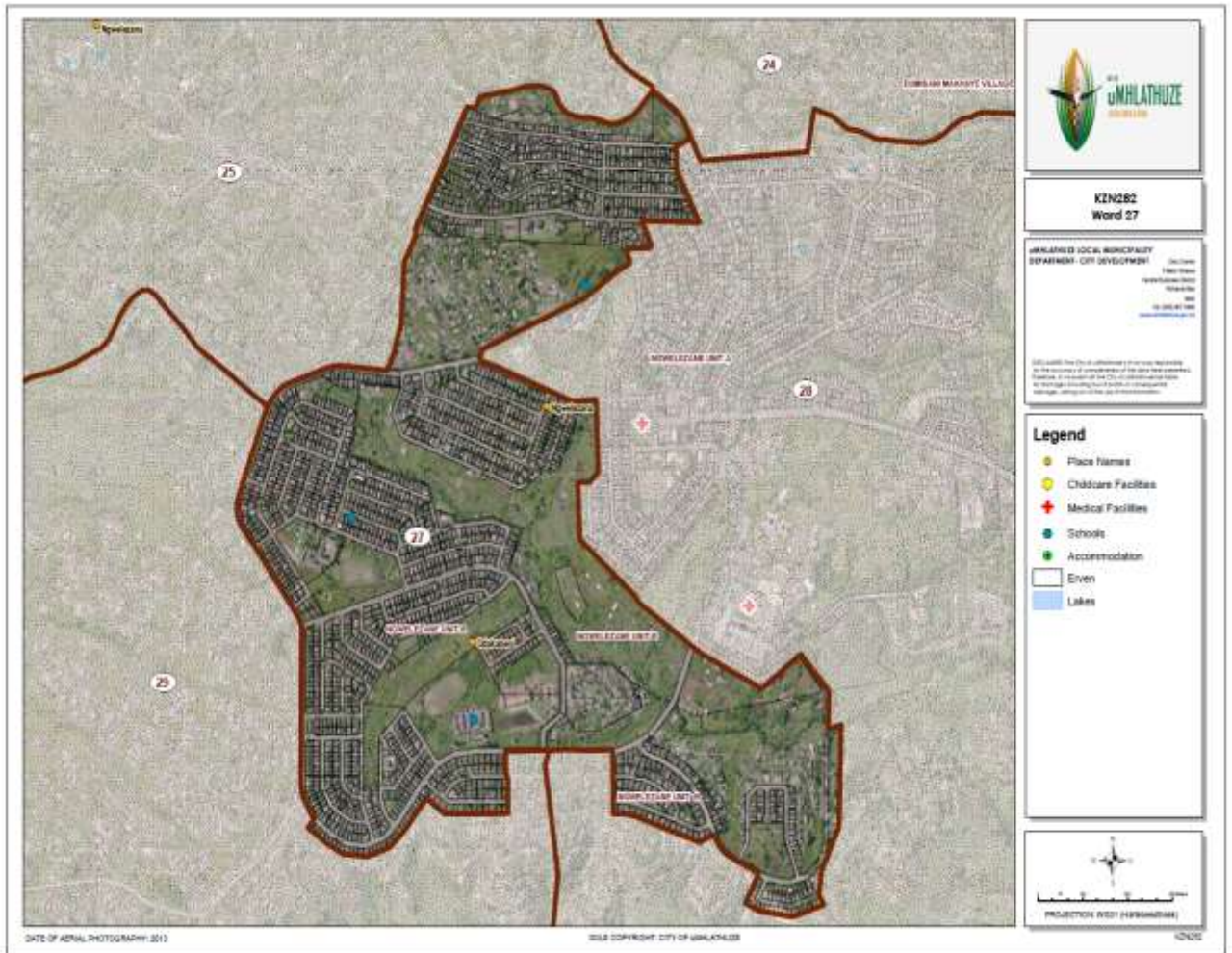




**WARD BASE PLAN**

**2017/2018**

**27**



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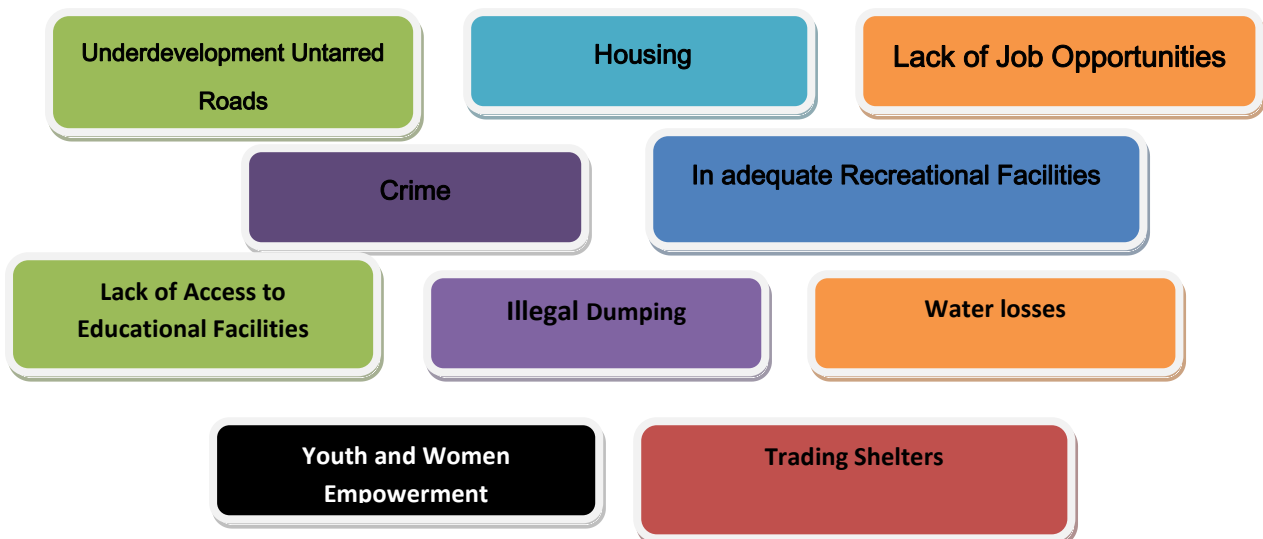
## 1. INTRODUCTION

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 27 has an estimated population of **8871** as per Census 2011.

