



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

16



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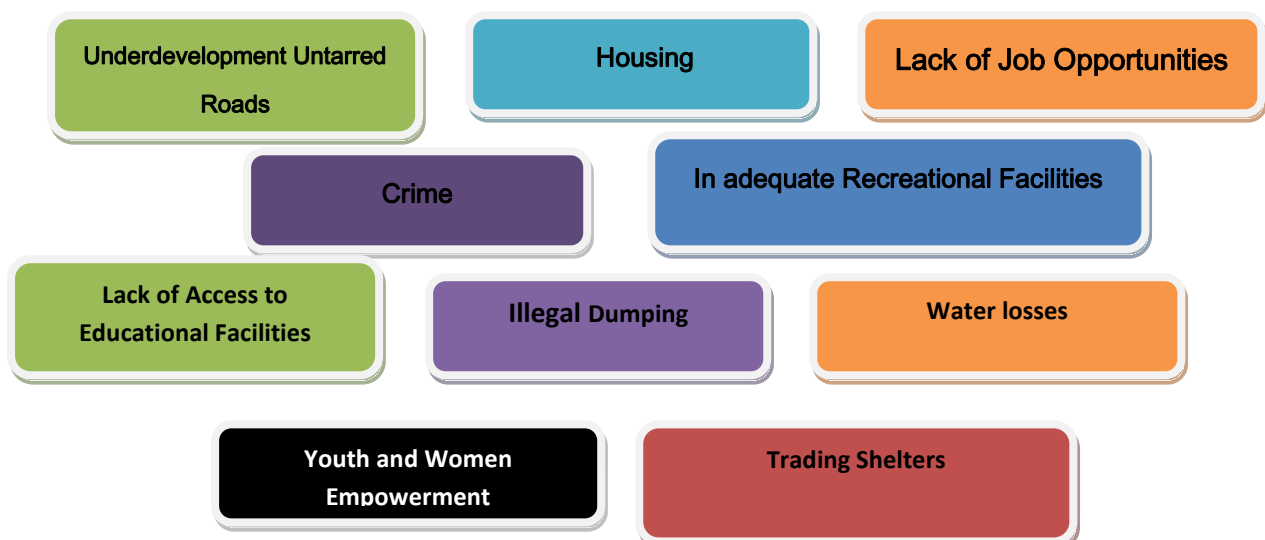
1. INTRODUCTION

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 16 has an estimated population of **7800** as per census 2011

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 16 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

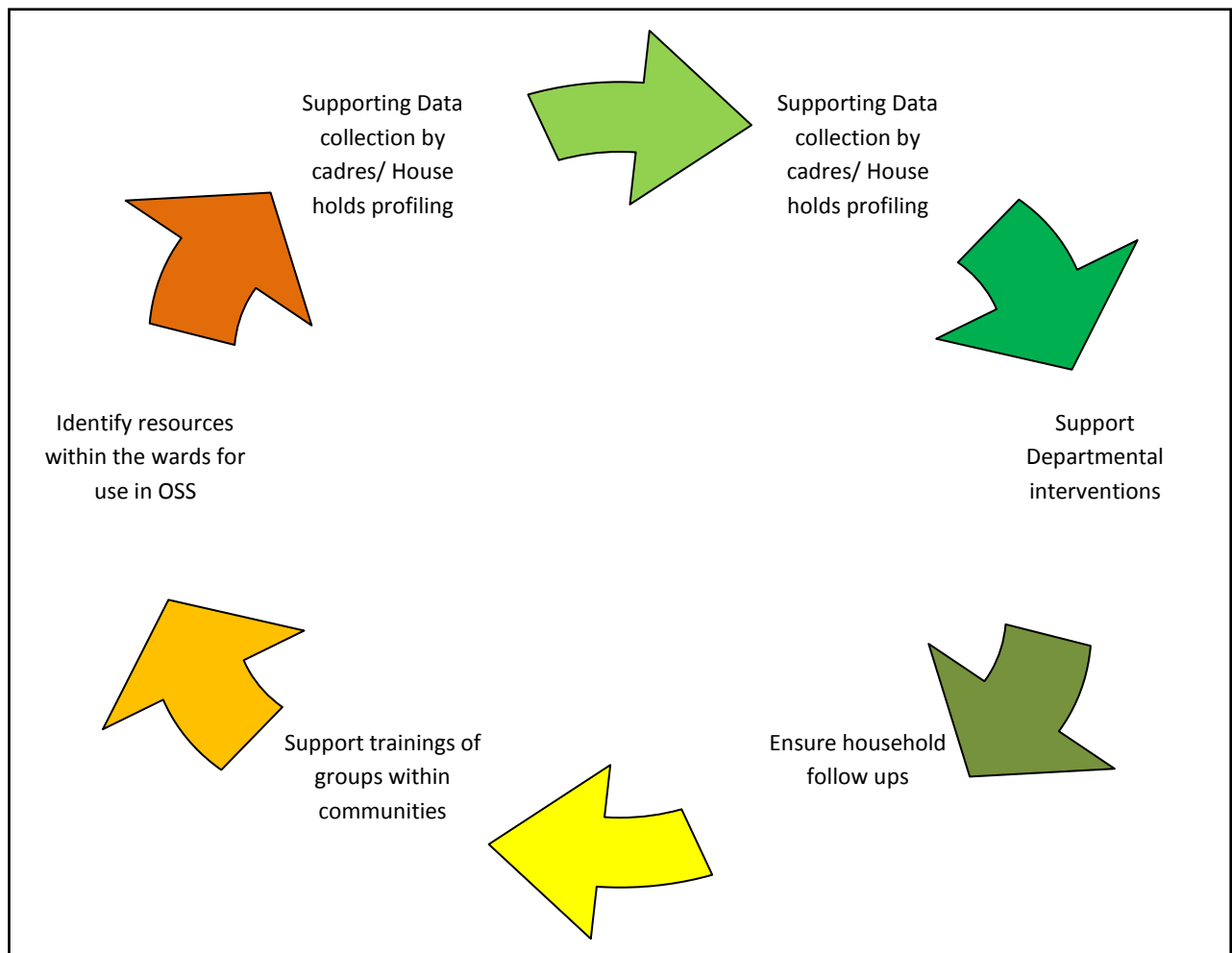
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Fortnighly on Thursdays at 15:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 16 War Room:

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 16 WAR ROOM:

