

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF POVERTY IN A SOUTH AFRICAN TOWNSHIP

R GARIDZIRAI AND TJ SEKHAMPU

ABSTRACT

Poverty is one of the major problems facing human kind today. Poverty is seen as a multidimensional concept alluded to a number of causes. This is more prone in South Africa's townships built in the periphery of cities, due to the country's past history of racial segregation. The aim of the study reported here was to investigate the perceived causes of poverty in a South African township of Kwakwatsi. In addition, the impact of a household's socio-economic factors on their perceptions of the causes of poverty. A quantitative study of 225 households was randomly sampled in 2014. A scale developed by Joe Feagin was used and it groups causes of poverty into; individualistic, structural and fatalistic. Individualistic perceptions puts the blame for being poor on the individual, while structural factors blame the economic and political forces, and fatalistic factors blame unexpected events, such as illness and accidents for poverty. These three perceptions were loaded using principle component analysis to identify the most dominant perception. The analysis showed the individualistic perceptions as the most dominant, implying that residents of Kwakwatsi blame the individual for being poor. In the regression analysis, the age, marital status, education, gender, employment status, income of the participant were significant predictors of all the indices. It was interesting to note that the variable for household size had no significant in all the three indices. The study can be used as an information in the effort to improve the socio-economic conditions of the area.

KEY WORDS: Perception, Individualistic, structural, poverty, fatalistic, factor analysis, multidimensional, regression analysis

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the major problems facing human kind today. It is a worldly challenge associated with suffering and death (Simenis, 2012). More than three hundred billion people in the world are living under extreme poverty (Statistic Brain, 2014). The majority do without basic commodities such as shelter, food, energy and medicine. Although the challenge of poverty has been dominant in both developed and developing countries, it is more common in Africa (Gafar, Adeyani & Raheem 2009, Human Development Report, 2012). Recent studies have shown the existence of extreme poverty in Africa (Statistic Brain, 2014, World Bank, 2014). The Human Development Report (2014) found that the majority of poor countries are in Sub-Saharan

Africa. Some of the countries mentioned in the report include Zimbabwe, Uganda, Rwanda, Malawi and Burundi. With regard to South Africa, a study by the Statistics South Africa (2011) found that almost half of South Africa's population are living under poor conditions and poverty keeps on increasing.

Despite prevalence of poverty in many parts of the world, there are contrasting views on what the concept of poverty entails (Davids, 2010). The general consensus is that poverty is a multidimensional concept and can be alluded to a number of causes such as socio-economic, demographic factors and structural problems (Davids, 2010; Lopez, Gurin & Nagda, 2008, White & Killick, 2001). This means that poverty is perceived in different forms depending with the geographical area and other socio-economic factors. However, people tend to blame and perceive some factors as the causes of their poverty. The causes of poverty are generally grouped into: structural, individualistic and fatalistic dimensions (Bullock & Waugh, 2005: 1133, Hajnal, 2007:560, Shek, 2004:273). Individualistic factors are when individuals blame themselves for being poor, structural factors are when individuals blame the economic and political forces and fatalistic factors are when individuals blame unexpected events, such as illness and accidents for being poor (Davids, 2010). In addition, these three dimensions are influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors such as race, education, employment status, income, cultural beliefs and age (Davids, 2010).

Empirical studies on the perceptions of the causes of poverty tends to lean towards poverty being a structural and individualistic problem (Halman and Oorschot, 1999 Hunt, 1996: Hunt, 2004). Halman and Oorschot (1999:3) found that Finns blamed the flaws and lack of labour markets as causes of poverty compared to individuals and social injustice factors. In Finland structural factors were perceived the most important determinants of poverty. It was also found that the employed Latinos minorities were inclined to individualistic factors, while the same Latinos inclined themselves to structural ones when they compare themselves with the upper class (Hunt, 1996:310). A later study by Hunt (2004:843) found that the Latino's perceived causes of poverty can be grouped into structural and individualistic dimensions.

