



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

19

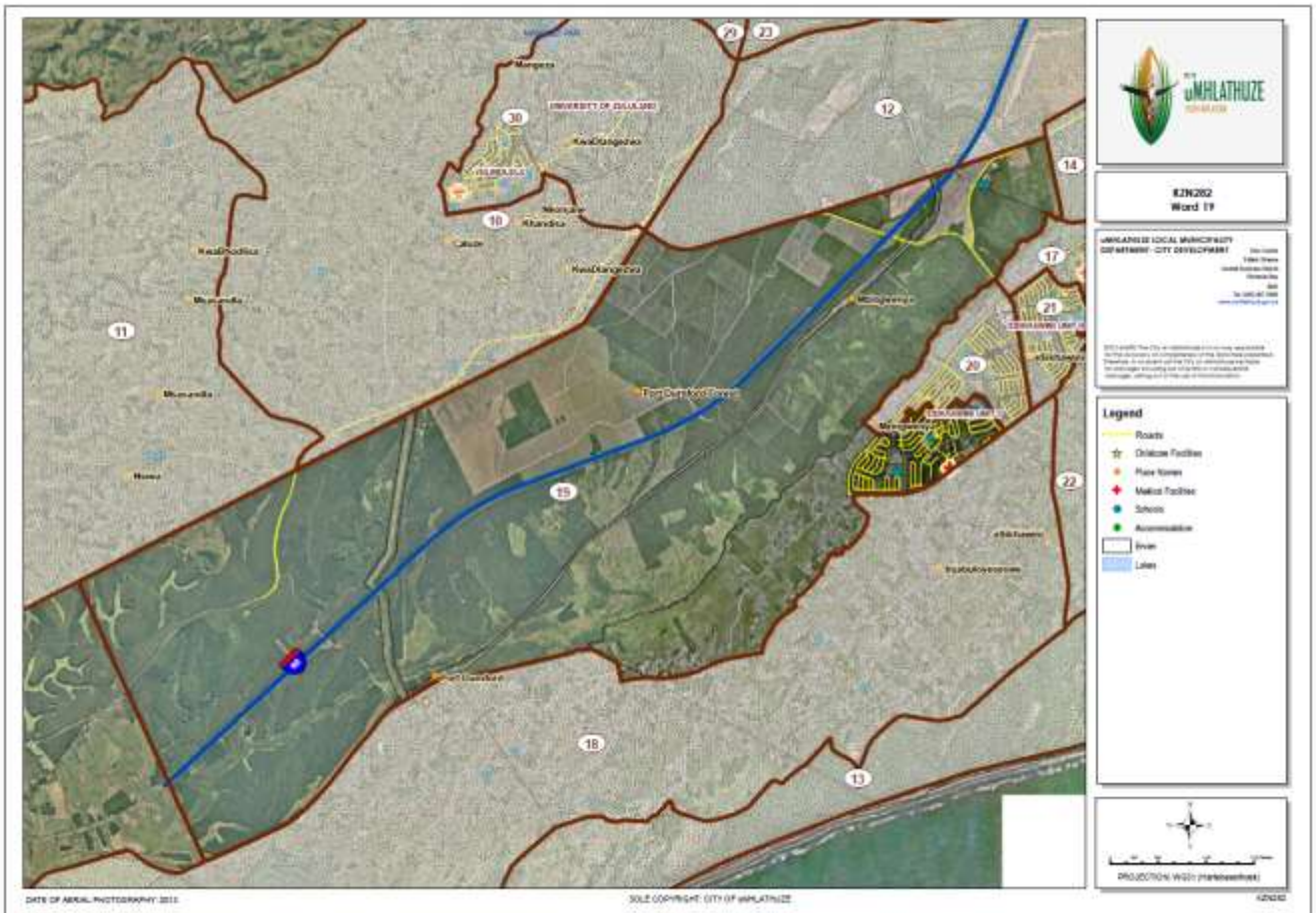


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. WARD VISION – DESIRED FUTURE	4
3. WARD CHALLENGIES – CURRENT REALITY	4
4. SIZE OF THE WARD.....	4
5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE.....	5
5.1 War Room Representatives	6
6. DEMOGRAPHICS.....	7
6.1 Population.....	7
6.2 Age and Gender Profile.....	8
6.3 Language	8
6.4 Age Groups in 5 years by Population group and Gender.....	9
6.5 Child and Female Headed Household.....	10
6.6 Marital and Civil Partnership Status	10
6.7 Parental Survival	12
7. EDUCATION.....	12
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	14
9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING	14
10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT.....	16
11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES.....	18
11.1 Housing	18
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services.....	19
11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy	20
11.4 Access to refuse removal	22
11.5 Household Goods.....	22

12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	25
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List of Figures

Figure 1: Ward Committee.....	5
Figure 2: War Room: Objectives.....	6
Figure 3: Population by Population Group	7
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid.....	8
Figure 5: Language.....	8
Figure 6: Marital Partnership	11
Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex and Population group of head of household	14
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty	15
Figure 10: Assistive Devices	15
Figure 11: Employment by Gender.....	16
Figure 12: Employment by Population Group.....	16
Figure 13: Employment by Sector	17
Figure 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling	18
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status	18
Figure 16: Household with access to piped water.....	19
Figure 17: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility	19
Figure 18: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting	20
Figure 19 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating	21
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking.....	21
Figure 21: Percentage of households who have access to internet	22
Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods	23

List of Tables

Table 1: Age group in 5 years by population group and Gender	9
Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth	11

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 19 has an estimated population of **12018** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 19 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