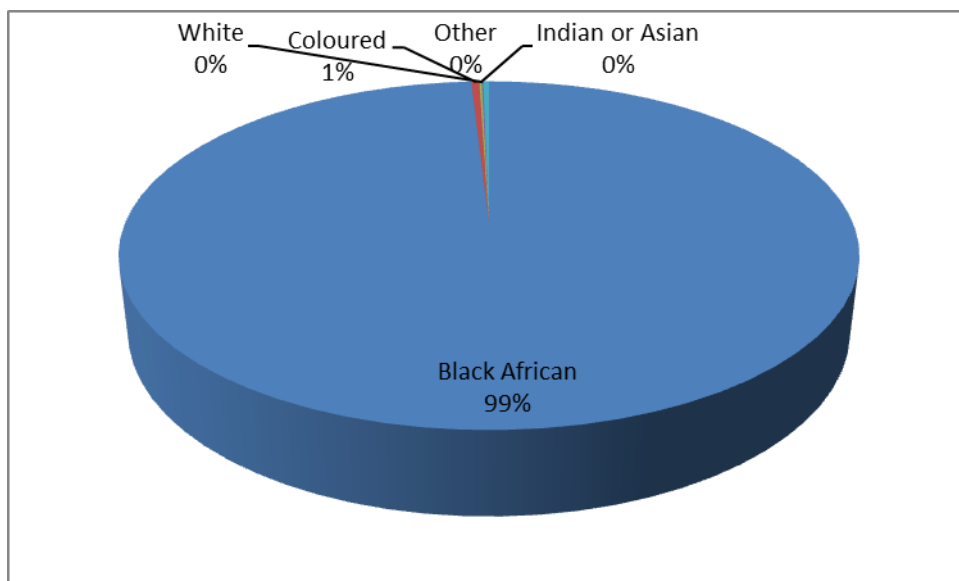
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
MADONSELA NATHI	CHAIRPERSON	0839456936
CELE LUNGILE	SECRETARY	0832041512

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 16 is estimated at **7800**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



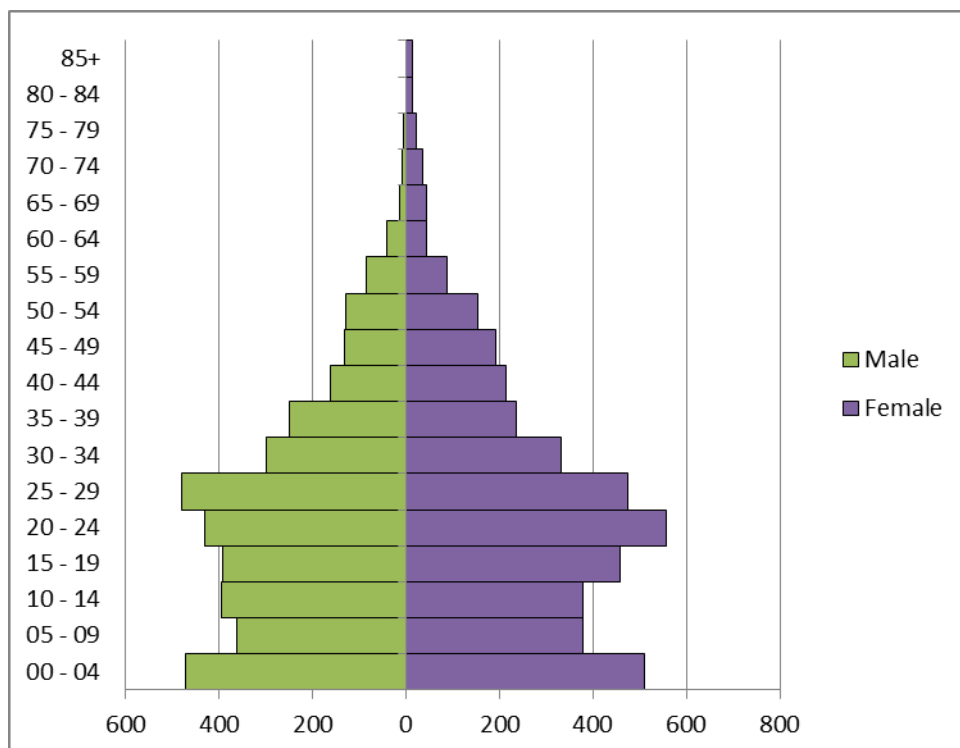
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 16 is 99% 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 are a fairly large proportion of males than females in all age groups. At an elderly stage, age groups 75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males.

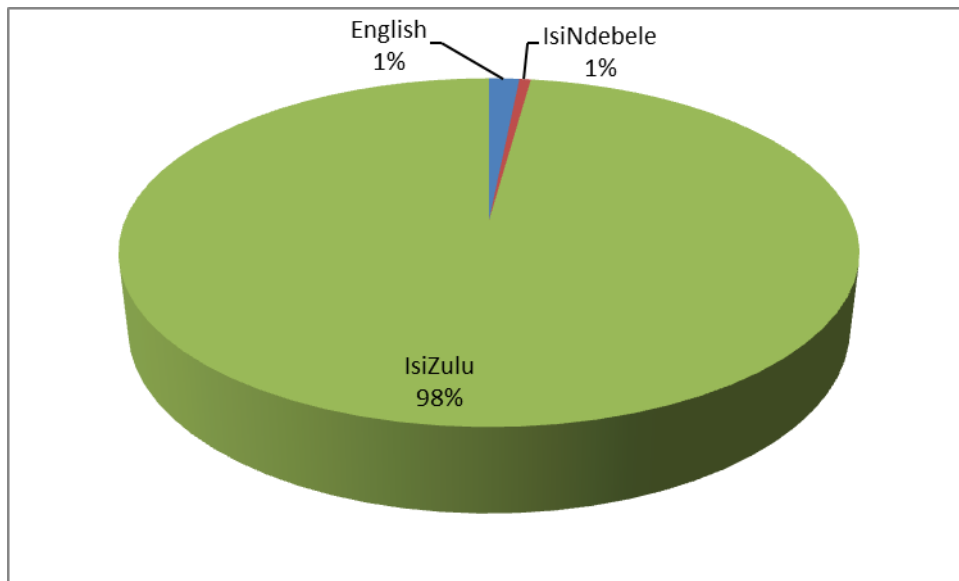
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by IsiNdebele then Setswana 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	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	471	504	-	-	-	3	-	-
05 - 09	360	375	3	-	-	3	-	-
10 - 14	387	378	3	-	3	-	3	-
15 - 19	387	450	3	6	-	3	-	-
20 - 24	432	552	-	3	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	474	471	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	297	327	3	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	243	231	-	3	-	-	3	-
40 - 44	162	213	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	132	192	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	132	153	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	87	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	39	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	18	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	9	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African males born, that is consistent with all population groups, and hence the highest age groups is 00-04 and 25-29. This indicates that we have more infants in this ward more than

adults across all population groups. 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 African are majority.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

