



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

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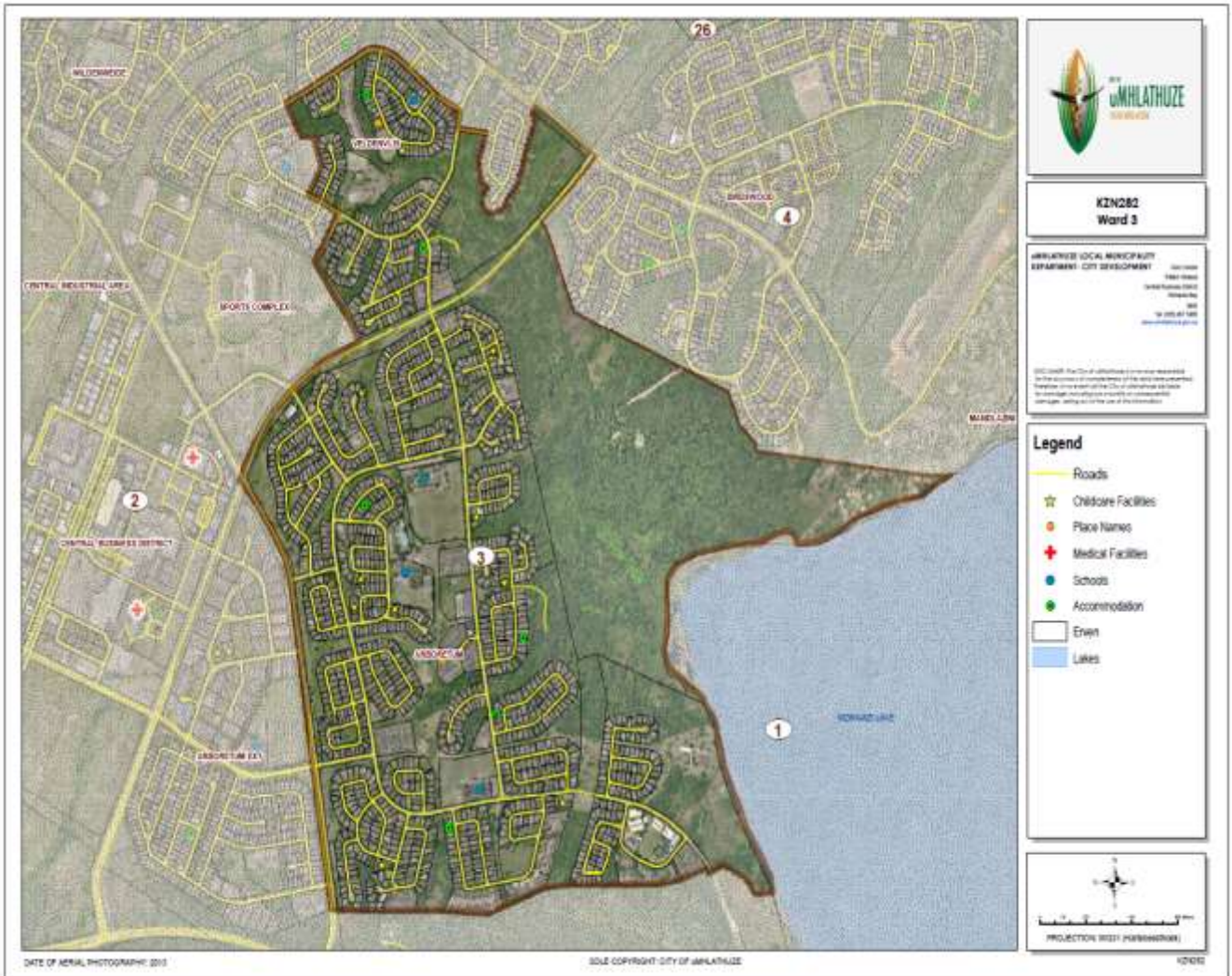


