



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

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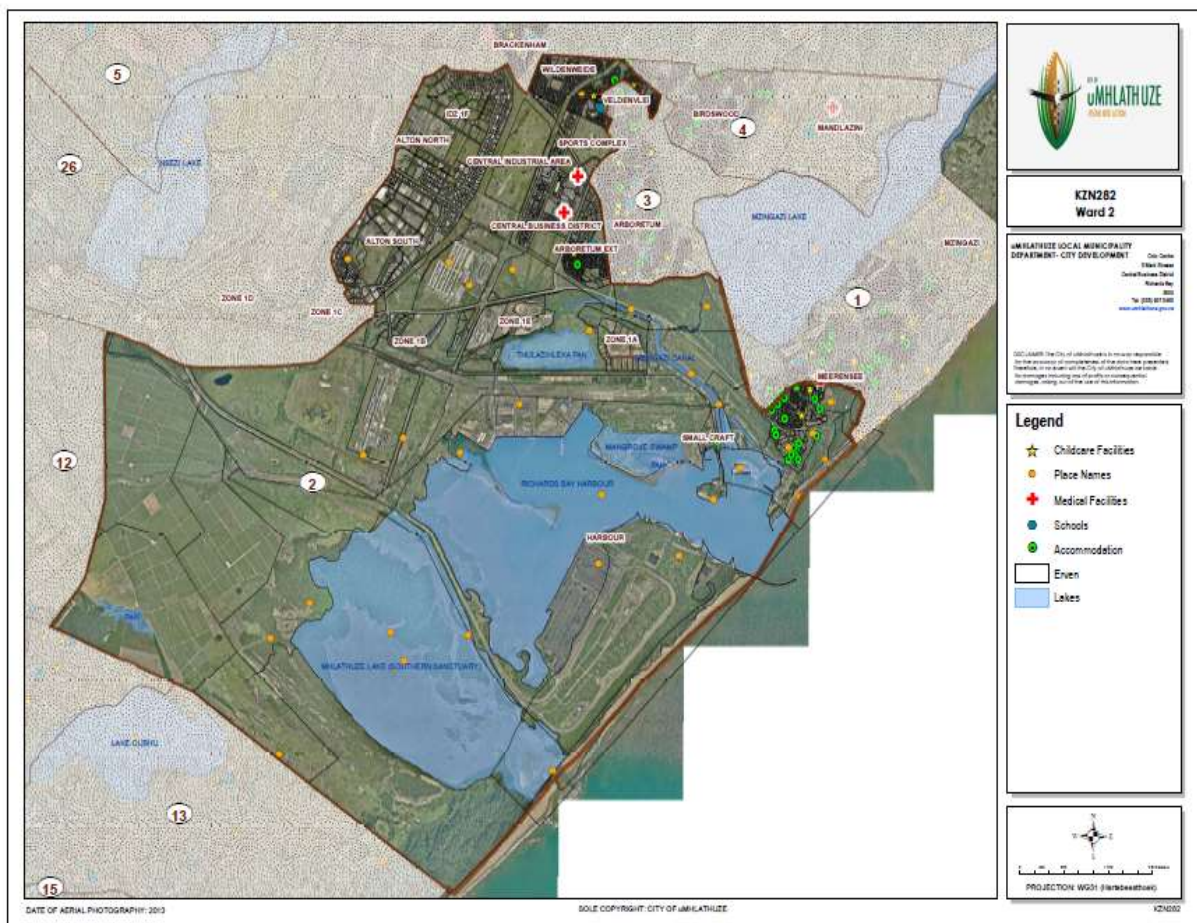


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1. INTRODUCTION

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

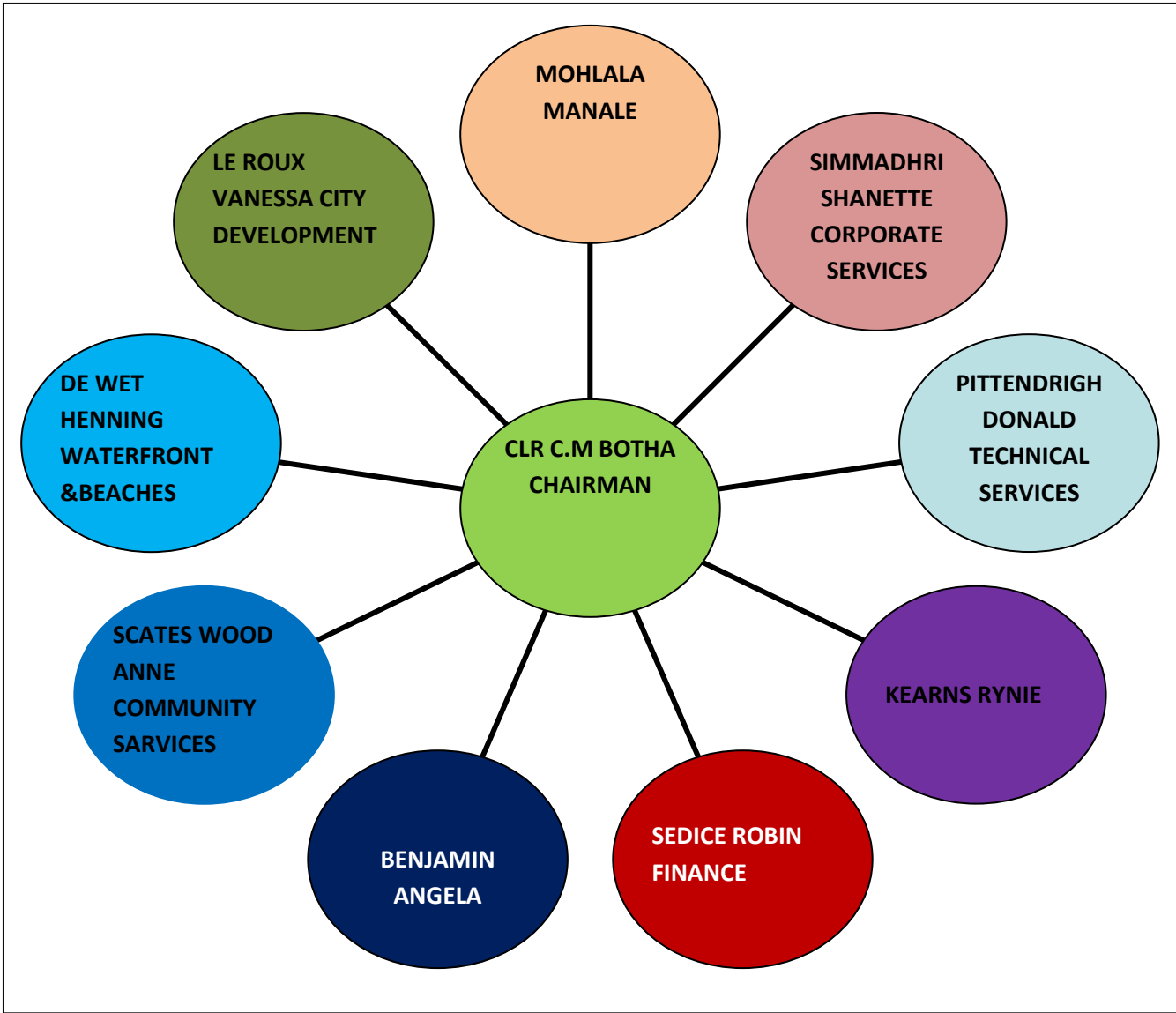
The area in terms of current municipal boundaries is at an extent of *Square meters.*