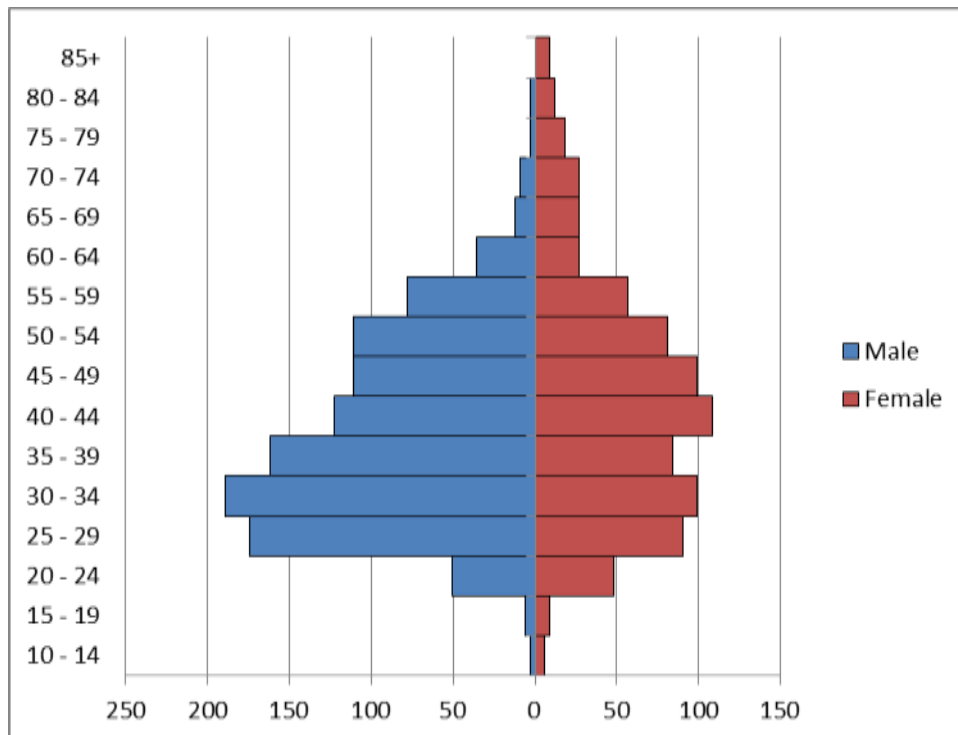


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (25-29) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age 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 14%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 7% and only a 1% of widows/widower population is found at ward 16.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

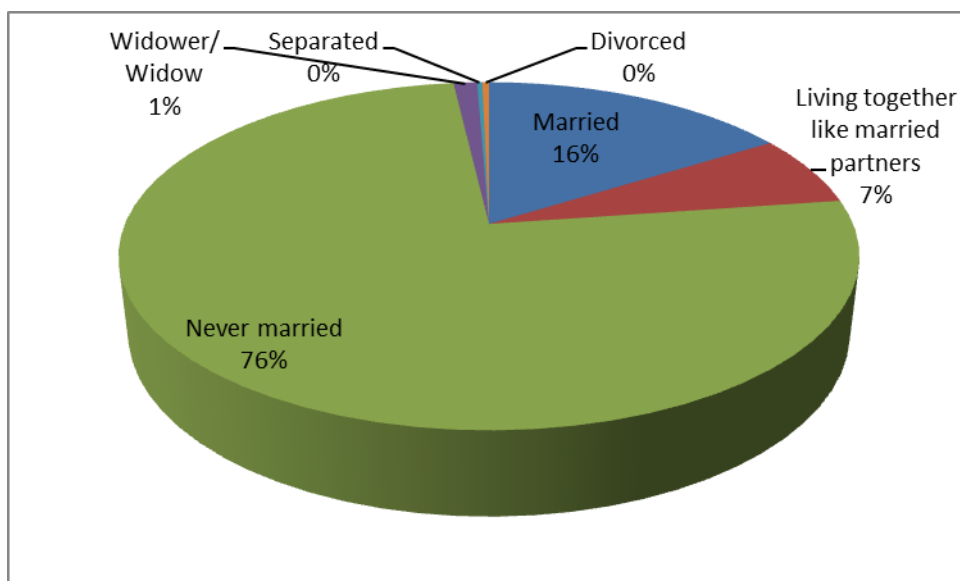
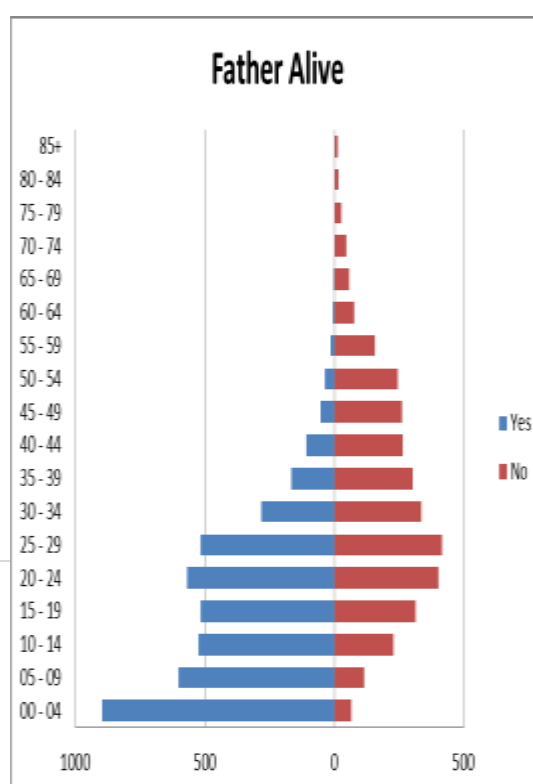


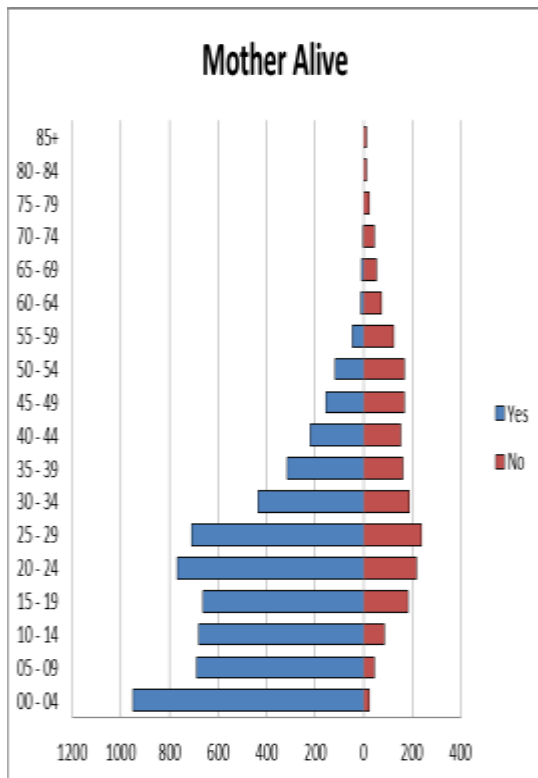
Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	7398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 , 500 have lost their mother and 1227 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	96	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	111	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	96	138	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	93	117	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	132	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	102	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	114	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	117	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	201	231	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	153	183	3	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	267	273	3	6	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	291	348	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	978	1014	3	3	-	-	3	3
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	42	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	24	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	39	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	27	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	129	177	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 768 mostly from the black African population. There has also been an increase in the proportion of individuals who have attained a level of education higher than grade 12 at 2706.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	228	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	33	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	60	123	-	-	3	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	114	171	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	162	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	117	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	105	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	105	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	78	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	45	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

Figure reflects the significance differences in average annual income across the different population groups. Black African Headed households were found to have an average annual income of R19 601- R38 200 in 2011. While other population groups are at zero percent mainly because the ward is dominated by Black African population.