In addition, the research literature investigated the socioeconomic factors on perceptions of poverty (Aliber, 2002, Brodie and Morin, 2005; Davids, 2010; Sun, 2001). These studies investigated how socio-economic variables are linked to the perceptions causes of poverty. However, these studies showed different results. Studies done by Hamel, Brodie and Morin (2005:352) and Aliber (2002:2) found that race is one of the distinguishing factors in the understanding of how people perceive causes of poverty in South Africa.

These studies indicated that whites and coloureds were inclined to fatalistic factors while blacks were more inclined to structural factors. Moreover, employment was found to influence people's perceptions of the causes of poverty. Davids (2010) observed that those who were employed perceived the causes of poverty as individualistic while those who were not employed perceived causes of poverty in Structural terms. Employed respondents blamed themselves by seeing poverty as a condition caused by their work ethic and attitude towards work. The unemployed felt that poverty was due to bad luck and had little influence on their social economic status. Similarly, Sun (2001:167) observed that social work students have different views on perceived causes of poverty. White social work students perceived poverty in structural terms, while non-social work students were inclined to blame individualistic factors for being poor.

Overall, studies on the perceptions of the causes of poverty have reached different conclusions hence understanding the perceptions of the causes of poverty can increase our knowledge of the subject matter. Davids (2010) noted that understanding people's view about poverty can aid the government and the non-governmental organisations to minimise its impact. Empirical research shows that studies in South Africa focused on what poverty means, what are the causes of poverty, and what are the solutions to minimise poverty (Noble et al., 2007:117, Wright, 2008:2). However, there is scarcity of studies on the perceived causes of poverty, and those available are mainly based on national surveys/ data (Shek, 2004; Davids 2010).

This create a gap for studies looking at the perceived causes of poverty on a local level/ township. Hence, this research focussed on how township residents perceive the causes of poverty, and how socio-economic and demographic factors influence their reported perceptions. Findings from this study might assist policy makers in developing more targeted programmes aimed at poverty alleviation.

The next rest of the paper is organised as follows; second two outlines the methodology used in the study. Section three presents the results from the empirical study and the final section concludes the study and makes recommendations.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study reported here was to investigate the perceived causes of poverty in a South African Township. In achieving this outcome, a quantitative approach was adopted. The questionnaire was divided into two section. Section 1 related to the participants' demographic information, while section 2 was based on the Perception of Poverty Scale adopted from Feagin (1975) in order to measure the perceived causes of poverty. The questionnaire included demographic and perceptions of poverty.

The sampling frame of the study comprised of households residing in the Kwakwatsi Township. A sample size of 200 questionnaire was deemed sufficient and the participants were randomly selected. The information obtained from the households was kept in strict confidence and no names were required. Of the total sample, 138 were found to be headed by females and 62 by males. Subjectively, a household is defined as a person who has income and can afford to buy food and housing. Kwakwatsi is a former black residential township located approximately 180 km of Johannesburg and 280 km of Bloemfontein in Free State. The area is part of the Ngwathe Local Municipalities, with its head office in Parys (Ngwathe Municipality, 2009). The estimated population size of Kwakwatsi is 15 095.

Factor analysis

Factor analysis is a statistical method used when interpreting questionnaires (William *et al.*, 2012:2). It determines the nature of a relationship between variables (Beavers *et al.*, (2013:1). This concept summarises the questionnaire data so that relationships can be understood and interpreted. The goal is to find the pattern of correlation between observed measures. This make use of mathematical and statistical process. Factor analysis, Khalife (2009:17) notes that three steps are used in factor analysis, namely the sampling adequacy, factor extraction and the interpretation of the results. In determining the sampling adequacy, Comrey (1973) prescribed different sizes: 100 by way of poor, 200 as fair, 300 good, 500 by way of very good and 1000 as excellent. The second step is factor extraction where decisions are made as to what factors can be used in factor analysis (Khalife, 2009:17). There are certain rules used in factor extraction, such as Eigenvalue, percentage of variance and the Kronbach alpha. Percentage of variance and eigenvalues helps in explaining and analysing the factors while Kronbach alpha determines the reliability. The eigenvalue must be above 0.4 for a factor to be meaningful. Interpretation, which is the last stage in the factor analysis, includes identification of factors with higher and lower loadings (Khalife, 2009:26). It is done after the identification of factor loadings using the theory underlying the analysis as well as the meaning of variables (Khalife, 2009:26). For the purpose of this study, Principal Component Analysis was used to determine whether there was double factor counting. Thirteen factors were loaded in factor analysis and grouped into three categories, namely individualistic, structural and fatalistic. In addition, this study identified factors with higher and lower factor loadings, with higher factor loadings denoting the greater degree at which a factor is perceived as a cause of poverty and the opposite is true. An interpretation was then provided using the eigenvalues, percentage of variance and the Kronbach alpha.

