

Children's access to housing

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Section 26 of the Constitution of South Africa¹ provides that "everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing", and section 28(1)(c) gives children "the right to ... shelter".

Article 27 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child² states that "every child has the right to a standard of living adequate for his/her development" and obliges the state "in cases of need" to "provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to ... housing".

Distribution of children living in urban and rural areas

This indicator describes the number and proportion of children living in urban or rural areas in South Africa.

Location is one of the seven elements of adequate housing identified by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.³ Residential areas should ideally be situated in areas close to work opportunities, clinics, police stations, schools and child-care facilities. In a country with a large rural population, this means that services and facilities need to be well distributed, even in areas which are not densely populated. In South Africa, service provision and resources in rural areas lag far behind urban areas.

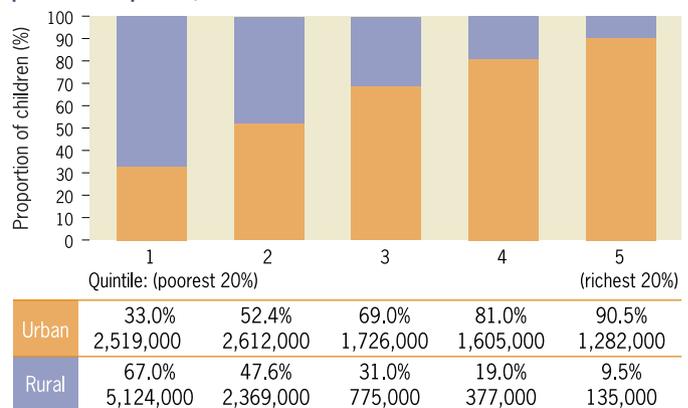
The General Household Survey captures information on all household members, making it possible to look at the distribution of children in urban and non-urban households and compare this to the adult distribution. Nearly half of South Africa's children (47%) lived in rural households in 2010 – equivalent to almost nine million children. Looking back over nearly a decade, there seems to be a slight shift towards urban areas: in 2002, 46% of children were found in urban households, increasing to 53% in 2010. However, this possible trend can only be confirmed when the results of the 2011 Census become available, particularly as type of area is determined by the sample design. All we can say for now is that slightly more children were found to be in sampled urban households in 2010 than in 2002.

What remains consistent over the years is that children are more likely to live in rural areas than adults: 65% of the adult population is urban, compared with only 53% of children. There are marked provincial differences in the rural and urban distribution of the child population. This is related to the distribution of cities in South Africa, and the creation of "homelands" under the apartheid state, which were populated mainly by women, children and older people. The Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo provinces alone are home to about three-quarters (74%) of all rural children in South Africa. KwaZulu-Natal has the largest child population in numeric terms, with 2.7 million children (63%) of its child population being classified as rural. The province with the highest proportion of rural children is Limpopo, where only 10% of children live in urban areas.

Children living in the Western Cape and Gauteng are almost entirely urban-based (94% and 95% respectively). These provinces have historically had large urban populations. The greatest provincial increase in the urban child population has been in the Free State, where the proportion of children living in urban areas increased from 67% of the child population in 2002 to 85% in 2010. In the Eastern Cape, the urban child population has increased by nearly 10 percentage points, signifying a possible urban trend there.

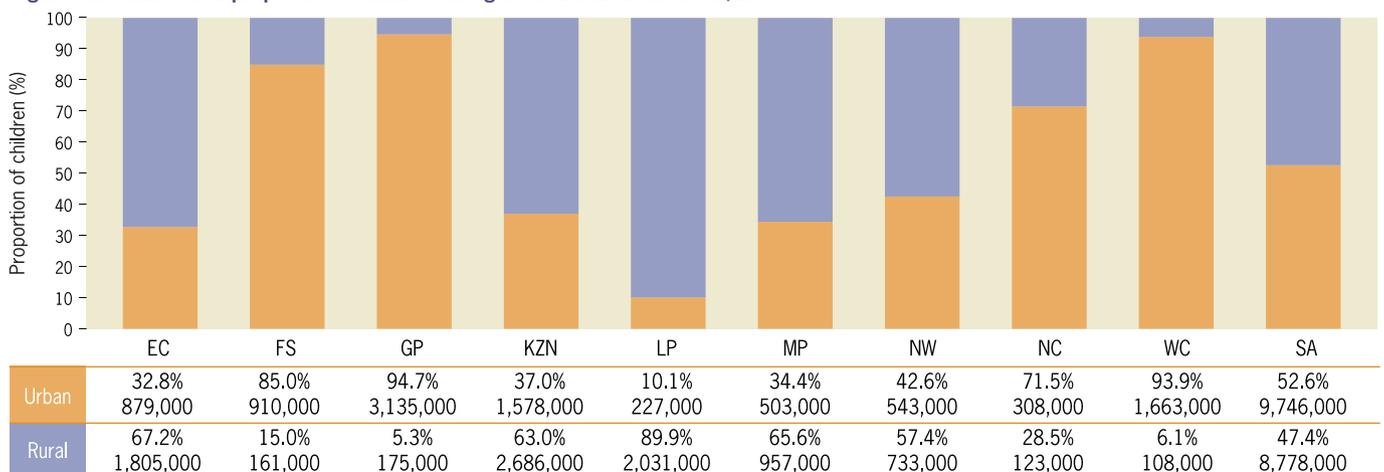
Rural areas, and particularly the former homelands, are known to have much poorer populations. Children in the poorest 20% of households are more likely to be living in rural areas (67%) than those in the richest 20% of households (10%). These inequalities also remain strongly racialised. Over 90% of White, Coloured and Indian children are urban, compared with 46% of African children.