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.

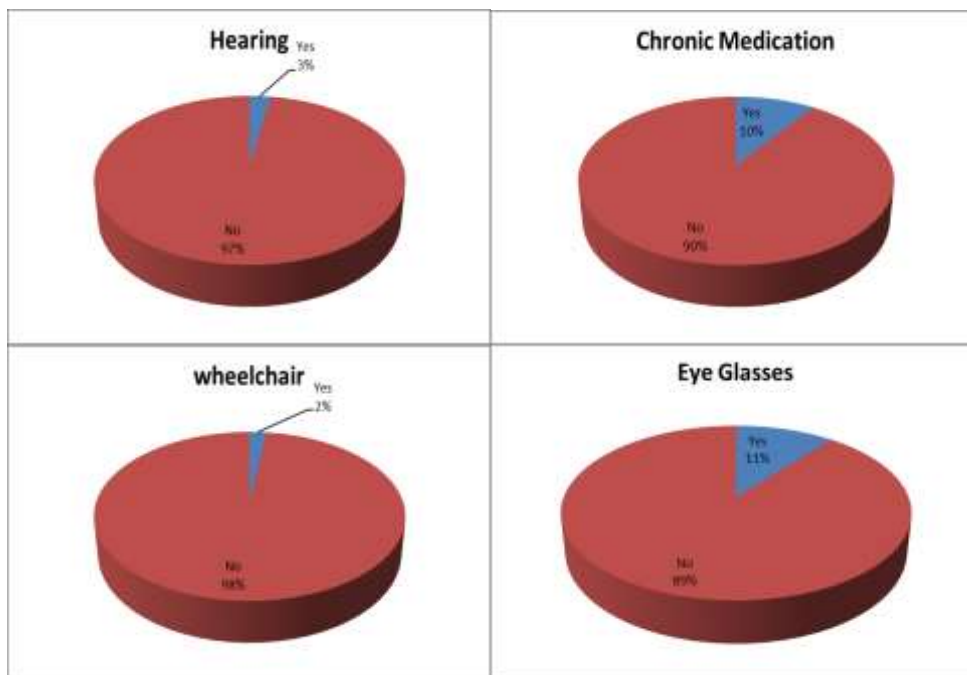
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	: Ward 16	Seeing	52802016: Ward 16	Remembering	52802016: Ward 16
No difficulty	7089	No difficulty	6282	No difficulty	6873
Some difficulty	123	Some difficulty	774	Some difficulty	261
A lot of difficulty	21	A lot of difficulty	162	A lot of difficulty	15
Cannot do at all	15	Cannot do at all	18	Cannot do at all	21

Comunication	52802016: Ward 16	Walking	52802016: Ward 16	Self Care	52802016: Ward 16
No difficulty	7026	No difficulty	7014	No difficulty	6246
Some difficulty	114	Some difficulty	159	Some difficulty	192
A lot of difficulty	6	A lot of difficulty	54	A lot of difficulty	9
Cannot do at all	18	Cannot do at all	24	Cannot do at all	51

Results indicate that most people in ward 16 (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 remembering difficulty and walking 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 11% and 10% respectively.

10.OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

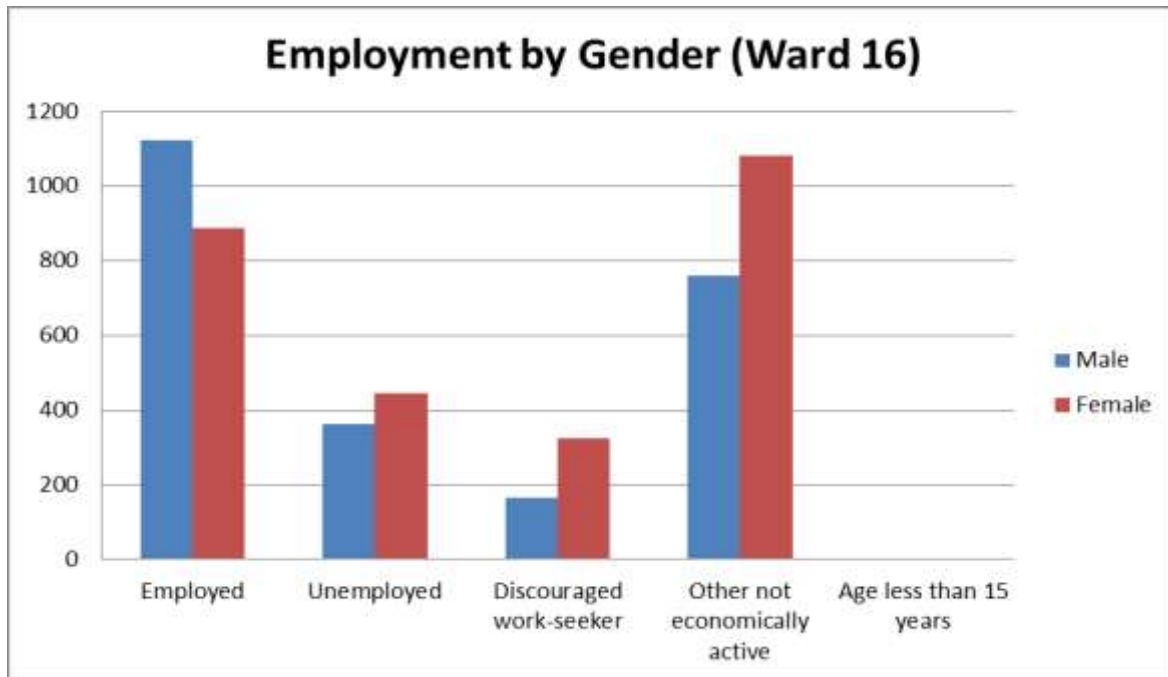
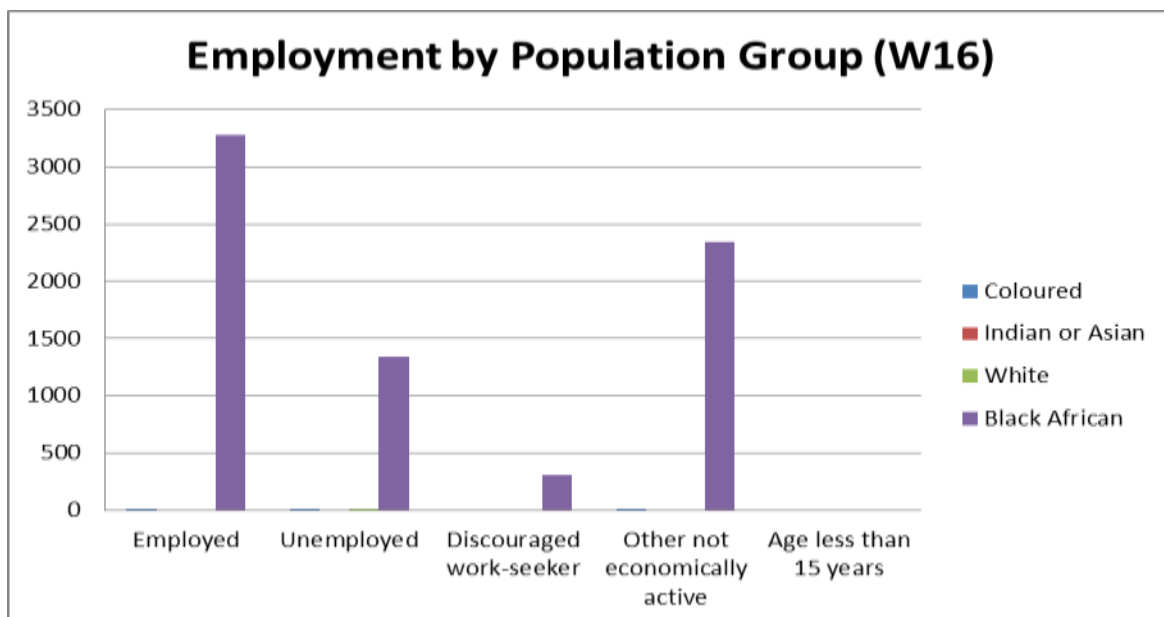


