. Yet, apart from the population census, area level data is rarely collected, due to the high costs and human resource requirements that such surveys entail. Instead, planners currently rely on data from national economic surveys such the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which are not statistically accurate at the area level. Furthermore, national surveys do not focus on particular sector issues, as they examine enterprise activities in general terms, and do not regularly collect qualitative information, such as views on crime and other business obstacles.

To address the shortage of area information, SLF has advanced a mixed methods approach termed 'small-area census' (Charman et al. 2015). The method aims to generate knowledge relevant to understanding site-specific informal economic activities and sector-specific dynamics. More than simply blending different forms of quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis, the approach incorporates research paradigms in a participatory worldview. The first aim in developing the approach was to conduct a census of all verifiable economic activities in an area to identify spatial distribution and patterns. This data is shown spatially in Annex E. Second, the research sought to obtain data on business dynamics in certain core sectors, by surveying sector-selected respondents from all identified micro-enterprises. Third, qualitative and participatory evidence was related to the survey data to understand the social, economic and political dynamics facing micro-enterprises in the township context (Charman et al. 2015). Finally, it is important to note that the strength and impact of this method allowed for iterative revisions to the research tools, to explore emergent themes. This has resulted in successive refinements of the questionnaires, as described in section 6.



## 5.1. Research Sites

The research was conducted across the following sites (see Annex C Table 8.3.1):

1. **Browns Farm:** A settlement of informal and formal housing, Browns Farm was established more than twenty years ago, on the Cape Flats in the eastern part of Philippi, bordering Nyanga. The Cape Flats is an expansive, low-lying area situated to the east of the Cape Town CBD and the affluent southern suburbs. The Cape Flats is home to most of Cape Town's townships and informal settlements, due to apartheid-era spatial planning. Browns Farm is situated between the N2 and R300, two major transport routes, and has a population density of 15,634 pop/km<sup>2</sup> (see Annex C Table 8.3.2).  
*Neighbourhoods: Browns Farm, Hazeldean Estate.*
2. **Delft South:** A mainly residential township on the Cape Flats east of Cape Town International Airport on the northern side of the N2 highway. Established in 1989 to house black and coloured families, it is comprised of formal housing, with most houses built in the period 1996-2000 as part of the RDP process. The population density is 16,269 pop/km<sup>2</sup>.  
*Neighbourhoods: Delft South, Eindhoven.*
3. **Imizamo Yethu:** Meaning 'our efforts' in isiXhosa, Imizamo Yethu is a settlement of both informal and formal housing on a mountain slope in the Hout Bay area, about 20 km from the Cape Town CBD. It emerged in the 1980s and has become more established since the 1990s. It houses 26,682 pop/km<sup>2</sup>.
4. **Ivory Park:** At 28,065 pop/km<sup>2</sup> this is a densely populated residential area in the east of Johannesburg in the Gauteng province. It is a post-apartheid township established in 1996, accommodating individuals from over-crowded townships such as Alexandra and also migrants from neighbouring countries and outlying districts. SLF focused on section 2 and 5 of Ivory Park.  
*Neighbourhoods: Section 2 and Section 5.*
5. **KwaMashu:** In the KwaZulu Natal province, KwaMashu was included in the research. The site is named after Marshall Campbell who owned the sugar cane plantation that was originally there. This settlement was established in 1959 during the Group Areas Act. Most individuals were relocated here from Cato Manor, a well-known settlement and centre of apartheid opposition. The site comprises formal and informal settlements. The formal settlement is

spatially dispersed, with neighbourhoods separated by river valleys and greenbelts. The population density reflects this, with a relatively low 11,391 pop/km<sup>2</sup>.

6. **Sweet Home Farm:** Adjacent to Browns Farm on the Cape Flats in Philippi. An informal residential settlement, the occupation of the underused farmland started in the early 1990s, although the first residents have occupied the site since the 1970s. The settlement's location is near factories and farming operations, but removed from educational and health facilities. The population density is 21,117 pop/km<sup>2</sup>.

*Neighbourhoods: Sweet Home Farm, Vukuzenzela.*

7. **Tembisa:** A township under the City of Ekurhuleni in the province of Gauteng, Tembisa borders Ivory Park and was established in 1957. The first generation of settlers was relocated from settlements such as Alexandra. The population density is 15,959 pop/km<sup>2</sup>.

*Neighbourhoods: Entshonalanga, Umnonjaneni, Moedi, Khatamping, Endayini, Umfuyaneni and Umthambeka in Tembisa.*

8. **Vrygrond:** Located near Muizenberg and next to the M5 highway, Vrygrond comprises three adjacent but very different areas: a 1980s-formal housing component (Seawinds), a 2000s private-sector-led social housing development project (Capricorn), and an informal settlement that started in 2005 (Overcome Heights). It has 16,190 pop/km<sup>2</sup>. Before the current housing structures, it was one of the oldest informal settlements in the cape and was originally a fishing village.

*Neighbourhoods: Capricorn, Overcome Heights, Seawinds.*

## 5.2. Site Demography

As the small area census site boundaries were aligned with the sub-place boundaries used in the 2011 national census, it was possible to obtain accurate demographic data for each site from the national population census (see Annex C Table 8.3.3 and 8.3.4). The predominant demographic in these eight research sites is black South Africans, although sizable communities identifying as coloured occupy the sites of Delft South and Vrygrond (46% and 47% respectively). Across the 8 sites, the majority of the households reside in formal housing (over 62%), apart from Sweet Home Farm, which consists entirely of informal housing, Browns Farm (80% informal) and Imizamo Yethu (60% informal). People living in informal housing usually reside in informal, make-shift dwellings (or shacks).

All the researched communities have high levels of unemployment, ranging upwards from 35% in Ivory Park, Imizamo Yethu, and Vrygrond to 47% in KwaMashu (Statistics SA 2011). In the absence of formal

employment, micro-enterprise activities provide a key means of survival. Across the 8 sites, the SLF micro-enterprise census identified 9935 micro-enterprise activities. The distribution of enterprise activities by category and site is shown in Annex C, Table 8.3.6. Of the various livelihood activities found in these sites, most can be considered as ‘survivalist’ endeavours, as the enterprises we identified are very small, lacking formal structures, signage and assets, and the entrepreneurs struggle from month to month to earn a living, with profit providing a supplement to household income rather than the main income. An average of 21% of the population across these sites does not earn a living at all, relying on hand-outs, welfare transfers and reciprocal trade (see Annex C Table 8.3.5). Most of the individuals (52%) have low incomes of between R1000-3000 per month (R38,200 per annum). There is a small percentage of relatively well-off individuals in these townships, occupying 3% of households across the sites, who earn R12,000 or more per month (153,800 per annum). The lack of formal employment contributes to the survivalist mode in which many households operate.

### 5.3. Enterprise Categories and Definitions

**Spaza shop:** A spaza shop is a small grocery store, in some contexts also referred to as a corner shop or tuck shop. Trade takes place from a dedicated business space, either within a residential home, converted garage, iron shack, or shipping container. The research made a distinction between spaza shops and ‘house shops’: the latter refers to enterprises that sell a few items, usually milk, sweets, cool drinks, meat, paraffin and / or cigarettes. The main difference between spaza and house shops is in enterprise characteristics, including the presence of: i) signage, ii) business name, iii) range of items (businesses were considered spaza shops if they sold at least six of the following items: bread, milk, cigarettes, cool drink, sugar, bread flower); and trading times (spaza shops trade at least 6 days a week and usually open for business from early morning until late evening). Spaza shops do not have to be regulated (registered and licenced), but do have to comply with municipal by-laws. In the Gauteng sites, we noted a number of tuck shops that occupied a position between the categories house shop and spaza shop. Most were notably smaller than the typical spaza shop, and usually the business sold liquor (beer) on a take away basis. These shops are categorised as spaza shops in the dataset.

**Educare:** Educare providers are commonly home-based micro-enterprises that provide out-of-home care and educational services for children. Educare providers provide a service for children between ages of 0 and 6 years. Usually the parents of the children work part or fulltime. Educare providers range in their size and capacity to accommodate children, with some better equipped than others. Certain facilities include amenities suited to small children such as playgrounds, or a dedicated kitchen to prepare school meals. Due to the labour intensive nature of the work most Educare providers employ staff. Within the dataset, a number of educare businesses are poorly resourced in terms of infrastructure and lack facilities such as playgrounds. Whilst some Educare providers are formally recognised by local municipalities and

departments of social welfare, others are deeply informal. Those that are recognised are commonly eligible for support from the state, as registration entitles them to a grant for each child accommodated. Although it is a requirement (at municipal and provincial levels of government) for these businesses to be registered with the municipality and/or Provincial Department for Social Development (DSD), registration is seldom enforced. The main advantage of registration is access to child support grants.

**Liquor trader:** This category comprises taverns (licensed outlets) and shebeens (unlicensed). Shebeens are home-based businesses. Though most taverns also operate from homes, a small minority operate from business sites on the high street for example. In both categories, some businesses sell off-consumption only (take away sales). It is important to note that not all liquor trading businesses provide on-site consumption venues (i.e. seating and other recreational offerings). On-consumption sites that are licensed are often connected to formal sector supply chains; one benefit of this relationship is access to promotional materials and branded fridges from liquor companies. Shebeens and taverns are important social spaces in the township environment. The existence of liquor licences should not be used as a proxy for enterprise size or development. Licencing conditions vary from province to province and provincial government has sole responsibility for licencing. Additionally, liquor traders in informal settlements and informal dwelling are prevented from obtaining a licence. In Gauteng, the licencing authority provides for a shebeen licence (for home based enterprises). Whilst liquor licencing is a competency of provincial government, enforcement is shared across all three tiers of government with most enforcement undertaken by the South African Police Service (SAPS). SAPS have a national mandate to restrict unlicensed trade in liquor and operates in terms of legislation pertaining to the management of criminal procedures. The dataset excludes the very small liquor traders (persons selling very low volumes and having no dedicated business infrastructure) that comprise the majority of micro-enterprises in this category as identified in the micro-enterprise census process. Many of these micro-enterprises sell liquor to supplement household income, activating their businesses at specific times of the month / year.