The total population of ward 2 is then estimated at *12 255* as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 2 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio the following are members of the ward committee:

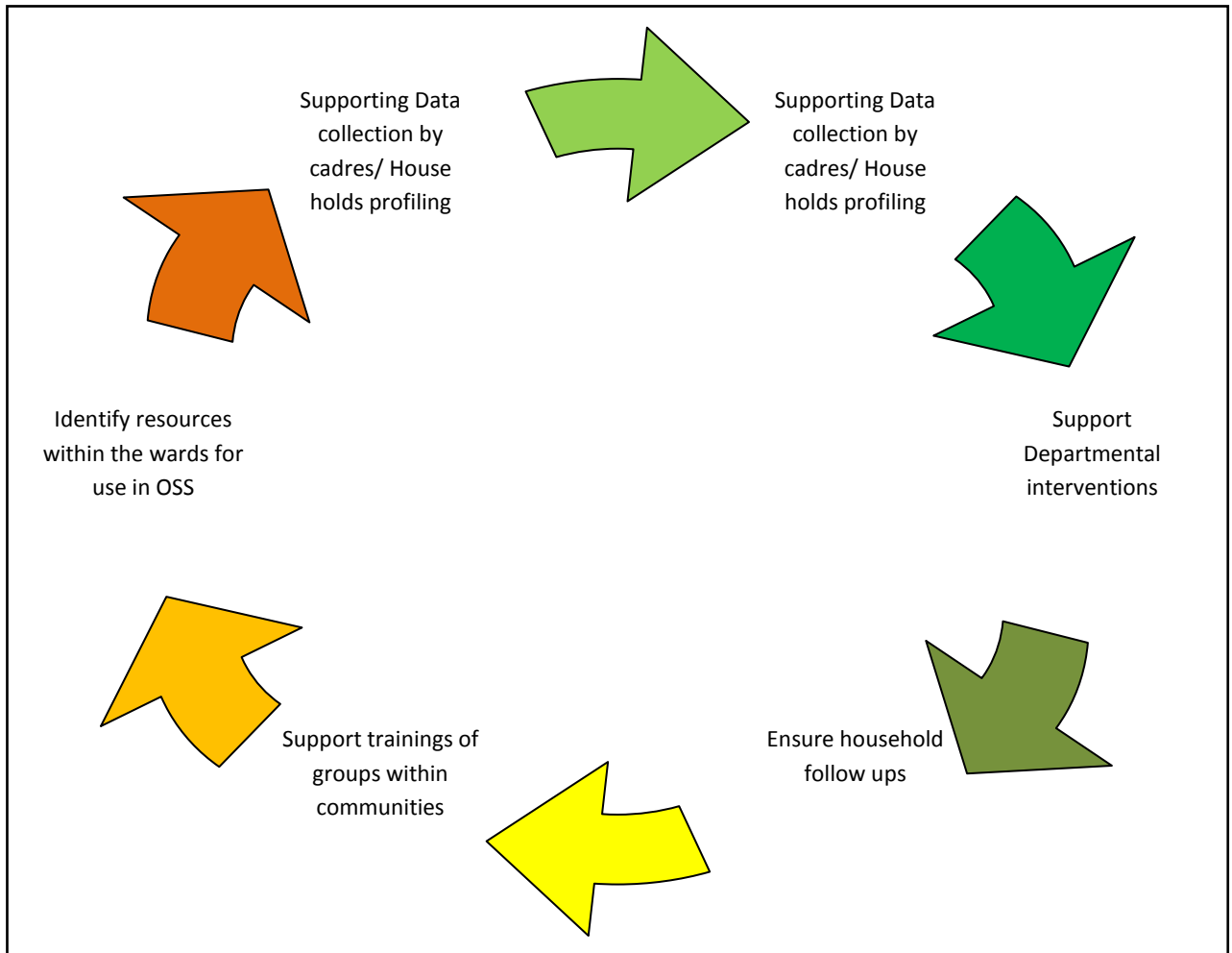
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 every month, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 2 War Room:

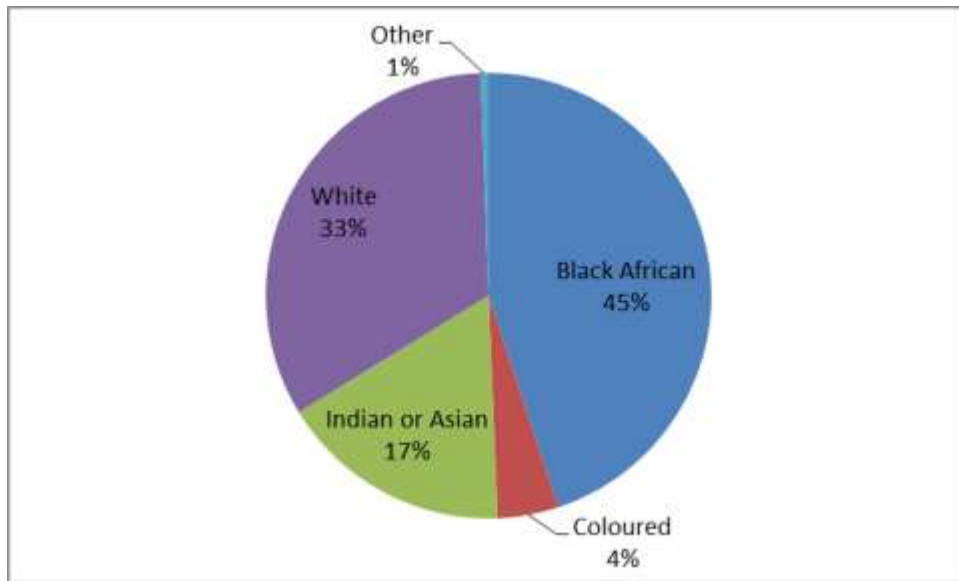
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
VACANT	CHAIRPERSON	
VACANT	SECRETARY	