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1. INTRODUCTION

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



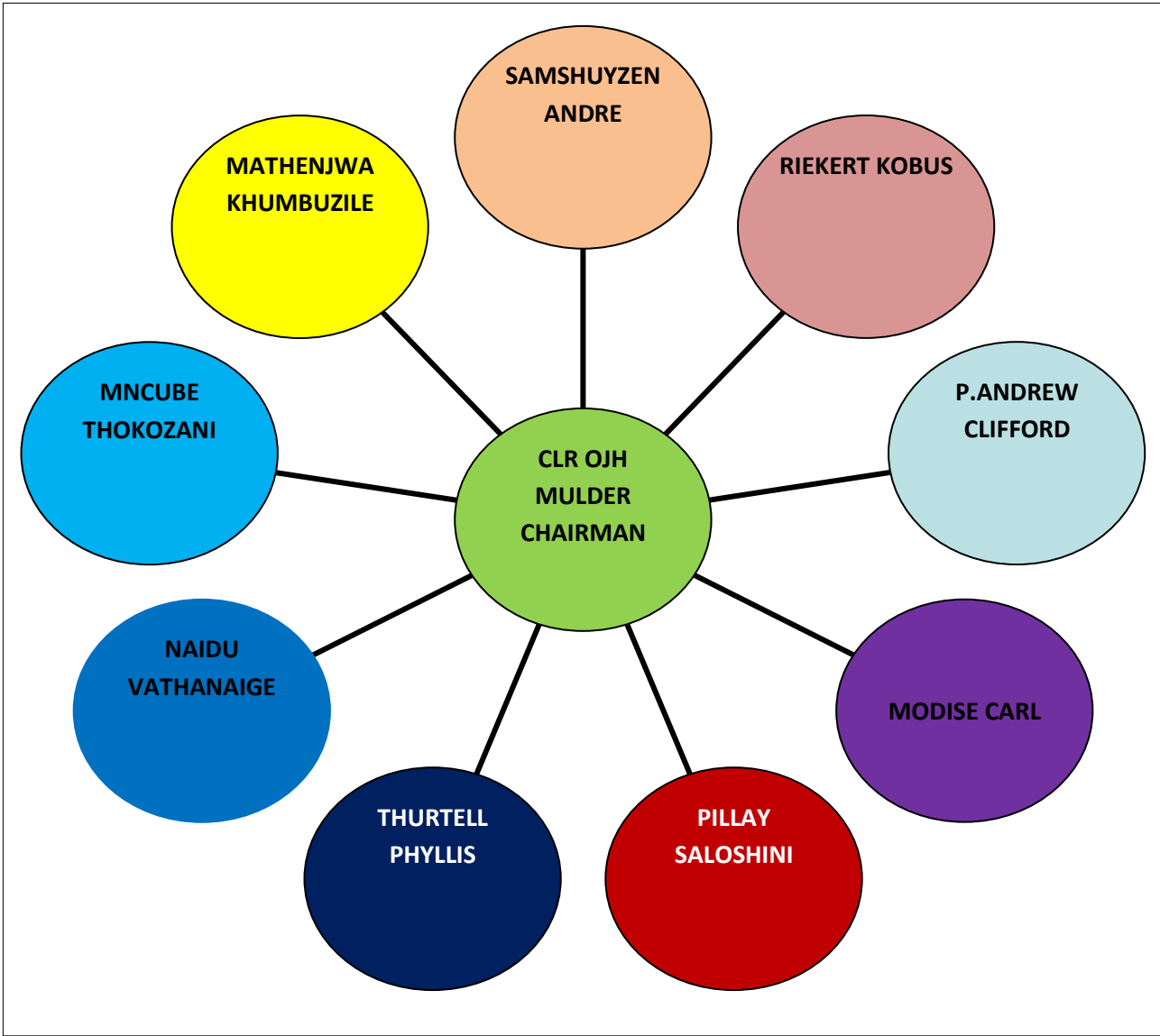
4. SIZE OF THE WARD

The total population of ward 3 is then estimated at 9054 as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 3 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio the following are members of the ward committee:

