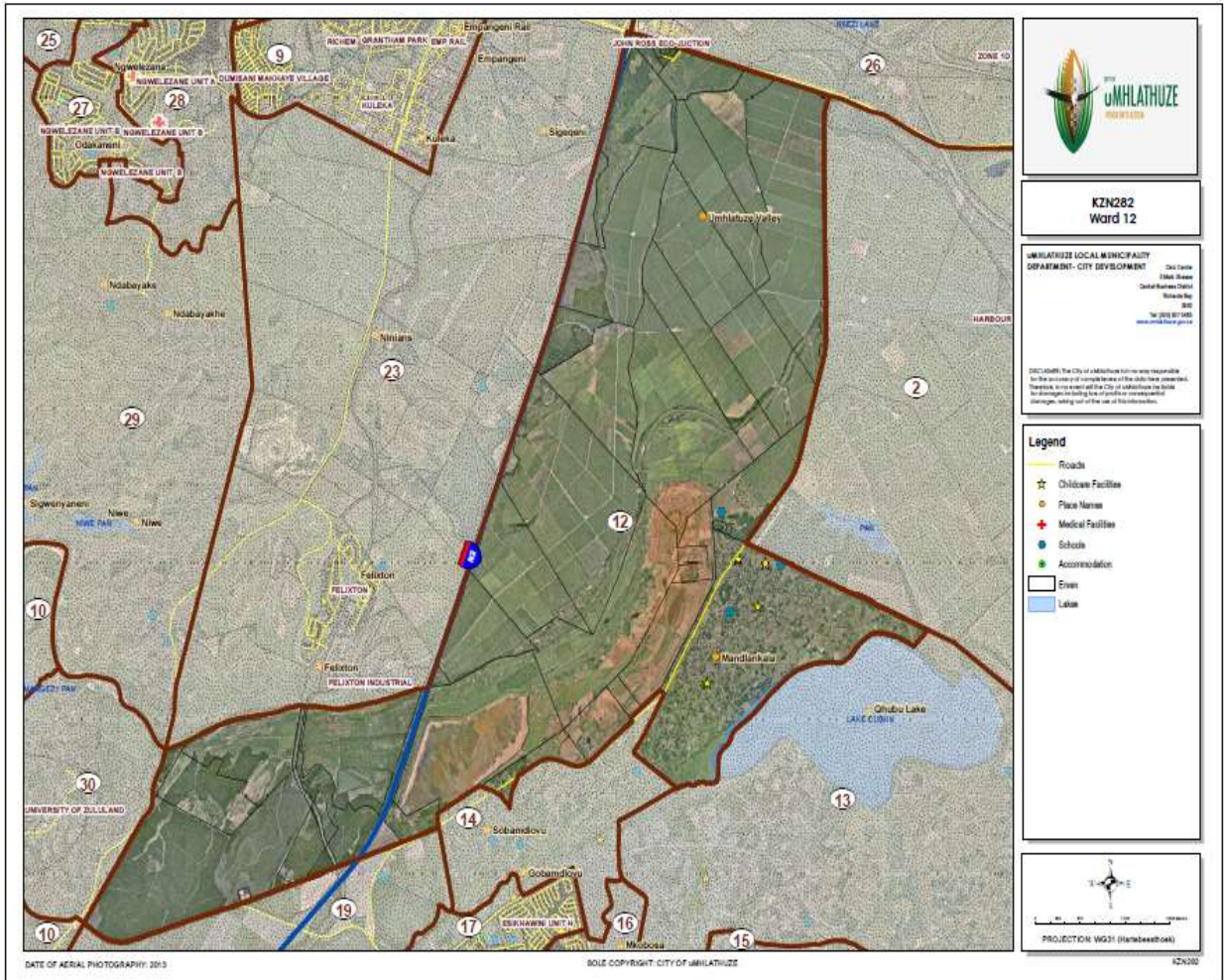




**WARD BASE PLAN**

**2017/2018**

**12**



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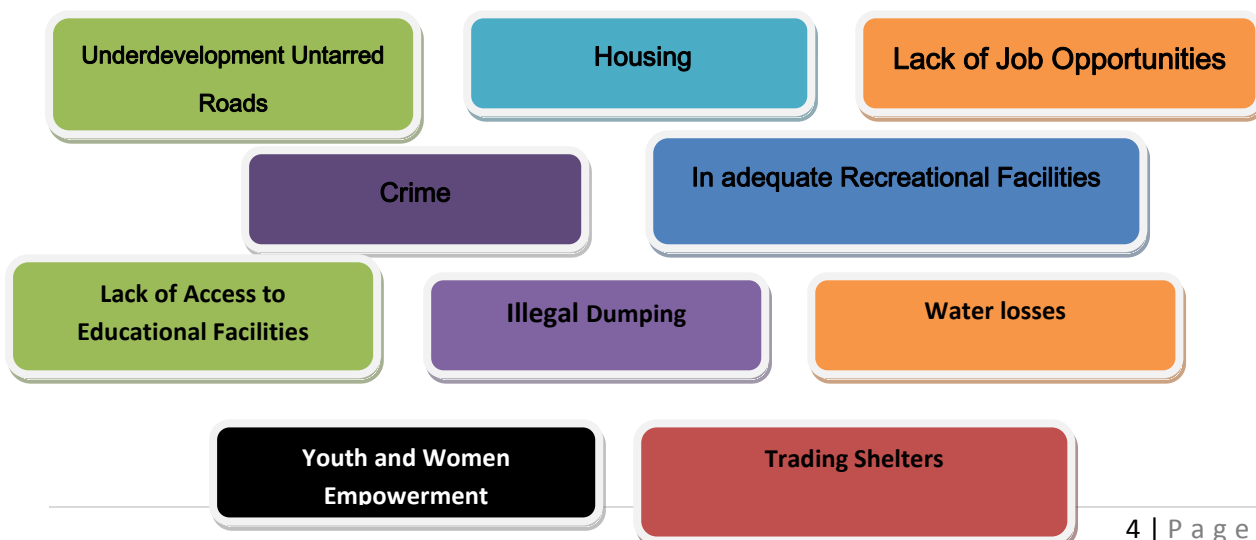
## 1. INTRODUCTION

These Ward Profiles were prepared by the IDP Unit based on Census 2011 statistics. These Profiles provide a portrait of the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the people and households in each City Ward. The Census Profiles contain information on population by age, households and dwelling types, families, and language groups etc.

## 2. WARD VISION – DESIRED FUTURE

“To be the community which is well developed, Self - Sustainable, Educated and Living In a Secure, Healthy & Comfortable Environment”

## 3. WARD CHALLENGIES – CURRENT REALITY



#### **4. SIZE OF THE WARD**

Ward 12 has an estimated population of **8574** as per Census 2011.