**Hair salon:** The category comprises barber shops, hair salons and persons offering hair braiding services from home or within a public space. Hair salons and barber shops are often operated from shipping containers or shack structures. Businesses tend to be located around transport hubs, or situated on the side of roads especially high streets but can also be home-based. Typically, hair salons and barber shops can be recognised by hand painted business signs and pictures indicating the services they offer. On the inside, the businesses often display posters and product-related promotional materials. Both salons and barber shops are important social hubs where people meet and socialise.

**Traditional healer:** The category relates to culturally specific mind, body and spiritual practitioners. Linked to various cultural origins, traditional healers provide culturally relevant healing services in the form of herbalism (prescribing or administering herbs), shamanism (burning substances to please ancestors) and council. Traditional healers are located throughout townships from residential homesteads to high street locales. They serve a critical role in allowing township residents to understand and comprehend their life circumstances and general psychological well-being, providing consultancy services and trade in wild harvested natural resources including plants, animals and other materials sourced from South and southern Africa.

**Micro-manufacture:** The category refers to the production of finished goods and fittings from raw or semi-processed materials including the artisanal activities of metalwork, woodwork, cabinet making and furniture construction. This form of micro-enterprise is commonly run from private homes, garages and in the street and manufacturers endure constraints of access to utilities (especially electricity), land, and suitable trading spaces. Enterprises in this category display a high level of value adding and therefore present reasonable opportunities for economic development in a township context.

## 5.4. Research Sequence

The SLF Township Micro-Enterprise Survey took place over the period 2010-2013. (See Annex C Table 8.3.1 for an overview of the versions of the questionnaire used in each site). The research methodology was developed and tested in Delft South in two phases, first in November-December 2010, with the area extended in a second phase in April-May 2011. The research findings allowed for new arguments to be presented on the changing nature of the spaza shop market in Delft South (See Charman, Petersen and Piper 2012, 2013; and Charman and Piper 2012). Due to the explanatory potential of the research method, SLF succeeded in obtaining funding to expand the research to other sites in the Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal.

The research approach was thus replicated in Vrygrond, Sweet Home Farm and Browns Farm. The qualitative research (firm interviews) focused on grocery and liquor retail sectors, educare businesses, and traditional healers. The 2012-2013 period saw a broadening of the research in scope and scale. Research sites were added in Gauteng in 2012 (Ivory Park and Tembisa), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (KwaMashu) and the Western Cape in 2013 (Imizamo Yethu). The questionnaire was modified in 2012 for the Gauteng research, based on earlier results. The initial research had highlighted the importance of hair salons/barber shops in the township service sector and a sector questionnaire was added to the suit of questionnaires. Further revisions were made to the questionnaire set in 2013 when

Imizamo Yethu was surveyed. The research recognised the importance of obtaining more detailed information on enterprise challenges as well as on the asset position of the informant. In 2013 the questionnaire was adapted again in collaboration with the REDI project. A series of questions were included to obtain data on enterprise employment dynamics. The questionnaire was applied in KwaMashu site in 2013.

## 6. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire for the survey was updated 4 times, in response to learning from the process and the requirement for additional information. The section explains the content of the different iterations of the questionnaire, as well as their evolution over time. There are 5 versions of the questionnaire. The subsequent versions see an increase in questions, while sometimes items are also rephrased or provided with standard answers that the interviewer can tick off rather than being open-ended. While the dataset only includes the enterprise survey component of the questionnaire, the questions include a strong qualitative component. The qualitative component comprises questions on why and how businesses were started, the skills this required, and the challenges informal business owners and employees face. Interviewers were encouraged to record information about the business, including the history of the firm and 'stories' about the challenges of running the business. There was an open-ended component to the questionnaire which interviewers were expected to use to record any additional information of significance to the enterprise or the sector environment. The different versions of the questionnaires are included in Annex D.

### **Version 1**

*Applied:* Delft South (November-December 2010 and March-May 2011)

*Version 1* of the questionnaire applied to three sectors: spaza shops, educare and liquor trader. The three sectors shared a set of standard questions: the business name, address, date of the interview, interviewee nationality, name and gender, owner's name in case the interviewee was not the owner, type of structure that housed the business and the time in business. This was followed by a set of questions specific to each sector.

**Spaza shops:** This consisted of a list of items to compare prices. The list comprised items commonly sold. An additional section on experiences of violence was also part of the spaza questionnaire. In version 1 there were questions on crime for spaza shops, because the primary focus of the research was on spaza retailing and issues of crime and violence. The first question concerned whether in the past five years (since 2007) the business (and/or the persons who work there) had been affected by crime while conducting their business activity, including details on when and how often this had happened, and what impact this had on the business.

**Educare providers:** The additional items pertained to the number of learners under and over five years of age, the cost per child per week and per month, food provided, number of teachers/carers and other staff, whether the business was registered with the Provincial Government of the Western Cape (PGWC) or DSD, and whether the business received support from the City of Cape Town (CoCT).

**Liquor trade:** Questions related to on-site consumption, licensing, date applied for a license, signage, and the amount of crates of beer sold per week (of 12 x 750 ml). There was an item on what the traders sold and what assets they had. Finally, there were questions on whether the business had been raided by police or closed down as a result of the raid in the past 12 months.

## **Version 2**

*Applied:* Delft, Vrygrond, Browns Farm, Sweet Home Farm (May-November 2011)

**Spaza shops:** After the same standard questions on the business name, address, date of the interview, interviewee nationality, name and gender, owner's name in case the interviewee was not the owner, type of structure that housed the business and the time in business, in *version 2* of the questionnaire the price of mealie meal (1kg/5kg) was added to the sample list for spaza shops, followed by additional questions on whether the shop owner is part of any buying collectives, if they have goods delivered, where they go for stock purchase, and whether they pay rent. The item on buying collectives was added because of identified changes in the nature of entrepreneurship. The standard questions still included details on crime.

**Liquor trade:** The questionnaire also had an added question on crime

## **Version 3**

*Applied:* Ivory Park, Tembisa (June-July 2012)

**Spaza shops:** The questions were restructured slightly in *version 3*. There is a question on the number of employees incorporated in the general questions. Nationality has been changed to nationality/home language. This was used to gain clarification on national status, especially in the spaza sector, where some informants were reluctant to admit they were not South African citizens. In the section with questions specific to spaza shops, there is an added question on quantities sold each day for 1L milk, loaves of bread and cartons of cigarettes. The crime categories were changed. 'Attempted murder' was removed, because it was often unclear how to distinguish between attempted murder, assault and armed robbery. Two new questions were added, one inquiring after the main barriers to growth for the business, and one asking 'if you could sell this business, how much would you accept?' The latter question was inserted in response to the finding that many businesses, notably spaza shops, were being sold.

**Educare providers:** The questionnaire now also included the same questions on barriers to growth and business value, as well as a question on how the business was started. The age categories for the children in attendance were refined to under 12 months, 1-5, grade R and other. The item on nationality was removed from the educare questionnaire. The enumerators were asked to note where businesses were not owned by South Africans.

**Liquor trade:** The questionnaire also included the questions on perceived value of the enterprise, how the business was started and barriers to growth. There was a new item concerning the presence or absence of signage (business identity), Traditional beer was added to the category of liquor sold. The item on nationality had been removed from the liquor trade questionnaire. The enumerators were asked to note where businesses were not owned by South Africans.

In *version 3*, three new sectors have been included, namely hair salons, traditional healers and street traders.

**Hair salons:** The questionnaire included the standard set of opening questions on owner's name, cell phone number, gender and age of informant, as well as questions on whether the business is family run, whether the interviewee is the owner or an employee, and their home language. Home language was employed as a proxy for nationality. Added questions included whether the owner started the business or acquired it from someone else, the structure the business is housed in, the days traded per week and how many days the business would have to trade to make a R10,000 profit. Hair salon owners and employees were questioned in detail on their most common service, how much they would sell their business for. They were also asked open-ended questions for other sectors on where the interviewee gets their stock, how the business was started and what barriers to growth can be identified. There is also an open-ended question on how their business has been affected by crime in the past five years, with no standard answers provided.

**Traditional healers:** This questionnaire introduced in *version 3* had more specific questions relating to the sourcing of medicines and herbs, patients and services offered, in addition to general questions about the entrepreneur. Specific questions included how many times per year the healer went harvesting, how many years he or she had practiced, whether he or she had a job before becoming a healer, where he or she buys medicine, how many patients he or she saw per month, what price is most common, and how many sacks of material were brought back after harvesting. The questionnaire also includes general open-ended questions on start of the business, value if the business was to be sold, and barriers to growth.

#### **Version 4**

*Applied:* Imizamo Yethu (January 2013)

**Educare providers:** In *version 4*, three new open-ended items were iterated on the questionnaire pertaining to what other assets the owners had, whether they lent money as a business activity, and if they had any other income. Closed items included whether the business offered a playground. The



question on whether they were registered with PGWC was changed to whether they were registered with the DoE. The item on whether they were supported by the CoCT was removed. Instead, there was a question on whether they received municipal or other support.

**Liquor trade:** A new question regarding the payment of workers (in kind, profit, wage or other). There was a new item on whether the traders supply other shebeens. Open-ended questions on money-lending, other income sources and assets were added. Open-ended questions on where the owner got their stock, how the business was started, the main barriers to growth, whether the owner had another income source, what assets the owner had, and whether the owner lent money as a business activity were added to the **hair salon** questionnaire, as well as questions on where skills were acquired, how workers were paid, if credit was offered to customers, and whether money was ever borrowed for the business.

**Traditional healers:** This questionnaire had similar open-ended questions added on where they bought their medicines, how they started the business, what main barriers to growth they experienced and if they lent money as a business, have other income sources and what assets they possess. Additional questions pertained to whether they supplied medicines to other healers, belonged to an association, or assisted patients to improve their businesses. Street traders were also asked if they had any assets.

## **Version 5**

*Applied:* KwaMashu (July 2013)

The final version, *version 5*, saw more points of interest emerging next to the personal information, questions on employees, home language, quantities sold each day, crime, the main barriers to growth for the business, and how much the owner would accept for the business in case of a sale that were included in previous versions.