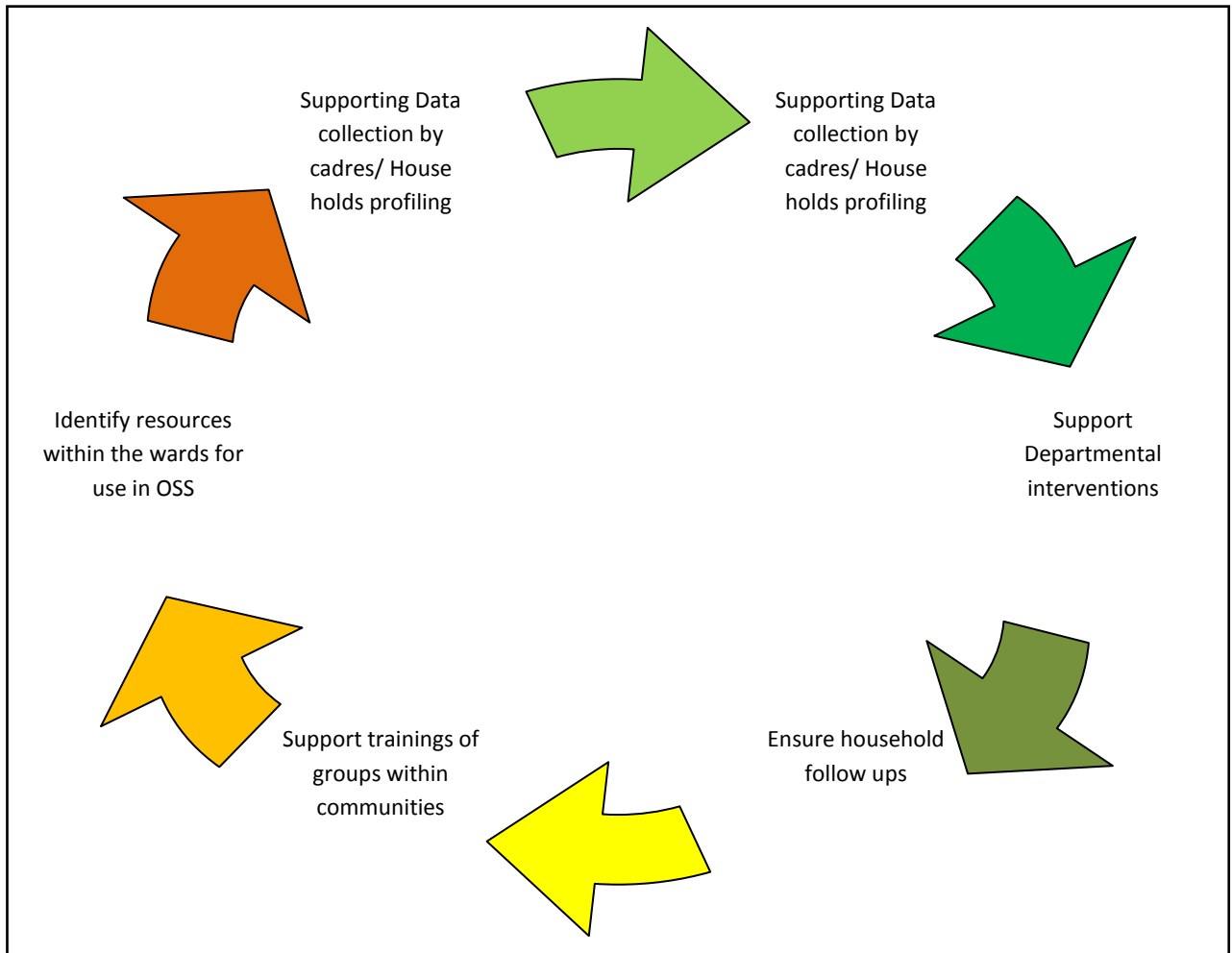
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 on Mondays at 10:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 3 War Room:

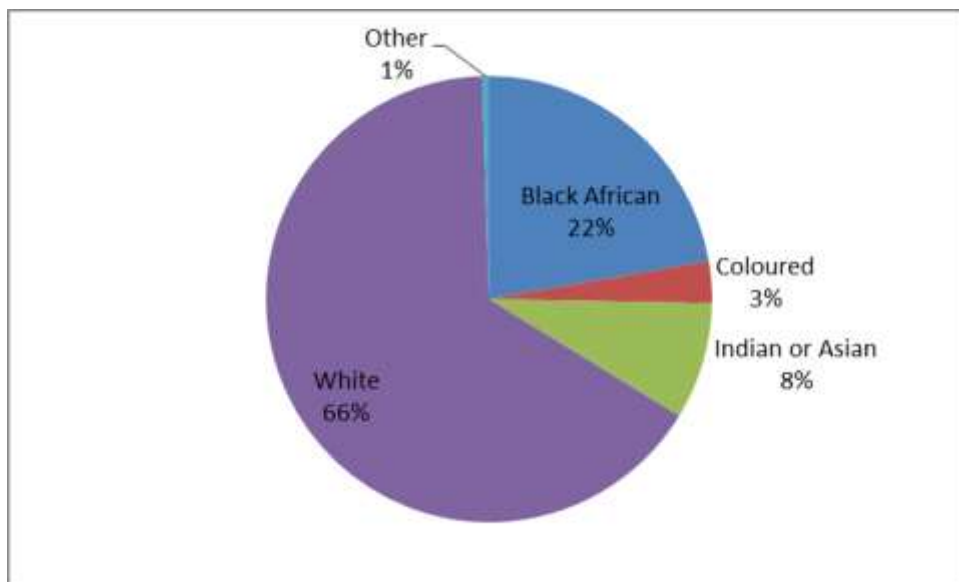
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
VACANT	CHAIRPERSON	
VACANT	SECRETARY	

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 3 is estimated at **9054**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



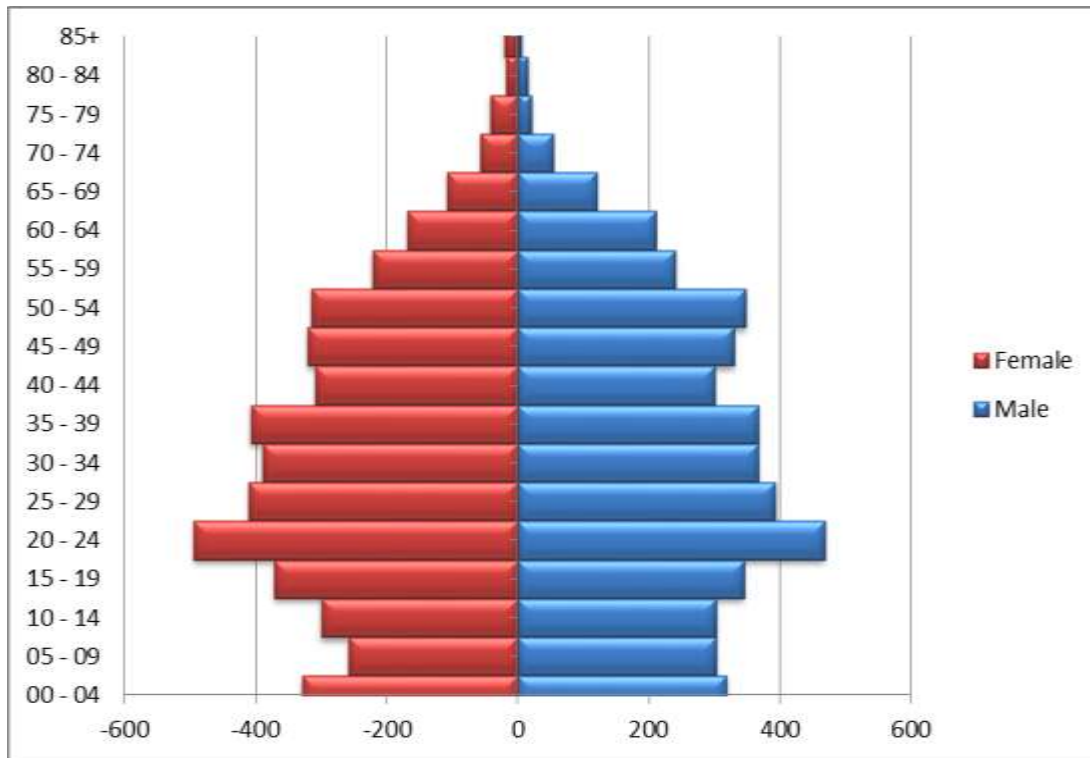
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