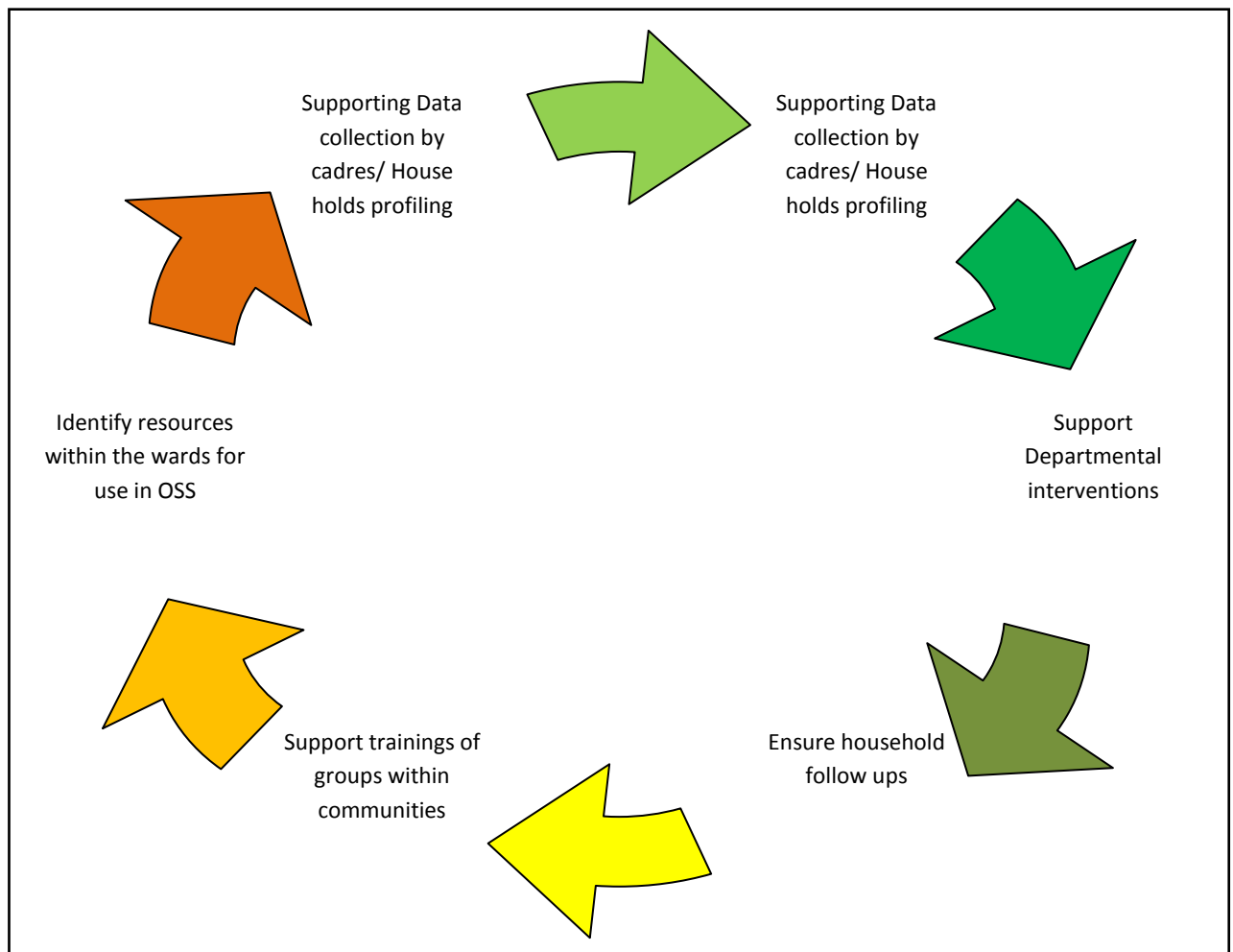
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Fridays at 15:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 19 War Room:

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 19 WAR ROOM:

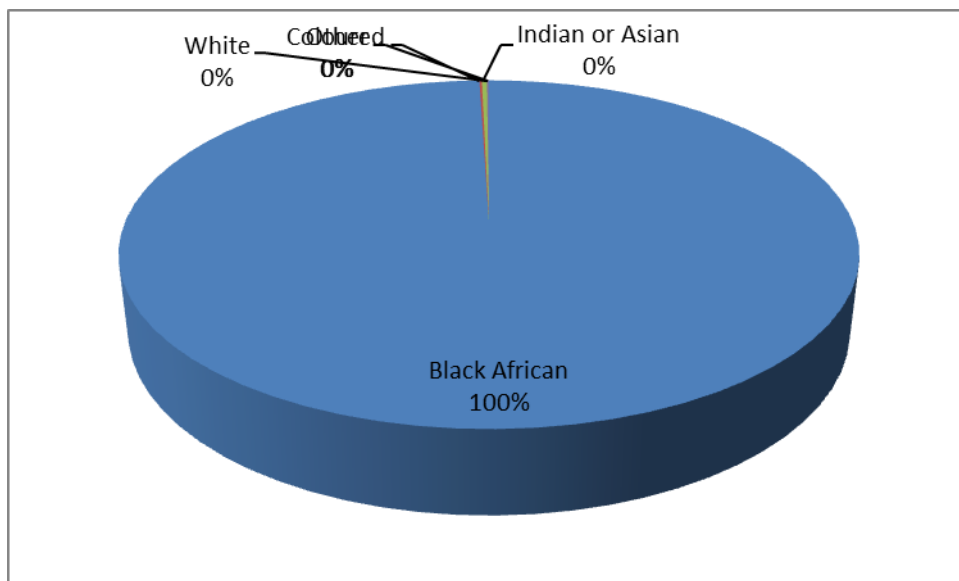
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
B.V MTSHALI	CHAIRPERSON	0736539515
VACANT	SECRETARY	

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 19 is estimated at **12018**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



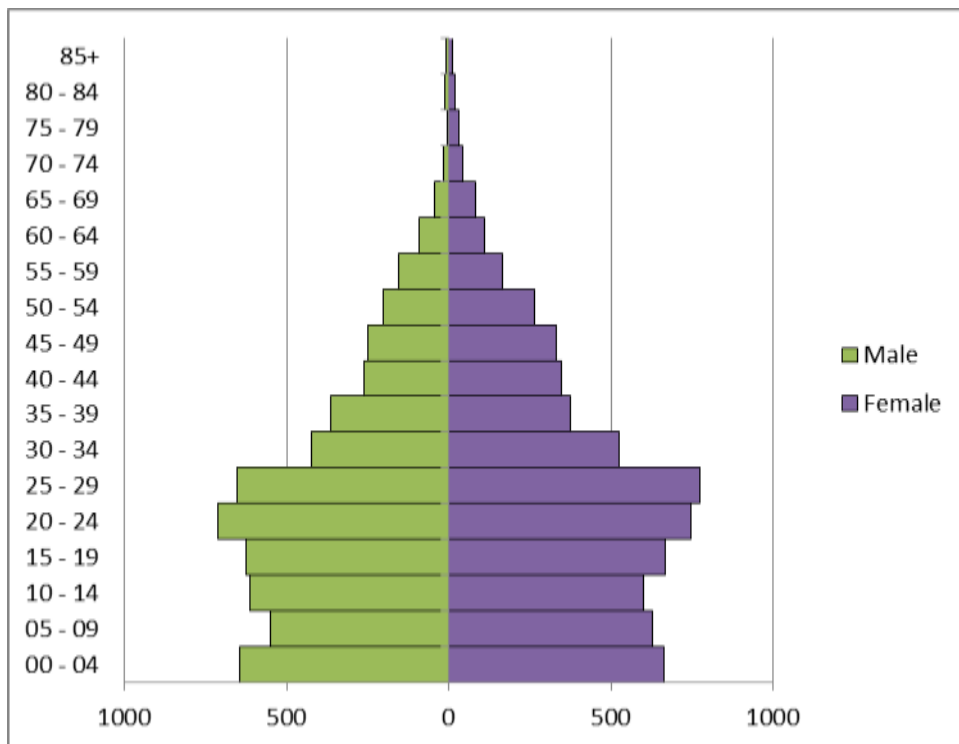
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 19 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 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.