#### **5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Ward 12 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

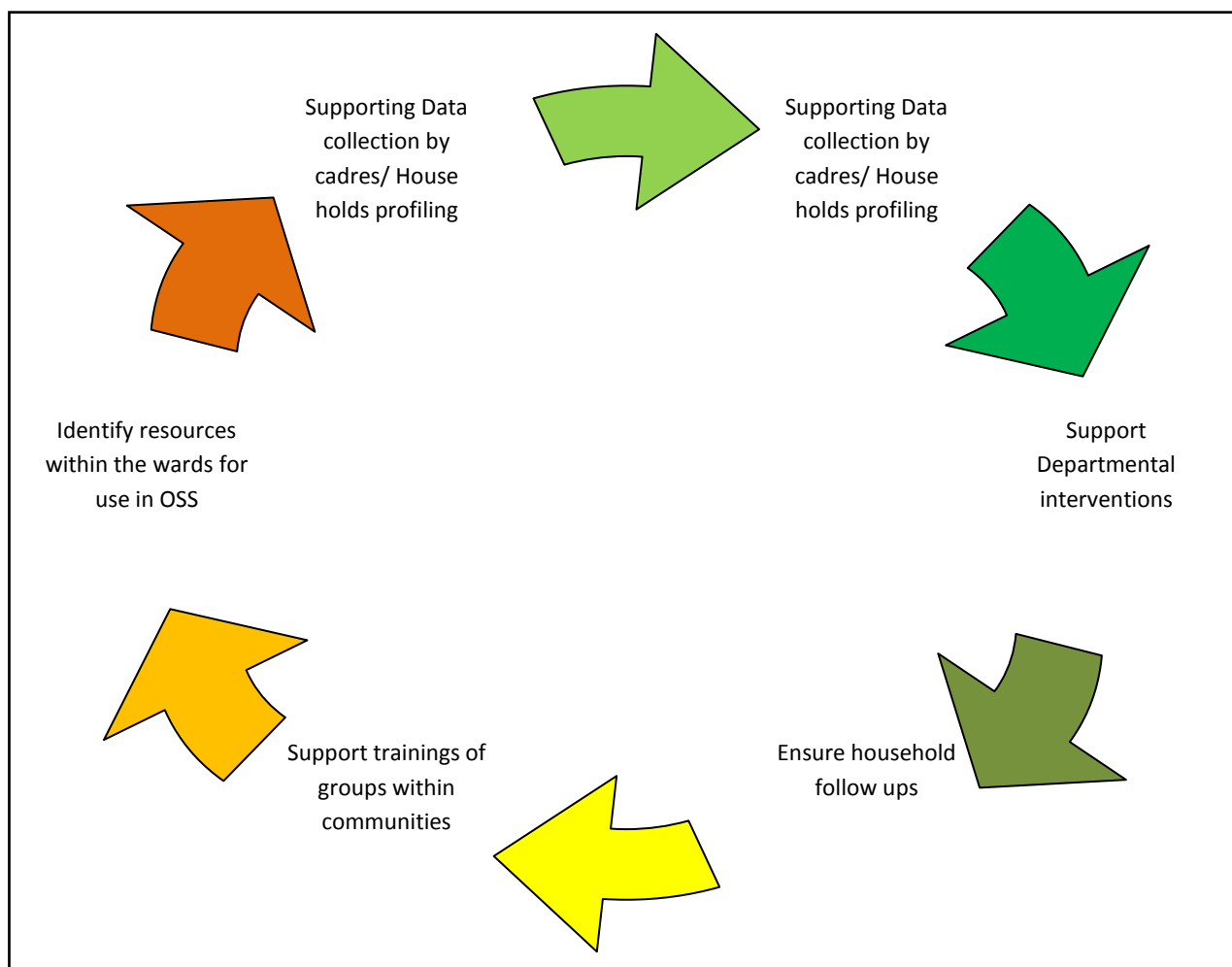
**Figure 1: Ward Committee**



### 5.1 War Room Representatives

War Rooms are an integrated service delivery structure comprised of government, municipality, CBOs, business and other stakeholders at ward level. Their main responsibility is not limited to the following:

Figure 2: War Room: Objectives



The war room seat once fortnightly on Wednesday at 12:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 12 War Room:

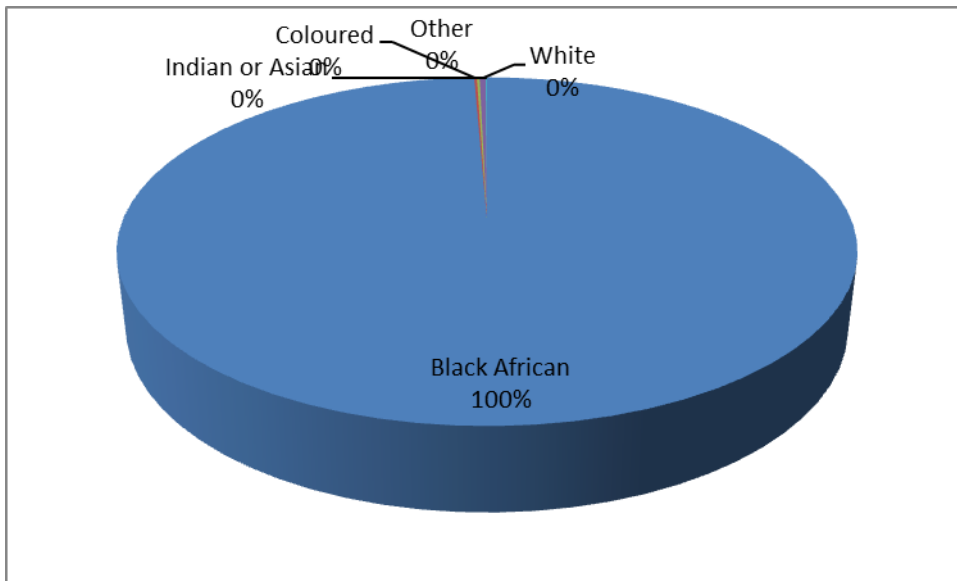
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
KHOZA DUMISANI	CHAIRPERSON	0833487772
KHUZWAYO THEMBEKA	SECRETARY	0792405832

## 6. DEMOGRAPHICS

### 6.1 Population

Ward 12 population is estimated at **8574** as per census 2011.

**Figure 3: Population by Population Group**



**Source, Stats SA Census\_ 2011**

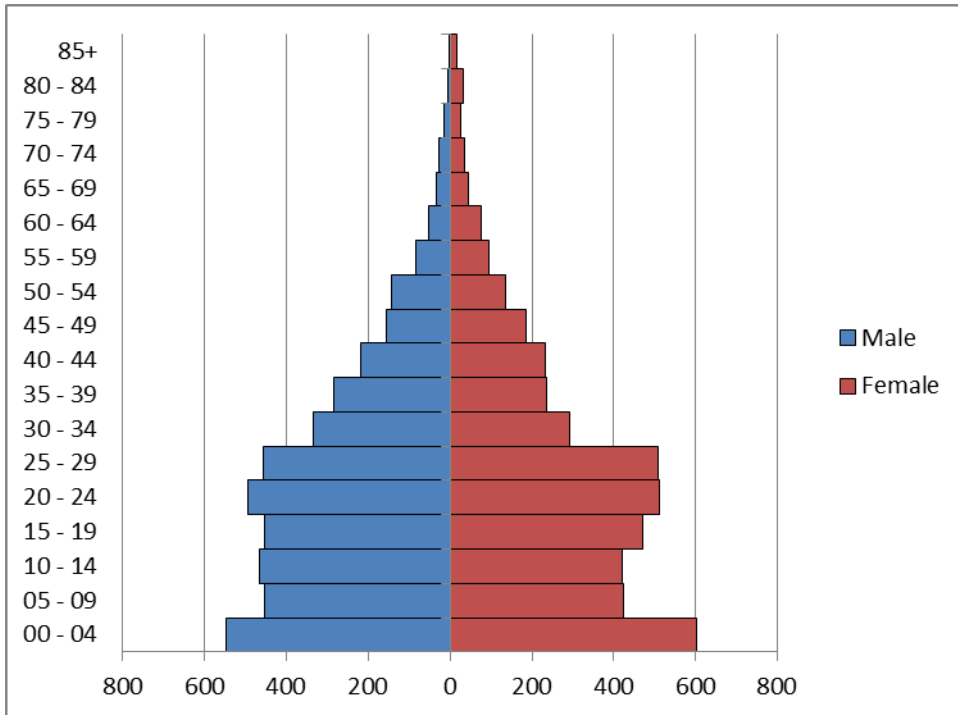
From the figure above it is clear that Ward 12 is 100% dominated by the Black African Population.