The figure above indicates that White Population group has the highest proportion of about 66%, followed by Black African Population group at 22% leaving the Indian and coloured population being the minority with 8% and 3% 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 is almost a balance between females and males in this ward, with males at 4506 and females at 4554. This ward further is youthful having a large proportion of population between the age groups 20-24.

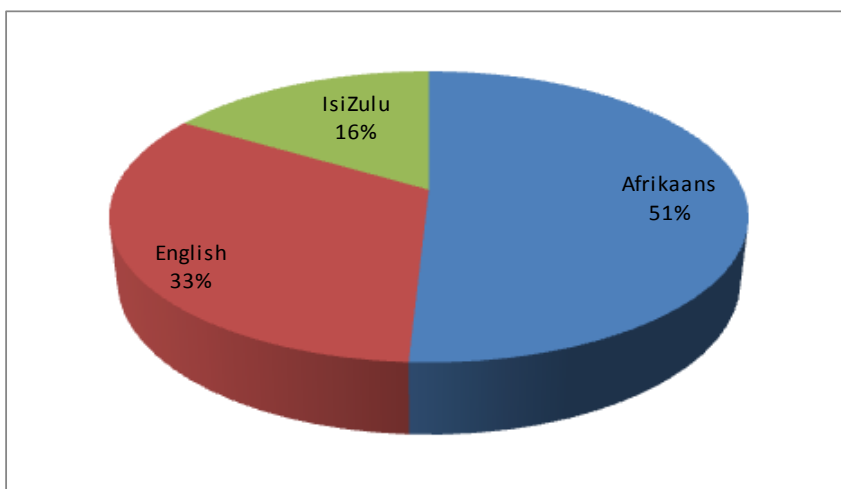
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, Afrikaans is the main spoken language, followed by English and IsiZulu, the statistics correlate with the statistics above where population group is highly dominated by White 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		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
00 - 04	63	78	15	15	33	51	198	183	3	-	639
05 - 09	75	69	21	9	45	27	162	150	-	-	558
10 - 14	87	63	12	12	33	36	168	183	-	-	594
15 - 19	72	114	12	6	24	21	237	231	3	-	720
20 - 24	171	207	18	15	27	33	246	234	6	-	957
25 - 29	102	120	6	18	33	45	249	228	3	3	807
30 - 34	96	105	12	15	42	45	216	222	-	-	753
35 - 39	93	108	21	21	51	45	198	231	-	-	768
40 - 44	60	60	-	3	39	27	201	213	-	-	603
45 - 49	54	51	12	6	15	18	243	237	3	3	642
50 - 54	45	39	3	6	15	9	276	264	-	-	657
55 - 59	12	18	3	3	9	3	216	198	-	-	462
60 - 64	18	9	3	-	6	6	180	147	3	-	372
65 - 69	3	9	-	-	-	3	111	96	-	-	222
70 - 74	-	3	-	-	-	-	51	54	-	3	111
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	36	3	-	60
80 - 84	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	15	-	-	30
85+	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	-	-	24
Grand Total	951	1053	138	132	372	369	2988	2943	24	9	8979

The figure above indicate that the ward has a high proportion of youth, further there is almost a balance between females and males of the white population group, it is also noticeable that there are more White Population females at an elderly age group as compared to other population groups.