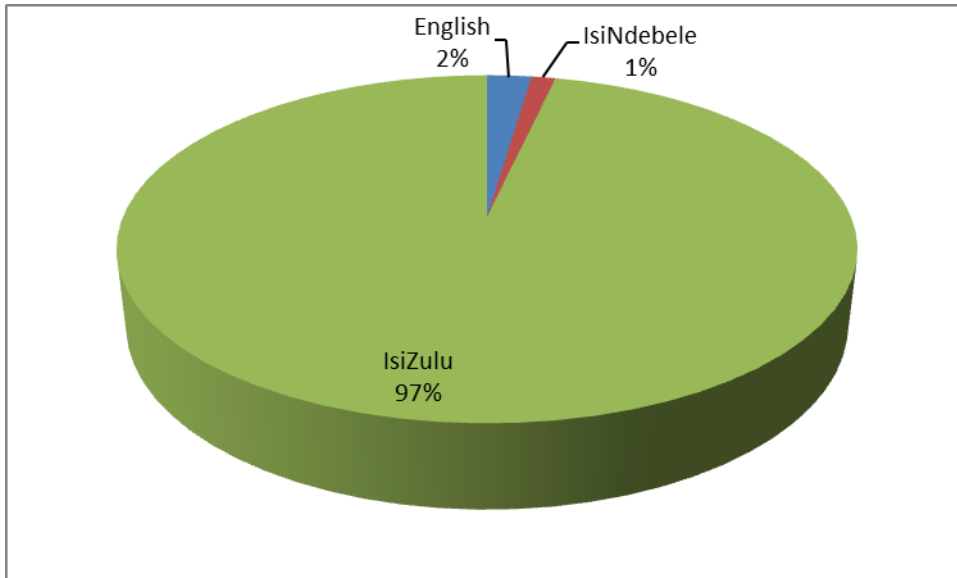
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by English and isiNdebele, 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	642	669	3	-	3	-	-	-
05 - 09	552	627	-	-	3	-	-	-
10 - 14	609	597	3	-	-	-	3	-
15 - 19	624	666	-	3	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	708	738	-	3	-	3	-	-
25 - 29	651	774	-	-	3	-	-	-
30 - 34	420	522	-	-	-	3	-	-
35 - 39	363	375	-	3	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	261	345	-	-	-	3	-	-
45 - 49	249	330	-	-	-	3	-	-
50 - 54	198	261	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	153	165	-	-	-	-	-	3
60 - 64	90	108	-	-	-	-	-	3
65 - 69	42	81	-	-	-	-	3	-
70 - 74	15	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there is almost a balance between female and male infants. Looking at the statistics above it is clear that the ward is dominated by youth. 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

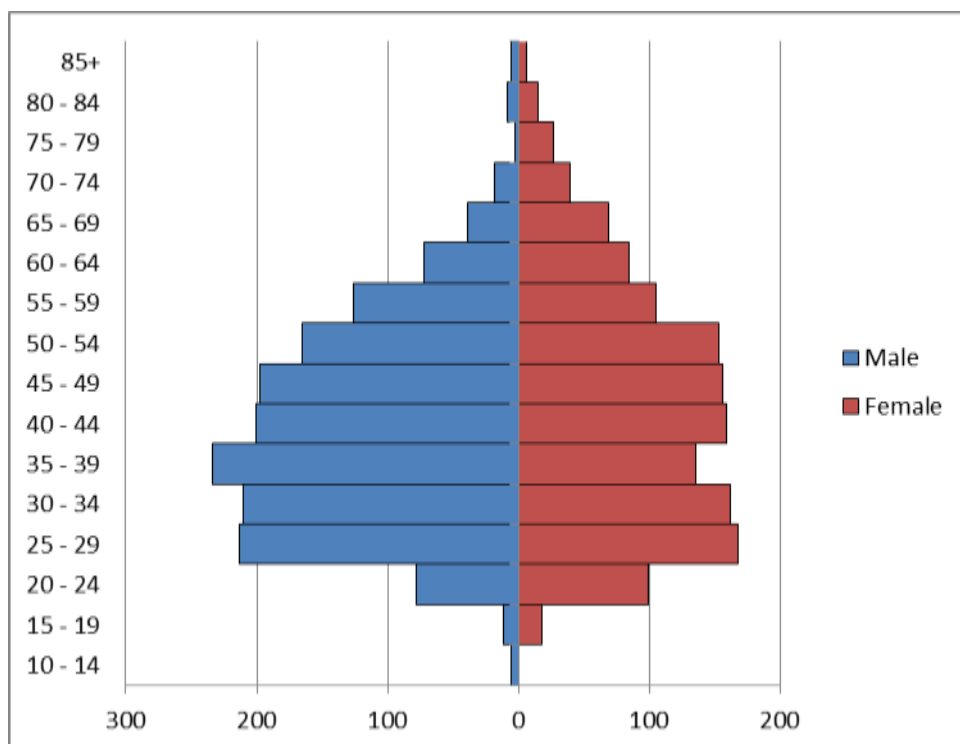


Figure above indicates a large proportion of the population in this ward is Male headed Household, within an group of (35-39) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, 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 75% followed by married population at 16%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 6% and only a 2% of widows/widower population is found at ward 19.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