## 5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 27 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

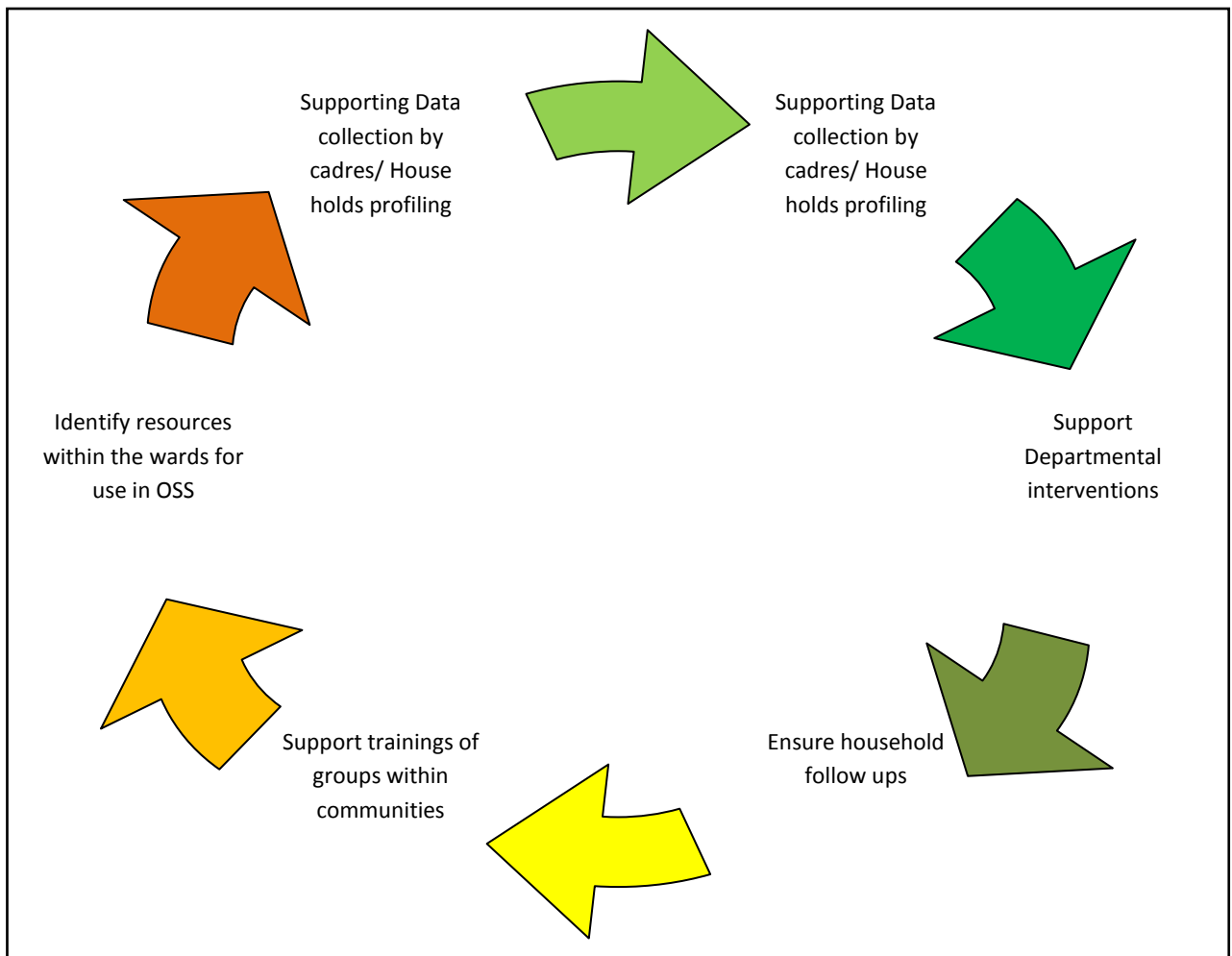
Figure 1: Ward Committee



### 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 Wednesdays at 15:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 27 War Room:

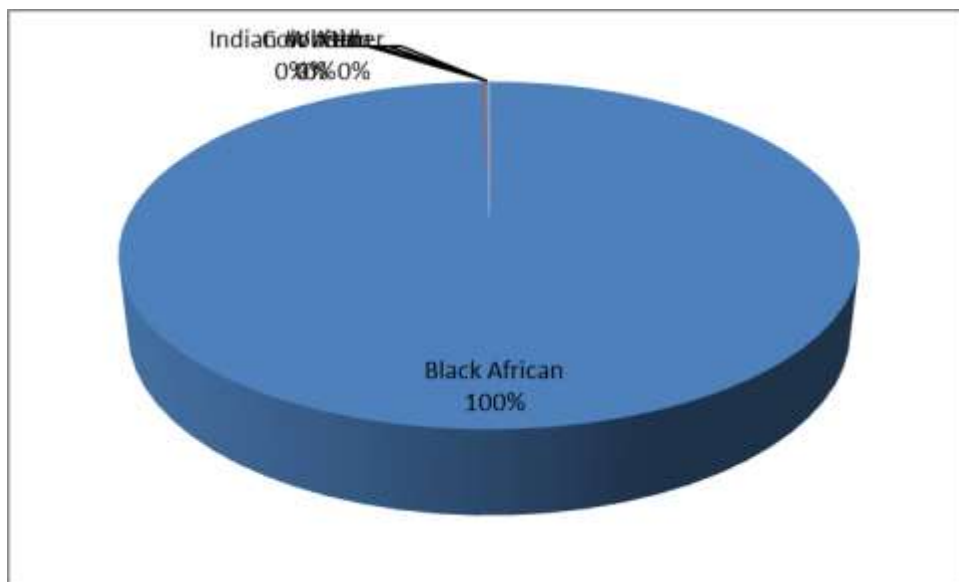
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
MTSHALI ARTHUR	CHAIRPERSON	0725143699
ANDILE MATHABA	SECRETARY	0785705150

## 6. DEMOGRAPHICS

### 6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 27 is estimated at **8871**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



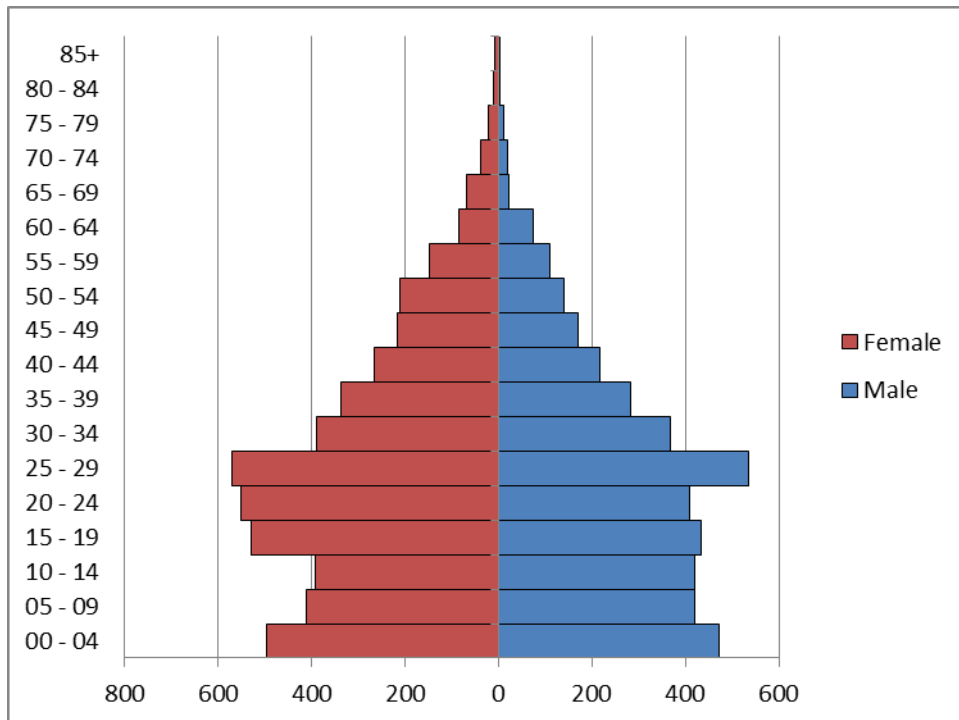
*Source, Stats SA Census\_ 2011*

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 27 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.