**Spaza shops:** Respondents were asked if they owned more businesses than the one currently discussed, how and why they opened the business, why they chose the business site, how long they had been running the business, and if they owned the property or paid rent. They were also asked if they had any other sources of income and what their main source of income was. This questionnaire also goes into more detail about previous employment of those active in the spaza sector, how they gained their knowledge and skills, whether they employ family members or non-family members and why they do not employ more workers. There are also questions on whether in the last year there was more stock and more customers and whether the business can generate savings. Additionally, there were questions on barriers to business. A related question asked whether the business experiences competition, with spaza shops or shopping mall included as prompts. A section on assets was also added.

**Educare providers:** The questionnaire was expanded considerably in *version 5*. It now included similar questions to the spaza sector survey, including questions on how and why the business was started, how knowledge and skills were gained, the employment of family members, choice of site, why more workers are not employed, generating savings, and whether stock and customers were increasing. Questions were also asked on barriers to business. New questions were added on signage, the presence of a playground, and number of teachers employed full-time or part-time. Moreover, the survey now inquired after municipal support, support from NGOs or business, and whether the educare provides aftercare. A section on assets was also added.

**Liquor trade:** This questionnaire and the questionnaire for **hair salons** had questions specific to the sector added, such as who constituted the main customers of the business.

**Manufacturers** were added in version 5. The questionnaire for this business category looked much the same as *version 5* of the other questionnaires, apart from some sector-specific items. These included a question on what the core business was, the minimum service charge, how much the products cost, and number of products manufactured per month. This was followed by a section on value chain dynamics.

## 7. DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES AND CODING

### 7.1. Overview

The data file comprises 145 variables; 77 variables are common to multiple sectors; 17 specific to the liquor sector, 25 specific to spaza shops; 12 specific to educare providers, 2 specific to hair salons; 5 specific to the traditional healers; 1 specific to micro-manufacturing; and 4 specific to street traders. The street trader survey did not collect firm level data, only price data and information on the nationality of the trader. There were 3189 respondents.

### 7.2. Excluded Data

First, the data has been anonymised by removal of personal identifiers. Second, the qualitative data is not included in this dataset, but is publicly accessible via the Foundation on a case-by-case basis; applicants are required to submit a written request to the SLF team of directors. Third, certain questions that were introduced in a single version of the questionnaire were excluded, notably from *version 5*. This exclusion also applies to certain price variables in the spaza sector questionnaire. Fourth, the business asset variables were excluded due to the absence of responses or inconsistent data.

The KwaMashu street trader data was excluded from the street trader dataset because the data on profit/time collected for KwaMashu is not comparable with the data collected on Ivory Park, Tembisa and Imizamo Yethu.

### 7.3. Notes on Data

Data from the 6 sectors have been consolidated into a single dataset. In the case of certain questions, similar data was captured through differently phrased questions that occur in different sectors and version of the questionnaire. This is the case for the list of assets recorded for spaza shops, educare providers and hair salons in *version 4* and *5* of the questionnaire. Data collected with version 4 of the questionnaire has been recoded to the version 5 categories.

In the data the code -9 is used for “not applicable” (missing data because a question was not asked), and -7 is used for “missing” (where the question was asked but there is no recorded response). Below the coding framework is explained.

### 7.4. Coding Framework

The coding framework is presented in the table below. Column one is the variable summary, column two provides a description of the variable, column three indicates which version of the questionnaire applies to the variable, and column four provides notes on sector related information about the variable, including differences in the interpretation of the variable, and limitations.

SLF Township Micro-Enterprise Survey: User Manual

Consolidated Coding Framework																						
Variable Name	Description	Questionnaire Version	Sector Specific Comments	Codes																		
1	Survey_ID	Unique identifier	All		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2	Sector	Enterprise sector	All																			
3	Location	Research site	All																			
4	Day	Survey day	All																			
5	Month	Survey month	All																			
6	Year	Survey year	All																			
7	Business_signage	Does the business have a sign indicating the business name?	All	In case of hair salons outdoor signage often consists of handpainted pictures and lists of																		
					No	Yes																
8	Interviewee_owner	Person interviewed; specifying 4 situations: i), owner, ii) employee, iii) partner, iv) family member	All																			
9	Age	Age of business owner	V3, V4, V5																			
10	Gender	Gender of business owner	All																			
11	Nationality	Nationality of business owner	V4, V5																			
12	Education	Highest level of education obtained	V4																			
13	Skills_acquired	How did the business owner/employee obtain skills? Three situations specified: i) formal training, ii) on the job training, iii) mix of formal and on the job training	V4, V5																			
14	Informant_gender	Gender of the informant	All																			
15	Business_origins	Did the entrepreneur start the business or acquire the business?	V3, V4, V5																			
16	Business_activity	The main activity undertaken, specifying: i) brick making, ii) furniture making, iii) producing aluminium window & door frames, iv) making clothes, v) metal work and welding, vi) producing wendy houses, vii) mechanical repair related activities, and viii) electrical repair activities such as repairing appliances	V5	Question specific to micro-manufacturing.																		
17	Time_in_business	Length of time in business	All																			
18	Days_trading	Number of days trading per week	V3																			
19	Single_business	The business owner has no other business	V4, V5		No	Yes																
20	Main_Income	What is the main source of household income specifying 3 situations: i) core business; ii) other business income, iii) state grants	V5	In liquor = liquor sales; spaza = grocery sales.																		

[illegible]

## SLF Township Micro-Enterprise Survey: User Manual

[illegible]



## SLF Township Micro-Enterprise Survey: User Manual

[illegible]

[illegible]



## 8. Annexes

### 8.1. ANNEX A: REFERENCES CITED

- Charman, A., Herrick, C., & Petersen, L., 2014. Formalising urban informality: micro enterprise and the regulation of liquor in Cape Town. **The Journal of Modern African Studies**, 52: 623–646. doi:10.1017/S0022278X14000615.
- Charman, A., Petersen, L., & Piper, L. 2012. From local survivalism to foreign entrepreneurship: the transformation of the spaza sector in Delft, Cape Town. **Transformation: Critical Perspectives on Southern Africa**, 78: 47–73.
- Charman, A.J., Petersen, L.M., & Piper, L. 2013. Enforced informalisation: The case of liquor retailers in South Africa. **Development Southern Africa**, 30: 580–595. doi:10.1080/0376835X.2013.817306
- Charman, A.J.E., Petersen, L.M., Piper, L.E., Liedeman, R., & Legg, T. 2015. Small Area Census Approach to Measure the Township Informal Economy in South Africa. **Journal of Mixed Methods Research**. doi:10.1177/1558689815572024
- Charman, A., & Piper, L. 2012. Xenophobia, Criminality and Violent Entrepreneurship: Violence against Somali Shopkeepers in Delft South, Cape Town, South Africa. **South African Review of Sociology**, 43: 81–105.

## SLF Township Micro-Enterprise Survey: User Manual

[illegible]

## 8.2. ANNEX B: PUBLICATIONS UTILISING THE DATA

### *Journal Articles*

- Piper, L. & Charman, A. Xenophobia, price competition and violence in the spaza sector in South Africa. 2016. **African Human Mobility Review**, 2(1): 332-361.
- Laurence Piper & Derek Yu (2016): Deconstructing 'the foreign': The limits of citizenship for explaining price competition in the Spaza sector in South Africa, **Development Southern Africa**, DOI: 10.1080/0376835X.2016.1203758
- Petersen, L.M., Charman, A.J.E., Moll, E.J., Collins, R.J., & Hockings, M.T. 2014. "Bush Doctors and Wild Medicine": The Scale of Trade in Cape Town's Informal Economy of Wild-Harvested Medicine and Traditional Healing. **Society & Natural Resources**: 1–22. doi:10.1080/08941920.2013.861558.
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- Charman, A.J.E., Petersen, L.M., & Govender, T., 2014. Shebeens as spaces and places of informality, enterprise, drinking and sociability. **South African Geographical Journal**, 96: 31–49. doi:10.1080/03736245.2014.896281.
- Charman, A., Petersen, L., & Piper, L. 2012. From local survivalism to foreign entrepreneurship: the transformation of the spaza sector in Delft, Cape Town. **Transformation: Critical Perspectives on Southern Africa**, 78: 47–73.
- Charman, A., & Piper, L. 2012. Xenophobia, Criminality and Violent Entrepreneurship: Violence against Somali Shopkeepers in Delft South, Cape Town, South Africa. **South African Review of Sociology**, 43: 81–105.

### *Working Papers*

Charman, A. & Petersen, L. 2014. Informal micro-enterprises in a township context: a spatial analysis of business dynamics in five Cape Town localities. **REDI3x3 Working Paper 5**. SALDRU, UCT.

Charman, A., Piper, L & Petersen, L. 2012 Informality disallowed: state restrictions on informal traders and micro-enterprises: case evidence from Brown's Farm, Philippi, in Cape Town. **Paper presented to Carnegie III**.