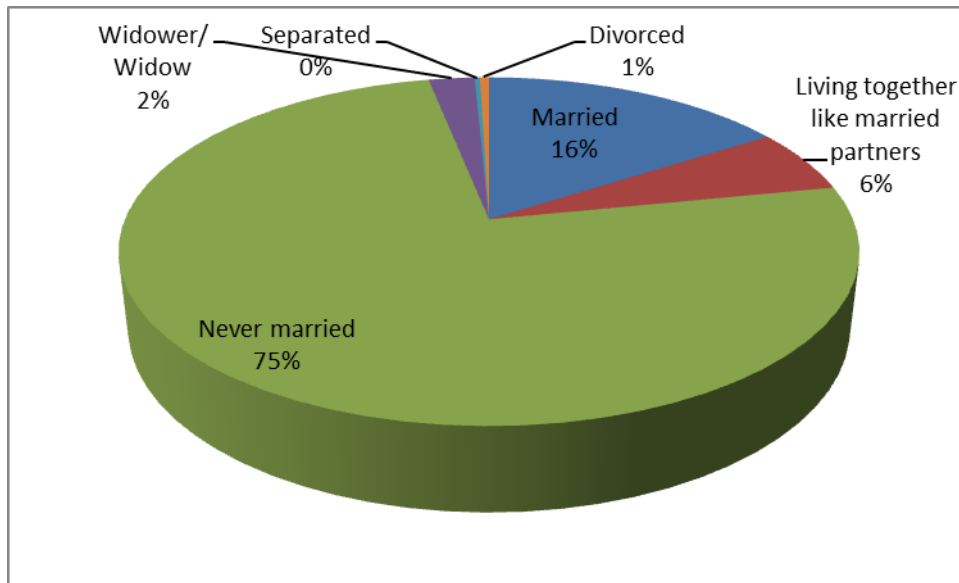
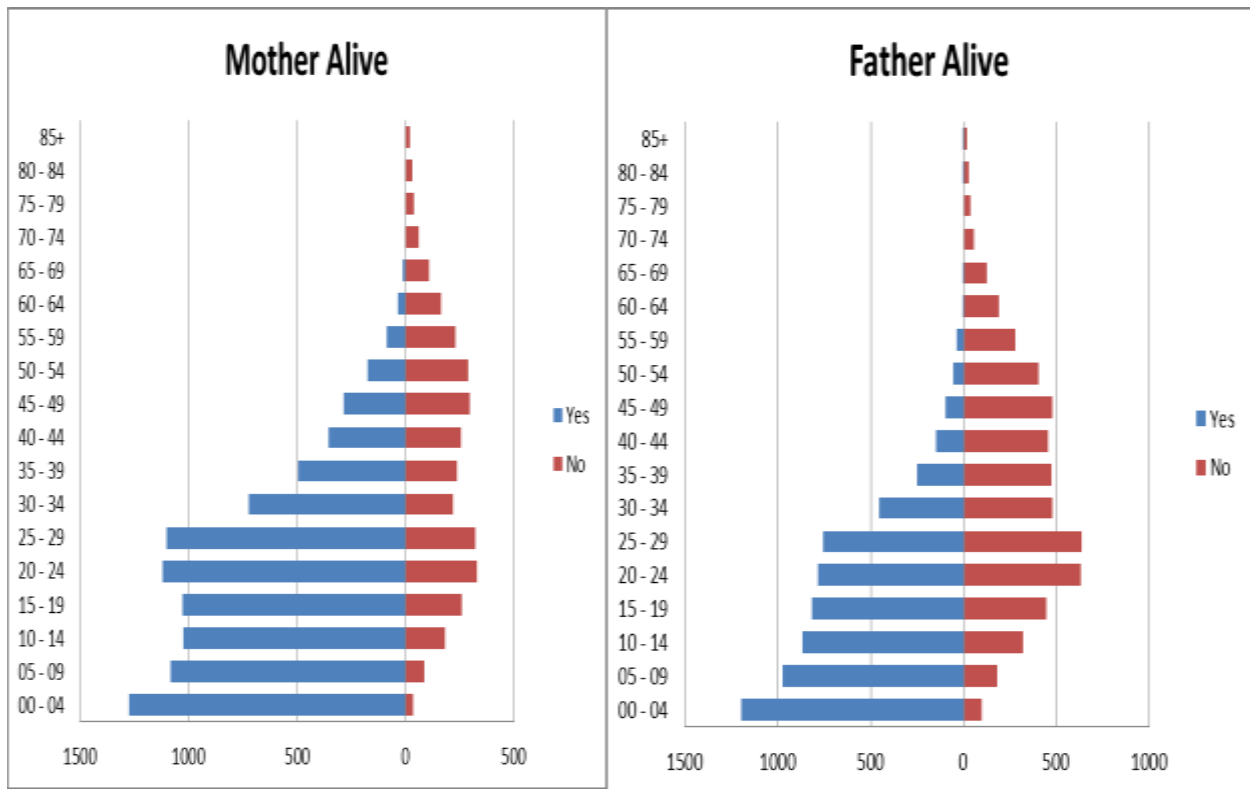


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	11544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	48	-	-	3	-	-	-

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

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 , 561 have lost their mother and 1047 have lost their father, which is almost 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	147	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	174	147	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	168	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	147	192	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	183	204	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	171	213	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	156	171	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	192	219	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	297	300	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	213	240	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	387	414	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	492	573	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1485	1647	-	3	-	6	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	24	18	-	3	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	27	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	36	21	-	-	3	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	39	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	21	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	33	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	18	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	39	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	102	156	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	72	129	-	-	-	-	-	3
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	78	153	-	-	-	3	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	18	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	51	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	150	219	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 369 mostly from the black African population, this figure is very low if its compared with other wards. There has also been an increase in the proportion of individuals who have attained a level of education higher than grade 12 at 3132, this figure is also high if compared with other wards, this is a good indication that in as much as the ward is youthful, however many of those pupils are have completed matric and are eligible to further education.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	231	162	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	36	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	69	174	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	141	249	-	-	-	-	-	3
R 19 601 - R 38 200	201	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	216	141	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	225	195	-	-	6	3	3	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	264	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	162	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	33	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 (153 801- 307 600). 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.

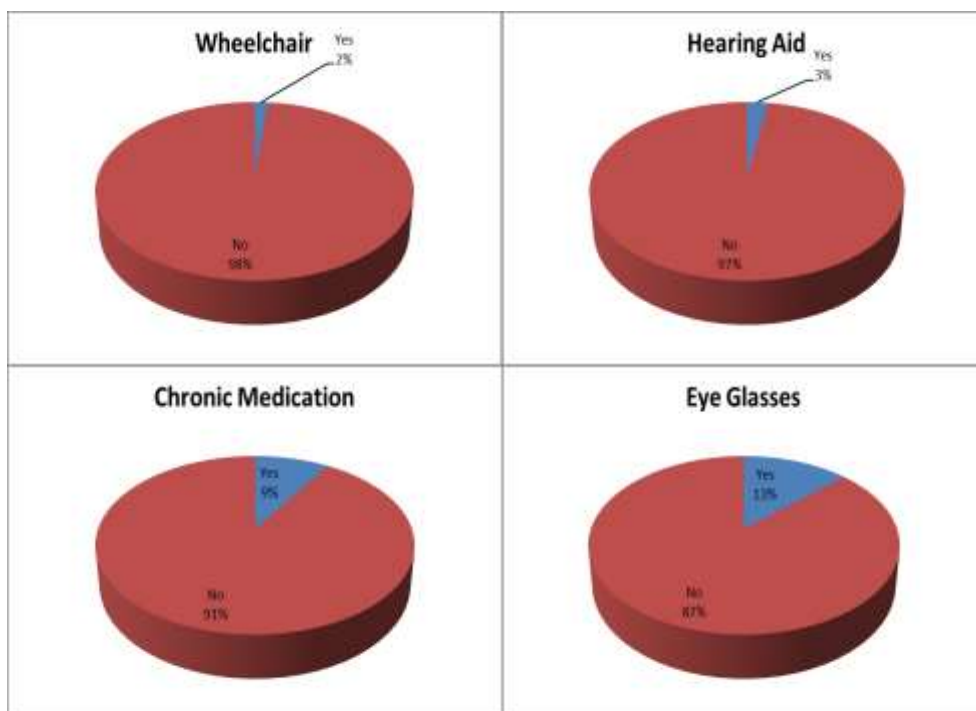
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802019: Ward 19	Seeing	52802019: Ward 19	Remembering	52802019: Ward 19
No difficulty	10923	No difficulty	9825	No difficulty	10641
Some difficulty	174	Some difficulty	981	Some difficulty	267
A lot of difficulty	54	A lot of difficulty	324	A lot of difficulty	114
Cannot do at all	27	Cannot do at all	33	Cannot do at all	111