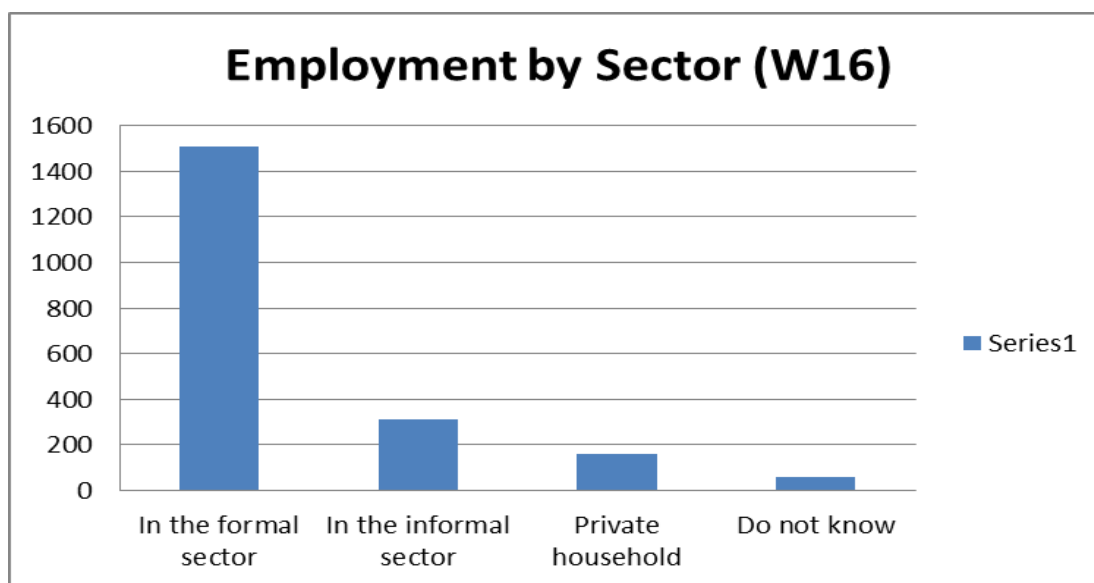
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 16 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

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

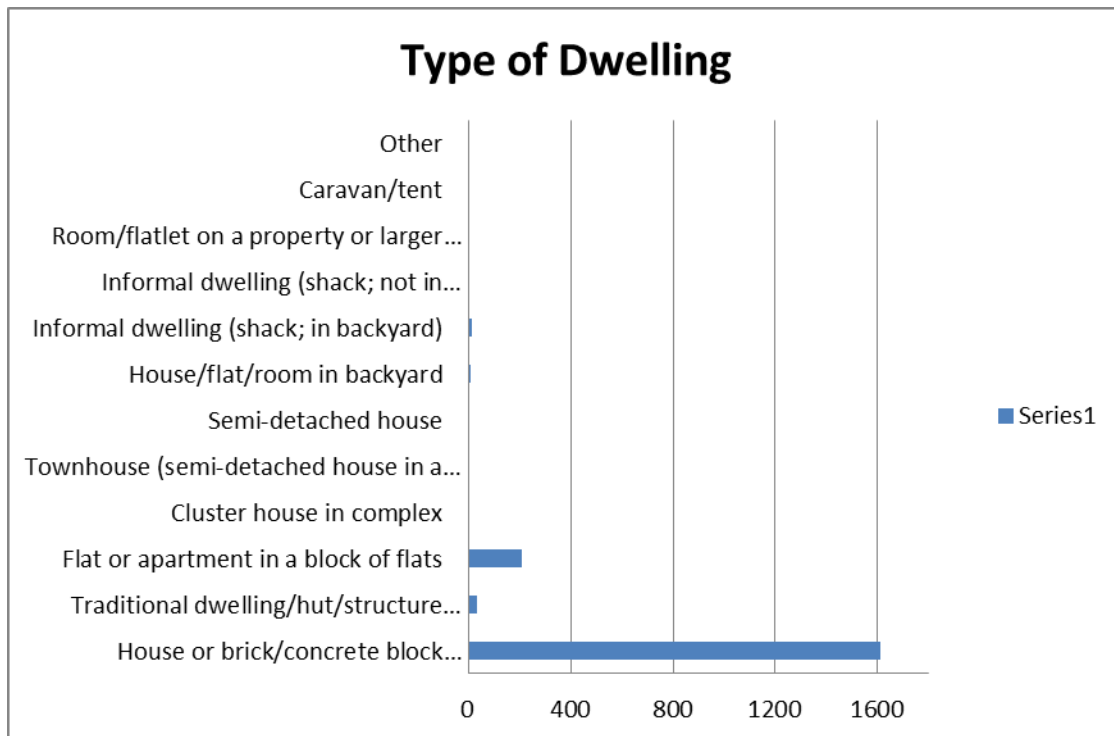
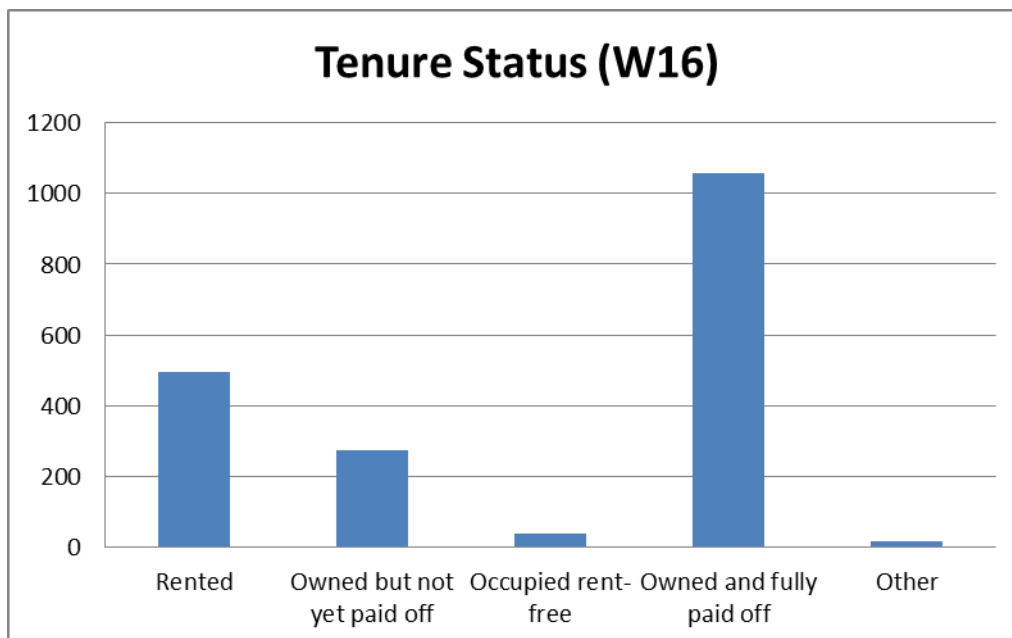