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 2 is estimated at **12 255**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



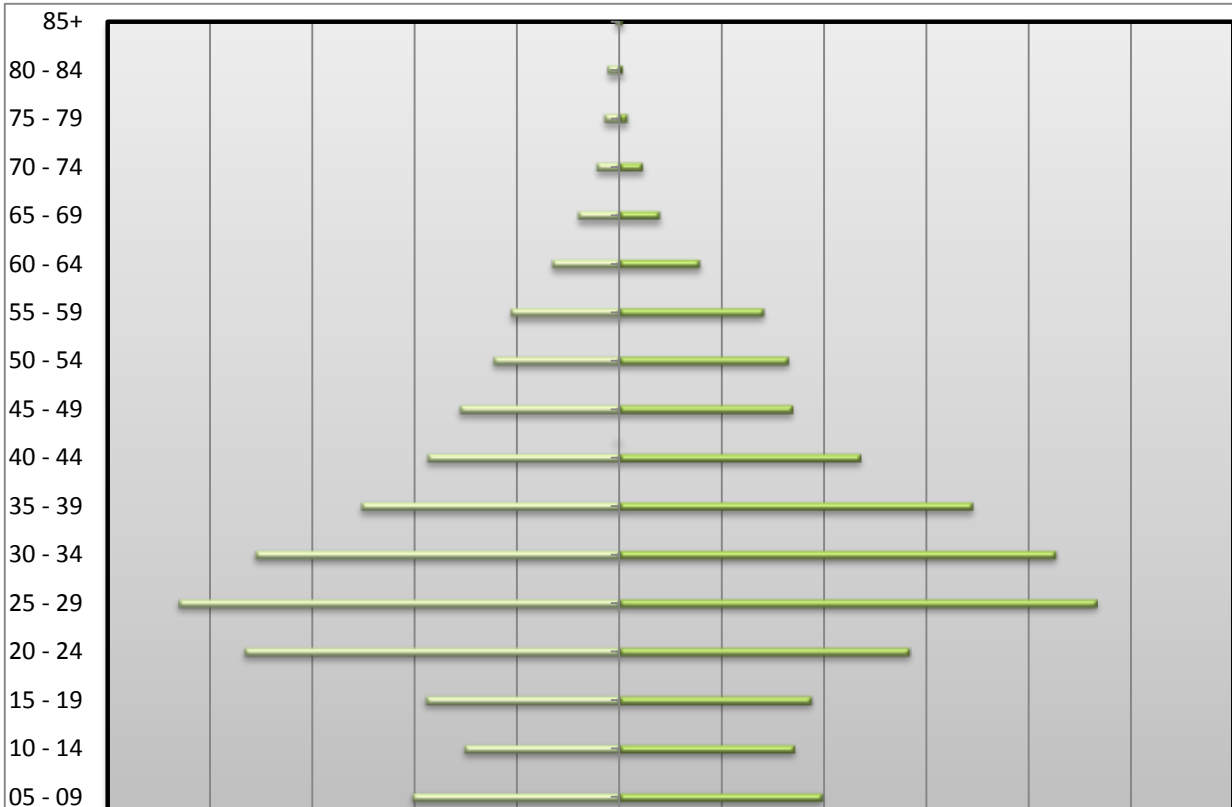
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

The figure above indicates that Black African Population group has the highest proportion of over 45% in ward 2, followed by White Population group at 33% leaving the Indian and coloured population being the minority with 17 % and 4% respectively.

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, except for younger age groups where a proportion of females is higher than males. When Comparing to Ward 1, where females had a large proportion of females.

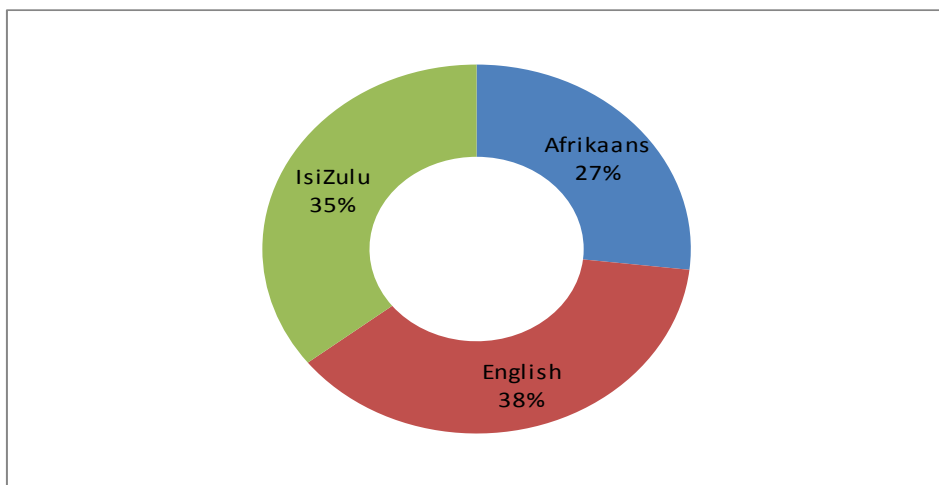
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, English is the main spoken language, followed by isiZulu and then Afrikaans, statistics above indicated that population group which highly dominates ward 2 are by Black African population group, then it means a large proportion of that population is English speaking.