Linear regression model

A regression analysis is a statistical data analysis method used to analyse the relationship between a dependent variable and independent variables. More precisely, it identifies and characterises the nature of the relationship among variables, estimates variables as well as predicting their behaviours. Artze (2010:3), in support, notes that regression analysis estimates the values of the dependent variable by the behaviour of the independent variables. The current study thus, employed a linear regression model to investigate the perceived causes of poverty based on Individualistic, structural and fatalistic perceptions while taking into consideration the socio-economic. The dependent variables of this study comprised the three perceptions of poverty: individualistic, structural and fatalistic, while, socio-economic and demographic variables were the independent variables. The gathered data of all these variables was analysed using STATA 11 software package, with the aim of describing the nature of the relationship. Furthermore, the SPSS software package was utilised to perform factor analysis in this study. As such indices such as the coefficients, p values and R squared were used to report the results of hypotheses tests as well as significance of the supported hypotheses on the perceptions of the causes of poverty. The study used all the three models to explain if factor analysis shows that all three factors are significant. These models are illustrated below:

$$Y_1 = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$Y_2 = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$Y_3 = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Where:

Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 = Individualistic, structural and fatalistic perception respectively

X_1 = Income level of the household head (measured in rand per month)

X_2 = employment status of the household head

X_3 = age of household head

X_4 = Education level of the household head

X_5 = marital status of the household head

X_6 = number of children of the household head

X_7 = household size

X_8 = gender of the head (male=1 and female=0)

α = intercept

RESULTS

This section of the paper presents the findings of the study. Firstly, a demographic status of Kwakwatsi Township is given, followed by Principal Component Analysis and the regression analysis. Lastly, the paper will discuss the conclusion and recommendations

DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic profile such as household size, various sources of income within a household, employment, age, and education of household members, number of children within a household and marital status and gender of the household head were described. The Kwakwatsi population is 15 095 and an average household size is calculated at 4.39 as shown in table 3.1. The average household size for the nation was 4 in 2011. This shows an increase in the average households.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..1: Household Average size

| Demography | Average household size per a household |
|---------------|--|
| FHH | 3.9 |
| MHH | 4.6 |
| Total Average | 4.39 |

Source: Survey data (2013).

In this population, there are more mothers than fathers, 21.4 percent and 17.2 percent respectively. In Kwakwatsi, 60 percent are females and 40 percent are males. Sixty-nine percent of the sampled population are male household heads whilst thirty-one percent are females. Approximately 54 percent of the population comprises of primary school students and 10 percent are matriculates. 0.31 percent represents the educational level of the household head is 14 percent matric and who went to tertiary while 5 percent have not gone to school. About 54 percent of the sampled population moved into Kwakwatsi in the past 10 years. The Kwakwatsi unemployment status of the sampled population was calculated at 15.7 percent compared to national figures“ unemployment rate, which is 25 percent in 2013. For those who are employed 12.2 percent are formally employed whilst 72.1 percent are informally employed. About 18 percent went unemployed for 2 years while 17 percent of the sampled population has been without work for more than 10 years. The majority of Kwakwatsi sampled population are informally employed. The description shows that the unemployed possess skills in retailer trading 46 percent, building 21 percent, catering 7 percent and hairdressing 4 percent. Most of the unemployed 94 percent are

looking for jobs, while 4 percent are helping the household head with daily duties at home and 2 percent is just idle at home. The employment status of household head indicates that 51 percent are informally employed while 22 percent are formally employed. About 23 percent are economically inactive. Fifty five percent is employed in the community, social, education, training and personal service, whilst 28 percent is employed in other sectors. Some are in wholesale, retail trading, catering and agriculture at 13 percent whilst transport, construction, electricity and mining are 5 percent.