## **6.2 Age and Gender Profile**

Knowledge about the age-sex distribution of a population is valuable information on demographics and social economic concerns. Figure - below presents the distribution of the ward population by age and sex. The figures below show that there is almost a balance between males and males. Females are slightly higher than males in war d 11. At an elderly stage, age groups (75-79 - 85+ ) more females seems to be surviving that males.

**Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid**

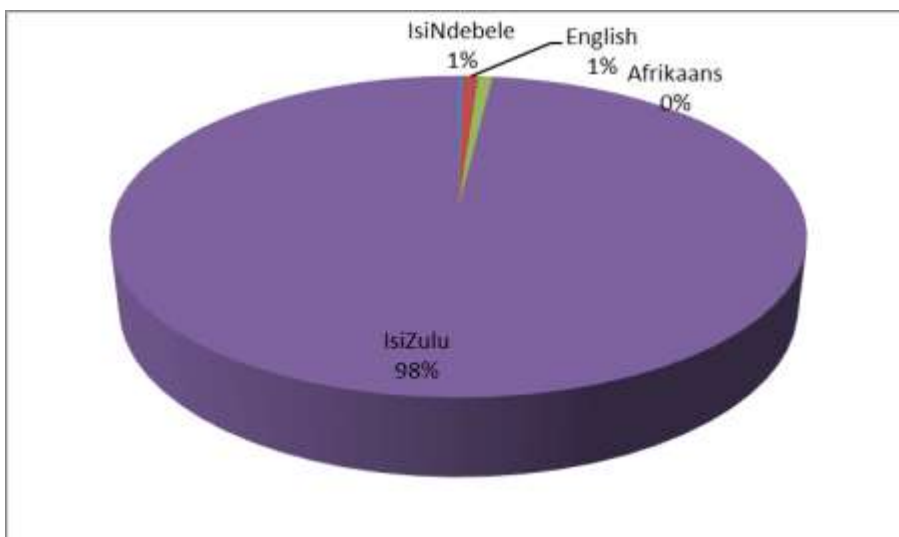




### 6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by IsiNdebele and English with same percentage, the statistics correlate with the statistics above where population group is highly dominated by Black African population group.

Figure 5: Language



## 6.4 Age Groups in 5 years by Population group and Gender

Table 1: Age group in 5 years by population group and Gender

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	549	600	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	456	420	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
10 - 14	456	417	3	3	-	-	6	-	-	-
15 - 19	450	468	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
20 - 24	492	510	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
25 - 29	453	504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	330	291	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
35 - 39	279	237	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
40 - 44	216	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	159	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	138	132	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
55 - 59	84	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	54	72	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
65 - 69	33	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	27	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	6	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African females born. And the ward is also dominated by young people as depicted above. At elderly age group more surviving at age 85+ females can be found from the black African population, obviously because Black Africans are majority population.

## 6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

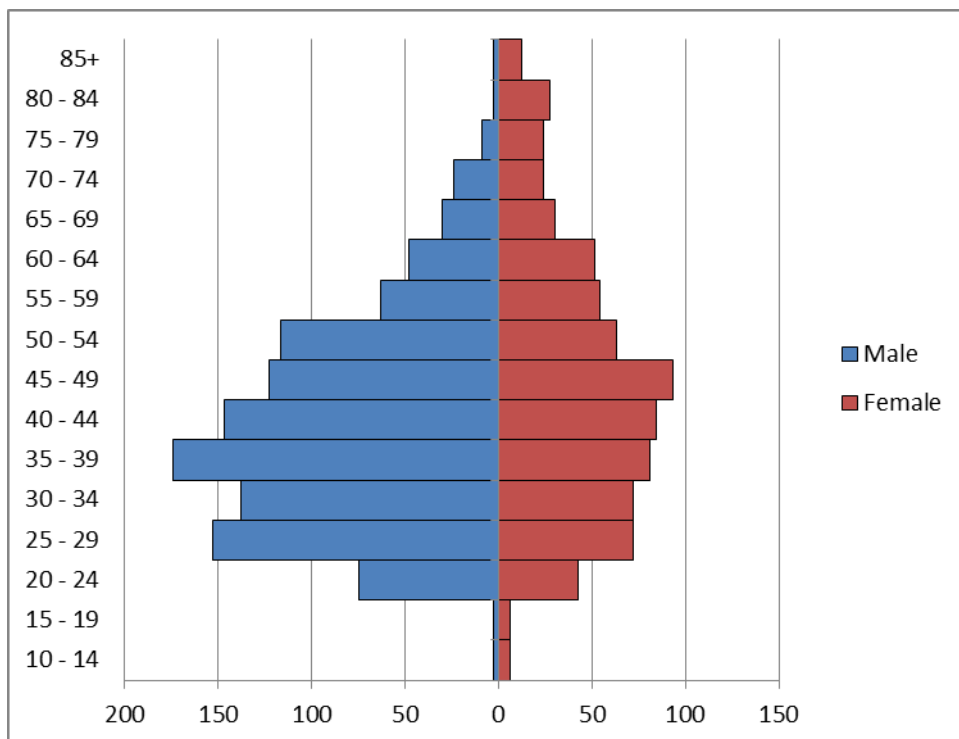


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within a group of (35-39), noted is a high percentage of Female headed households especially towards an elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 and 20-24).

### 6.6 Marital and Civil Partnership Status

From the figure below it is noticeable that a higher percentage of the adult population that has never married is at 76% followed by married population at 9%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 12% and only a 2% of widows/widower population.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