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	204	240	30	30	108	96	141	144
05 - 09	165	183	33	27	75	87	117	99
10 - 14	126	126	18	21	78	54	117	102
15 - 19	147	192	24	9	75	66	135	105
20 - 24	300	444	27	27	78	102	153	159
25 - 29	564	510	42	36	126	129	198	183
30 - 34	480	372	36	30	138	135	192	171
35 - 39	369	207	24	24	114	108	180	162
40 - 44	192	126	18	18	84	72	171	153
45 - 49	123	90	12	12	54	57	150	147
50 - 54	102	54	3	6	48	36	177	150
55 - 59	75	42	9	9	27	30	168	126
60 - 64	18	12	-	-	21	15	108	105
65 - 69	9	6	-	3	9	9	60	60
70 - 74	-	3	-	-	3	12	36	33
75 - 79	3	6	-	-	3	3	12	15
80 - 84	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	21
85+	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	6

The figure above indicate more black african males and females at middle age, however it is noticeable that there are more White Population at an elderly age group as compared to Black African Population Group.

6.5 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 50% followed by married population at 38%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 8% and only a 2% of widows/widower and 2% of divorced population is found at ward 2.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

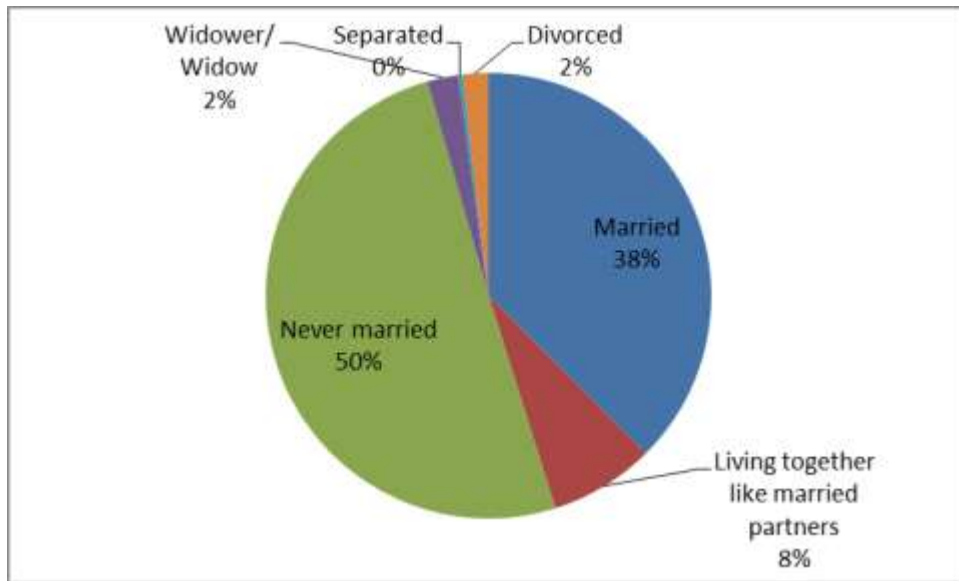


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	Unspecified
Western cape	75	3	-	-	-	-
Eastern cape	120	-	-	-	-	-
Northern cape	30	-	-	-	-	-
Free state	63	-	-	3	-	-
Kwazulu-Natal	9444	132	24	27	12	279
North west	51	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	507	12	3	-	-	15
Mpumalanga	177	9	-	-	-	6
Limpopo	48	-	-	-	3	6
Outside South Africa	30	60	3	6	48	27
Do not know	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	216	-	-	-	-	801

The majority of the population is originally KZN born; further the table above indicate a high statistics of resident originally born in Gauteng Province, followed by Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape respectively. There is a small population which is originally from SADC and other countries like UK and Asia

6.6 Parental Survival

Age groups in 5 years by Father alive for Person weighted, 52802002: Ward 2			Age groups in 5 years by Mother alive for Person weighted, 52802002: Ward 2		
	Yes	No		Yes	No
00 - 04	951	18	00 - 04	972	6
05 - 09	744	39	05 - 09	783	9
10 - 14	576	51	10 - 14	618	15
15 - 19	561	99	15 - 19	609	51
20 - 24	831	333	20 - 24	1026	144
25 - 29	1056	474	25 - 29	1317	228
30 - 34	822	543	30 - 34	1131	246
35 - 39	576	537	35 - 39	879	243
40 - 44	318	456	40 - 44	519	258
45 - 49	177	411	45 - 49	330	261
50 - 54	96	423	50 - 54	225	303
55 - 59	60	357	55 - 59	117	309
60 - 64	9	258	60 - 64	45	231
65 - 69	6	150	65 - 69	15	141
70 - 74	3	84	70 - 74	6	81
75 - 79	3	33	75 - 79	3	33
80 - 84	6	24	80 - 84	3	27
85+	3	9	85+	6	6

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 66 have lost their mother and 207 have lost their father, the rate of population without parents is lower when compared to other wards.

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		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Gade 0	66	60	9	6	21	30	39	42	273
Grade 1 / Sub A	39	30	12	6	18	24	33	24	186
Grade 2 / Sub B	48	51	3	9	21	15	24	24	195
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	42	36	3	6	12	12	33	21	165
Grade 4 / Std 2	39	42	3	9	9	21	15	27	165
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	42	33	-	3	18	12	18	18	144
Grade 6 / Std 4	48	33	3	-	18	18	27	33	180
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	60	33	3	6	24	18	42	33	219
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	63	66	12	12	39	51	99	93	435
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	54	42	6	6	33	21	51	51	264
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	75	69	15	18	45	51	195	234	702
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	96	72	3	9	39	36	60	54	369
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	651	714	66	63	294	336	579	699	3402
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	15	9	6	3	6	3	12	3	57
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	12	9	3	-	9	3	48	6	90
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	48	18	3	-	18	-	69	18	174
N4 / NTC 4	48	21	3	6	27	6	51	9	171
N5 / NTC 5	33	21	-	3	18	9	30	15	129
N6 / NTC 6	36	24	3	3	12	6	42	21	147
Certificate w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	9	-	3	-	-	3	3	24
Diploma w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	27	27	3	-	6	3	18	12	96
Certificate w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	93	87	6	6	24	21	30	30	297
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	234	258	12	12	45	57	105	93	816
Higher Diploma	129	78	6	12	48	36	72	60	441
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	21	9	-	3	3	6	12	9	63
Bachelors Degree	111	114	3	6	51	54	54	36	429
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	36	39	-	-	12	12	18	9	126
Honours degree	42	57	-	6	21	15	12	21	174
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	36	36	3	-	12	6	18	9	120
Other	15	18	-	-	6	3	18	15	75
No schooling	36	30	3	3	9	18	21	15	135
Grand Total	2301	2145	192	219	918	903	1848	1737	10263

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 135 mostly from the black African population. There has also been a steady increase in the proportion of individuals who have attained a level of education higher than grade 12.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