Table 3.2: Demographic factors

| Socioeconomic Factors | PERCENTAGE |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Household composition: Mothers | 21.4 |
| Fathers | 17.2 |
| Gender: Males | 60 |
| : Females | 40 |
| : Male HHH | 61 |
| : Female HHH | 31 |
| Education: primary school | 54 |
| : high school | 10 |
| Educational level HHH | 14 |
| Unemployment | 15.7 |
| Employed: formal | 12.2 |
| : Informal | 72.1 |
| Employment Sector: Retailer trading | 46 |
| : Building | 21 |
| : Catering | 7 |
| : Hairdressing | 4 |
| | |

Source: Survey data (2013).

The employed get their sources of income from household income, market income, old age pensions and child grants. Household income is the most household source at 67 percent. Market income 17 percent, old age pensions 9 percent and child grants 5.3 percent.

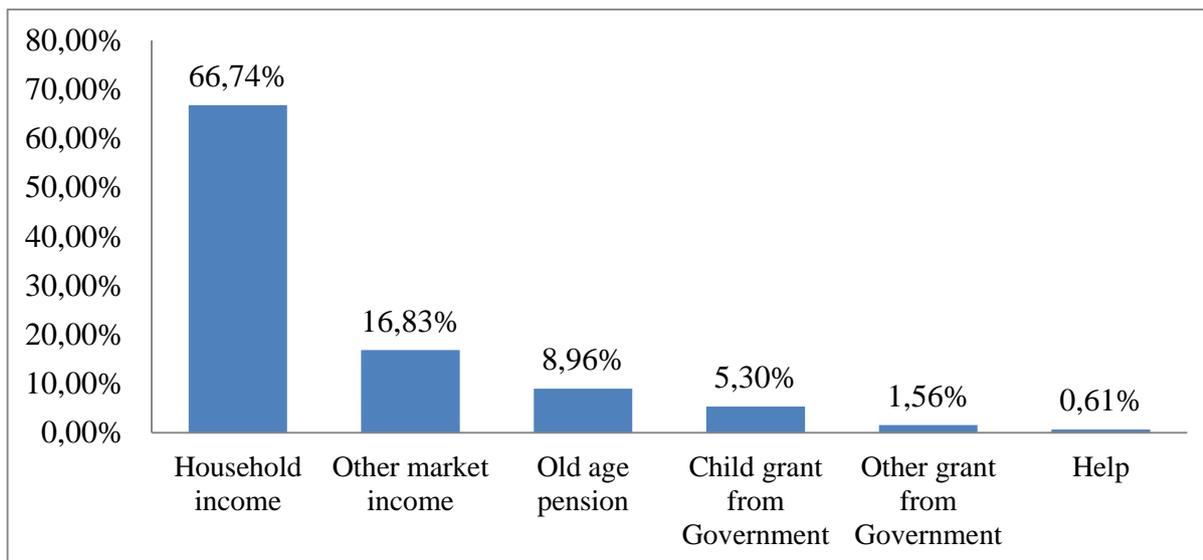


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..1: Sources of income

Source: Survey data, 2013

DISCUSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The perceived causes of poverty differ with geographical location and the participants socioeconomic factors. In an attempt to investigate the perceived causes of poverty in Kwakwatsi, factor analysis and linear regression was used. Firstly, the study carried out a factor analysis to investigate the perception of the causes of poverty in individualistic, structural and fatalistic dimensions. Three indices were used to measure these three perceptions of the causes of poverty. Individualistic, structural and fatalistic perceptions were generated from 13 questions, where an individualistic index comprised 3 factors, the structural index comprised 5 items and the fatalistic perception also comprised 5 factors. All 13 items were loaded in the factor analysis for reliability and dimensionality using Principal Component Analysis and Varimax rotation. The results illustrated a Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO) of 0.66 and the Bartlett's Test of Sphericity value of 0.000. The Kaiser-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy and the Bartlett's Test of Sphericity are significant, thus factor analysis was appropriate. The eigenvalues were recorded as Component 1 (Individualistic perception) eigenvalue of 2.610, Component 2 (Fatalistic index) eigenvalue of 2.419 and Component 3 (Structural index) an eigenvalue of 1.987. The eigenvalue of more than 1 is considered valid when using the Kaiser's criterion hence eigenvalues were more than 1. In addition, similar results were found, which were consistent with the current study (Davids, 2010).

Component 1 (individualistic) comprised three items but an additional factor of the „rich exploiting the poor“ was included from the structural perception. This means the respondents blame themselves of being exploited by rich people. Three items results of factor loading were “they waste money on inappropriate items” (0.807), “they do not actively seek to improve themselves” (0.801), “the rich exploit the poor” (0.761), “they lack the ability to manage money” (0.694). Factors in the second component include; “they lack luck” (0.735), “they are not motivated by welfare” (0.687), “ they have encountered misfortunes” (0.681), “they have bad fate” (0.556) and “they are born inferior” (0.493). These factors refer to fatalistic causes of poverty and are in line with the theory.