#### *Book Chapters*

Charman, A.J.E. & Petersen, L.M. 2015. A Transnational space of business: The informal economy of Ivory Park, Johannesburg. In Crush, J., Chikanda, A. & Skinner, C (eds.). **Mean Streets. Migration, Xenophobia and Informality in South Africa**. Published by Southern African Migration Programme, the African Centre for Cities, International Development Research Centre

## 8.3. ANNEX C: TABLES

### 8.3.1. Table 1: Questionnaire Version Site/Sector:

Site	Educare	Haircare	Liquor	Micro-manufacturer	Spaza	Street Trader	Traditional Healer
Browns Farm	2		2		2		2
Delft South	1		1		1		
Imizamo Yethu	4	4	4		4	4	4
Ivory Park	3	3	3		3	3	3
KwaMashu	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Sweet Home Farm	2		2		2		2
Tembisa	3	3	3		3	3	3
Vrygrond	2		2		2		2

### 8.3.2. Table 2: Size and Density of Sites

Area	Km2	Hec	Population	Pop / Density
<i>Browns Farm</i>	2.3581	235.81		
<i>Hazeldean Estate</i>	0.321635	32.1635		
Browns Farm Total	2.679735	267.9735	41895	15634
<i>Delft South</i>	2.05322	205.322		
<i>Eindhoven</i>	0.601192	60.1192		
Delft Total	2.654412	265.4412	43185	16269
Imizamo Yethu	0.5823	58.23	15537	26682
Ivory Park	1.61958	161.958	45453	28065
KwaMashu	6.49965	649.965	74037	11391
<i>Sweet Home Farm</i>	0.259909	25.9909		
<i>Vukuzenzele</i>	0.111171	11.1171		
Sweet Home Farm Total	0.37108	37.108	7836	21117
Tembisa	2.61118	261.118	41673	15959
Vrygrond	1.5563	155.63	25197	16190

## 8.3.3. Table 3: Demographic Data (Census 2011)

Site	Black African	Coloured	Total Population	Total Households	% Pop. Female	% Pop. Formal Housed	% Pop. Informal Housed
Browns Farm	40893	578	41895	14355	50	20	80
Delft South	22311	20046	43185	11322	51	100	0
Imizamo Yethu	14235	576	15537	6015	45	39	60
Ivory Park	44979	102	45453	19146	45.5	86	13.1
KwaMashu	73623	168	74037	16683	51.5	77	22.8
Sweet Home Farm	7491	231	7836	3210	46	0	100
Tembisa	40920	78	41673	10467	49	95.6	4.2
Vrygrond	11910	11916	25197	6627	47	79	21
Total	282564	33749	321174	96396	48	62	38

## 8.3.4. Table 4: Employment Data (Census 2011)

Site	Employed	Unemployed (Narrow)	Labour Force	Discouraged workseeker	Other not economically active
Browns Farm	12,659	7,611	21,532	1,262	8,116
Delft South	10,557	8,082	19,440	801	9,723
Imizamo Yethu	6,234	3,045	9,564	285	2,124
Ivory Park	17439	7971	26859	1449	7515
KwaMashu	17709	12882	33642	3051	18411
Sweet Home Farm	2,343	1,701	4,314	270	1,389
Tembisa	13701	7215	21975	1059	8121
Vrygrond	8,508	4,035	13,095	552	4,467
Total	95161.5	56940.2	161688.6	9586.8	66516.6
Site	% Unemployed (narrow definition)	% Unemployed (Broad definition)	Unemployed (Broad)	Employment not applicable	Dependency Ratio
Browns Farm	35.35	41	8873.11	20901	48.38
Delft South	41.57	46	8883	14022	43.16



Imizamo Yethu	31.84	35	3330	3849	59.72
Ivory Park	29.68	35	9420	11076	
KwaMashu	38.29	47	15933	21969	
Sweet Home Farm	39.43	46	1971	2133	51.61
Tembisa	32.83	38	8274	11589	
Vrygrond	30.81	35	4587	7638	49.78
Total	34.98	40.32	61271.1126	93177	

### 8.3.5. Table 5: Socio-Economic Indicators – All Sites

Living in formal housing	62%
Unemployed	40%
No income	21%
Earning R1000-R3000 per month	52%
Earning R12,000+ per month	3%

## 8.3.6. Table 6: Enterprise Census Data / Number of Businesses in Category per Site

SITE	AGRICULTURE	APPLIANCE REPAIR	ART AND CRAFT	BUILDING SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	CAR WASH	COMMUNITY SERVICE	DRUG DEALER	EDUCARE	ENTERTAINMENT SERVICE	GREEN GROCER	HAIR CARE	HEALTH SERVICES	HOME MAINTENANCE SERVICES	HOUSE SHOP	LIQUOR SALES	MEAT, POULTRY & FISH RETAIL	MECHANICAL SERVICES
Vrygrond	10	14	0	14	16	3	3	17	24	10	13	29	15	0	47	131	14	39
Tembisa	23	18	1	16	57	27	2	3	38	11	98	92	25	0	53	577	11	53
Sweet Home Farm	5	4	0	6	0	1	0	5	6	7	13	12	12	0	36	107	9	3
Browns Farm	10	22	1	39	28	22	5	8	41	7	71	130	48	0	227	278	52	34
KwaMashu	57	18	0	6	49	11	2	11	26	13	3	39	32	52	156	282	3	49
Ivory Park	7	46	5	53	43	17	3	6	37	18	143	141	39	0	91	691	21	67
Imizamo Yethu	0	7	4	9	7	5	0	2	10	7	0	44	23	0	46	180	4	10
Delft	7	6	0	22	17	6	8	8	32	30	21	63	5	0	130	119	17	52

Total	119	135	11	165	217	92	23	60	214	103	362	550	199	52	786	2365	131	307
SITE	MICRO-MANUFACTURE	PERSONAL SERVICES	PHONES	RECYCLING	RELIGIOUS SERVICES	RESTAURANTS	SHOE REPAIR	GROCERY RETAIL (SPAZA)	SPECIALIST STORE	STREET TRADE	TAILOR	TAKEAWAYS	TRANSPORT SERVICES	TUCK SHOP	WHOLESALE	WOOD AND COAL	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
Vrygrond	9	1	4	10	35	1	1	129	11	11	6	18	3	0	0	6	1	645
Tembisa	21	6	33	83	27	10	21	144	12	118	27	77	14	0	0	1	0	1699
Sweet Home Farm	4	2	3	18	11	2	3	53	1	36	1	19	12	0	0	1	0	392
Browns Farm	32	6	21	68	65	3	14	164	10	50	21	124	45	0	0	0	0	1646
KwaMashu	55	4	21	194	42	1	6	127	4	122	9	101	38	21	0	2	1	1557
Ivory Park	59	5	49	122	24	2	32	181	33	313	31	144	13	62	0	14	0	2512
Imizamo Yethu	5	12	3	5	13	6	2	70	10	29	8	53	8	1	0	0	2	585
Delft	22	1	10	16	38	5	4	180	7	17	11	36	3	0	2	4	0	899
Total	207	37	144	516	255	30	83	1048	88	696	114	572	136	84	2	28	4	9935



## 8.4. ANNEX D: QUESTIONNAIRES

### 8.4.1 Version 1

#### A) SPAZA SHOPS (V1)

1)	Spaza Name		
2)	Street		
3)	Survey Date		
4)	Nationality		
5)	Owner / Employee		
6)	Owner name	M / F	
7)	Owner's cell		
8)	Spaza Structure		
9)	Time in Business		
10)	Item	Unit	Price / Rand
1.	1 litre milk		
2.	1/2 dozen eggs		
3.	1/2 loaf of white bread		
4.	Full loaf of white bread		
5.	250g sugar		
6.	500g sugar		
7.	1 can of coke (340ml)		
8.	1.5L coke		
9.	Jive		
10.	Double 'O'		
11.	1 loose cigarette		
		Econo	
		Premium	

## B) EDUCARE PROVIDERS (V1)

1)	Educare Name				
2)	Street				
3)	Survey Date				
4)	Owner / Employee run				
5)	Owner's name	M / F			
6)	Owner's cell				
7)	Educare Structure				
8)	Time in Business				
9)	Number of learners	under 5		over 5	
10)	Cost per child	week		month	
11)	Food provided				
12)	No of full time staff:	care givers / teachers		other	
13)	Registered with PGWC/DSD				
14)	Support from CoCT				

## C) LIQUOR TRADERS (V1)

1)	Shebeen Name				
2)	Street				
3)	Survey Date				
4)	Owner / Employee				
5)	Owner's name	M / F			
6)	Owner's cell				
7)	Time in Business				
8)	On-Consumption				
9)	Licensed				
10)	Date applied for LL				
11)	Signage				
12)	Enterprise structure				
13)	750ml x 12 crates per week sold				
14)	Sell	wine	alcopops	spirits	concoctions
15)	Assets	pool table	juke-box	DSTV	branded fridge
16)	Raided in the past 12 months				
17)	Closed in the past 12 months				

## D) SPAZA SHOPS - VIOLENCE (V1)

1) Spaza Name
2) Street
3) Survey Date
4) Nationality / Clan
5) Owner / Employee
6) Owner name / cell
7) Time in Business (at this location)
8) In the past five years (since 2007) has this business (and or the persons who work here) been affected by:
When? How often? What impact? (Details)
Theft
Armed Robbery
Assault
Attempted murder
Murder
Other Harassment
Arson
9) If you (the shop keeper) were faced with problems of theft or violence, which individuals and organisations within Delft would you approach for help?
Individuals                      Name / Details
Organisations                      Name / Details
10) Would you expect help from the:
Community Police Forum?
Delft Development Forum?



## 8.4.2 Version 2

### A) SPAZA SHOPS (V2)

1) Spaza Name		
2) Street		
3) Survey Date		
4) Nationality		
5) Owner / Employee		
6) Owner name	M / F	
7) Owner's cell		
8) Spaza Structure		
9) Time in Business		
10) Item	Unit	Price / Rand
1. Rice (500g / 1kg)		
2. Mealie Meal (1kg / 5kg)		
3. 1 litre milk		
4. 1/2 dozen eggs		
5. 1/2 loaf of white bread		
6. Full loaf of white bread		
7. 250g sugar		
8. 500g sugar		
9. 1 can of coke (340ml)		
10. 1.5L coke		
11. Jive		
12. Double 'O'		

13. 1 loose cigarette	Prem/Econo	
11) Are you in a buying collective or business association?		
12) Which products do people deliver to you?		
13) Where do you / your family go to purchase stock?		
14) Do you own or rent the property (shop), if rent, how much?		

## B) SPAZA SHOPS - VIOLENCE (V2)

1) Spaza Name	
2) Street	
3) Survey Date	
4) Nationality / Clan	
5) Owner / Employee	
6) Owner name / cell	
7) Time in Business (at this location)	
8) In the past five years (since 2007) has this business (and or the persons who work here) been affected by:	
When? How often? What impact? (Details)	
Theft	
Armed Robbery	
Assault	
Attempted murder	
Murder	
Other Harassment	
Arson	
9) If you (the shop keeper) were faced with problems of theft or violence, which individuals and organisations within Delft would you approach for help?	
Individuals	Name / Details
Organisations	Name / Details

10) Would you expect help from the:
Community Police Forum?