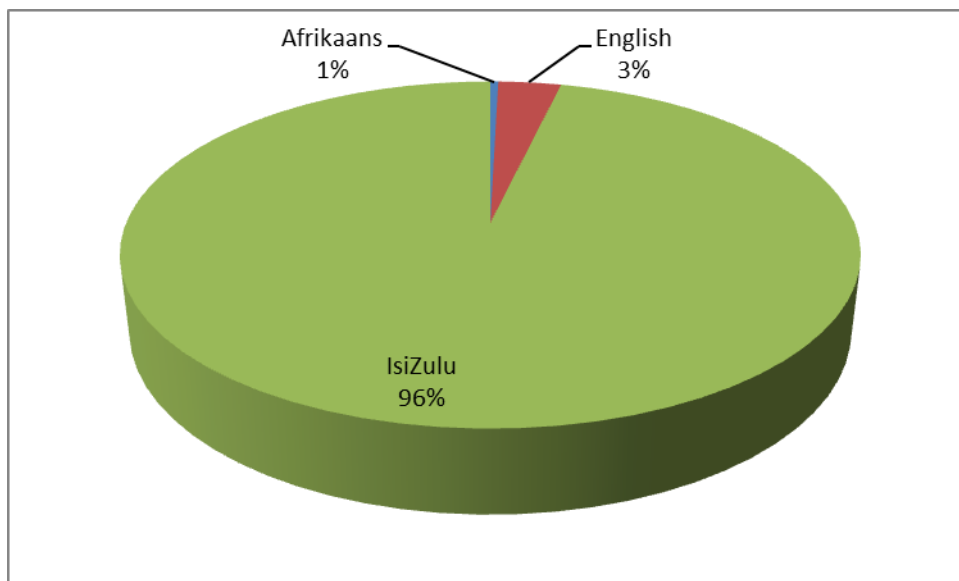
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



### 6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by English and Afrikaans.

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	471	498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	423	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	417	393	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	432	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	405	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	531	570	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	363	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
35 - 39	285	336	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
40 - 44	213	267	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	171	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	138	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	108	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	69	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	21	66	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
70 - 74	21	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	9	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African males born, and hence the highest age groups is 00-04 and 25-29. 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

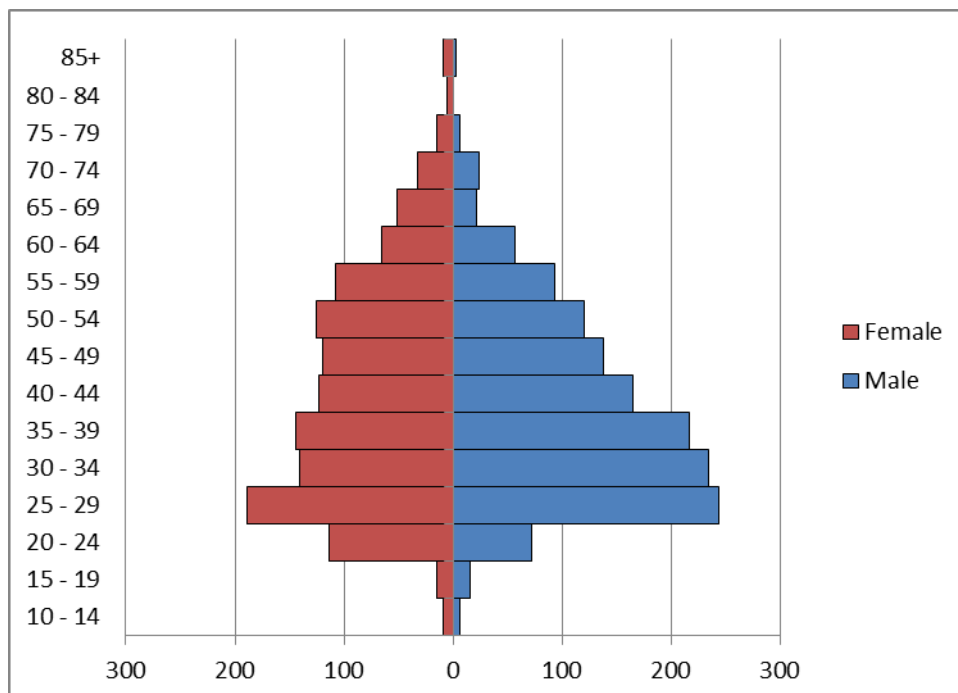


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (25-29) ; Female headed households are also noted and a very large percentage is with age group (25-29). There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 and 20-24).

### 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 19%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 3% and only a 3% of widows/widower population is found at ward 27.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