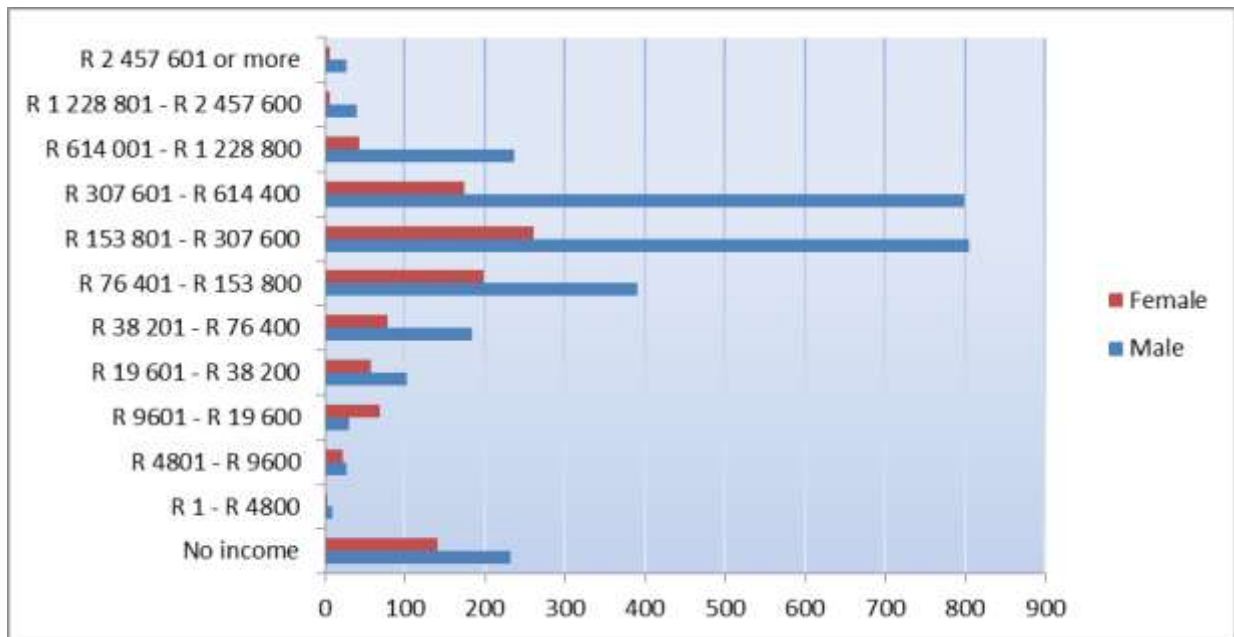


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

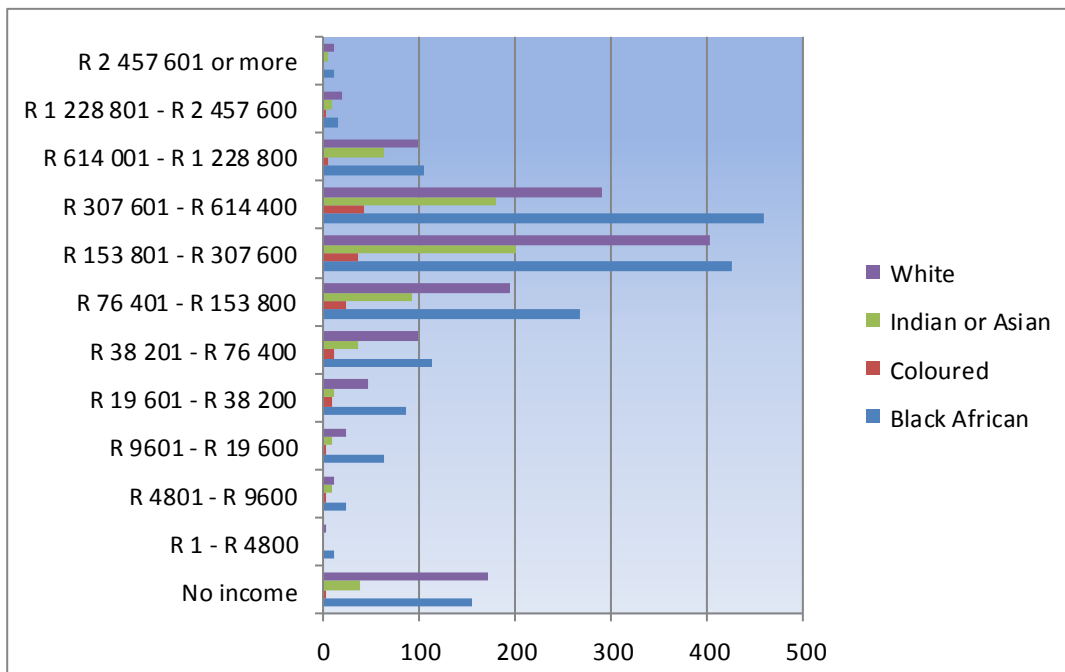


Figure shows that an average female headed household had just less than half the annual income in 2011 of their male counterparts (at 76 401) who earn an average of at least 307

601. In the smaller income ranks female headed households are still dominant, while their male counterparts dominate at the most upper income ranks.

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 601-38 200 in 2011. White-Headed household had the highest average household income at R307 601 per annum. A significantly high percentage of no income within the Black African Male Headed household is a worrying factor.

9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

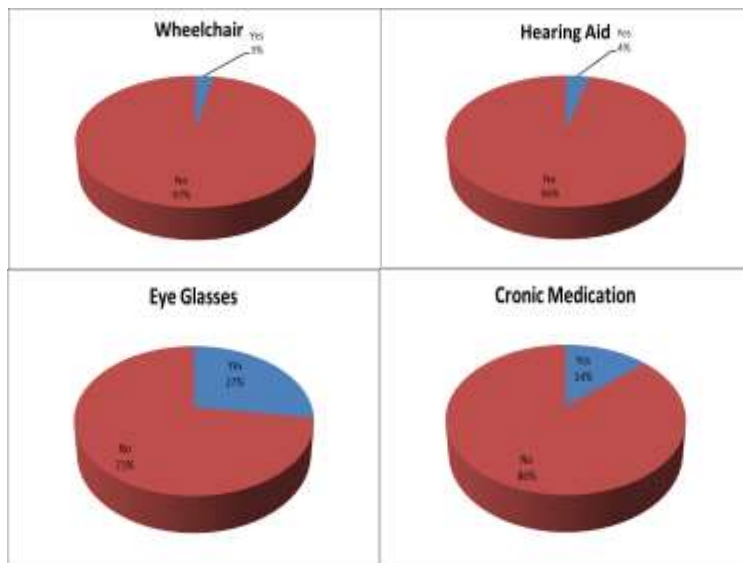
The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society 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 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Self Care		Hearing		Communication	
No difficulty	9639	No difficulty	10239	No difficulty	10287
Some difficulty	63	Some difficulty	189	Some difficulty	84
A lot of difficulty	9	A lot of difficulty	30	A lot of difficulty	18
Cannot do at all	87	Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	12
Seeing		Walking or climbing stairs		Remembering / Concentrating	
No difficulty	9375	No difficulty	10329	No difficulty	10188
Some difficulty	999	Some difficulty	123	Some difficulty	174
A lot of difficulty	93	A lot of difficulty	18	A lot of difficulty	30
Cannot do at all	24	Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	15