Furthermore, the third component related to structural perception of poverty shows that; “they lack social justice” (0.325), “they lack opportunities due to the fact that they are born in poor families” (0.735), “they live in places they not many opportunities” (0.703) and “distribution of wealth is uneven” (0.634). The results of factor analysis were also in line with (Hunt, 2004; Shek, 2004; Sun, 2001; Davids, 2010; Wollie, 2009). These studies used PCA to group factors into three indices of the perceptions of the causes of poverty. The current one is that one variable was found in the group of individualistic perceptions of the causes instead of structural perceptions.

The study also considered three perceptions“ mean scores and their stand deviations. The results show that individualistic perception recorded a mean of 3.631 and a standard deviation of 0.964, whilst fatalistic perception recorded a mean of 3.248 and a standard deviation of 0.879. Structural perception recorded a mean of 3.134 and a standard deviation of 0.926. The mean results reported that respondents were more inclined to individualistic structural and fatalistic perceptions of poverty although the differences in all three perceptions of the causes of poverty are reasonably small.

The second subsection presented the impact of socio-economic and demographic factors on individualistic, structural and fatalistic perceptions using descriptive, correlation and the linear regression model. The main objective was to describe the link between the perceptions of the causes of poverty and identify variables that influence perception of the causes of poverty. Seven variables were taken into consideration as the demographic and economic factors; Household size, age, gender, marital status, employment, education and income. Gender was linked with individualistic perception, where (52%) of males perceived causes of poverty as individualistic and (48%) perceived the causes of poverty as individualistic. This implies that males are more individualistic. In addition, results showed that both males and females were less inclined to have both a structural and fatalistic perception.

A household size of 1 is more inclined to individualistic perception (60%) whilst 40% do not ascribe to an individualistic perception. Households with more than two members perceived poverty not in individualistic terms. The same trend was also seen as a structural perception where a household size of 1 perceived causes of poverty in individualistic terms and a household of more than two were not structurally inclined. Under fatalistic perception, all households did not perceive the causes of poverty as a fatalistic perception. The results has also indicated that at an early age the causes of poverty are perceived as individualistic and structural while the old age group perceived the causes of poverty as fatalistic. Furthermore, both married and not married do not perceive causes of poverty in individualist, structural and fatalistic terms.

A relationship exists between education and perceptions of poverty. Education influences perceptions of poverty, both structurally and individualistically. The results have shown that both the employed and not employed are not inclined to have a fatalistic perception. In addition, the unemployed perceived causes of poverty in structural perception. Household heads with less income perceived causes of poverty in individualistic perception whilst household heads with less income perceived causes of poverty otherwise. In addition, household heads with less income perceived causes of poverty in a structural perception and household heads with less income perceived causes of poverty otherwise.