Figure 14 above shows that a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings, and a small proportion of households live in traditional dwellings.

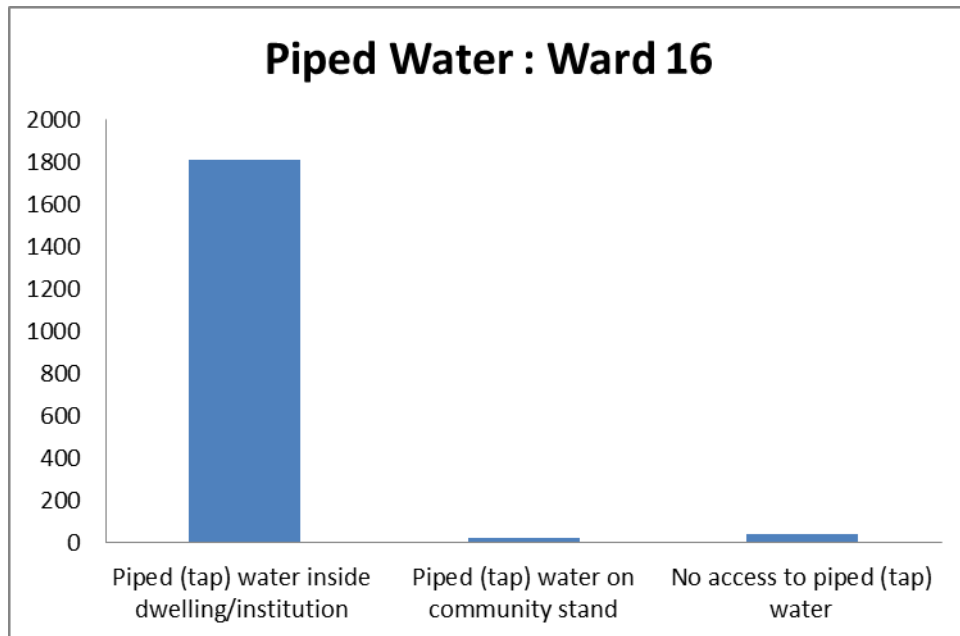
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who owns and fully paid off their dwellings is very high, followed by rented dwellings. The least proportion being the occupied rent –free dwelling.

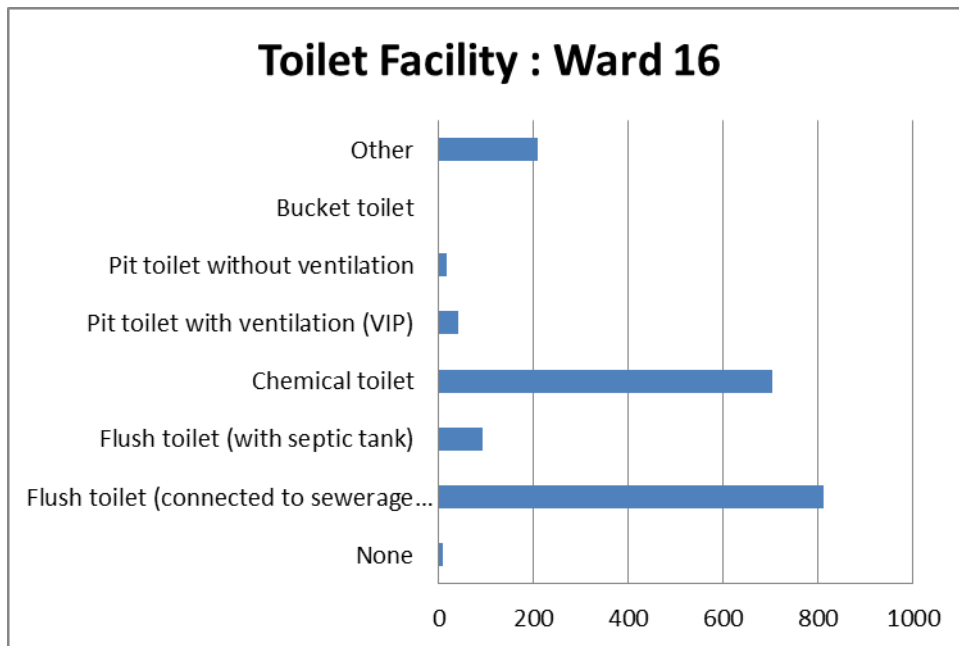
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 15: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water at ward 16.