Results indicate that most people in ward 2 (more than 90%) had no difficulty or limitation that prevented them from carrying certain functions at the time of the Census.

Figure 10: 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 in ward 2 compared to other assistive devices 27% and 14% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

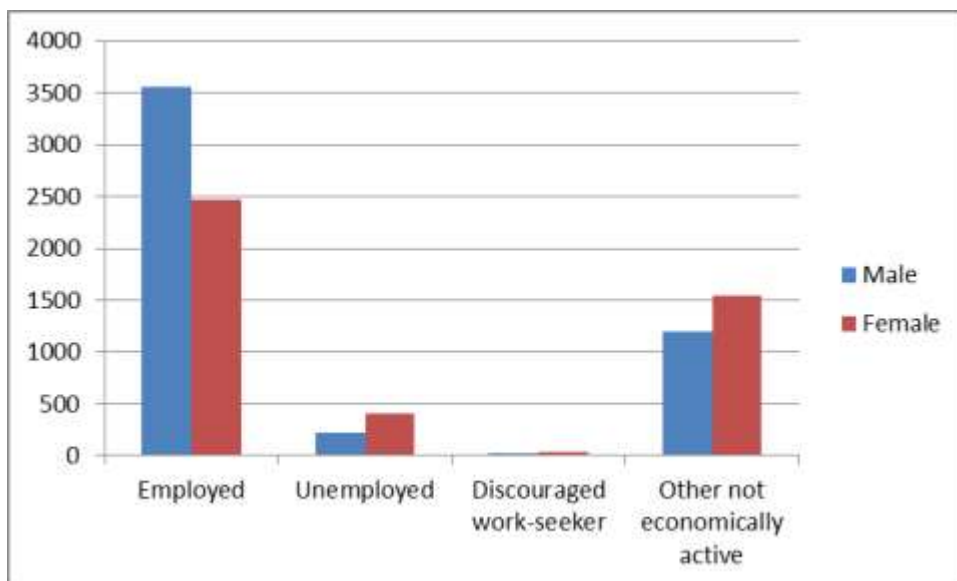
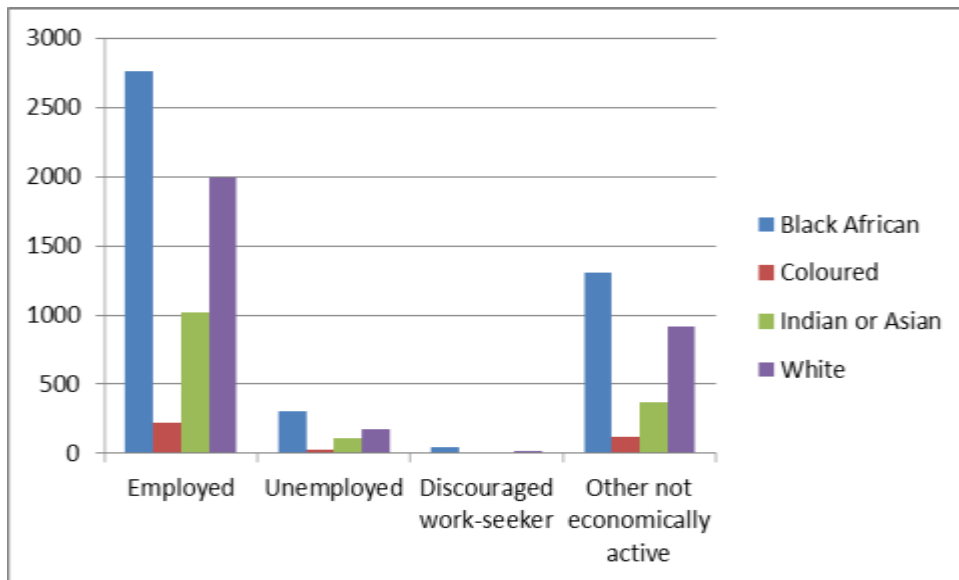


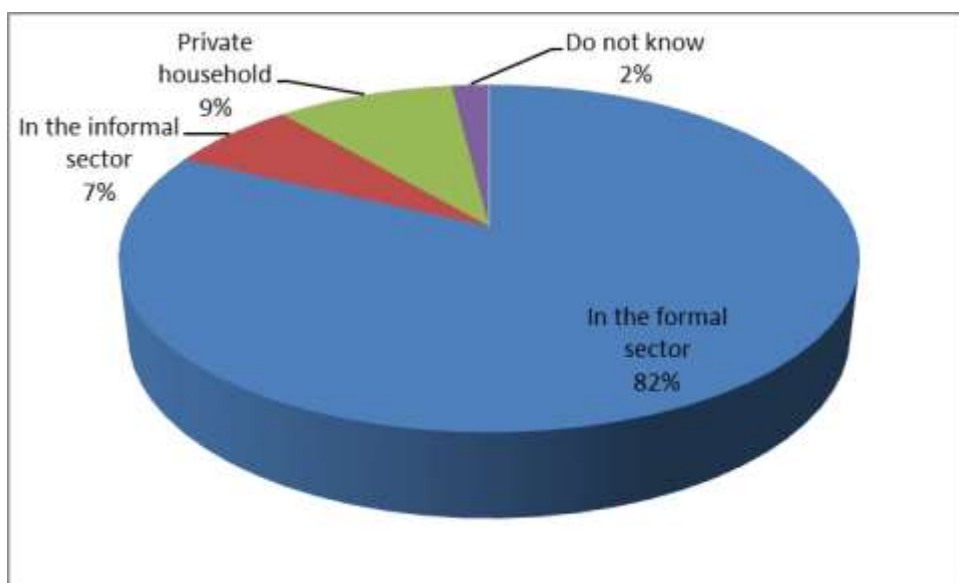
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 2 are males. There is a significant percentage of females which are not economically active. Females still remain a large percentage of the population that is unemployed in ward 2.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure Black African population group is the highest in terms of employment followed by White population, Indians and then Coloureds.