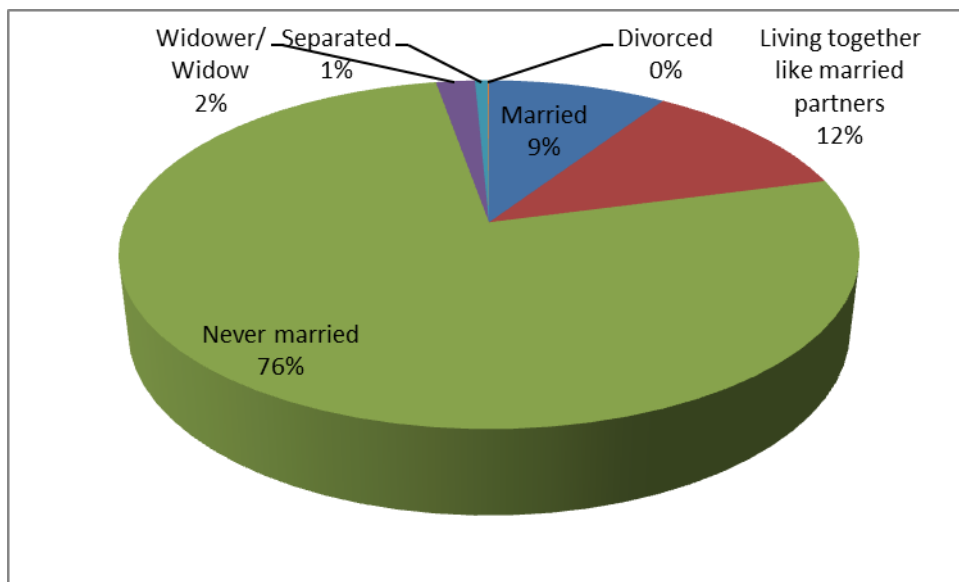
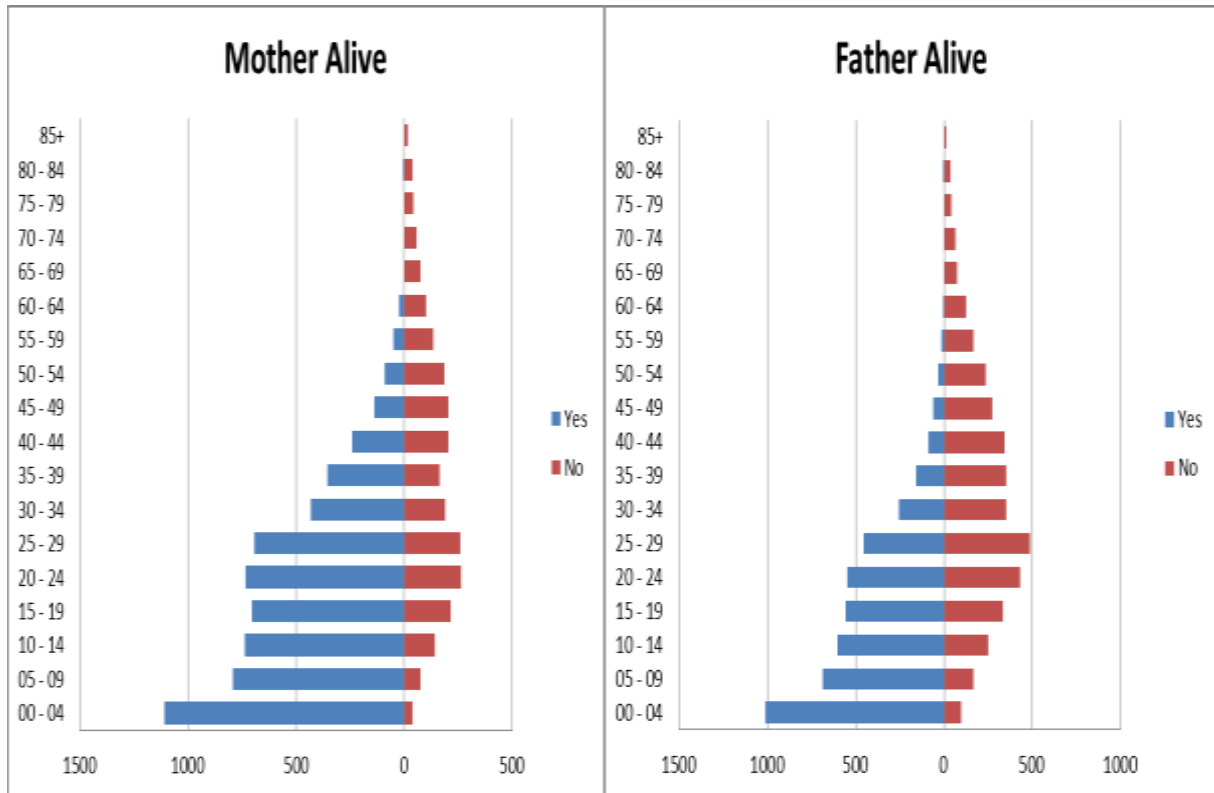


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	8682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally KZN born. There is a small population which was born from other provinces and from SADC.

## 6.7 Parental Survival



Orphanhood estimates becomes critical with the advent of HIV which has resulted in an upsurge in the numbers of children that are orphaned especially in Southern Africa, of which South Africa is part.

These estimates provides an indication of the number of children who are vulnerable, even though all age groups are indicated above , the focus is on children aged 0-19. The total number of aged 0-19 who reported that they had lost one or both parents is , 465 have lost their mother and 846 have lost their father, which is double the number of children without mothers.

This figure above clearly shows that paternal orphanhood is consistently higher than maternal orphanhood.

## 7. EDUCATION

Access to educational opportunities is a human right. This is one of the National Development Plan Goals. Through education individuals are prepared for future engagement

in the labour market, which directly affects their quality of life as well as the economy of the country. Schools are the building blocks for the learning socialisation.

The South African Schooling Act (1996) made schooling compulsory for children aged 7-15 years, while education Laws Amendment Act (2002) set the age admission into grade 1 as the year which the child turns seven . Below a comparative overview of educational attainment and attendance by contributing factors such as population group, age group, sex is examined.

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gade 0	195	174	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	165	159	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	147	138	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	156	141	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	171	159	-	-	-	-	3	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	186	195	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	183	192	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	207	189	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	210	240	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	243	276	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	330	321	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	381	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	669	624	-	-	-	-	3	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	39	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	9	9	-	-	-	-	3	3
Higher Diploma	6	12	-	-	-	-	3	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bachelors Degree	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	3
No schooling	312	411	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 732 mostly from the black African population. Individuals who have attained grade 12 are estimated at 1293. It is noted that there are individual who have attained a high level of education which includes higher diplomas and degrees.

## 8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex of and Population Group of head of household

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	132	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	36	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	69	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	201	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	297	171	-	-	-	-	-	3
R 38 201 - R 76 400	225	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	99	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	27	15	-	-	-	-	3	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure shows that an average female headed household earn very little on the annual income in 2011 as compared to their male counterparts, females earn an average of (at 9 601-19 600) while their male counterparts earns an average of (19 601- 38 200). In the smaller income rank (R1–R4800) female headed households are still dominant, while their male counterparts dominate at the most upper income ranks. There is significantly higher proportion of no income within the Male Black African Headed Households.

## 9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society inevitably have more serious problems than their wealthy counterparts as they lack resources to ameliorate their circumstances. Disparities are apparent between persons with impairments and those without. Disabled persons often have inadequate access to education, transport, health and other basic services making them vulnerable to the poverty trap and its associated vices.

**Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty**

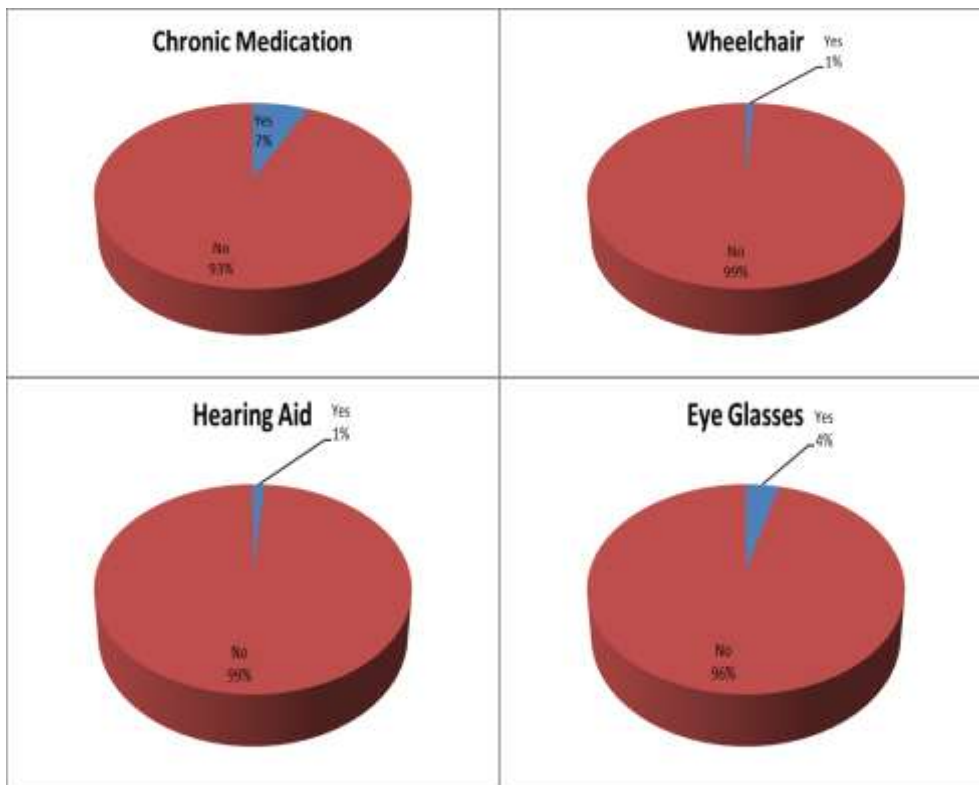
Hearing	Ward 12	Seeing	52802012: Ward 12	Remembering	52802012: Ward 12
No difficulty	7686	No difficulty	7401	No difficulty	7425
Some difficulty	147	Some difficulty	417	Some difficulty	90
A lot of difficulty	42	A lot of difficulty	93	A lot of difficulty	60
Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	12	Cannot do at all	39

Self Care	52802012: Ward 12	Communication	52802012: Ward 12	Walking	52802012: Ward 12
No difficulty	6828	No difficulty	7638	No difficulty	7629
Some difficulty	45	Some difficulty	51	Some difficulty	99
A lot of difficulty	21	A lot of difficulty	33	A lot of difficulty	30
Cannot do at all	144	Cannot do at all	48	Cannot do at all	36

Results indicate that most people in ward 12 (more than 90%) had no difficulty or limitation that prevented them from carrying certain functions at the time of the Census. There is large proportion that indicated a seeing difficulty, followed by those with a hearing difficulty and remembering challenges.

**Figure 9: Assistive Devices**



A question was included in the Census to measure what extent does the population, particularly those with disabilities access assistive devices to execute certain functions. The

figure above depicts that eye glasses and chronic medication were more used compared to other assistive devices 4% and 7% respectively.

## 10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

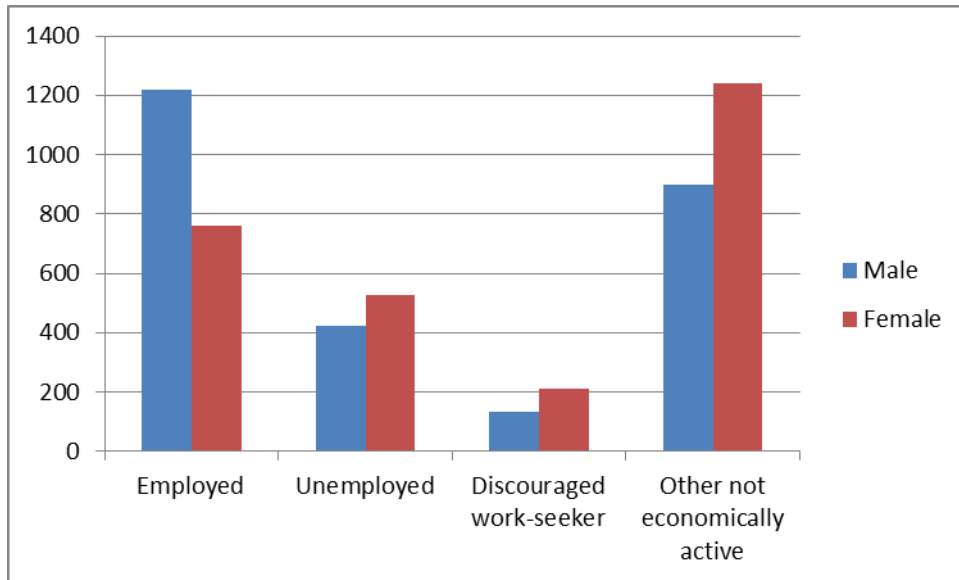
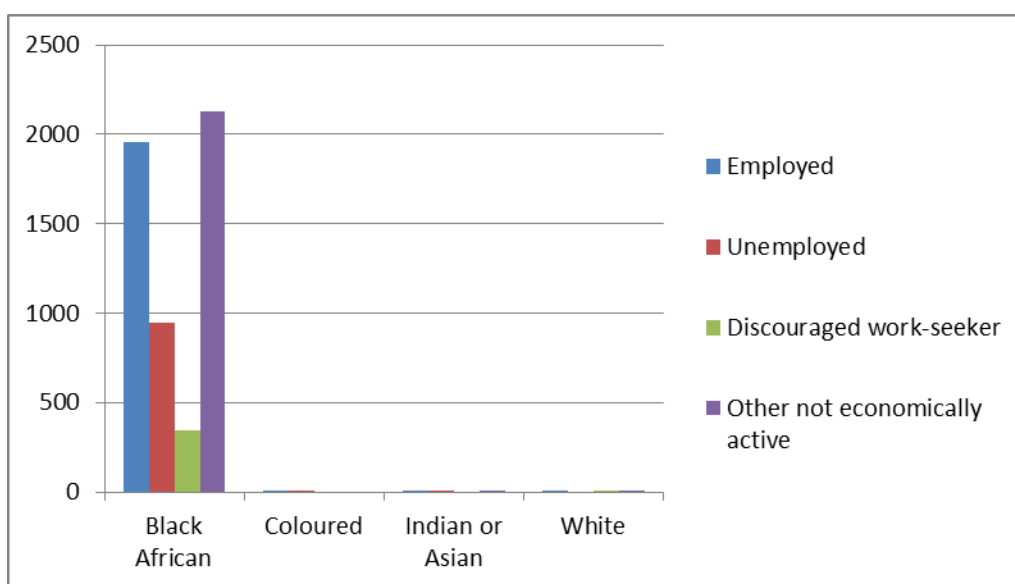


Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 12 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

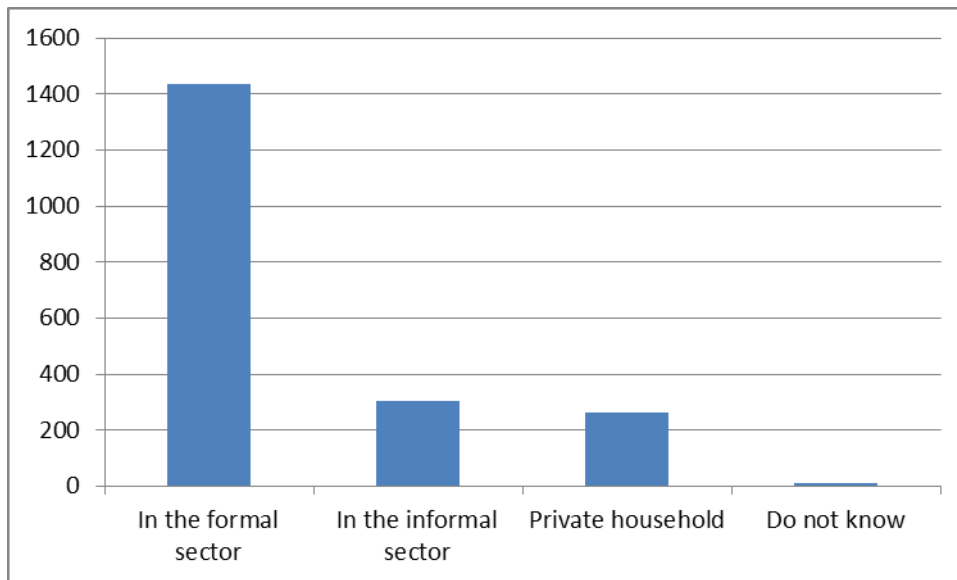
Figure 11: Employment by Population Group





On the above figure the black African population group is the highest in terms of employment. Black population also has high proportions on the unemployment, not economically active and also discouraged work seeker categories.