Regression analysis was also used in individualistic, structural and fatalistic models. Ordinary least square was used to estimate how these three dependent variables, structural, individualistic and fatalistic index are influenced by socioeconomic and demographic factors (independent variables). For the individualistic model gender, age, marital status, education and employment status are significant. Gender, age and marital status are all significant at 1%. A positive relationship exists between these variables and an individualistic perception. These findings are similar to other studies by Buz *et al.*, (2005), Cozzarelli (2001) and Hunt (1996). In contrast, household size and income were found to be insignificant on individualistic perception. The R-squared (0.9248) are significant (F-value =7,218) at the 1% level of significance. This indicates that all independent variables jointly have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..2: Individualistic Regression Analysis

| Individualistic | Coefficient | Standard Error | T | P>t |
|--|-------------|----------------|------|-------|
| Gender | 2.7762 | 0.9857 | 2.82 | 0.005 |
| HH Size | 0.1100 | 0.2034 | 0.54 | 0.589 |
| Age | 0.1699 | 0.0193 | 8.88 | 0.000 |
| Marital status | 2.6883 | 0.9879 | 2.72 | 0.007 |
| Education | 0.4 | 0.0757 | 1.85 | 0.066 |
| Employ status | 2.421 | 0.6853 | 3.55 | 0.000 |
| Income | 0.00006 | 0.0001 | 0.02 | 0.982 |
| F(7,218)=383.14 Prob>F=0.0000 Rsquared0.9248 | | | | |

Source: Survey data (2013)

Dependent variable: Individualistic index

The second model illustrated structural perception as a dependent variable and socioeconomic and demographic factors (independent variables). It was found that gender, age, education and employment status are significant. Age, education and employment are found significant at the 1% level. Age, education and employment showed a positive coefficient, implying a positive link between these variables and perceptions of the causes of poverty. In addition, gender and income were found to be significant (at the 10% level of significance) in explaining the structural perception. The results also show a positive coefficient of and a negative coefficient on gender and income respectively. The negative coefficient on income implies that the lower the income of the household, the more they perceive the causes of poverty in a structural index. These findings are similar to other studies by Hunt (1996); Shek (2004) Reutter *et al.*, (2005) which found that age, education, gender and income are significant variables in a structural perception. In contrast, household income and size do not have a significant effect on an individualistic perception of the causes of poverty. The R-squared (0.9248) is significant (F-value =7,218) at the 1% level of significance. This indicates that all independent variables jointly have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..3: Structural Regression Analysis

| Structural | Coefficient | Standard Error | T | P>t |
|---|-------------|----------------|------|-------|
| Gender | 1.1600 | 0.904 | 1.78 | 0.076 |
| HH Size | 0.2921 | 0.1865 | 1.57 | 0.119 |
| Age | 0.1369 | 0.0175 | 7.80 | 0.000 |
| Marital status | 0.5759 | 0.906 | 0.64 | 0.526 |
| Education | 0.2307 | 0.0694 | 3.32 | 0.001 |
| Employ status | 3.8074 | 0.9285 | 6.06 | 0.000 |
| Income | -0.0002 | 0.0001 | 1.89 | 0.059 |
| F(7,218)=383.14 Prob>F=0.0000 Rsquared=0.9248 | | | | |

Source: Survey data (2013)

Dependent variable: Structural index

The last model also used ordinary least square regression to estimate dependent variable (fatalistic perception) and is influenced by socioeconomic and demographic factors (independent variables). The fatalistic model showed age, education and employment status are significant at 1% level. Significant variables showed positive coefficients, which imply a positive relationship between perceptions of the causes of poverty and socioeconomic variables. In contrast, gender, household size, household income and marital status do not have a significant effect on fatalistic perception. The R-squared (0.9267) is significant (F-value =7,218) at the 1% level of significance. This indicates that all independent variables jointly have a significant effect on the dependent variable