Self Care	52802019: Ward 19	Communication	52802019: Ward 19	Walking	52802019: Ward 19
No difficulty	9651	No difficulty	10827	No difficulty	10923
Some difficulty	246	Some difficulty	183	Some difficulty	114
A lot of difficulty	99	A lot of difficulty	75	A lot of difficulty	63
Cannot do at all	381	Cannot do at all	72	Cannot do at all	96

Results indicate that most people in ward 19 (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 self care 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 13% and 9% respectively.

10.OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

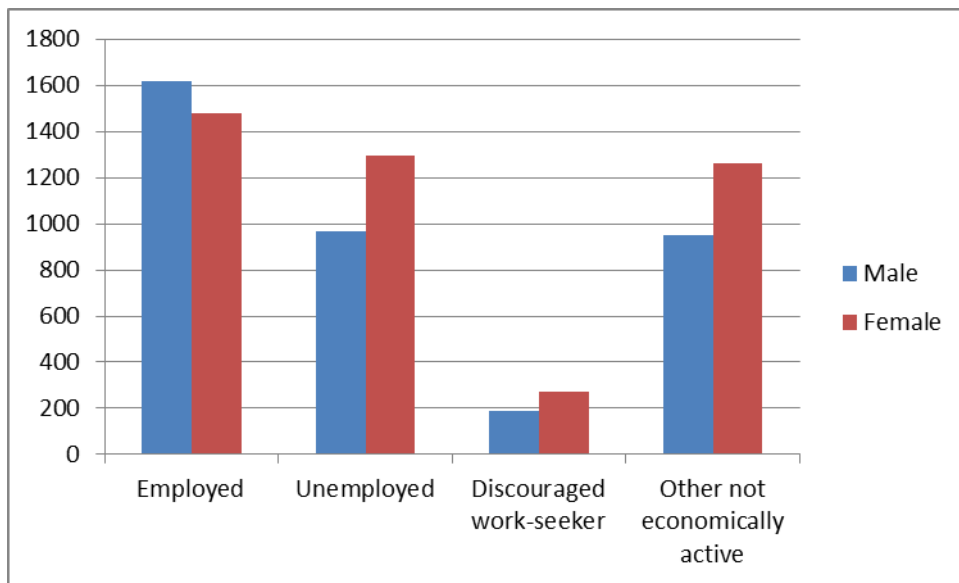
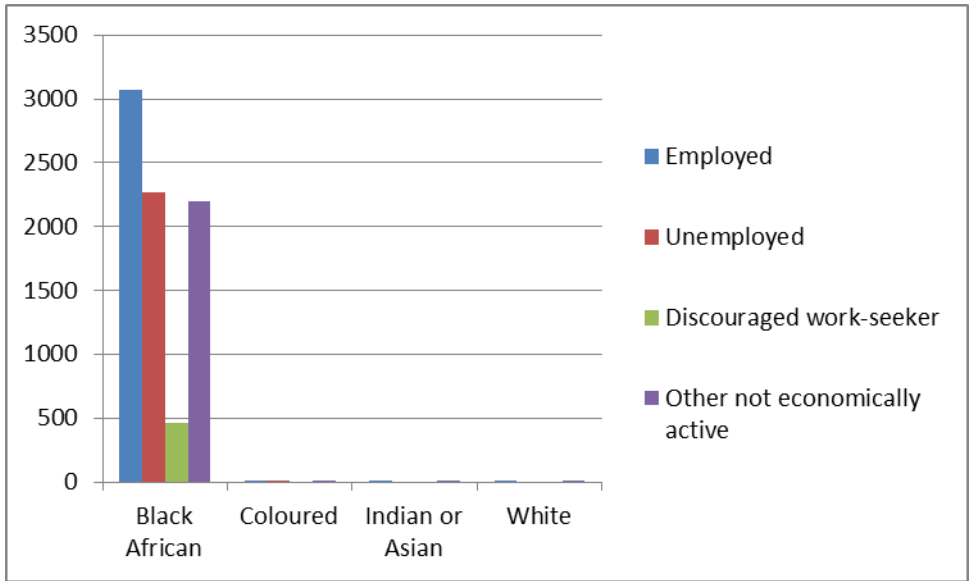


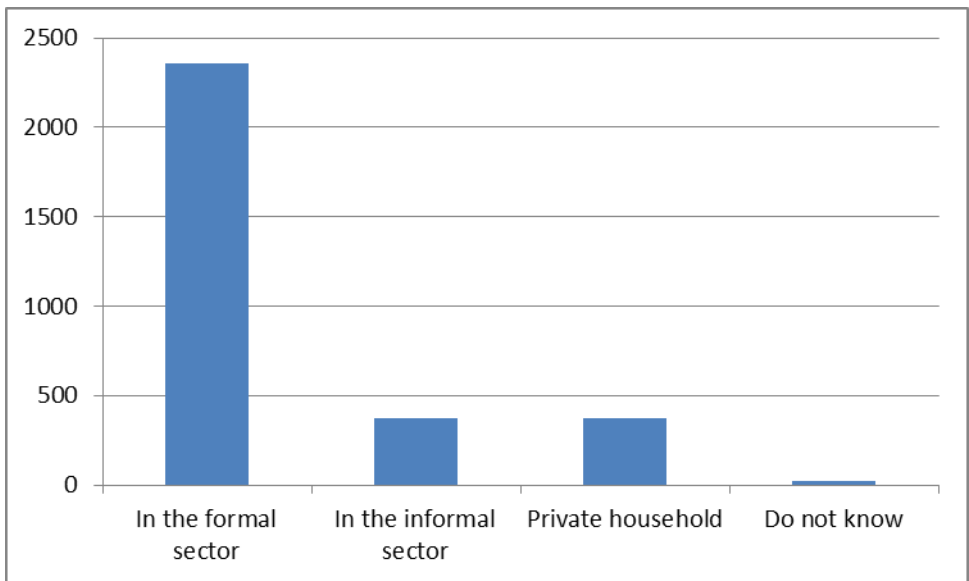
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 19 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed. However the difference in this ward is not major as compared with other municipal wards.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the Black African population group is the highest in terms of employment. Comparison in this instance is difficult since Black African population is the majority in all aspects.