**Figure 12: Employment by Sector**



Employment is more on the formal sector followed by the informal sector and the least from private household.

## 11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Housing is one of the basic human needs and has both direct and indirect implications on lives of households including health, welfare and social status in communities. This section highlights Census findings relating to types of main dwellings and basic services which have important policy implications.

### 11.1 Housing

**Figure 13: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling**

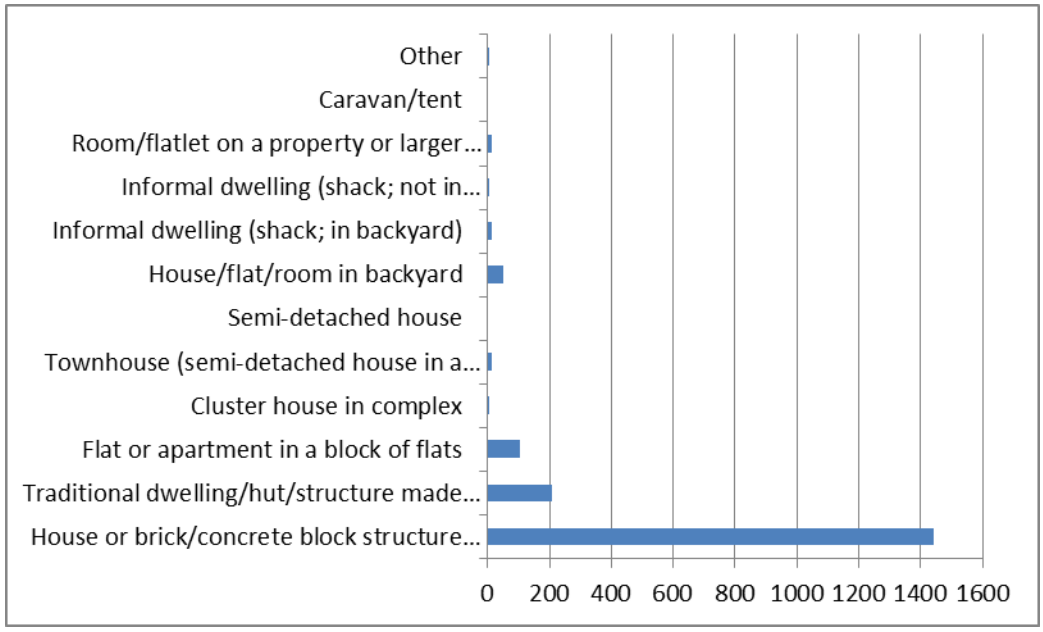


Figure 14 above indicates that a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings. Proportion of households also lives in traditional dwellings.

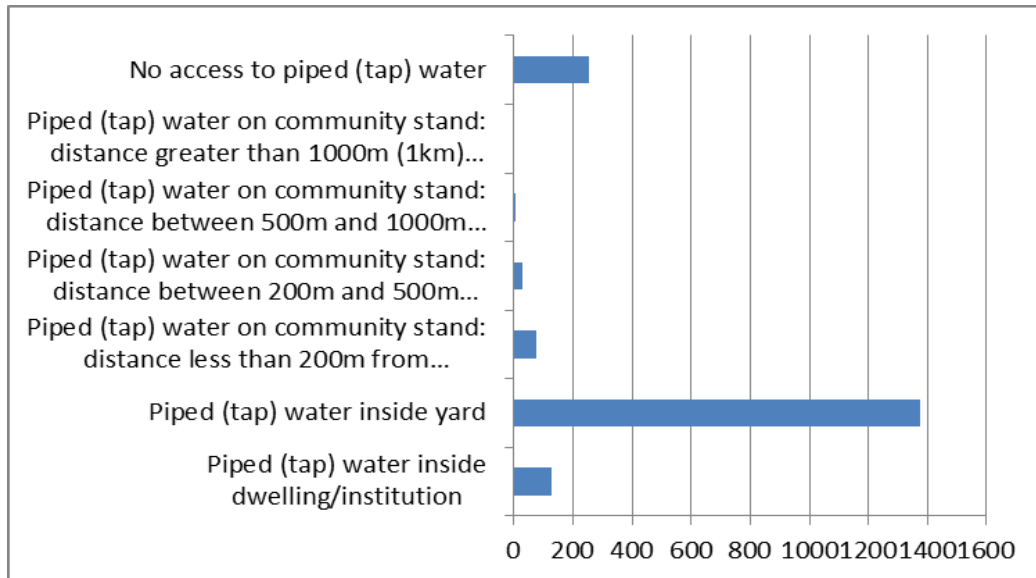
**Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status**



Figure above clearly indicate that dwellings owned and full paid off are more that those which are rented.

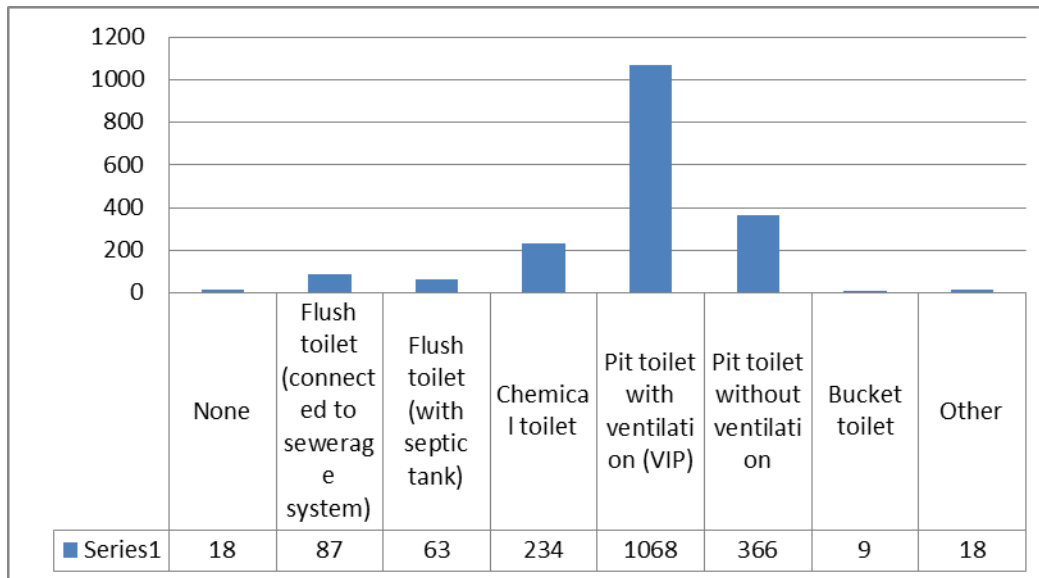
## 11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 15: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water in ward 12.