Figure 5b: Number and proportion of children living in urban areas, per income quintile, 2010



Source: Statistics South Africa (2011) *General Household Survey 2010*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall, Children's Institute, UCT.

Figure 5a: Number and proportion of children living in rural and urban areas, 2010



Sources: Statistics South Africa (2004; 2011) *General Household Survey 2003; General Household Survey 2010*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall, Children's Institute, UCT.

The number and proportion of children living in adequate housing

This indicator shows the number and proportion of children living in formal, informal and traditional housing. For the purposes of the indicator, “formal” housing is considered a proxy for adequate housing and consists of: dwellings or brick structures on separate stands; flats or apartments; town/cluster/semi-detached houses; units in retirement villages; rooms or flatlets on larger properties. “Informal” housing consists of: informal dwellings or shacks in backyards or informal settlements; dwellings or houses/flats/rooms in backyards; caravans or tents. “Traditional dwelling” is defined as a “traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials”. These dwelling types are listed in the General Household Survey, which is the data source.

Children’s right to adequate housing means that they should not have to live in informal dwellings. One of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights’s seven elements of adequate housing is that the housing must be “habitable”.⁴ To be habitable, houses should have enough space to prevent overcrowding, and should be built in a way that ensures physical safety and protection from the weather.

Formal brick houses that meet the state’s standards for quality housing could be considered “habitable housing”, whereas informal dwellings such as shacks in informal settlements and backyards would not be considered habitable or adequate. Informal housing in backyards and informal settlements makes up the bulk of the housing backlog in South Africa. “Traditional” housing in rural areas is a third category, which is not necessarily adequate or inadequate. Some traditional dwellings are more habitable than new subsidy houses – they can be more spacious and better insulated, for example.

Access to services is another element of “adequate housing”. Children living in formal areas are more likely to have services on site than those living in informal or traditional dwellings. They are also more likely to be close to facilities like schools, libraries, clinics and hospitals than those living in informal settlements or rural areas. Children living in informal settlements are also more exposed to hazards such as shack fires and paraffin poisoning. The environmental hazards associated with informal housing are exacerbated for very young children. The distribution of children in informal dwellings is slightly skewed towards younger children and babies: 41% of children in informal housing are in the 0 – 5 year age group.

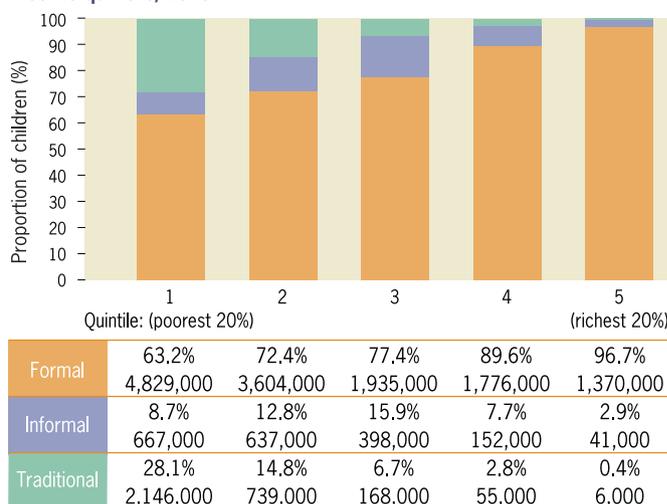
In 2010, nearly 1.9 million children in South Africa lived in backyard dwellings or shacks in informal settlements. The greatest proportions of inadequately-housed children are in the provinces with relatively large metropolitan centres and small rural populations. This is probably associated with urban migration and the growth of informal settlements around urban centres. The main provinces with informally-housed child populations are the Western Cape (where 22% of children live in informal

dwellings), Gauteng (19% of children) and North West (17%). Limpopo has the lowest proportion (2%) of children in informal housing and the highest proportion in formal dwellings. The Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal also have low proportions of children (both around 5%) in informal housing, but also have by far the largest proportions of children living in traditional dwellings (51% and 34% respectively).