## EDUCARE PROVIDERS (V2)

1) Educare Name				
2) Street				
3) Survey Date		Playground	Y/N	
4) Owner / Employee run				
5) Owner's name	M / F			
6) Owner's cell				
7) Educare Structure				
8) Time in Business				
9) Number of learners	under 1	1 to 5	over 5	other
10) Cost per child				
11) Food provided				
12) No of full time staff:	care givers / teachers		other	
13) Registered with PGWC/DSD				
14) Support from CoCT / Other				

## C) LIQUOR TRADERS (V2)

1) Shebeen Name	
2) Street	
3) Survey Date	
4) Owner / Employee	
5) Owner's name	M / F
6) Owner's cell	
7) Time in Business	

8) On-Consumption				
9) Licensed				
10) Date applied for LL				
11) Signage	Advertising			
12) Enterprise structure				
13) 750ml x 12 crates per week sold				
14) sell	wine	alcopops	spirits	concoctions
15) assets	pool table	juke-box	DSTV	branded fridge
16) Crime	Armed Robbery	Theft	Attempted Murder	Murder
17) Raided in the past 12 months				
18) Closed in the past 12 months				

### 8.4.3. Version 3

#### A) SPAZA SHOPS (V3)

<b>Spaza Name</b>		
1) Waypoint		
2) Nationality / Home Language		
3) Owner / Employee	M / F	Age
4) Owner name		
5) Owner's cell		
6) Spaza Structure		
7) Time in Business		
8) No of Employees		
9) Item	Unit	Price / Rand
1. Rice (500g / 1kg)		
2. Mealie Meal (1kg / 5kg)		
3. 1 litre milk		
4. 1/2 dozen eggs		
5. 1/2 loaf of white bread		
6. Full loaf of white bread		
7. 250g sugar		
8. 500g sugar		
9. 1 can of coke (340ml)		
10. 1.5L coke		
11. Jive		
12. Double 'O'		

13. 1 loose cigarette	Prem/Econo	
10) Are you in a buying collective or business association?		
11) Do you own or rent the property (shop), if rent, how much?		
12) Quantities sold each day?		
	1L Milk	
	Loaves Bread	
	Cartons of cigarettes	

<b>Interviewer</b>
13) In the past five years (since 2007) has this business been affected by:
When? How often? (Details)
Theft
Armed Robbery
Assault
Arson
Murder
Harassment
14) If you (the shop keeper) are faced with crime problems or violence, who would you go to for help?
Community Organisations
SAPS
Friends
The Boss

Particular Individuals
Business organisations
Neighbours
15) What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance)
16) If you could sell this business, how much would you accept?

## B) EDUCARE PROVIDERS (V3)

1) Educare Name				
2) Waypoint				
3) Owner / Employee run				
4) Owner's name	M		F	
5) Owner's cell				
6) Educare Structure				
7) Time in Business				
8) Playground	yes / no			
9) Number of learners	under 1	1 to 5	Grade R	other
10) Cost per child				
11) Food provided				
12) No of full time staff:	care givers / teachers		other	
13) Registered with DSD				
14) Registered with DoE				
15) Municipality / Other Support				
<b>Open-ended:</b>				
16) How did you start this business?				

17)	What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance)
18)	If you could sell this business, how much would you accept?

## C) LIQUOR TRADERS (V3)

<b>Shebeen Name</b>					
1)	Waypoint				
2)	Survey Date				
3)	Owner / Employee		Age		
4)	Owner's name		M F		
5)	Owner's cell				
6)	Time in Business				
7)	No of Employees				
8)	On or Off Consumption				
9)	Licensed				
10)	Date applied for LL				
11)	Signage (outside)	Liquor Posters (inside)			
12)	Enterprise structure				
13)	(750ml x 12) crates per week sold				
14)	sell	wine	alcopops	spirits	concoctions
		traditional beer			
15)	assets	pool table	juke-box	DSTV	branded fridge
16)	Crime in past 5 years	Armed Robbery	Theft	Attempted Murder	Murder
17)	Raided in the past 12 months				
18)	Closed in the past 12 months				



<b>Open-ended:</b>	
19)	How did you start this business?
20)	If you could sell this business, how much would you accept?

<b>Interviewer</b>
<b>Notes:</b>
21) What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance)

## D) HAIR SALONS (V3)

Hair salons / Barber shops			
1)	Waypoint		
2)	Owner's Name		
3)	Cell		
4)	Owner Run	Employee Run (family?)	
5)	Informant:	Own / Emp	M / F
6)	Home language		
7)	Highest Education		
8)	Time in business		
9)	Did you start this business or acquire it from someone else?		
10)	Business structure?		

11)	Days trading per week?	
12)	How many days would you have to work to make R1000 profit?	
13)	Most common price / service (Rand)	
14)	If you could sell this business, how much would you accept?	
15)	In the past five years, has your business been affected by crime?	
<b>Open-ended:</b>		
16)	How did you start this business?	
17)	Where to you get your stock?	
18)	What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance)	

### E) TRADITIONAL HEALERS (V3)

Traditional healer survey			
1)	Waypoint		
2)	Business Name		
3)	Healer type		
4)	Cell		
5)	Home language		
6)	Informant:		M / F      Age
7)	Highest education		
8)	How many years have you practised?		
9)	Did you have a job before being a healer? Do you still have a job?		
10)	How many patients do you have per month?		
11)	Most common price paid by customers?		

12)	How many times each year do you go harvesting your medicine?
13)	After harvesting, how many sacks of materials do you bring back here?
14)	Where do you buy medicines?
<b>Open-ended:</b>	
15)	How did you start this business?
<b>Interviewer</b>	
<b>Notes:</b>	
16)	What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance)

## F) STREET TRADERS (V3)

Street Trader					
1) Waypoint	2) Product	3) Nationality	4) Profit /Day	5) Profit /week	6) Profit /month

## 8.4.4 Version 4

### A) SPAZA SHOPS (V4)

<b>Spaza Name</b>		
1) Waypoint		
2) Nationality / Home Language		
3) Owner / Employee	M / F	Age
4) Owner name		
5) Owner's cell		
6) Spaza Structure		
7) Time in Business		
8) No of Employees		
9) Item	Unit	Price / Rand
1. Rice (500g / 1kg)		
2. Mealie Meal (1kg / 5kg)		
3. 1 litre milk		
4. 1/2 dozen eggs		
5. 1/2 loaf of white bread		
6. Full loaf of white bread		
7. 250g sugar		
8. 500g sugar		
9. 1 can of coke (340ml)		
10. 1.5L coke		
11. Jive		
12. Double 'O'		

13. 1 loose cigarette	Prem/Econo	
10) Are you in a buying collective or business association?		
11) Do you own or rent the property (shop), if rent, how much?		
12) Quantities sold each day?		
	1L Milk	
	Loaves Bread	
	Cartons of cigarettes	

<b>Interviewer</b>
13) In the past five years (since 2007) has this business been affected by:
When? How often? (Details)
Theft
Armed Robbery
Assault
Arson
Murder
Harassment
14) If you (the shop keeper) are faced with crime problems or violence, who would you go to for help?
Community Organisations
SAPS
Friends

<p>The Boss</p> <p>Particular Individuals</p> <p>Business organisations</p> <p>Neighbours</p>
<p>15) What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance)</p>
<p>16) If you could sell this business, how much would you accept?</p>

## B) EDUCARE PROVIDERS (V4)

Educare Questionnaire				
1) Educare Name				
2) Interviewer				
3) Survey Date				
4) Waypoint No.				
5) Owner / Employee run				
6) Owner's name			M	F
7) Owner's cell				
8) Educare Structure				
9) Time in Business				
10) Playground	yes / no			
11) Number of learners	under 1	1 to 5	Grade R	Other
12) Cost per child				
13) Food provided				
14) No of full time staff:	teachers		other	
15) Registered with DSD				
16) Registered with DoE				

17) Municipality / Other Support	
18) Do you provide aftercare?	
<b>19) Open-ended:</b>	
20) How did you start this business?	

21) What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance; crime; debts etc.)
22) Do you have any other income source? (prompt: business, wage, grants etc.)
23) What assets do you possess?
24) Do you lend money as a business activity?
Additional Notes:

### c) LIQUOR TRADERS (V4)

Shebeen Questionnaire	
1) Interviewer	
2) Waypoint No	
3) Shebeen Name	

4) Survey Date				
5) Owner / Employee	Age			
6) Owner's name	M / F			
7) Owner's cell				
8) Nationality / Home Language				
9) Time in Business				
10) No of Employees	Part-time	Full-time		
11) How do you pay workers?	Profit	Wage	In-kind	Other
12) On or Off Consumption				
13) Licensed				
14) Date applied for LL				
15) Signage (outside)	Liquor Posters (inside)			
16) Enterprise structure				
17) (750ml x 12) crates per week sold				
18) Sell	wine	alcopops	spirits	concoctions
	traditional beer			
19) Assets	pool table	juke-box	DSTV	branded fridge
20) Crime in past 5 years	Armed Robbery	Theft	Assault	Murder
21) Raided in the past 12 months				
22) Closed in the past 12 months				

**Open-Ended Questions**

23) How did you start this business?

24) What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance; debt; police; crime; employees)



25) Do you have any other income source? (prompt: business, wage, grants etc.)
26) What assets do you possess?
27) Do you lend money as a business activity?
28) Do you supply any other shebeens with alcohol?

#### D) HAIR SALONS (V4)

Hair salons / Barber shops Questionnaire			
1) Interviewer			
2) Waypoint			
3) Business name			
4) Owner's Name			
5) Cell			
6) Owner Run	Employee Run (family?)		
7) Informant:	Own / Emp	M / F	Age
8) Home language			
9) Highest Education			
10) How did you acquire your skills?			
11) Time in business			
12) Number of employees within the business?			
13) How do you pay workers?	1. Profit share. 2. Commission. 3. Wages. 4. In kind (food).		
14) Business structure / Business location?			
15) How many days would you have to work to make R1000 profit?			

16) Most common price / service (Rand)?	
17) Do you allow customers to obtain services on credit?	
18) Have you ever borrowed money for this business?	
19) In the past five years, has your business been affected by crime?	

Open Ended
20) Where do you get your stock?
21) How did you start this business?
22) What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance; debt; employees etc.)
23) Do you have other income source? (job, business, rental, grant etc?)
24) What assets to you possess?
25) Do you lend money as a business?