6.5 Marital and Civil Partnership Status

The figure below indicates that there is almost a balance between the married and never married population at 45 %and 43% respectively. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 7% and only a 3% of widows/widower population is found at ward 3.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

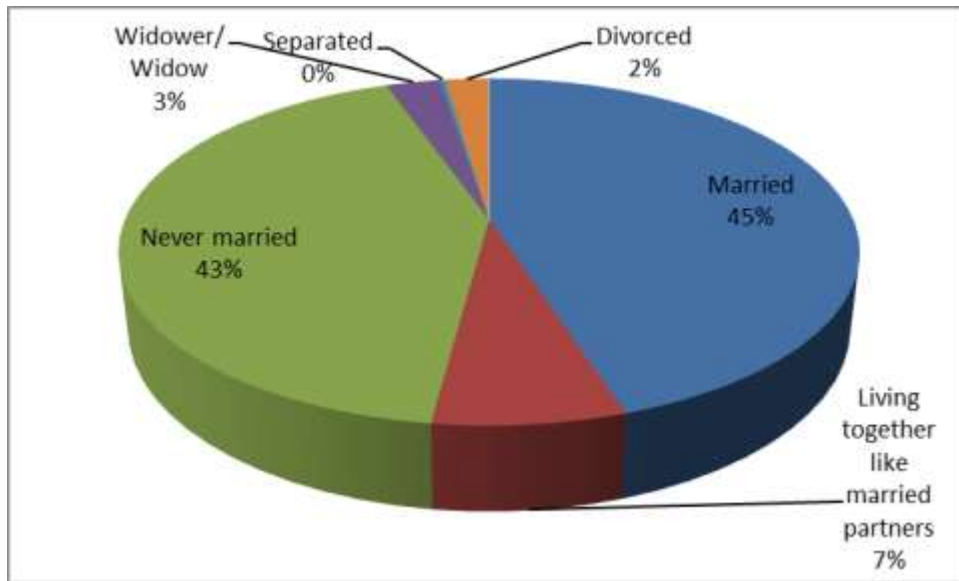


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia
Western cape	36	-	-	-	-
Eastern cape	54	-	-	-	-
Northern cape	27	-	-	-	-
Free state	39	3	-	-	-
Kwazulu-Natal	7308	141	15	9	12
North west	75	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	459	12	-	3	-
Mpumalanga	144	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	21	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	9	33	12	-	-

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 North West respectively. There is a small population which is originally from SADC and other countries like UK, Asia and Rest of Africa.

6.6 Parental Survival

Age groups in 5 years by Mother alive for Person weighted, 52802003: Ward 3			Age groups in 5 years by Father alive for Person weighted, 52802003: Ward 3		
	Yes	No		Yes	No
00 - 04	636	9	00 - 04	624	12
05 - 09	546	9	05 - 09	531	21
10 - 14	585	18	10 - 14	555	30
15 - 19	678	27	15 - 19	627	75
20 - 24	669	66	20 - 24	603	129
25 - 29	693	78	25 - 29	612	165
30 - 34	621	111	30 - 34	489	234
35 - 39	612	147	35 - 39	438	303
40 - 44	402	192	40 - 44	243	345
45 - 49	357	282	45 - 49	228	405
50 - 54	279	354	50 - 54	114	519
55 - 59	141	318	55 - 59	54	402
60 - 64	60	306	60 - 64	12	345
65 - 69	18	198	65 - 69	9	207
70 - 74	6	102	70 - 74	3	105
75 - 79	3	60	75 - 79	3	60
80 - 84	3	30	80 - 84	-	33
85+	-	24	85+	3	24