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..4: Fatalistic Regression Analysis

| Fatalistic | Coefficient | Standard Error | T | P>t |
|---|-------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| Gender | 0.0649 | 0.081 | 0.06 | 0.953 |
| HH Size | -0.1086 | 0.2248 | -0.48 | 0.629 |
| Age | 0.2333 | 0.0211 | 11.04 | 0.000 |
| Marital status | 0.4475 | 1.092 | 0.41 | 0.682 |
| Education | 0.3182 | 0.0847 | 3.80 | 0.000 |
| Employ status | 2.7455 | 0.7575 | 3.62 | 0.000 |
| Income | 0.000 | 0.00014 | 0.55 | 0.584 |
| F(7,218)=393.86 Prob>F=0.0000 Rsquared=0.9267 | | | | |

Source: Survey data (2013)

Dependent variable: Fatalistic index

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the investigation of the perceived causes of poverty, residents of Kwakwatsi were viewed in the three dimensions tested, namely individualistic, structural and fatalistic. However, the individualistic perception of the causes of poverty appears to carry more weight than the other two. This implies that the residents of Kwakwatsi Township mostly associate the causes of poverty with the inability to manage money, waste money on inappropriate items; do not seek to improve themselves and see themselves as being exploited by the rich.

In addition, under the socioeconomic variable, the study found that:

- gender, age, marital status, education and employment status are important predictors of the individualistic dimension;
- gender, age, education and employment status are important predictors of structural dimension; and,
- age, education and employment status are significant predictors of fatalistic dimension.

The item on the “rich exploiting the poor” was added to the individualistic perception from the structural perception. This component includes factors of individualistic perceptions of poverty causes. This means that the respondents blame themselves of being exploited by the rich. More so, poor people allow the rich to exploit them hence they perceive it in individualistic terms.

However, the study had its limitations. The first is that the questionnaire was unable to include important variables such as politics, religion (Nasser *et al.*, (2002:113). Politics tend to influence perceptions of poverty causes because individuals live in a political environment. In addition, religion also influences how people think about the causes of their poverty.

Kwakwatsi is regarded as a poor area and the majority of the participants in this study blame the individual for being poor. This provides an opportunity for the government to partner with the community in the upliftment of the area. Further analysis can compare the perceived causes of poverty and the socioeconomic/ poverty status of the individual.

REFERENCING

- Aliber, M. 2002. Poverty-eradication and sustainable development. Integrated Rural and Regional Development Research Programme.
<http://www.hsreprpress.ac.za/product.php?productid=2022&cat=1&page=1> Date of access: 7 Feb. 2013.
- Beavers, A. S., Lounsbury, W., Richards, J. K., Huck, W. S. & Esquivel, G.J. 2013. Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation. *A peer-reviewed electronic journal*.
<http://www.pareonline.net/pdf/v18n6.pdf> Date of access: 5 March. 2013.
- Bullock, H. E. & Waugh, I. M. 2005. Beliefs about poverty and opportunity among Mexican Immigrant Farm Workers. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 35(6):1132–1149.
- Comrey, A. L. 1973. A first course in factor analysis. New York: Academic Press.
- Davids, Y. D. 2010. Explaining poverty: A comparison between perception and condition of poverty in South Africa. Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch University. (Thesis-Phd).
- Feagin, J. R. 1975. Subordinating the poor: welfare and American beliefs. Englewood Cliffs, NM: Prentice Hall.
- Gafar, T. I., Adeyani, L. S. & Raheem, U. A. 2009. Determinants of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. <http://www.ajol.info/index.php/afrrrev/article/view/43617>. Date of access: 27 Aug 2013.
- Halman, L. & Van Oorschot, W. 1999. Popular perceptions of poverty in Dutch society. Work and Organization Research Centre, Tilburg University, Work Paper 16.
<http://greywww.kub.nl:2080/greyfiles/worc/1999/doc/16.pdf>. Date of Access: 3 February 2012.
- Hajnal, Z. 2007. Black class exceptionalism: Insights from direct democracy on the race versus class debate. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 71(4):560–587.
- Hamel, E., Brodie, M. & Morin, R. 2005. A survey of South Africa ten years into the new democracy. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 18(3):351-363.
- Haydar, B. 2005. Extreme poverty and global responsibility. *Metaphilosophy*: 36(1/2):240–253.