**E) TRADITIONAL HEALERS (V4)**

Traditional Healer Questionnaire			
1) Interviewer			
2) Waypoint No.			
3) Business Name			
4) Healer type			
5) Cell			
6) Nationality / Home language			
7) Informant:		M / F	Age
8) Highest education			
9) How many years have you practised?			
10) Did you have a job before being a healer?			
11) How many patients (different people) do you have per month?			
12) Most common price paid by customers?			
13) How many times each year do you go harvesting your medicine?			
14) Where do you go to collect medicine (places / countries)?			
15) How many sacks of materials do you bring back (on one harvesting trip)?			
<b>Open ended</b>			
16) Where else do you buy your medicines?			
17) Do you supply medicines to other healers?			
18) Do you belong to an association of healers?			

19) How did you start this business?
20) Do you assist patients to improve their businesses?
21) What are the main barriers to growing this business? (prompt: laws; finance; debt; employees)
22) Do you lend money as a business?
23) Do you have other income sources? (prompt: jobs, grant, business, rentals)
24) What assets do you possess?

## F) STREET TRADERS (V4)

Street Trader Survey					
1) Waypoint	2) Products	3) Nationality	4) Profit /Day	5) Profit /week	6) Profit /month

## G) ASSETS (V4)

Please tell me what assets you have:		
Asset	v	Value
1) House		
2) Container		
3) Shack		
4) Caravan		
5) Specialised machinery or tools		
6) Vehicle		
7) Computer		
8) Cell Phone		
9) Other (specify)		

## 8.4.5 Version 5

**A) SPAZA SHOPS (V5)**

1	Waypoint	2	Interviewer
3	Interview Date	4	Informant:
5	Owner Name	6	Cell
7	Age	8	Gender
9	Home Language / Nationality		
10	Is this your only business? <span style="float: right;">Yes    No</span>		
11	What other sources of income do you have? wage                      grants                      remittances                      business		
12	Main income source		
13	Business name		
14	Time in business		
15	How and why did you start this business		

16	Why do you chose to do business at this site?
17	Do you own the property (shop)? <span style="float: right;">Yes    No</span>
18	If rent, how much?
19	Did you have prior employment? <span style="float: right;">Yes    No</span>

20	How did you acquire your knowledge and skill to run this business?										
21	What is the main barrier to growing this business?										
22	<p>What other barriers affect this business?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Laws</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Debt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finance</td> <td>Police</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business location</td> <td>Local competition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formal businesses</td> <td>Utility costs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Witchcraft</td> <td>Jealousy</td> </tr> </table>	Laws	Debt	Finance	Police	Business location	Local competition	Formal businesses	Utility costs	Witchcraft	Jealousy
Laws	Debt										
Finance	Police										
Business location	Local competition										
Formal businesses	Utility costs										
Witchcraft	Jealousy										
23	Do you allow customers to obtain goods on credit? <span style="float: right;">Yes    No</span>										
24	<p>Do family members work in this business?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Full-Time</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Num</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Part Time</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Num</td> </tr> </table>	Full-Time	Num	Part Time	Num						
Full-Time	Num	Part Time	Num								

25	Do you employ non-family workers?				
	Full-Time	Num	Part-Time	Num	
26	How do you pay workers? (profit, wage, in-kind)				
27	Why don't you employ more workers?				
28	In the past year, are you buying more stock and having more customers?				
29	Can you generate savings from this business?		Yes	No	
30	In the past 5 years, has this business been affected by crime?				
	Robbery		Theft		
	Murder		Assault		
	Harassment				
31	Item	Unit	Price / Rand	Unit	Price / Rand
	Rice	500g		1kg	
	Mealie Meal	1kg		5kg	
	milk	500 ml long/life		1L fresh	
	1/2 dozen eggs				
	white bread	1/2 loaf		full loaf	
	brown bread	1/2 loaf		full loaf	
	250g sugar	250g		500g	
	500g sugar				
	Coke	340ml			



	1 loose cigarette	Prem		Econo	
32	Are you in a buying collective or business association?				
	Yes				No
33	Does your business have much competition? Prompt: spaza / shopping mall				
34	Do you lend money as a business activity?				
	Yes				No
34	If you could sell this business, how much would you accept?				

35	Please tell me what assets you have:		
	Asset		Value
	House		
	Container		
	Shack		
	Caravan		
	Other specialised business assets (lists)		

	Vehicle		
	Computer		
	Cell Phone		
	Other (specify)		
36	Did you need to acquire any of these assets to start the business?		
37	Have you ever borrowed money to start or grow your business?		
38	Where do you get your stock?		

## B) EDUCARE PROVIDERS (V5)

1	Waypoint	2	Interviewer
3	Interview Date	4	Informant:
5	Owner Name	6	Cell
7	Age	8	Gender
9	Home Language / Nationality		

10	Is this your only business? Yes No
11	What other sources of income do you have? wage grants remittances business
12	Main income source
13	Business name
14	Time in business
15	How and why did you start this business
16	Why do you choose to do business at this site?
17	Do you own the property? Yes No
18	If rent, how much?
19	Did you have prior employment? Yes No

20	How did you acquire your knowledge and skill to run this business?			
21	The main barrier to growing this business			
22	What other barriers affect this business?			
	Laws		Debt	
	Finance		Police	
	Business location		Local competition	
	Formal businesses		Utility costs	
	Witchcraft		Jealousy	
23	Do you allow customers to pay fees on credit?		Yes	No
24	Do family members work in this business?			
	Full-Time	Num	Part Time	Num
25	Do you employ non family workers?			
	Full-Time	Num	Part-Time	Num
26	How do you pay workers? (profit, wage, in-kind)			
27	Why don't you employ more workers?			
28	In the past year, are you buying more stock and having more customers?			
29	Can you generate savings from this business?		Yes	No

30	<p>In the past 5 years, has this business be affected by crime?</p> <table><tr><td>Robbery</td><td>Theft</td></tr><tr><td>Murder</td><td>Assault</td></tr><tr><td>Harassment</td><td></td></tr></table>	Robbery	Theft	Murder	Assault	Harassment	
Robbery	Theft						
Murder	Assault						
Harassment							

31	Is there signage (outside)	yes	no			
32	Is there a playground (comment)	yes	no			
33	Enterprise structure	House	Building	Shack	Container	Other
34	Number of Learners	Under 1	1 to 5	Grade R	Other	
35	Cost per child					
36	Do you provide food?					
37	Number of teachers	Full-time	Part-time			
38	Is the business registered with DSD?	Yes	No			
39	Is the business registered with DoE?	Yes	No			
40	Does the business receive support from the municipality?	Yes	No			

41	Does the business receive support from NGOs or businesses?		
	Yes	No	
42	Do you provide aftercare		
	Yes	No	
43	Please tell me what assets you have:		
	Asset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Value
	House	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Container	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Shack	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Caravan	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other specialised business assets		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Cell Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
44	Did you need to acquire any of these assets to start the business?		
45	Did you borrow money to start or grow your business?		
46	Do you lend money as a business activity?		
	Yes	No	

## c) LIQUOR TRADERS (V5)

1	Waypoint	2	Interviewer
3	Interview Date	4	Informant:
5	Owner Name	6	Cell
7	Age	8	Gender
9	Home Language / Nationality		
10	Is this your only business? <span style="float: right;">Yes    No</span>		
11	What other sources of income do you have? wage                      grants                      remittances                      business		
12	Main income source		
13	Business name		
14	Time in business		
15	How and why did you start this business?		
16	Why do you chose to do business at this site?		



17	Do you own or rent the property (shebeen)? Yes No
18	If yes, how much?
19	Did you have prior employment? Yes No

20	How did you acquire your knowledge and skill to run this business?								
21	What is the main barrier to growing this business?								
22	<p>What other barriers affect this business?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Laws</td> <td>Debt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finance</td> <td>Police</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business location</td> <td>Local competition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formal businesses</td> <td>Utility costs</td> </tr> </table>	Laws	Debt	Finance	Police	Business location	Local competition	Formal businesses	Utility costs
Laws	Debt								
Finance	Police								
Business location	Local competition								
Formal businesses	Utility costs								
23	Do you allow customers to obtain drink on credit? Yes No								
24	<p>Do family members work in this business?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Full-Time</td> <td>Numb</td> <td>Part Time</td> <td>Numb</td> </tr> </table>	Full-Time	Numb	Part Time	Numb				
Full-Time	Numb	Part Time	Numb						

25	Do you employ non family workers?			
	Full-Time	Numb	Part-Time	Numb
26	How do you pay workers?			
27	Why don't you employ more workers?			
28	In the past year, are you buying more stock and having more customers?			
29	Can you generate savings from this business?		Yes	No
30	In the past 5 years, has this business be affected by crime			
	Robbery		Theft	
	Murder		Assault	
	Harassment			

31	Do you have a liquor licence		yes	no
32	Date applied for Liquor Licence			
33	Is there signage (outside)		yes	no
34	Are there Liquor Posters Inside		yes	no
35	Enterprise structure			
	House	Building	Shack	Container
				Other

36	Who are you main customers?  Men                      Women                      Adults                      >65
37	(750ml x 12) crates per week sold
38	Do you sell                      wine                      alcopops                      spirits                      concoctions  traditional beer
39	Business Assets                      pool table                      juke-box                      DSTV                      branded fridge
40	Do you supply any other shebeens with alcohol?
41	Have you been raided in the past 12 months? Details
42	Have you had to close your business (as a result) in the past 12 months

43	Please tell me what assets you have:		
	Asset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Value
	House	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Container	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Shack	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Caravan	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other specialised business assets		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Cell Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
44	Did you need to acquire any of these assets to start the business?		
45	Have you ever borrowed money to start or grow your business?		
46	Do you lend money as a business activity?		
	Yes	No	

**D) HAIR SALONS (V5)**

1	Waypoint	2	Interviewer
3	Interview Date	4	Informant:
5	Owner Name	6	Cell
7	Age	8	Gender
9	Home Language / Nationality		
10	Is this you only business? <span style="float: right;">Yes    No</span>		
11	What other sources of income do you have? Wage                      grants                      remittances                      business		
12	Main income source		
13	Business name		
14	Time in business		
15	How and why did you start this business?		
16	Why do you chose to do business at this site?		