The distribution of children in formal, informal and traditional dwellings has remained fairly constant over the nine-year period since 2002. But racial inequalities persist. Almost all White children live in formal housing, compared with only 67% of African children. Access to formal housing increases with income. Virtually all children in the wealthiest 20% of households live in formal dwellings, compared with only 63% of children in the poorest 20% of households.

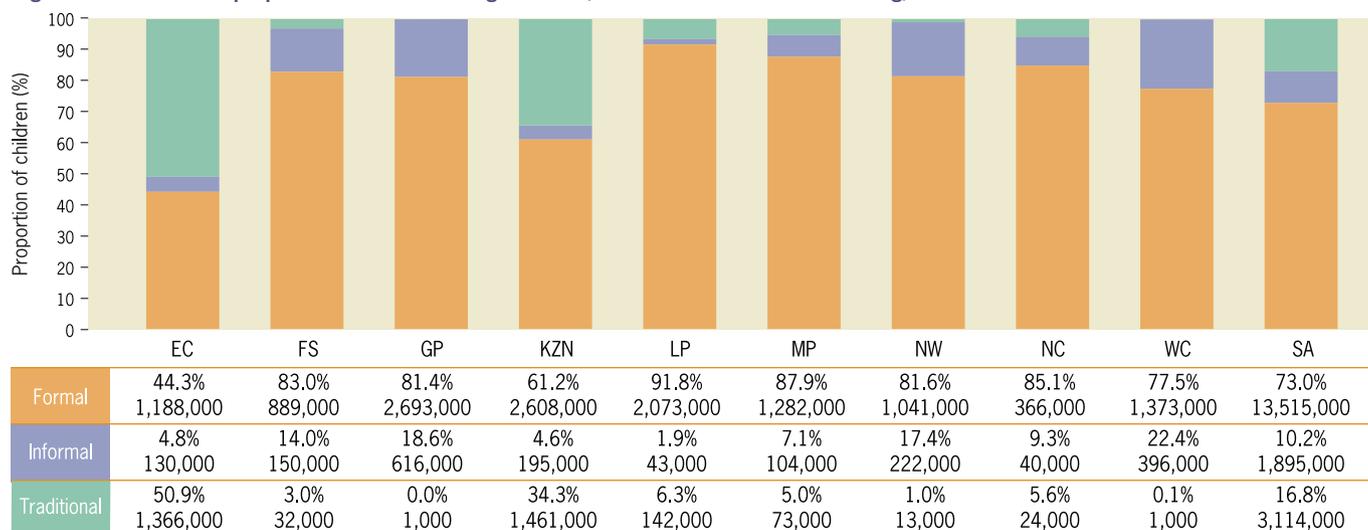
Housing provides the context for family life. In the context of adult mobility and migrant labour many children live apart from their biological parents. Around a quarter of all children in South Africa live apart from their mothers. It is possible that increased delivery and the prioritisation of women in the urban housing process would enable more children to live with one or both parents.

Figure 5d: Children living in formal, informal and traditional housing, by income quintile, 2010



Source: Statistics South Africa (2011) *General Household Survey 2010*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall, Children’s Institute, UCT.

Figure 5c: Number and proportion of children living in formal, informal and traditional housing, 2010



Source: Statistics South Africa (2011) *General Household Survey 2010*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall, Children’s Institute, UCT.

The number and proportion of children living in overcrowded households

Children are defined as living in overcrowded dwellings when there is a ratio of more than two people per room (excluding bathrooms but including kitchen and living room). Thus, a dwelling with two bedrooms, a kitchen and sitting-room would be counted as overcrowded if there were more than eight household members.

The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights defines “habitability” as one of the criteria for adequate housing.⁵ Overcrowding is a problem because it can undermine children’s needs and rights. For instance, it is difficult for school children to do homework if other household members want to sleep or watch television. Children’s right to privacy can be infringed if they do not have space to wash or change in private. The right to health can be infringed as communicable diseases spread more easily in overcrowded conditions. Overcrowding also places children at greater risk of sexual abuse, especially where boys and girls have to share beds, or children have to sleep with adults.

Overcrowding makes it difficult to target services and programmes to households effectively – for instance, urban households are entitled to six kilolitres of free water, but this household-level allocation discriminates against overcrowded households because it does not take account of household size.

In 2010, 4.3 million children lived in overcrowded households. This represents 23% of the child population – much higher than the proportion of adults living in crowded conditions (14%). Overcrowding is associated with housing type: 57% of children who stay in informal dwellings also live in overcrowded conditions, compared with 32% of children in traditional dwellings and 16% of children in formal housing.