Figure 12: Employment by Sector



Employment is highly on the formal sector. There is almost a balance between the informal sector and the 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

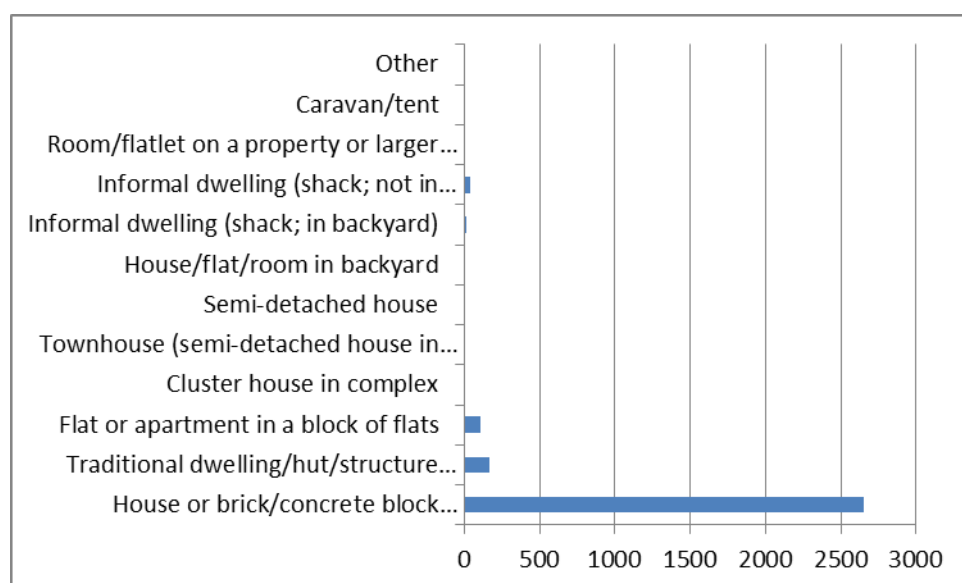


Figure 14 above indicates that majority of households are accommodated within formal dwellings. There is small percentage of traditional and flat dwellings, which indicates that the ward has mixed dwelling types.

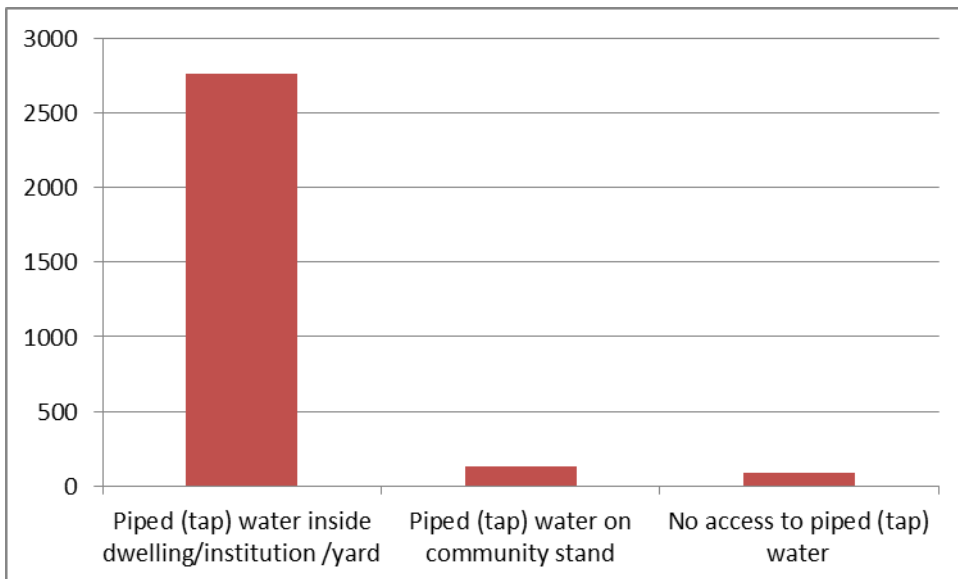
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The majority of households in ward 19 have fully paid off their properties and they have full ownership.

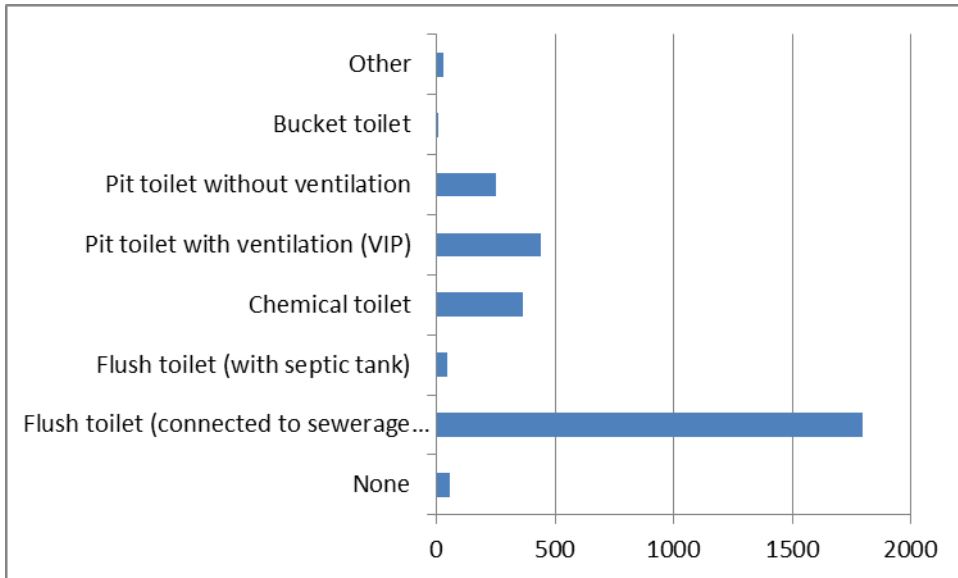
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 19.