Figure 13: Employment by Sector



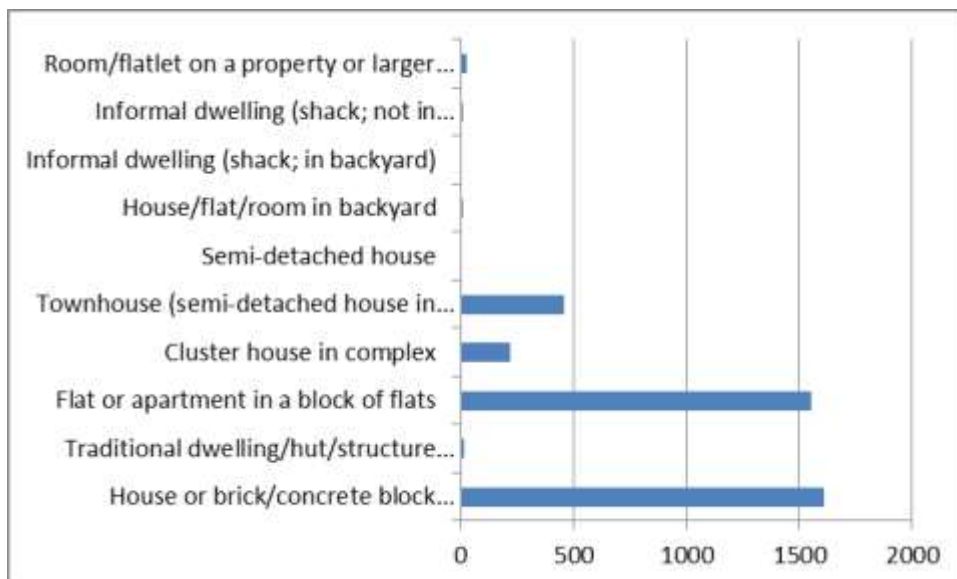
Employment is more on the formal sector at 82% followed by the private households at 9% and the least from the informal sector at 7%.

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 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling



Source: Census 2011

Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in ward 2 are sheltered either by House, Flat or Townhouse, this confirms that ward 2 is an urban ward in terms of its location and structure. There are no informal dwellings or shacks identified in this ward.

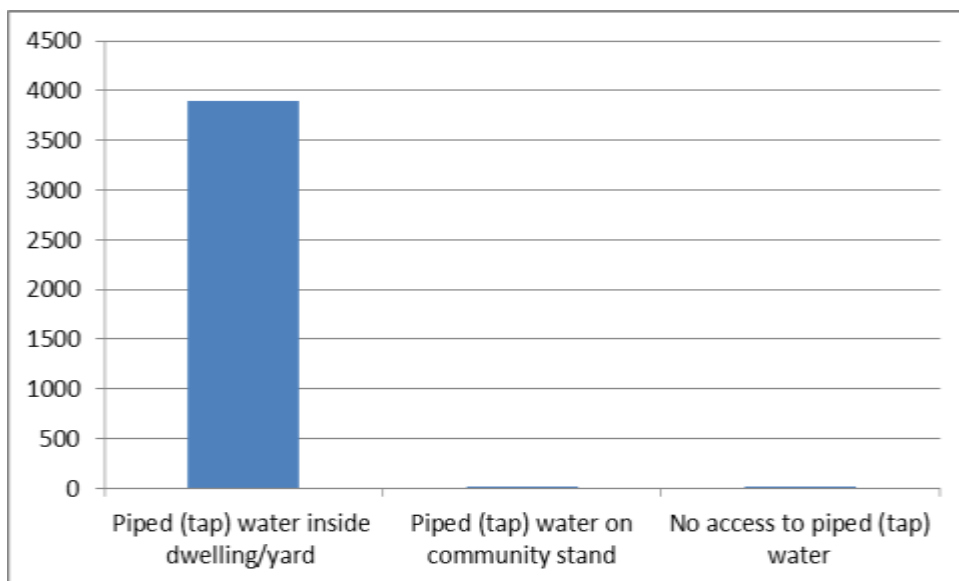
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



Ward 2 has relatively high proportions of households who are renting followed by those living in owned but not fully paid off their properties. The proportion of households who owns and fully paid off their houses is smaller, while those which occupied rent free dwellings and other is respectively lower.

11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows a relatively higher number of households with access to piped water are found in ward 2. A very small to none households indicated to have no access to piped water in ward 2.

Figure 17: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility

None	9
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	3900
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	6
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	6
Pit toilet without ventilation	3
Other	3

Source: Census 2011

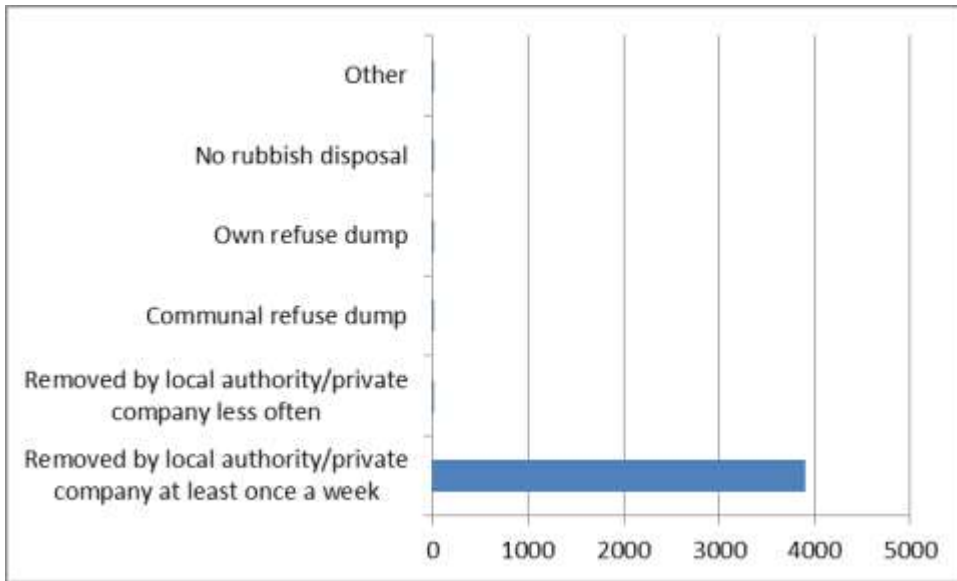
The municipality has a mandate to improve sanitation to its residents. According to the graph above, the proportion of households that have flush toilets connected to sewer systems is relatively higher at 99.9%.