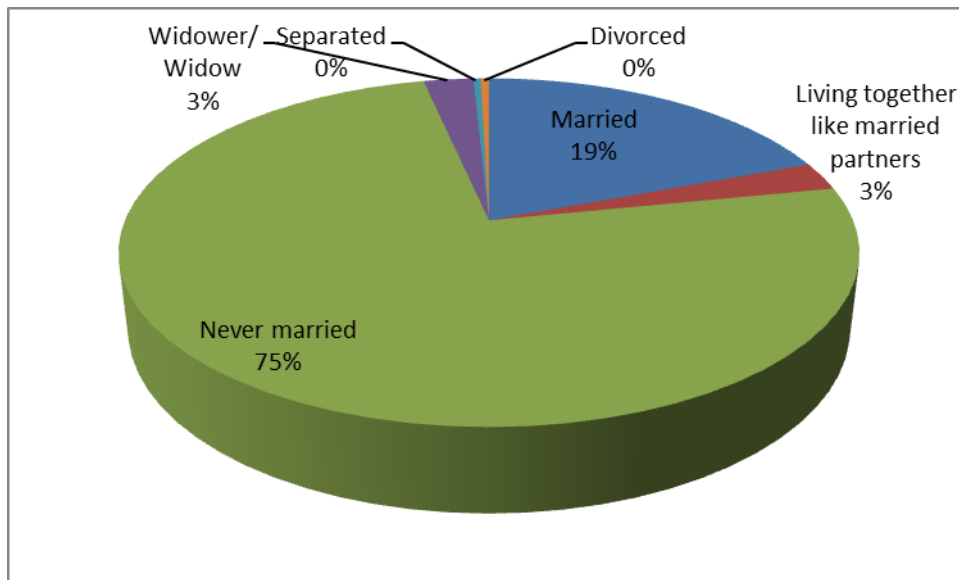
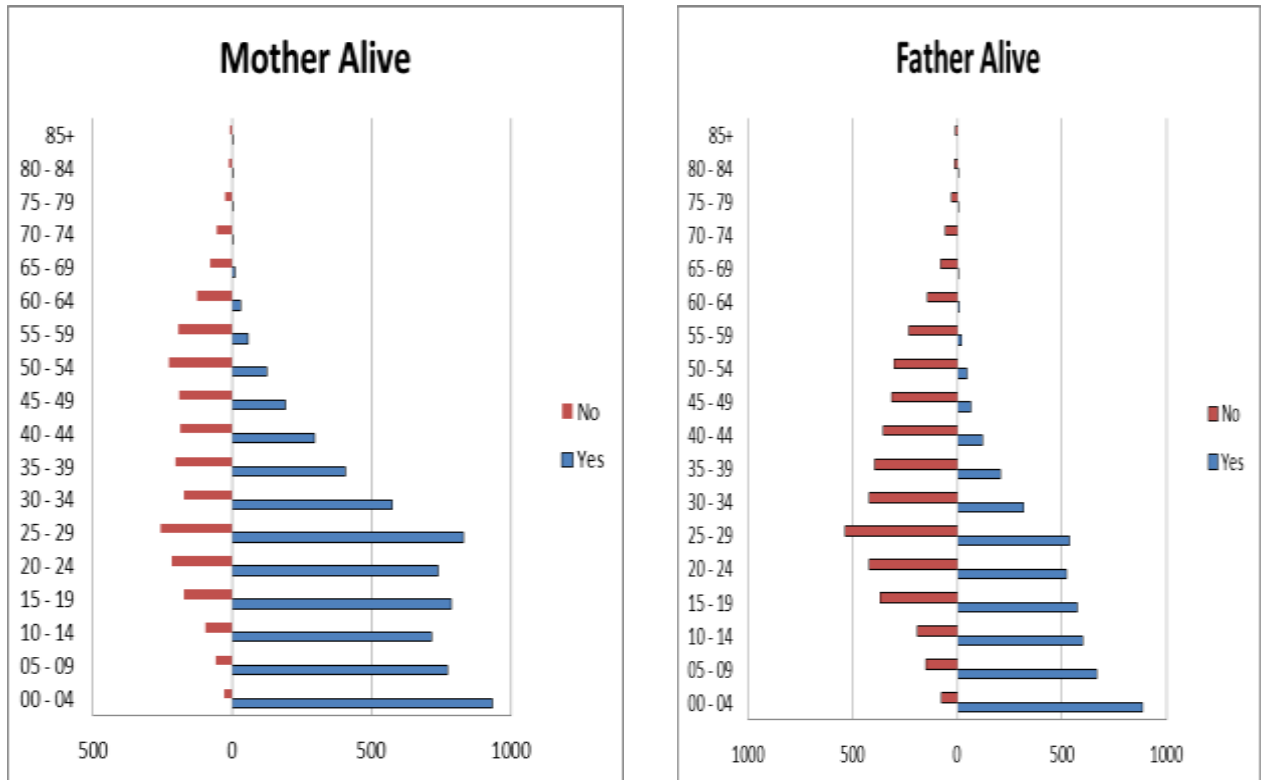


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	8553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 , 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	
Grade 0	156	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	129	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grade 2 / Sub B	96	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	117	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	93	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	105	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	117	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	123	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	174	183	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	165	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	225	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	219	357	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1224	1365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	60	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	108	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	132	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	129	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	12	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	33	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	63	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

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 by Sex of head of household

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	123	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	39	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	36	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	99	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	198	165	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	201	147	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	213	228	-	-	-	-	-	3
R 153 801 - R 307 600	267	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	198	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

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.

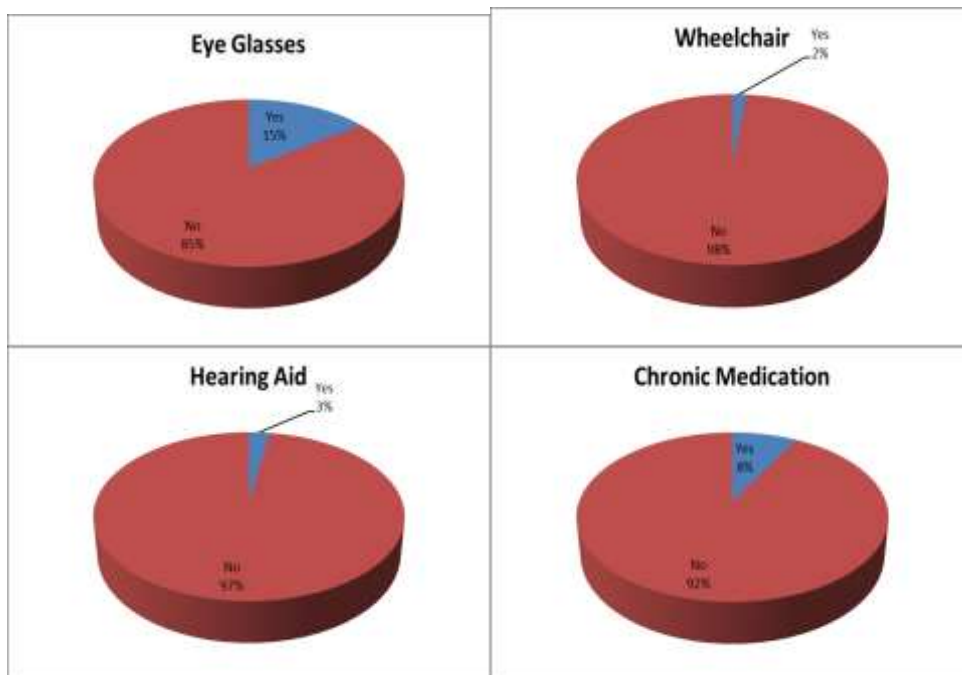
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802027: Ward 27	Seeing	52802027: Ward 27	Remembering	52802027: Ward 27
No difficulty	8118	No difficulty	6960	No difficulty	7878
Some difficulty	90	Some difficulty	1191	Some difficulty	192
A lot of difficulty	6	A lot of difficulty	63	A lot of difficulty	18
Cannot do at all	9	Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	30

Self Care	52802027: Ward 27	Communication	52802027: Ward 27	Walking	52802027: Ward 27
No difficulty	7284	No difficulty	8028	No difficulty	8049
Some difficulty	87	Some difficulty	123	Some difficulty	99
A lot of difficulty	12	A lot of difficulty	9	A lot of difficulty	24
Cannot do at all	204	Cannot do at all	24	Cannot do at all	18

Results indicate that most people in ward 27 (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 hearing 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 9% and 8% respectively.