Figure 16: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility

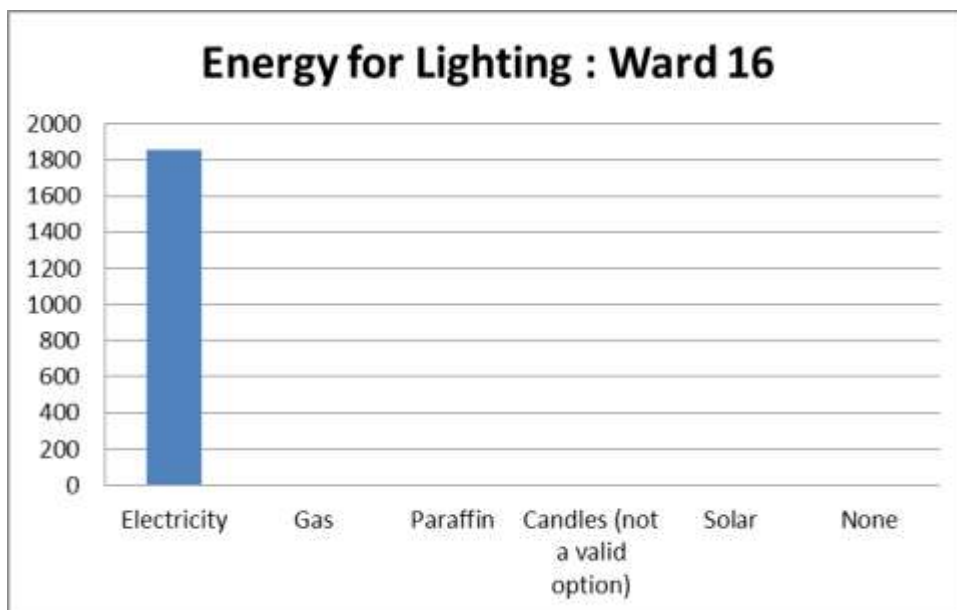


Source: Census 2011

The municipality has a mandate to improve sanitation to its residents. According to the graph above, the proportion of households that have flush toilets connected to sewer systems is relatively higher, followed by chemical toilet facility. Those households with access to flush toilet with septic tank are very few when comparing access with other toilets facilities.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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



All households living at ward 16 uses electricity for lighting.

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

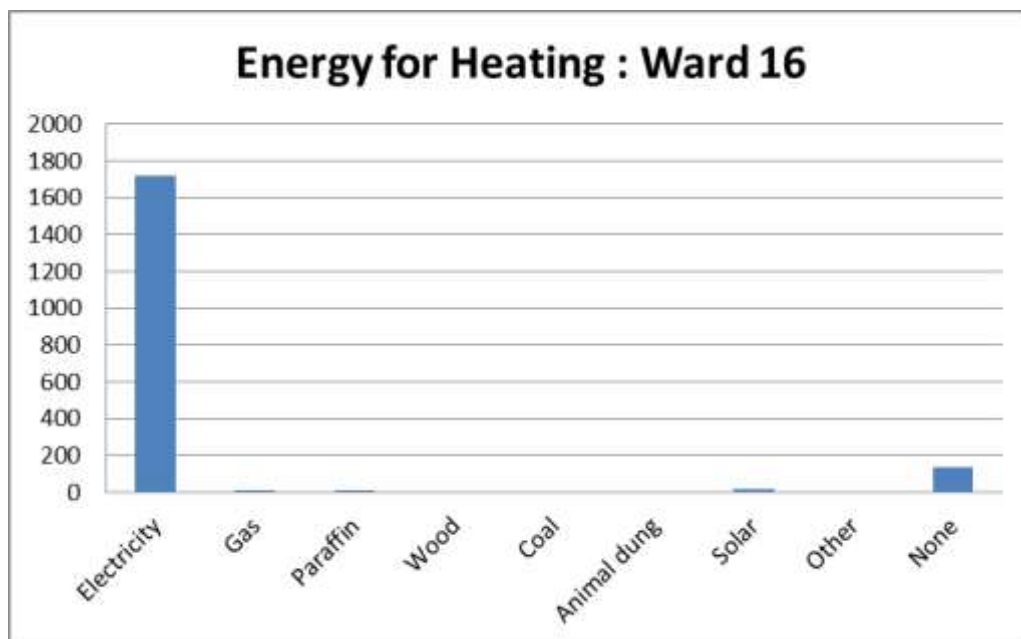


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 16 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a small backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in all municipal wards.

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

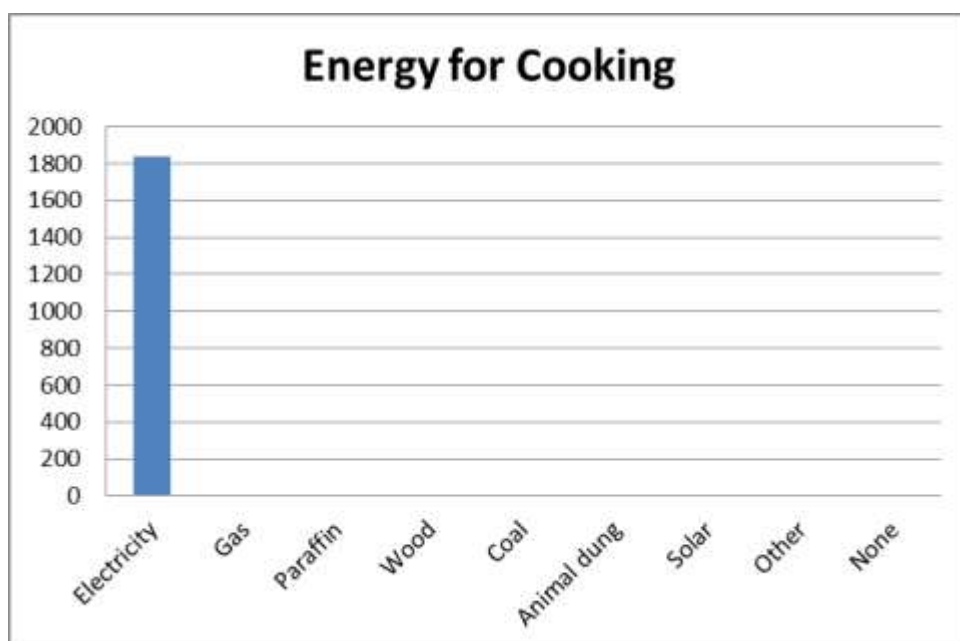
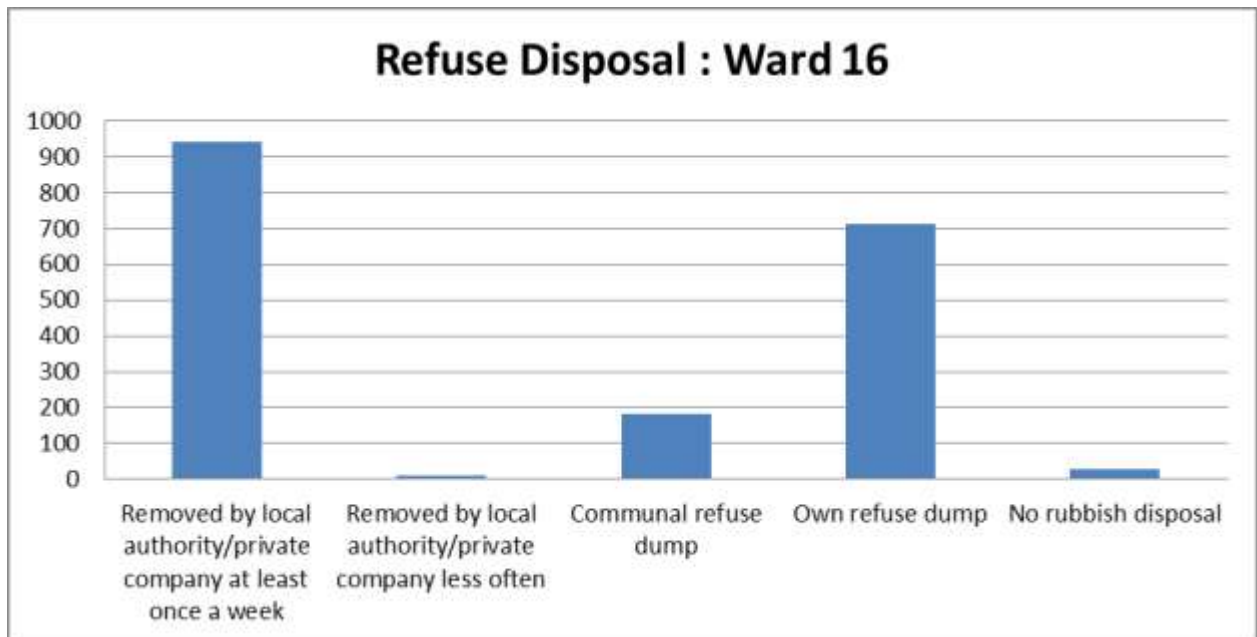