17	Do you own the property (shop)?	Yes      No
18	If rent, how much?	
19	Did you have prior employment?	Yes      No

20	How did you acquire your knowledge and skill to run this business?			
21	What is the main barrier to growing this business?			
22	What other barriers affect this business?			
	Laws		Debt	
	Finance		Police	
	Business location		Local competition	
	Formal businesses		Utility costs	
	Witchcraft		Jealousy	
23	Do you allow customers to obtain products or services on credit?		Yes	No
24	Do family members work in this business?			
	Full-Time	Num	Part Time	Num
25	Do you employ non-family workers?			

	Full-Time	Num	Part-Time	Num
26	How do you pay workers? (profit, wage, in-kind)			
27	Why don't you employ more workers?			
28	In the past year, are you buying more stock and having more customers?			
29	Can you generate savings from this business?			Yes      No
30	In the past 5 years, has this business be affected by crime  <div> <div>Robbery</div> <div>Murder</div> <div>Harassment</div> </div> <div> <div>Theft</div> <div>Assault</div> </div>			

	Is there signage (outside)?	yes	no
32	Are there product posters (inside)?	yes	no
33	Enterprise structure		
	House                      Building                      Shack                      Container                      Other		
34	Who are you main customers?		
	Men                      Women                      <21                      Adults                      >65		
35	What is you most common service and price?		
36	Where do you source your stock?		
37	Do you supply any other hair salons with products?	yes	no
38	Did you borrow money to start or grow your business?		

39	Please tell me what assets you have:		
	Asset	√	Value
	1. House		
	2. Container		



	3. Shack			
	4. Caravan			
	5. Other specialised business assets			
	6. Vehicle			
	7. Computer			
	8. Cell Phone			
	9. Other (specify)			
40	Did you need to acquire any of these assets to start the business?			
41	Do you lend money as a business activity?  <div style="text-align: right;">Yes   No</div>			

**E) STREET TRADERS (V5)**

1) Waypoint	2) Age	3) Gender	4) Nationality	5) Top 3 traded products (in terms of units sold).  6) Highest priced products (greatest value, all products considered).	7) Discussion: Business profit (day, week or month), Other reasons for choosing this work (eg flexible time), Would you prefer paid employment over street trading? Minimum wage required?	8) If an employee, what is daily, weekly or monthly income?
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Street Trader Survey								
Interviewee:								
Date:								
Way point	Age	Gender	Nationality	Top 3 traded products (in terms of units sold)	Highest priced products (most value)	How much would you need to earn in another job each day to give up this business?	Another reason for choosing this work? (eg flexible time)	If an employee, what is daily, weekly or monthly income?

**F) MANUFACTURING (V5)**

1	Waypoint	2	Interviewer
3	Interview Date	4	Informant:
5	Owner Name	6	Cell
7	Age	8	Gender
9	Home Language / Nationality		
10	Is this your only business? <span style="float: right;">Yes    No</span>		
11	What other sources of income do you have? Wage                      grants                      remittances                      business		
12	Main income source		
13	Business name		
14	Time in business		
15	How and why did you start this business?		
16	Why do you chose to do business at this site?		

17	Do you own or rent the property (workshop)?	Yes      No
18	If rent, how much?	
19	Have you had prior employment?	Yes      No
20	How did you acquire your knowledge and skill to run this business?	
21	What is the main barrier to growing this business?	
22	What other barriers affect this business?  <div> <div>Laws</div> <div>Debt</div> <div>Finance</div> <div>Police</div> <div>Business location</div> <div>Local competition</div> <div>Formal businesses</div> <div>Utility costs</div> </div>	
23	Do you allow customers to obtain products on credit?	Yes      No
24	Do family members work in this business?  <div> <div>Full-Time</div> <div>Num</div> <div>Part Time</div> <div>Num</div> </div>	
25	Do you employ non family workers?  <div> <div>Full-Time</div> <div>Num</div> <div>Part-Time</div> <div>Num</div> </div>	

26	How do you pay workers?								
27	Why don't you employ more workers?								
28	In the past year, are you buying more stock and having more customers								
29	Can you generate savings from this business?	Yes	No						
30	In the past 5 years, has this business be affected by crime  <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>Theft</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Murder</td> <td>Assault</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harassment</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Robbery	Theft	Murder	Assault	Harassment	
Robbery	Theft								
Murder	Assault								
Harassment									

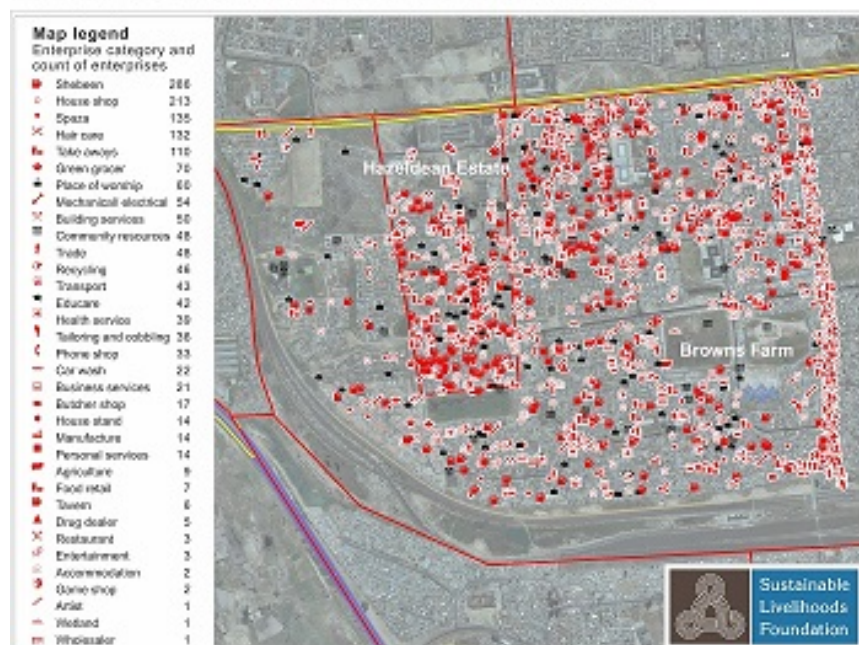
31	What is your core business?				
32	What is your minimum service charge?				
33	How much do your products cost?	Product	R	Product	R
34	How many of these do you make per month?		Number		Number
35	Business structure / Business location? Describe and explain choice of site.				

<i>Value Chain Dynamics</i>				
<i>Components</i>	<i>Describe</i>	<i>Where do you source these?</i>	<i>How often do you source these?</i>	<i>What price per unit?</i>
Component 1				
Component 2				
Component 3				
Component 4				
<i>Other Factors of Production</i>				
Electricity and water				
Other				
36) Describe economic multipliers				

## 8.5 ANNEX E: MAPS

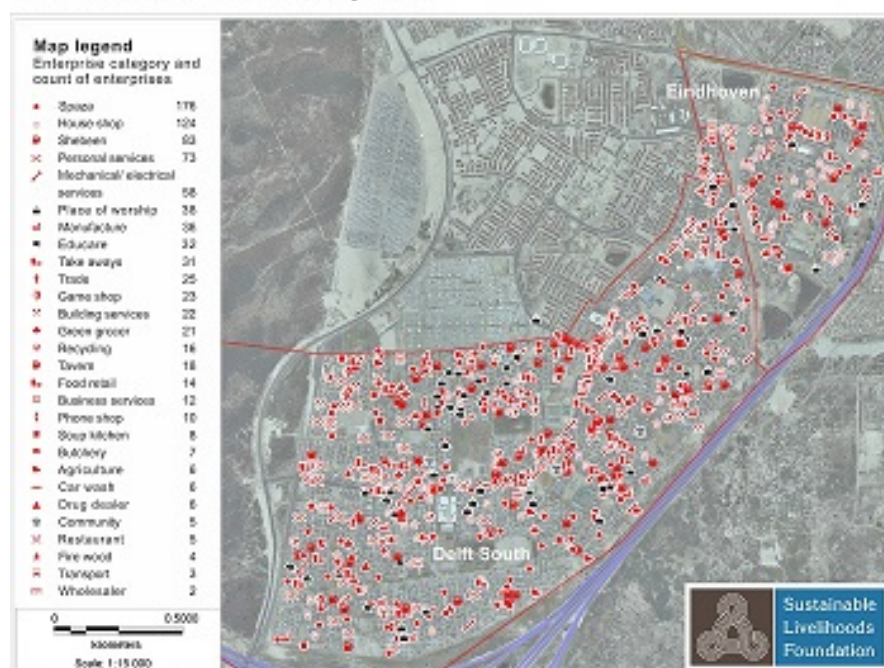
### 8.5.1. Browns Farm

Distribution of micro-enterprises by enterprise category  
Browns Farm and Hazeldean Estate, Philippi, November 2011



### 8.5.2. Delft South

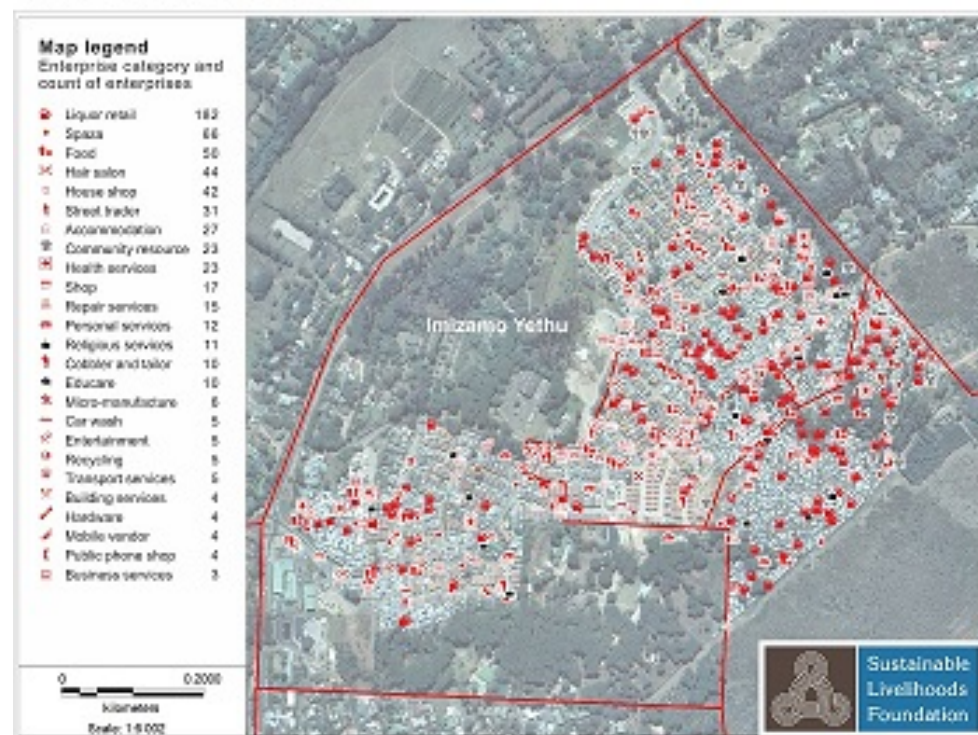
Distribution of micro-enterprises by enterprise category  
Delft South and Eindhoven, May 2011