## 10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

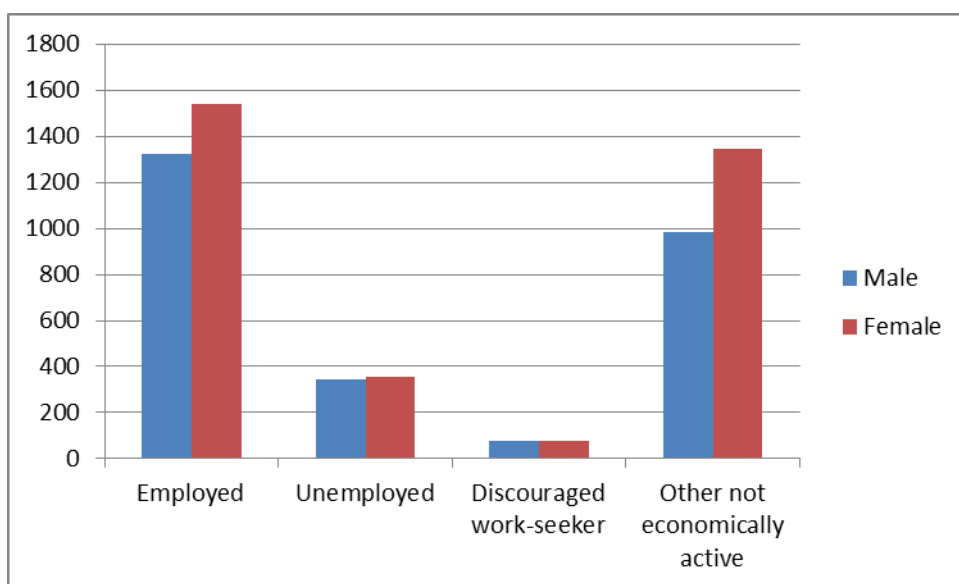
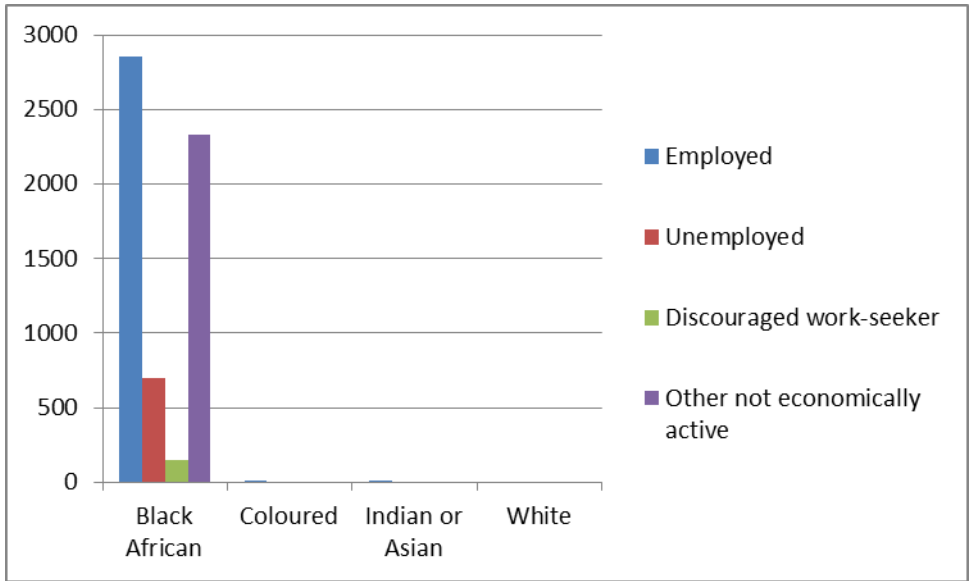


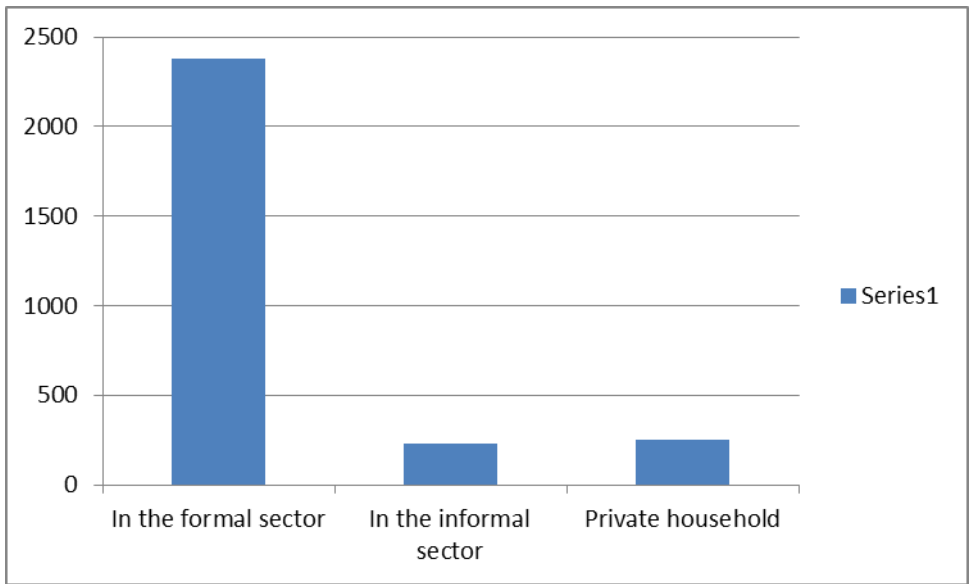
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 6 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

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. This is serious concern, which portrays a high level of unemployment at ward 6.

**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**

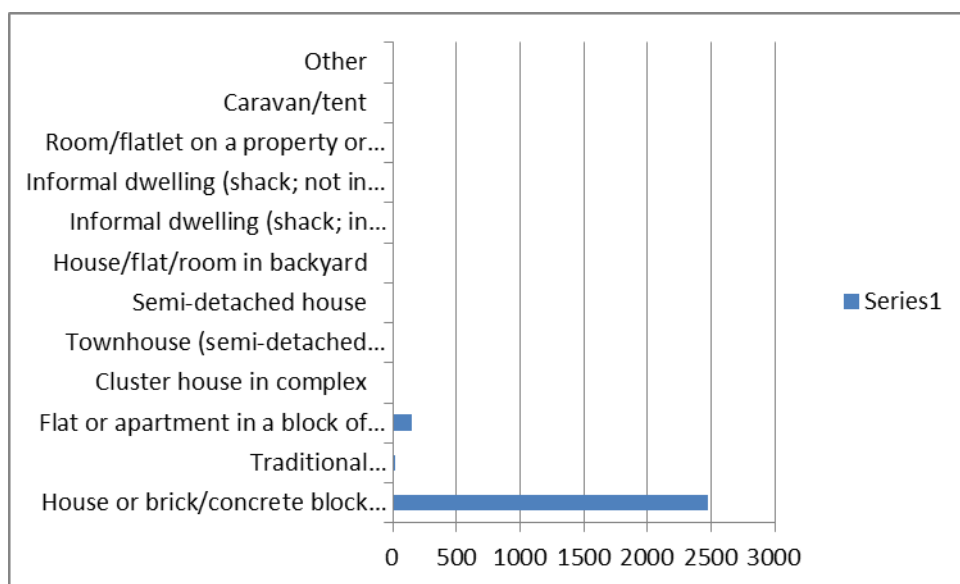
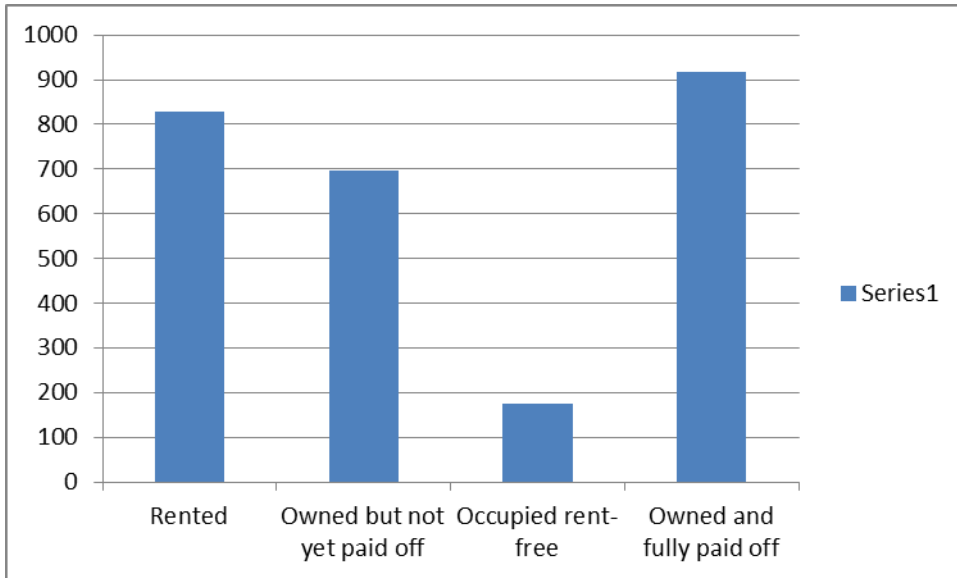