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 when compared to other sanitation types.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

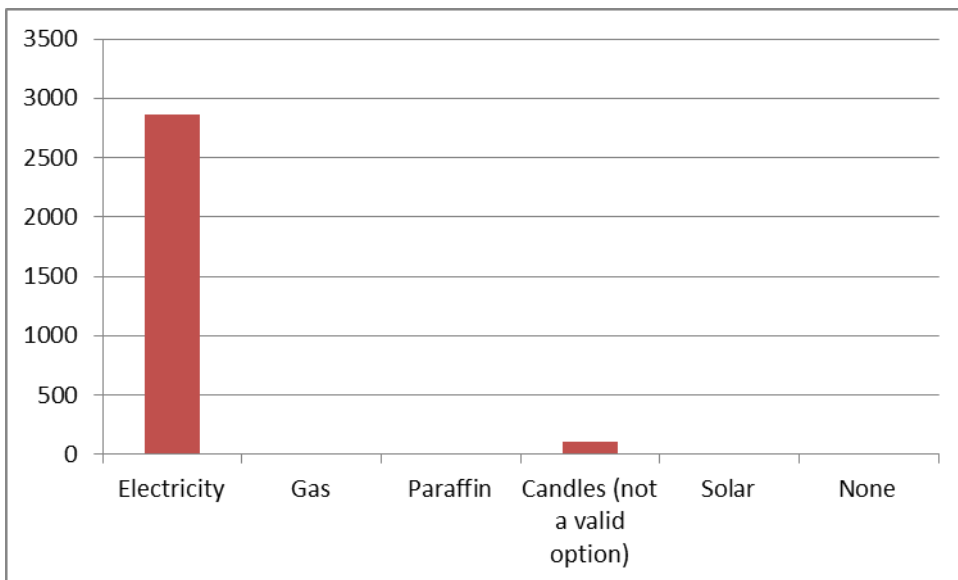


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high.

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

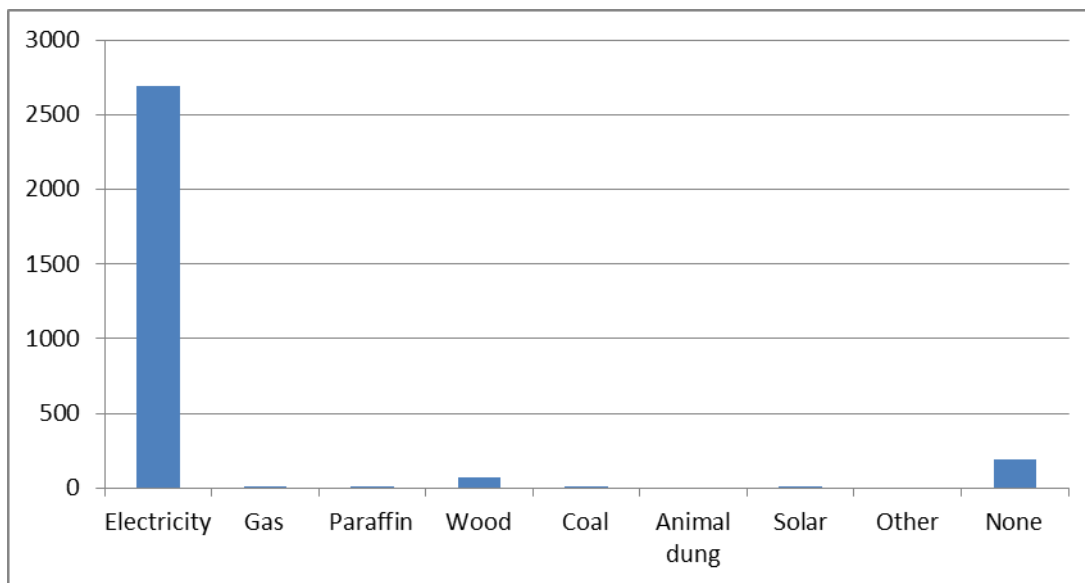


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 19 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in ward 19.

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

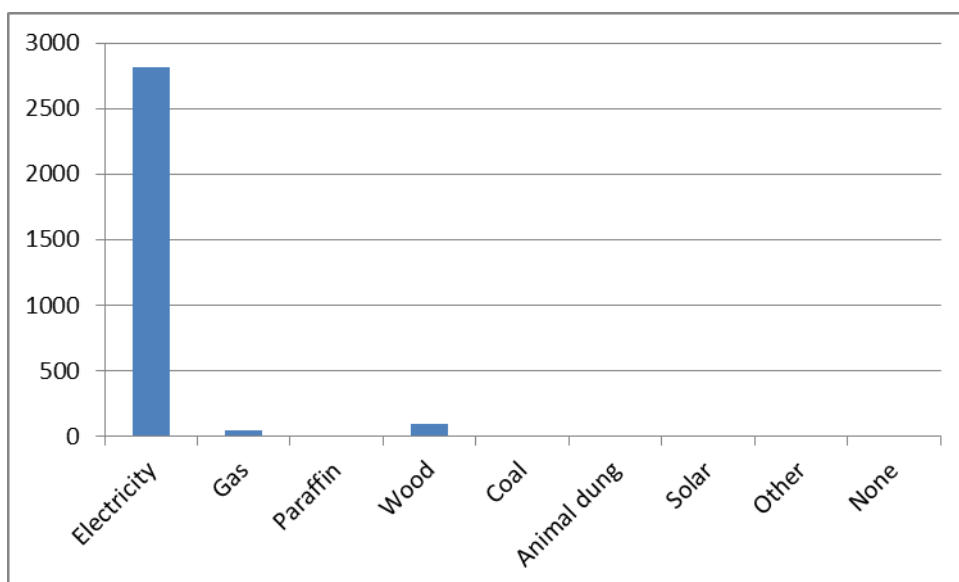
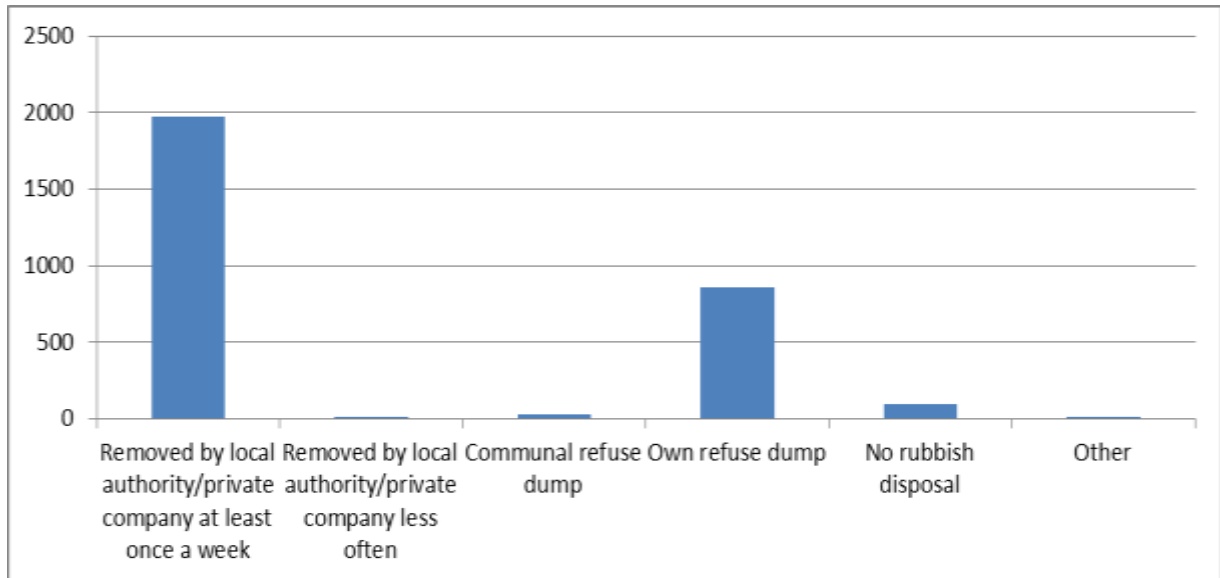