Figure 16: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility



Source: Census 2011

The municipality has a mandate to improve sanitation to its residents. According to the graph above, the proportion of households that have Pit toilet with ventilation is relatively high. Those which have flush toilet with septic tank are very low.

### 11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

Figure 17: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting

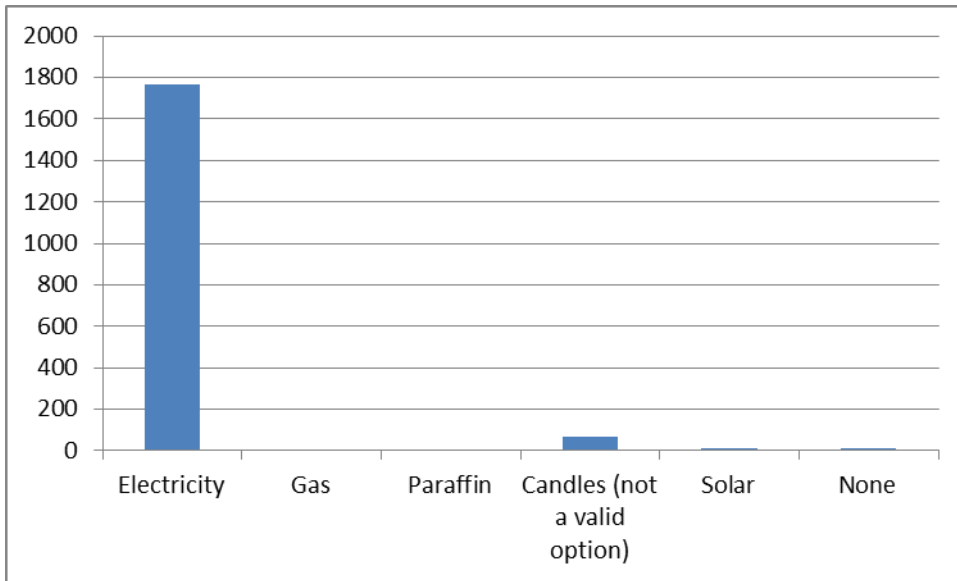


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. There is a small percentage also indicated to using candles for lighting.

Figure 18 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

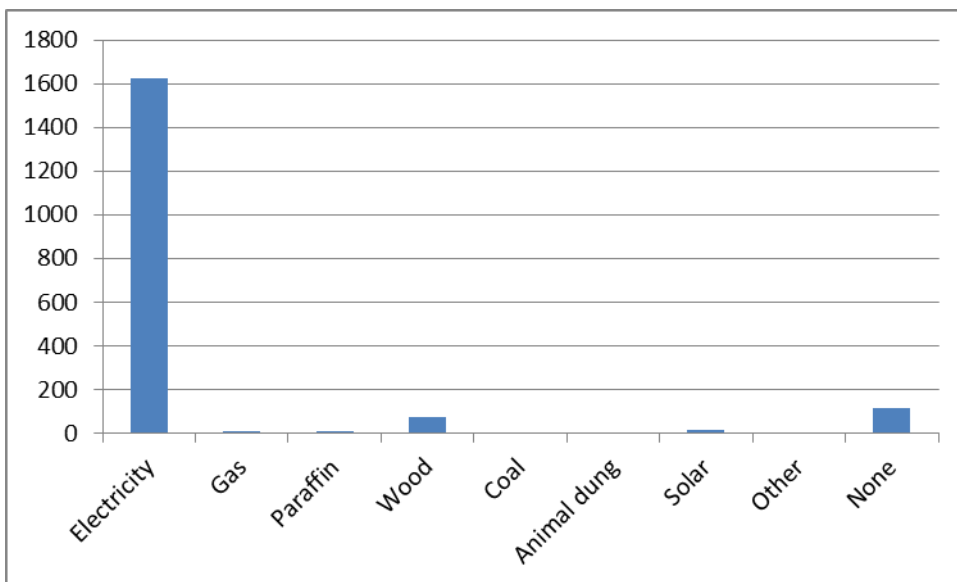


Figure above shows that proportion of households in ward 12 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting.

**Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking**

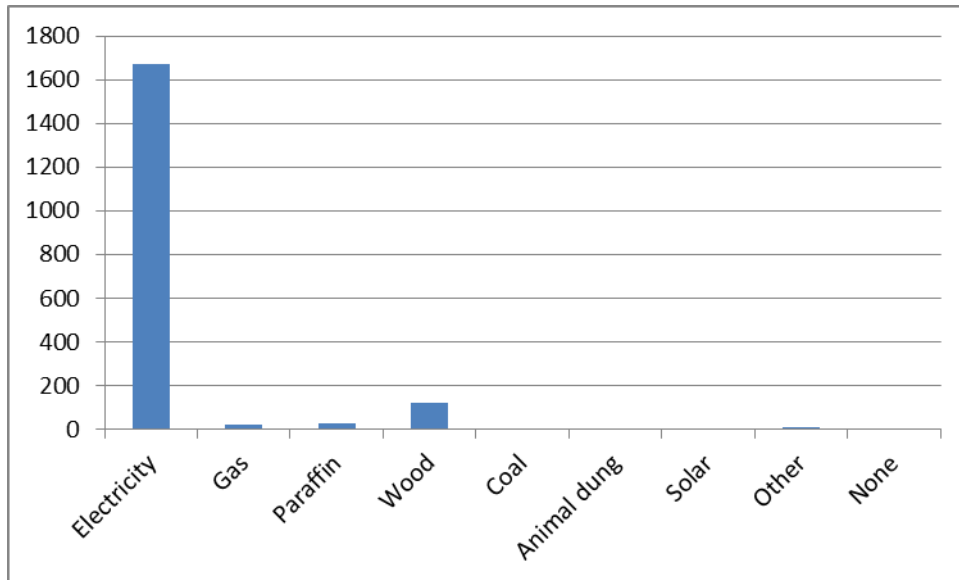
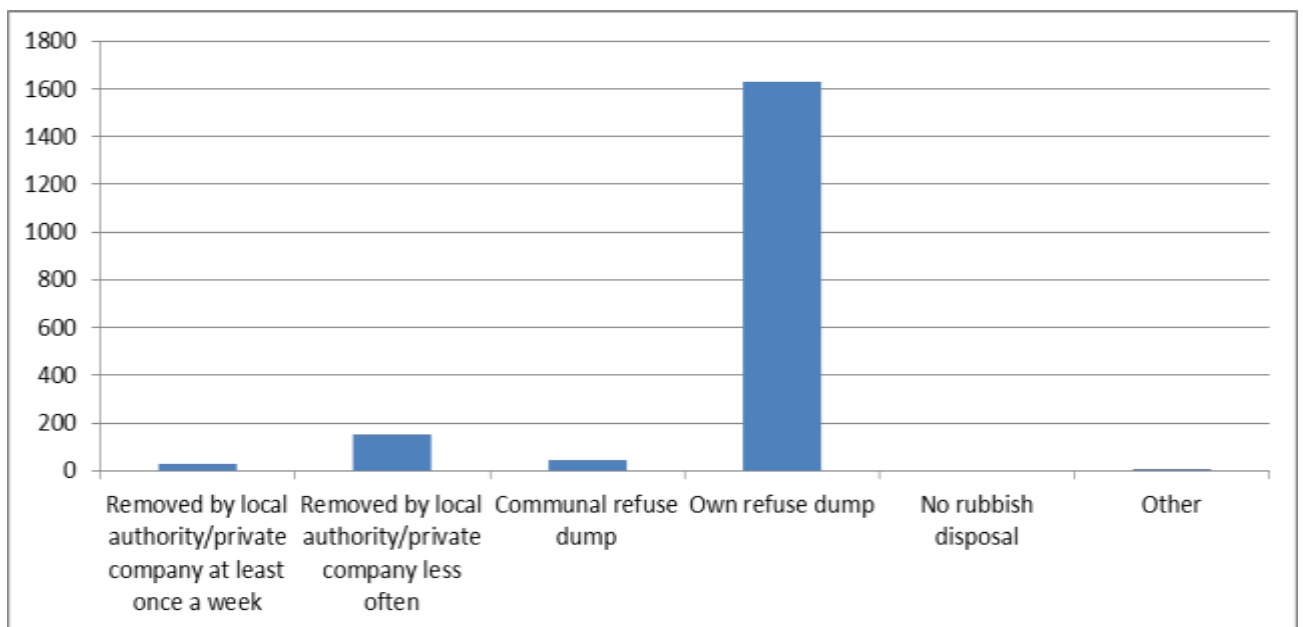