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in formal dwellings, there is proportion of households living in informal dwellings, traditional dwellings are also found in ward 6.

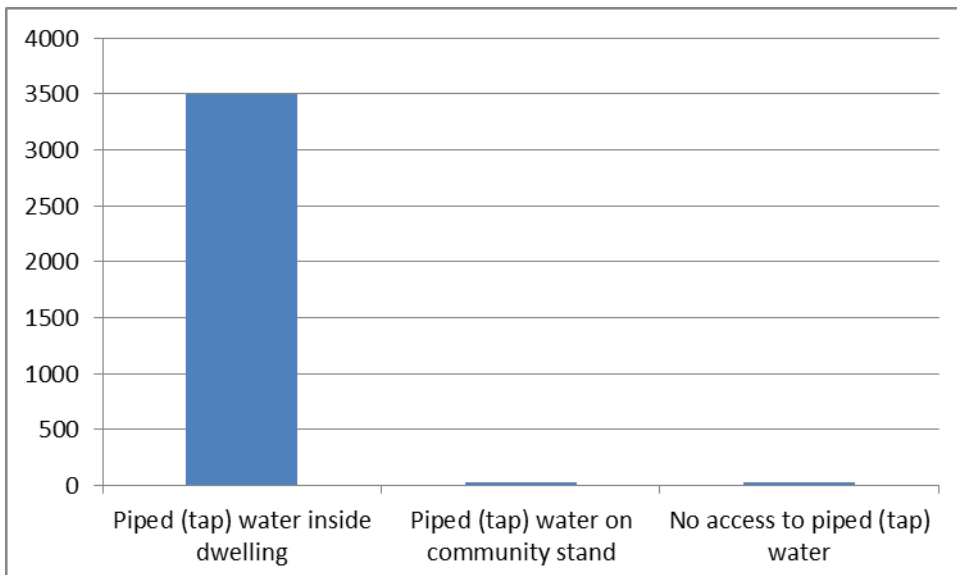
**Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status**



The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is very high, followed by those who owned and fully paid off. The occupied rent –free has a proportion, but the least being owned and not yet paid off.

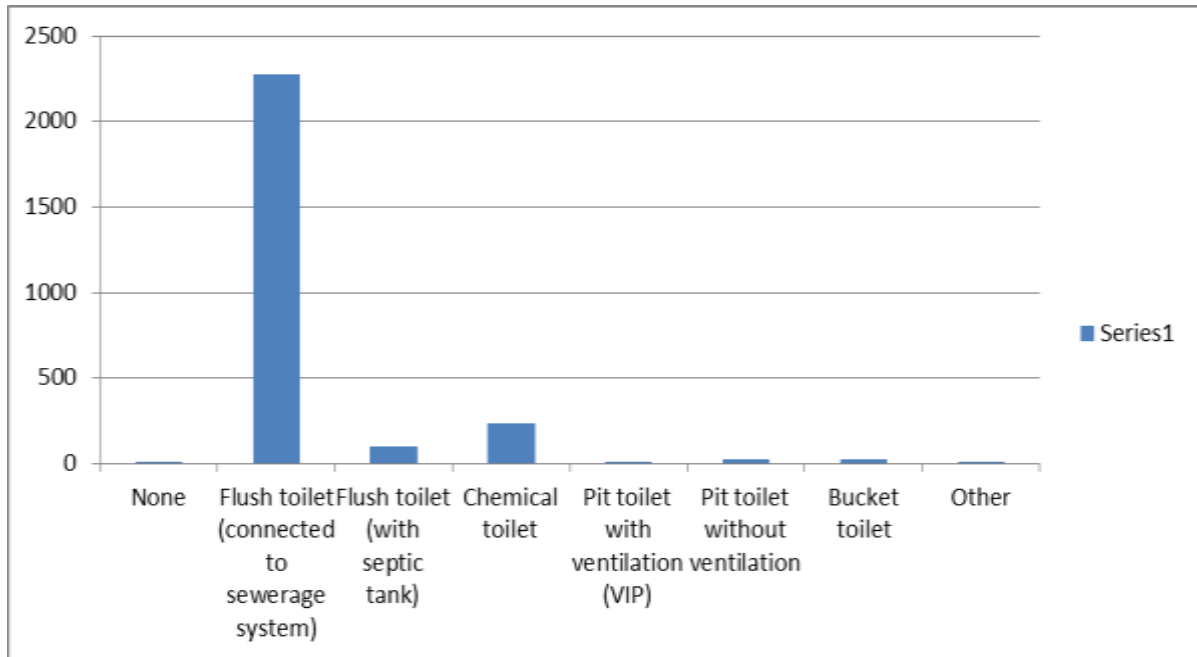
### 11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 6.

**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 and almost equal to Pit toilet without ventilation. Those which have flush toilet with septic tank are very low. There is still a notable proportion of households which does not have access to toilets as per 2011 census.