- Hunt, M. O. 2004. Race/Ethnicity and Beliefs about Wealth and Poverty. *Social Science Quarterly*, 85(3):827-853.
- Hunt, M. O. 1996. A comparison of Black, Latino and White beliefs about the causes of poverty. *Social Forces*, 75(1):293–323.
- Khelifa, M. B. 2009. Factor Analysis: SPSS window Intermediate and Advanced Applied Statistics. www.zu.ac.ae/main/files/contents/research/training/factoranalysis.ppt . Date of access: 6 March 2013.
- Lopez, G.E., Gurin, P. & Nagda, B.A. 1998. Education and understanding structural causes for group inequalities. *Political Psychology*, 19(2):305–329.
- MacCallum, R. C., Preacher, K.J. 2001. Exploratory factor analysis in behavioural genetics research. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12036113>. Date of access: 5 Aug. 2013.
- Noble, M. J., Wright, G., Magasela, W. & Ratcliffe, A. 2007. Developing a democratic definition of poverty South Africa. *Journal of Poverty*, 11(4):117-141.
- Oorschot, W. V. & Halman, L. 2010. Blame or fate, individual or social. *Journal of European Union*, 2(1):1-28
- Sekhampu, T. J. 2013. Determinants of poverty in a South African Township. *Journal of Social Science*, 34(2): 145-153.
- Sekhampu, T. J. 2012. Poverty in South African township: the case of Kwakwatsi. *Journal of business management* 6(33):9504-9509.
- Seimenis, A. 2012. Zooness and poverty: A long road to alleviation of suffering. *Vetarinaria Italiana*, 48(1):5-13.
- Shek, D. T. L. 2004. Beliefs about the causes of poverty in parents and adolescents. Experiencing economic disadvantage in Hong Kong. <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/vgnt20> Date of access: 8 Jan. 2013.
- Sun, A. P. 2001. Perceptions among social work and non-social work students concerning causes of poverty. *Journal of Social Work Education*, 37(1):161-174.
- Statistic Brain Research Institute. 2014. Percentages, Numbers, Financials and Ranking. <http://www.statisticbrain.com/>. Date accessed: 7 Aug. 2015.

Statistics South Africa (Stats S.A). 2013. Quarterly Labour Force Survey. Statistical Release. South Africa.

Statistics South Africa (Stats S.A). 2012. South African Statistics. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa (Stats S.A). 2011. Income and expenditure of households. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0100/P01002011.pdf> Date accessed: 9 Sept. 2013.

Townsend, P. 1979. Poverty in the United Kingdom: a survey of household resources and standards of living. London: Allen Lane.

Townsend, P. 1954. Measuring Poverty. *The British Journal of Sociology* 5(2):130-137.

United Nations Development Programme. 2012. Human Development Report. New York: UN Plaza.

United Nations Development Programme. 2005. Human Development Report. New York: Oxford University.

United Nations Development Programme. 2003. A compact among Nations to end human poverty. New York: UNDP.

United Nations Development Programme. 1997. Human Development Report. Urban Indicators for Managing Cities. Oxford: Westfall.

White, H. & Killick, T. 2001. African poverty at the millennium, causes, complexities and challenges. Washington DC: World Bank.

William, B., Brown, T. & Onsmann, A. 2012. Exploratory factor analysis: a five step guide for the novice. *Australasian Journal of Paramedicine*, 8(3):1-3.

Wright, G. 2008. Findings from the Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion Project. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

World Bank. 2011. Poverty estimates and outlook. <http://go.worldbank.org/VL7N3V6F20>. Date of Access: 4 March 2013.

World Bank. 2012. Poverty Reduction Equity. web.worldbank.org. Date of access 4 August 2013.

Zucker, G. S. & Weiner, B. 1993. Conservatism and perceptions of poverty: an attributional analysis. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 23,925–943.