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

#### 11.4 Access to refuse removal

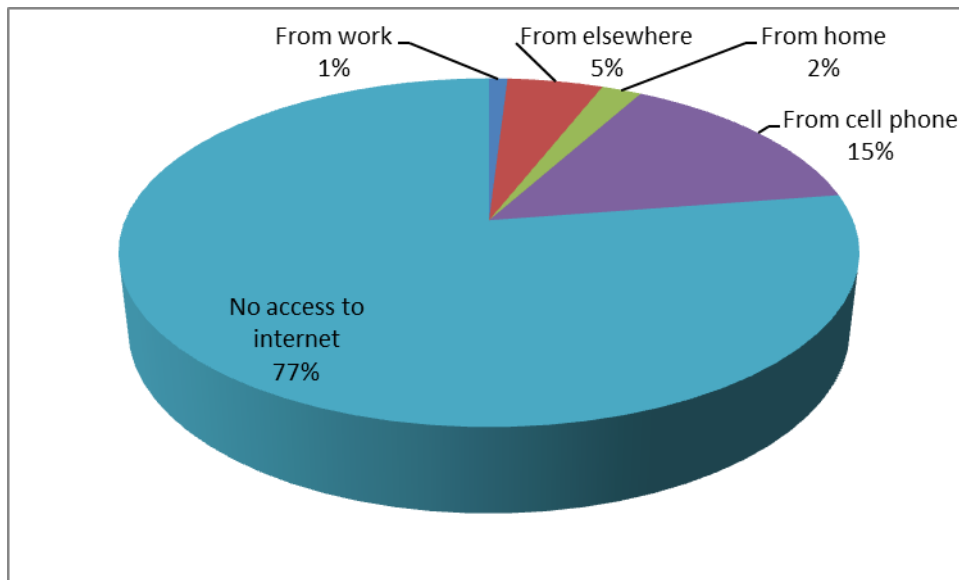


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that using own refuse dump is higher than those using communal. Very few households have access to refuse collected by a local authority.

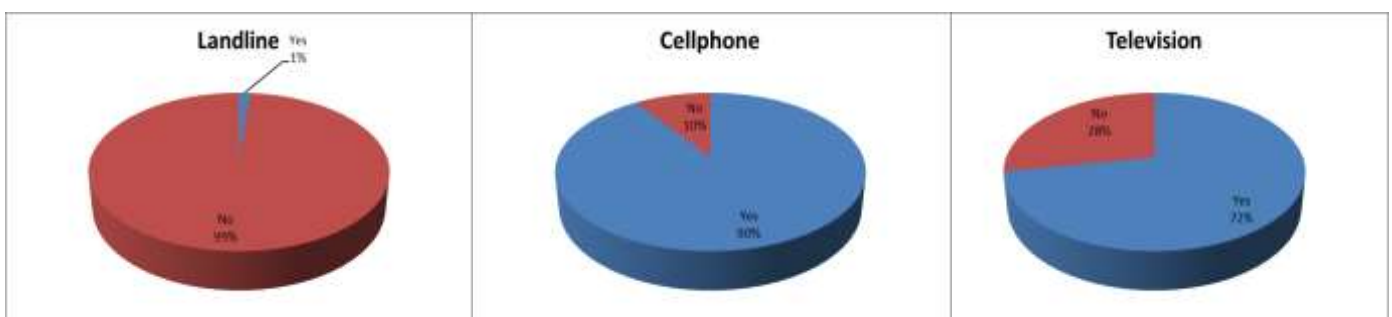
### 11.5 Household Goods

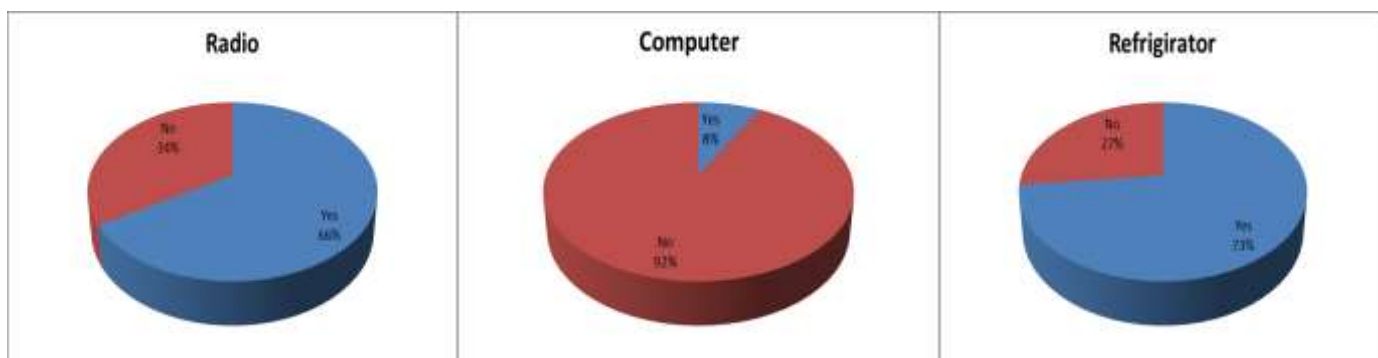
**Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet**



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 77%. About 15 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones . A very small percentage of households access internet from elsewhere, followed by those who access from work and home at 1% and 2% respectively.

**Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods**





The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 90% while the proportion using landlines is 1%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 8%.

It is evident that in general there is improvement in the access to basic services. Such improvements provide direct benefits to household in terms of better living conditions, environmental and health standards.

## 12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
<b>Technical Services</b>	Conversion electrification form meter to card system at Inkanyezi crèche	Street lights
	Rehabilitation of Mpembeni and Cubhu Road	Repaint speed humps
	Bus Shelters	Quarry for rural roads
	Walkway bridge at Mandlankala	
	Rehabilitation of access roads	
<b>Community Services</b>	Community Library	Renovate King's house
	Clinic	Need for clinic in Madlankala Need for sports ground & activities
<b>City Development</b>	Housing Development	
<b>Office of the MM</b>		Request for Crèche