### 11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

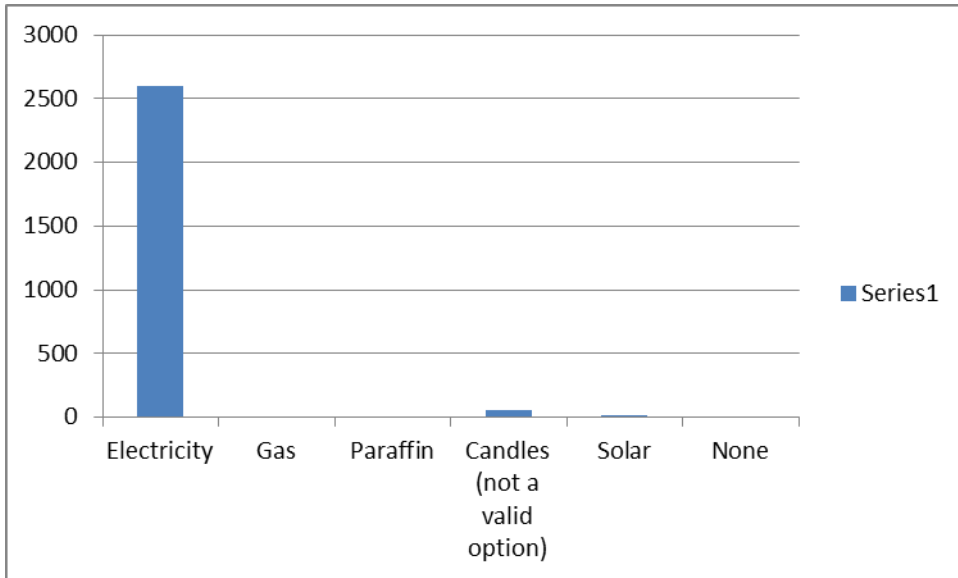


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. There is a small percentage also indicated to using candles for lighting. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in ward 6.

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

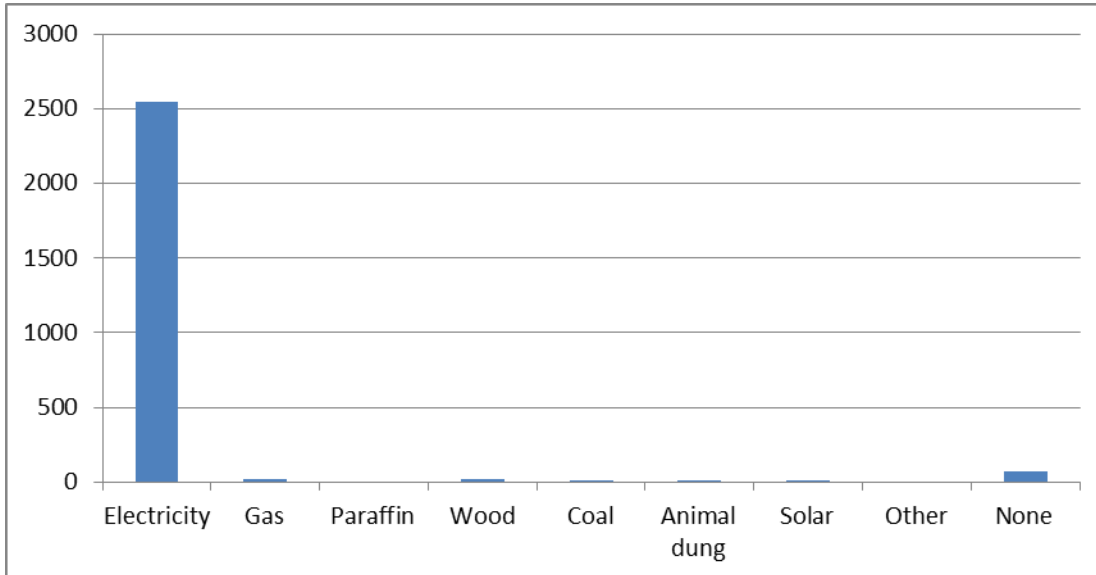


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 6 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who

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 6.

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

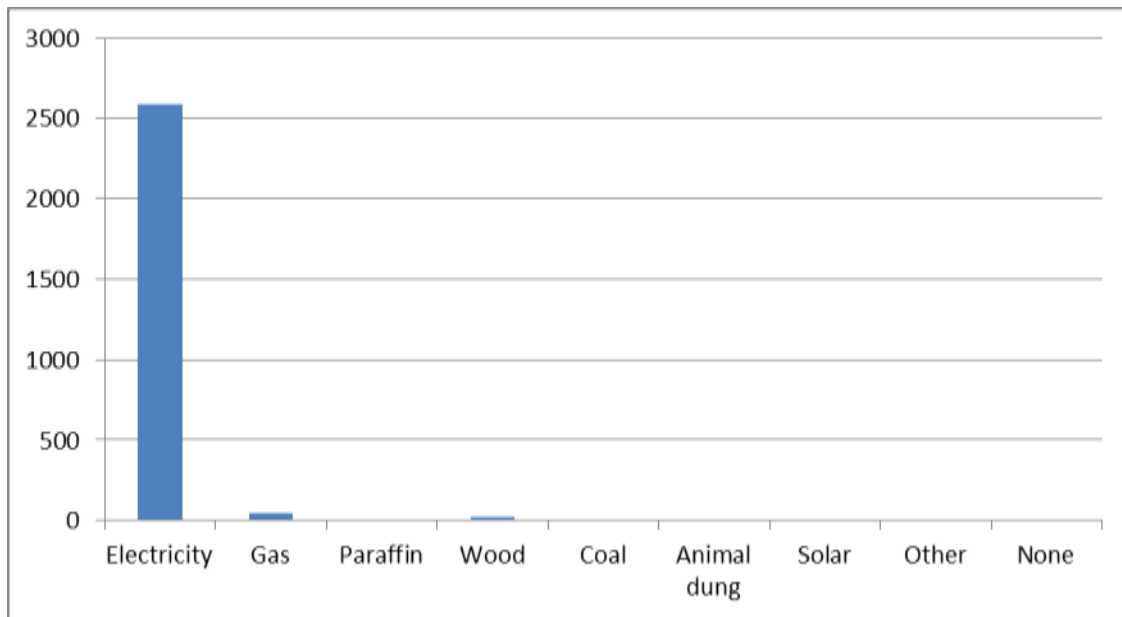
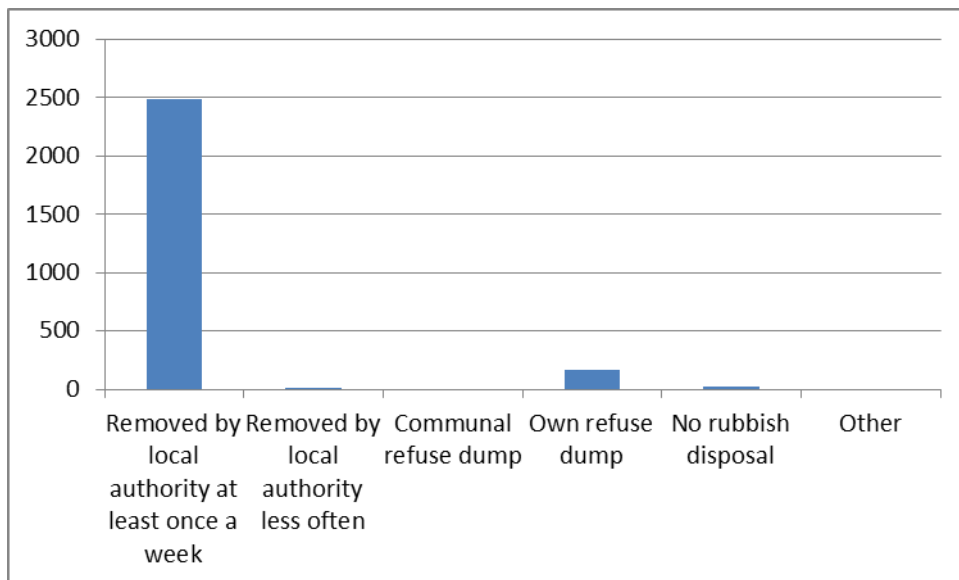