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

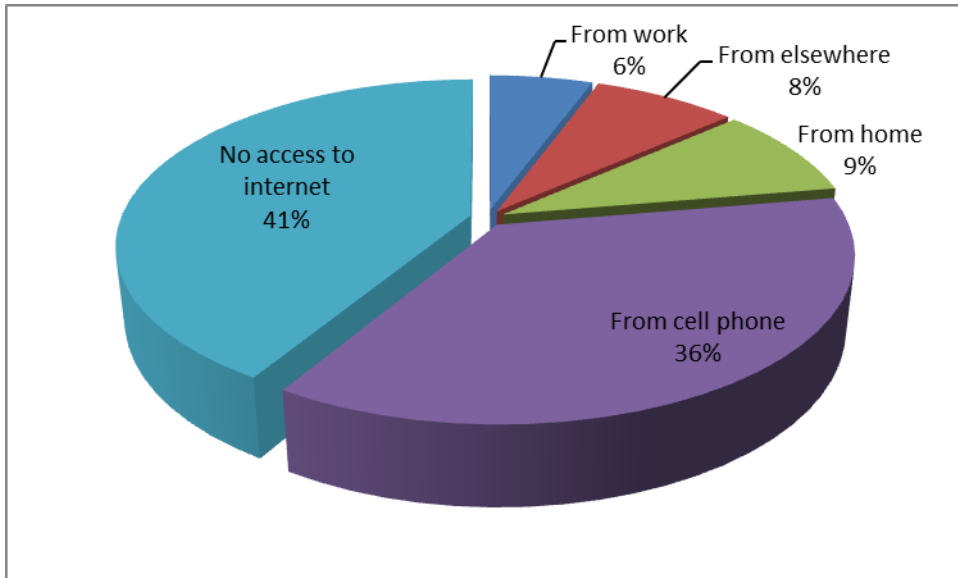


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is high in ward 19. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump. This is a concern which needs to be addressed if not already addressed since 2011.

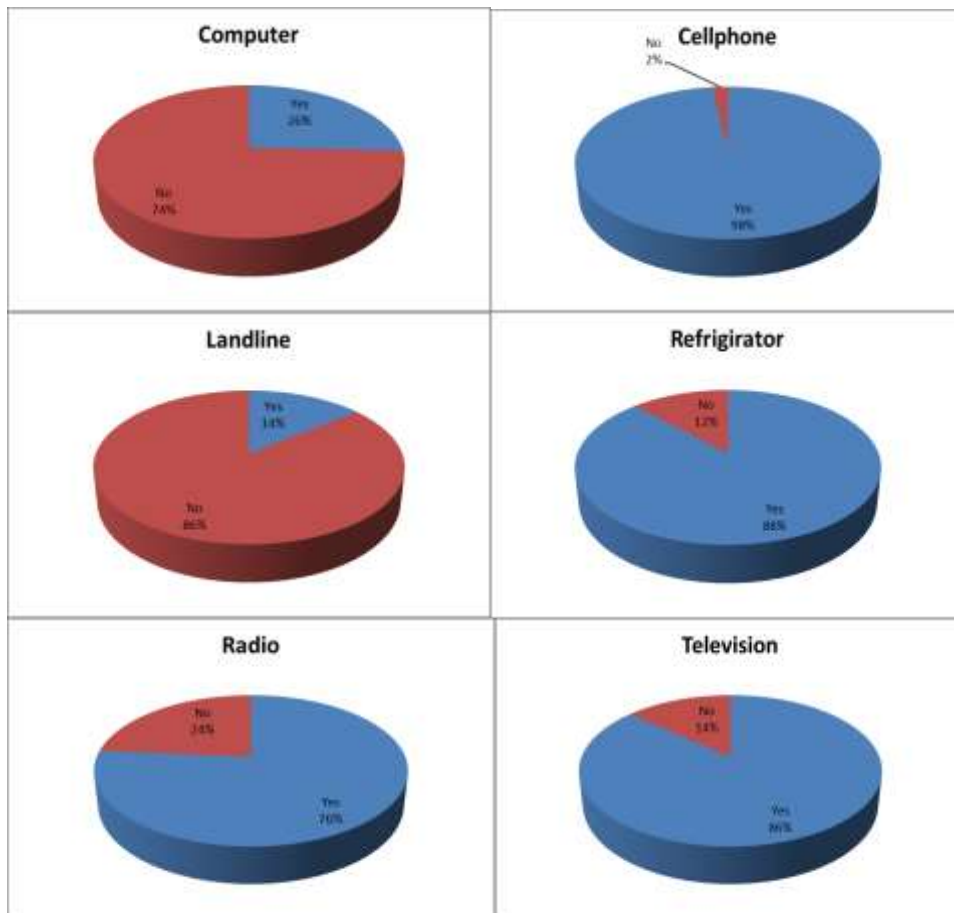
11.5 Household Goods

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 41%. About 36 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cell phones. A very small percentage of households access internet from home, followed by those who access from elsewhere at 9% and 8% respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 98% 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 26%, however it is better when compared with other wards.

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
All Infrastructure & Technical Services	Water	Repair roads
	Street Lights	Street Humps
	Street Humps	Provide skips
	Outdoor Sport Centre required at Esikhaleni 18 Area.	
City Development	Jobs	housing