Access to Electricity /Energy

Energy or fuel for lighting		Energy or fuel for heating		Energy or fuel for cooking	
Electricity	3912	Electricity	3549	Electricity	3657
Gas	6	Gas	39	Gas	174
Paraffin	3	Paraffin	6	Paraffin	6
Solar	12	Wood	6	Wood	6
		Coal	3	Coal	3
		Animal dung	3	Solar	9
		Solar	27	Other	78
		Other	9		

Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 2 using electricity for any other means is at 100%, there is no backlog in this wards in terms of access to energy. Although access is at 100% it is noticeable that few households have opted to use GAS for Heating and Cooking, which is much is a much appreciated initiative.

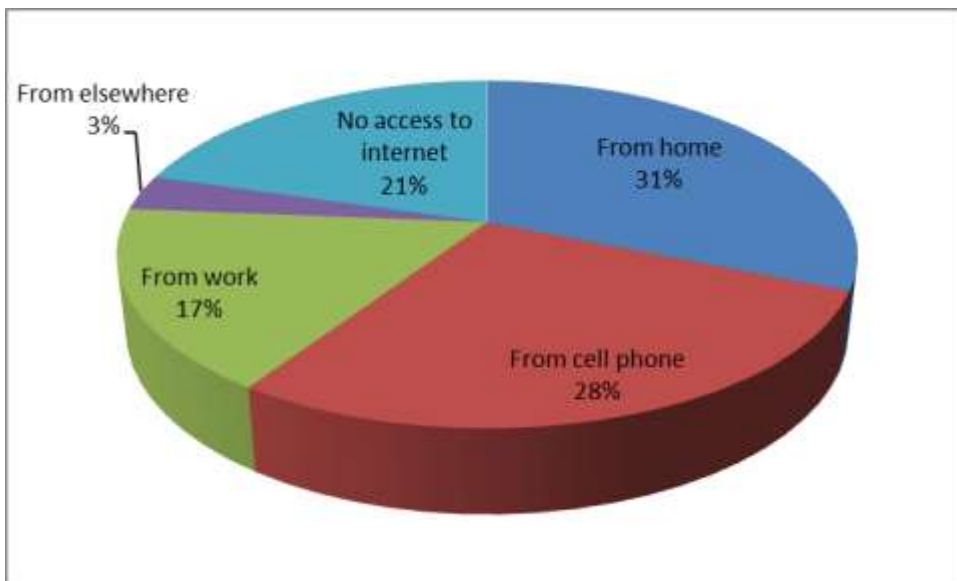
11.3 Access to Refuse Removal



Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

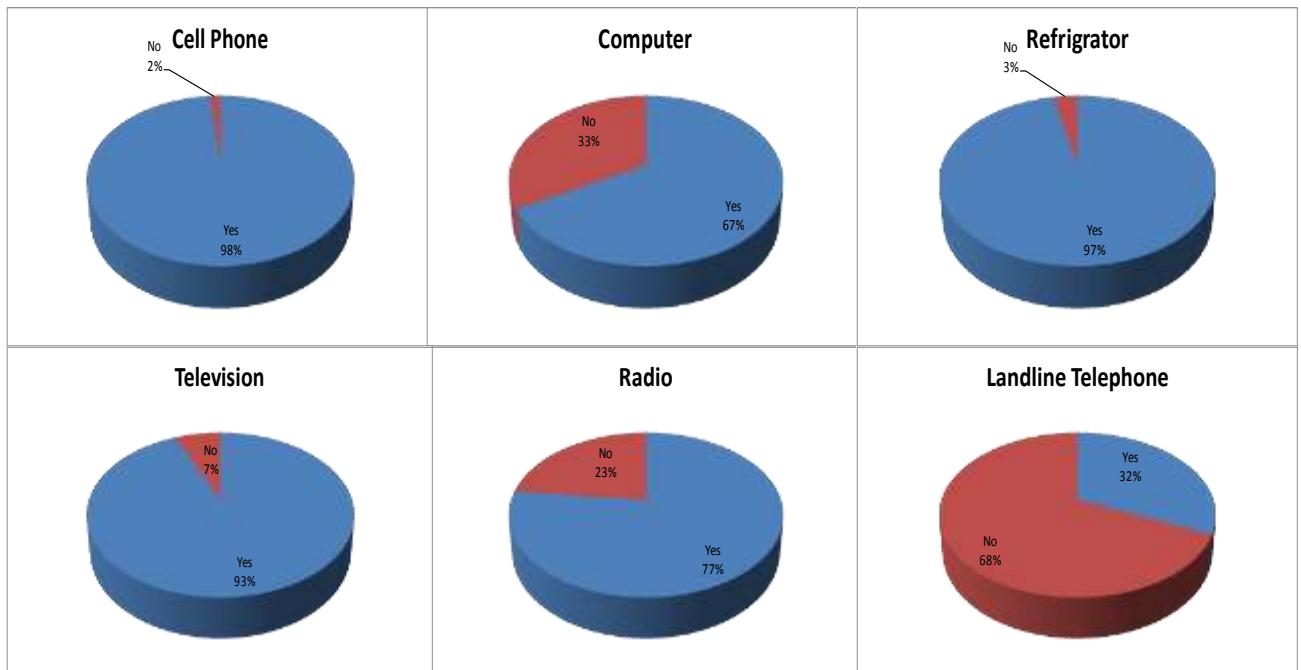
Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is at 99%.

Figure 18: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from home 31% . A smaller percentage of households access internet from their cellphones and from work, 28% and 21% respectively.

Figure 19 : 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 32%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is at 67%.

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
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Maintain and repair road
	Need water
	Need Electricity
	Potholes in the gravel road
Community Services	Traffic policing at Pick times
	Provide Skips
	Sport ground

City Development	Housing
	Jobs