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

#### 11.4 Access to refuse removal

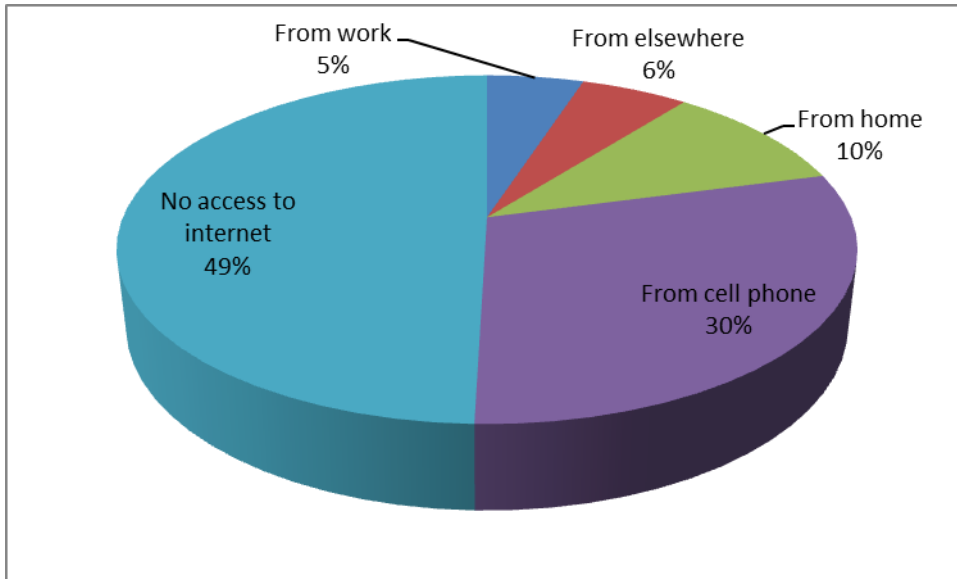


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

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 6. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump.

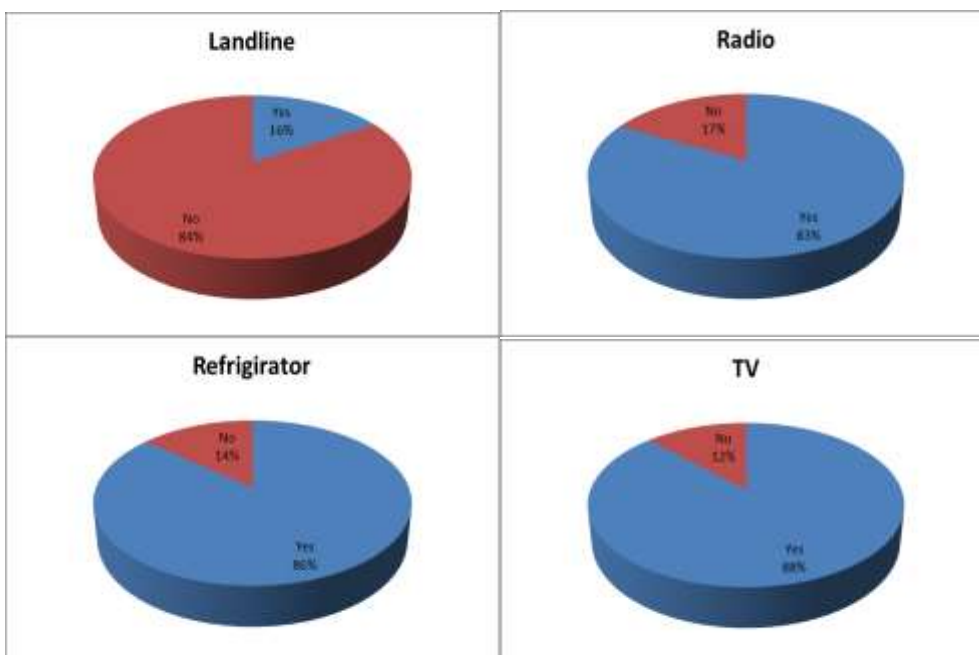
## 11.5 Household Goods

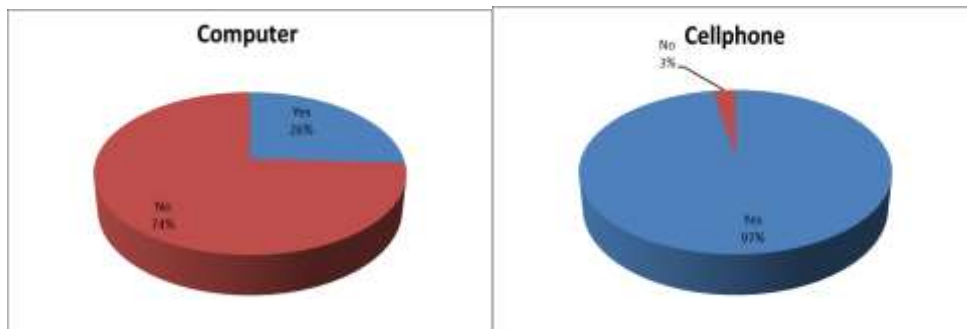
Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 70%. About 23 % 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 3% 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 5%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 9%.

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 2014/2015	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
<b>Infrastructure &amp; Technical Services</b>	Storm water pipe on the road next to Redsquare	Speed humps at eKwethabeni Road
	Mintanance of gravel road in area 2 and road net to RED Square	Speed humps at Dada road and Gwababa road
	Speedhumps on Bhubesi, Khanyisa, Mananjalo, Phelandaba and Eboyeni Roads	Need road at eKwethabeni with street lights
	Sewage pipe between Thembelihle and Thanduyise	Speed humps
	Skips next to rentals house, New Town Eboyeni cresend next to BB bedding	
	Streetlights Mananjalo, Madlebe Khanyisa, Phelandaba, Pasage between Jabulani section and b1 section	
	Pedestrian Walkway from t-junction of phesheya and Thanduyise Highway to Qedani crecent about 1.5 to 2 km	

	Sanitation	
	Culvert bridges (Mjoli area)	
	Installation of electricity within infill areas	
	Traffic lights within appropriate localities within the ward	
	Construction of speed humps at Mananjalo and Newtown area	
	Extension of the tarred area where tar meets gravel	
	14 taxi/bus shelters	
	Potholes to be filled at Tanduyise highway, next to Tjunction of gravel road from gqolothi, Madida abd Phezulu road	
	Concrete on passages between Jabulani section and B1 SECTION	
	Walkways Thanduyise to Phesheya	
	Illegal electrification connection (izinyokanyoka) outside area 2	
<b>Community Services</b>	High crime rate in the area (e.g. police patrols)	
<b>City Development</b>	Continuous assistance with community gardens	RDP housing
	Holistic development of the Newtown area (area deemed neglected by the community)	Need fencing community gardens
	Land for community gardens	
<b>Office of the MM</b>		Need for FET college