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

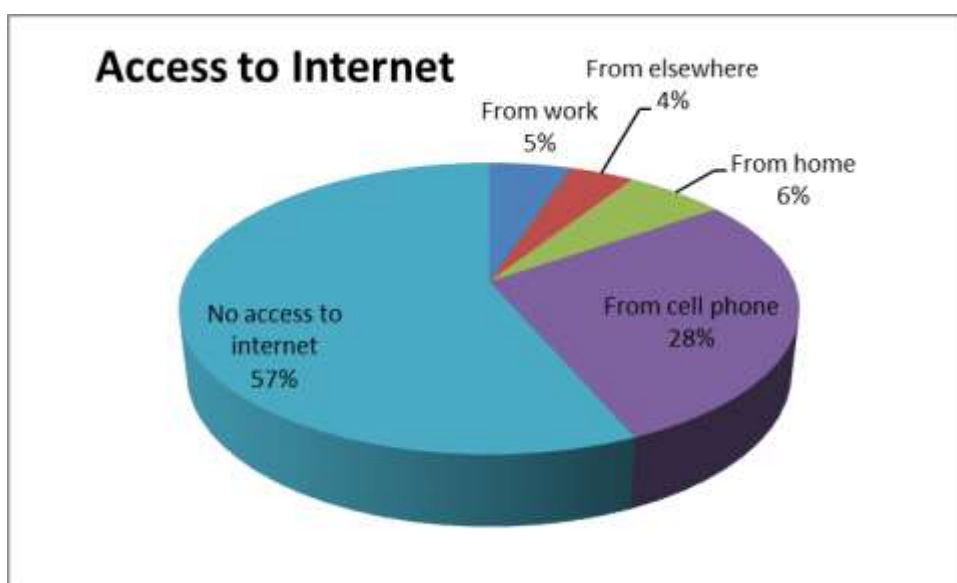


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently high in ward 16. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump.

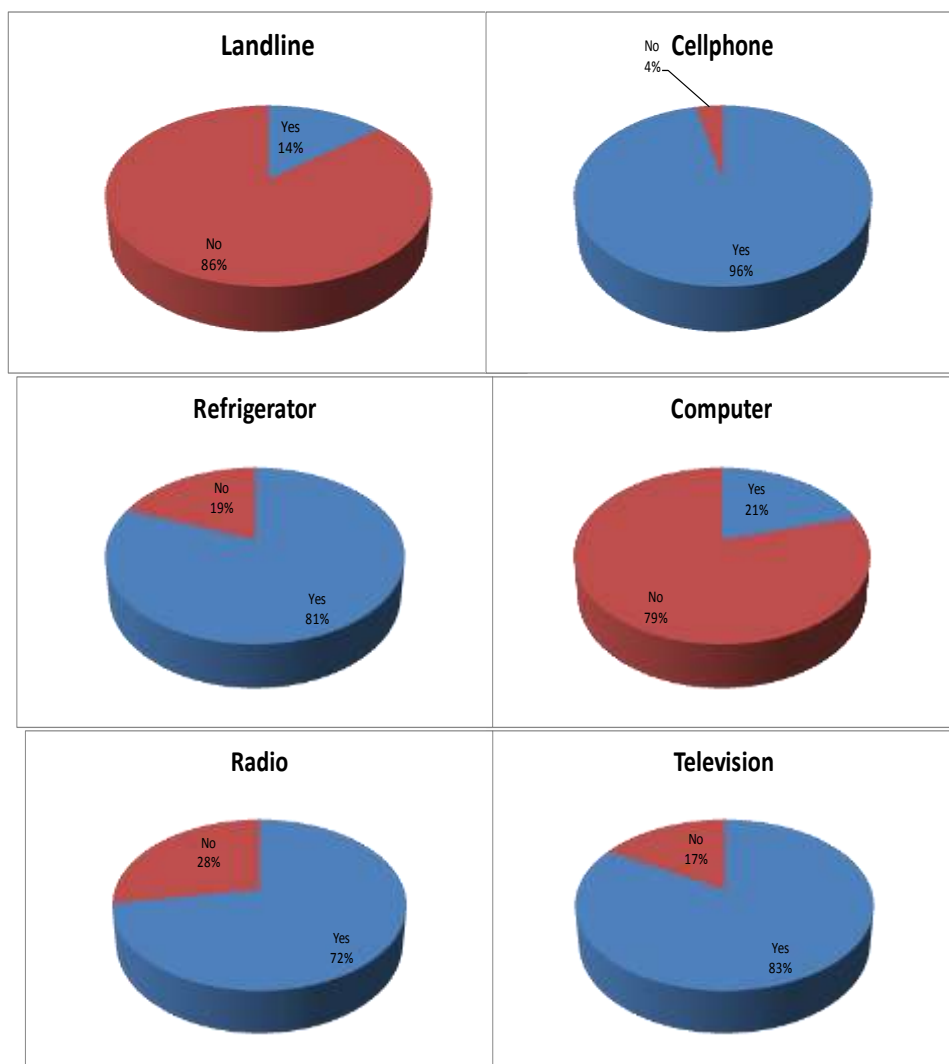
11.5 Household Goods

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 57%. About 28 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones . A very small percentage of households access internet from home, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 6% and 5% respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 96% while the proportion using landlines is 14%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 21%.

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 2017/2018
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Speed hump near doller drive at esikhawini	Quarry for roads and speed humps
	Repair road	Pedestrian bridges
	Pedestrian bridges	
	Need water	
	Streetlights	
Community Services	Community Hall	
	Provide skips at umkhobosa	
City Development		Housing