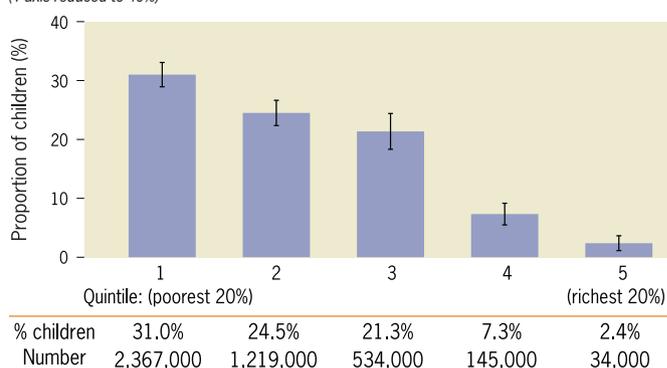
There is a strong racial bias in children’s housing conditions. Coloured children (23%) and African children (25%) are significantly more likely to live in crowded conditions than Indian and White children (5% and 2%

respectively). Children in the poorest 20% of households are more likely to be living in overcrowded conditions (31%) than children in the richest 20% of households (2%).

The average household size has gradually decreased from 4.5 in 1996 to around 3.7 in 2010, indicating a trend towards smaller households, which may in turn be linked to the provision of small subsidy houses. Households in which children live are much larger than the national average. The median household size for adult-only households is two people, while the median for households with children is five members.⁶

Figure 5f: Children living in overcrowded households, by income quintile, 2010

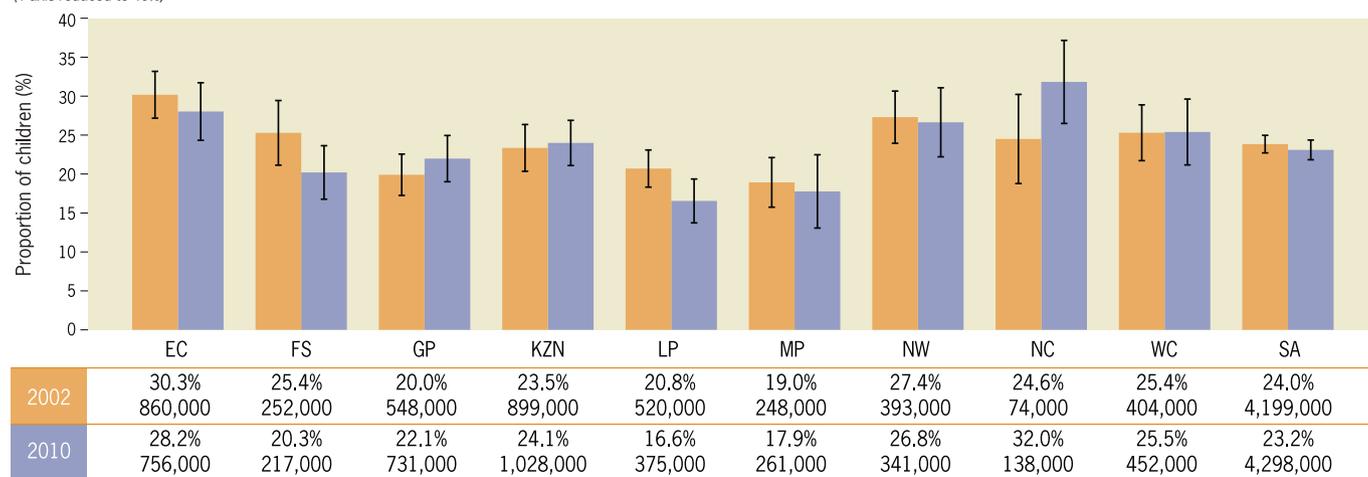
(Y-axis reduced to 40%)



Source: Statistics South Africa (2011) *General Household Survey 2010*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall, Children’s Institute, UCT.

Figure 5e: Children living in overcrowded households, 2002 & 2010

(Y-axis reduced to 40%)



Sources: Statistics South Africa (2004; 2011) *General Household Survey 2003; General Household Survey 2010*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall, Children’s Institute, UCT.

References

- 1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
- 2 Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (1989) *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, UN General Assembly resolution 44/25. Geneva: United Nations.
- 3 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (1991) *The Right to Adequate Housing (art.11 (1))*: 13/12/91. CESCR general comment 4. Geneva: United Nations.
- 4 See no. 3 above.
- 5 See no. 3 above.
- 6 Statistics South Africa (2009) *General Household Survey 2008*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall, Children’s Institute, UCT.