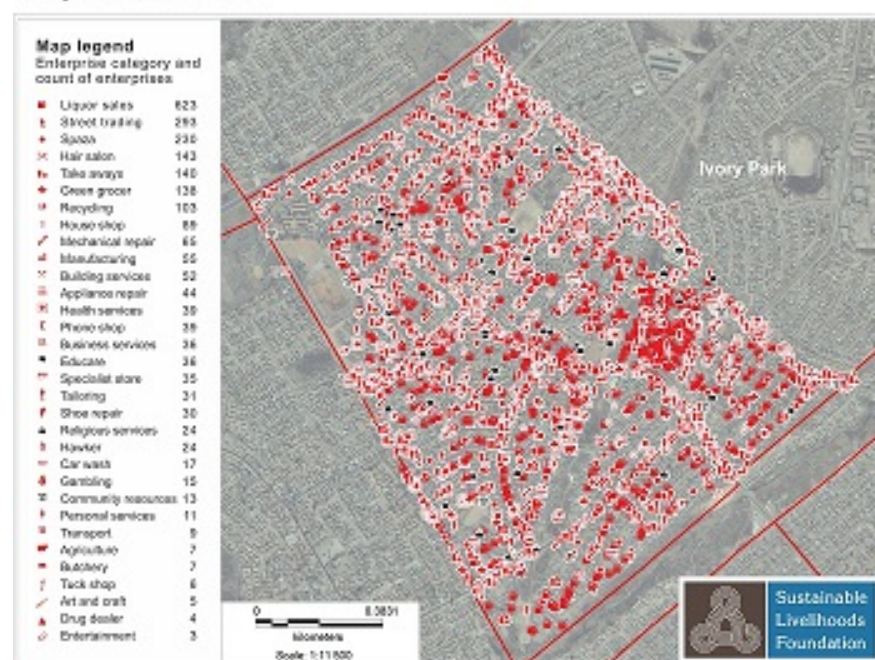
### 8.5.3. Imizamo Yethu

**Distribution of micro-enterprises by enterprise category**  
Imizamo Yethu, January 2013



### 8.5.4. Ivory Park

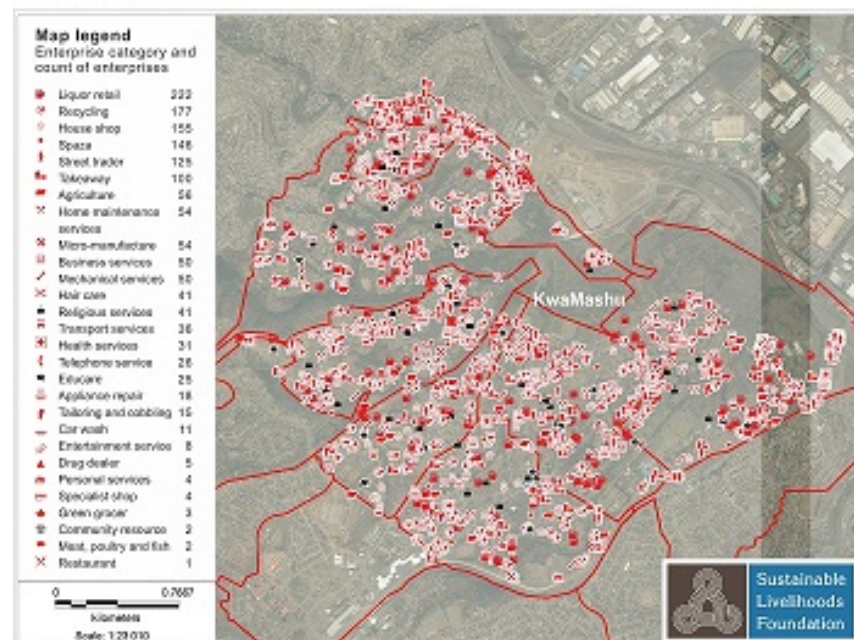
**Distribution of micro-enterprises by enterprise category**  
Ivory Park, June 2012





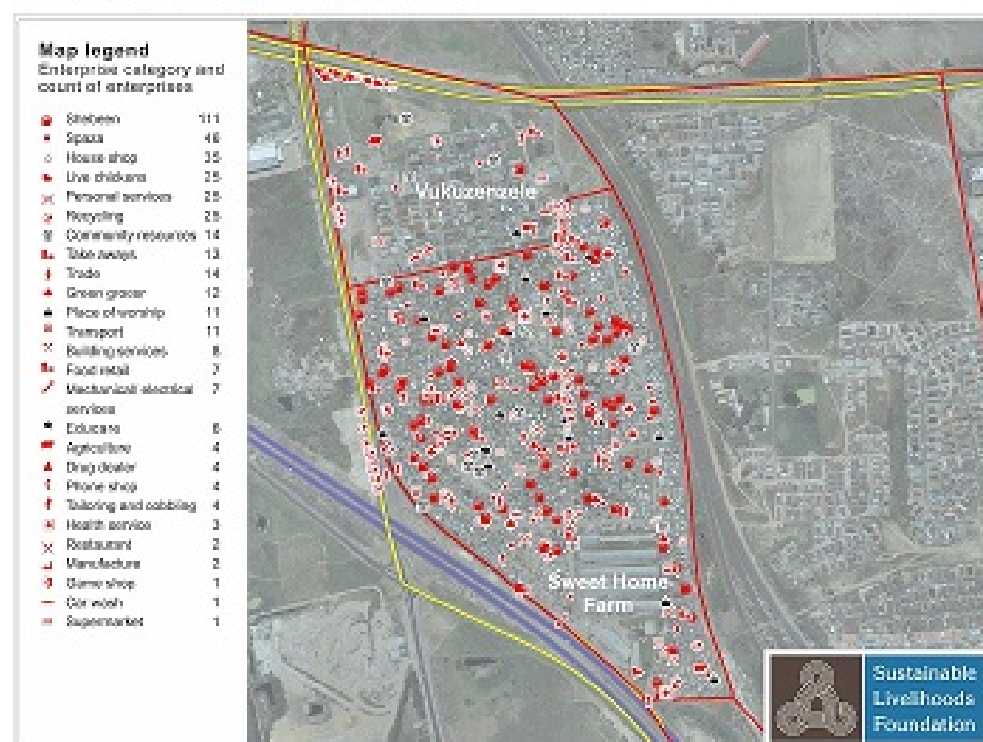
## 8.5.5. KwaMashu

**Distribution of micro-enterprises by enterprise category**  
KwaMashu, July 2013



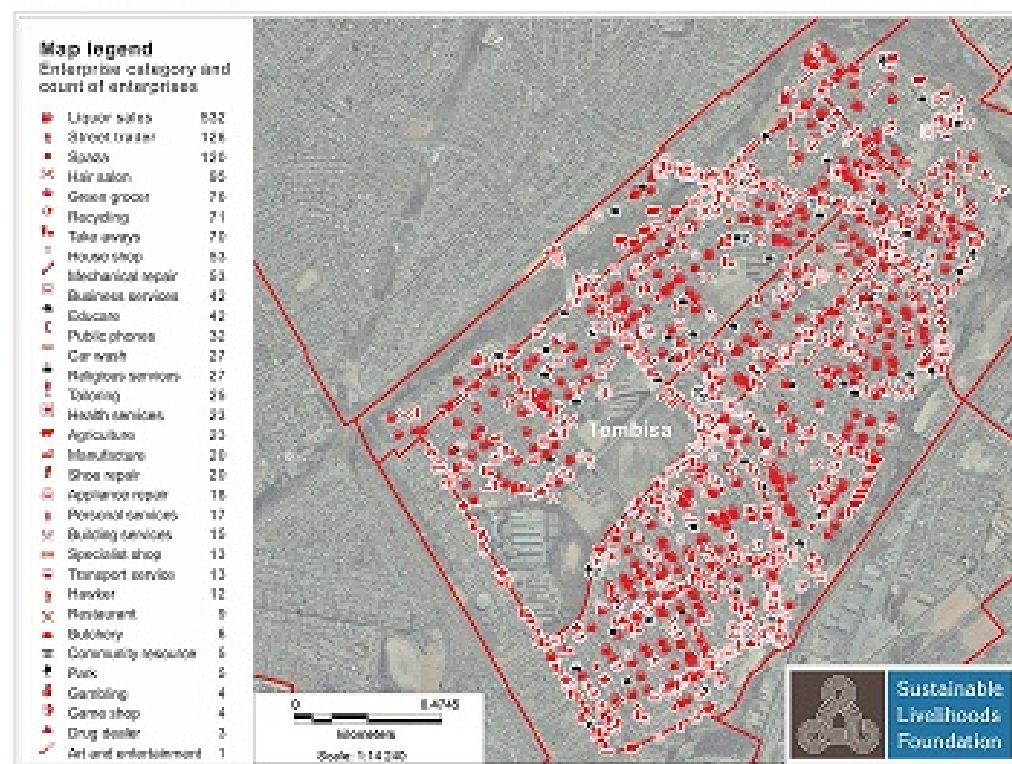
## 8.5.6. Sweet Home Farm

**Distribution of micro-enterprises by enterprise category**  
Sweet Home Farm / Vukuzenzele, October 2011



## 8.5.7. Tembisa

**Distribution of micro-enterprises by enterprise category**  
Tembisa, July 2012



## 8.5.8. Vrygrond

**Distribution of micro-enterprises by enterprise category**  
Vrygrond, August 2011