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 63 have lost their mother and 138 have lost their father. 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	30	18	9	6	12	15	72	39	201
Grade 1 / Sub A	18	15	3	-	15	3	39	51	144
Grade 2 / Sub B	15	30	6	-	9	-	45	33	138
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	18	15	3	3	9	6	21	36	111
Grade 4 / Std 2	21	12	-	6	9	9	45	33	135
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	18	18	6	3	6	6	42	45	144
Grade 6 / Std 4	24	21	3	-	9	9	33	45	144
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	21	30	-	6	6	12	51	63	189
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	30	42	6	6	9	15	168	183	459
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	24	24	6	6	9	-	93	84	246
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	30	54	6	6	18	12	315	354	795
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	24	54	12	3	12	12	105	129	351
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	219	279	30	42	111	126	978	1134	2919
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	-	3	-	-	3	-	18	6	30
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	9	-	-	-	-	-	63	12	84
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	12	6	3	-	9	3	90	15	138
N4 / NTC 4	12	6	-	-	6	-	60	21	105
N5 / NTC 5	6	9	-	-	6	9	27	24	81
N6 / NTC 6	12	9	3	-	3	-	75	24	126
Certificate w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	6	-	-	-	-	9	3	21
Diploma w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	3	-	-	3	-	12	6	27
Certificate w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	15	18	3	3	6	9	36	39	129
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	72	66	6	6	18	18	117	108	411
Higher Diploma	51	45	-	3	15	18	105	108	345
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	6	3	-	-	-	-	15	12	36
Bachelors Degree	48	42	-	-	21	15	48	75	249
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	9	12	-	-	3	3	15	9	51
Honours degree	15	21	-	-	-	-	24	12	72
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	15	9	-	-	3	-	12	6	45
Other	3	-	-	-	-	-	24	18	45
No schooling	12	15	-	-	3	9	24	24	87
Grand Total	795	885	105	99	333	309	2781	2751	8058

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 87 which is very low figure as compared to other wards in uMhlatuze. The balance of population with no schooling is between the males and females of the white 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

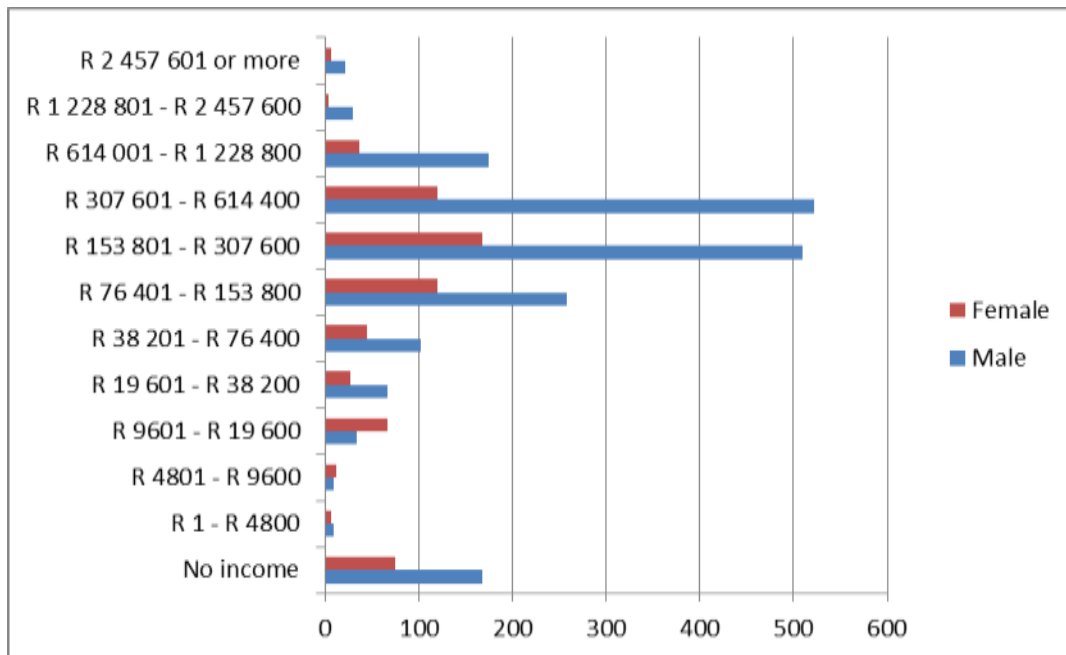


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

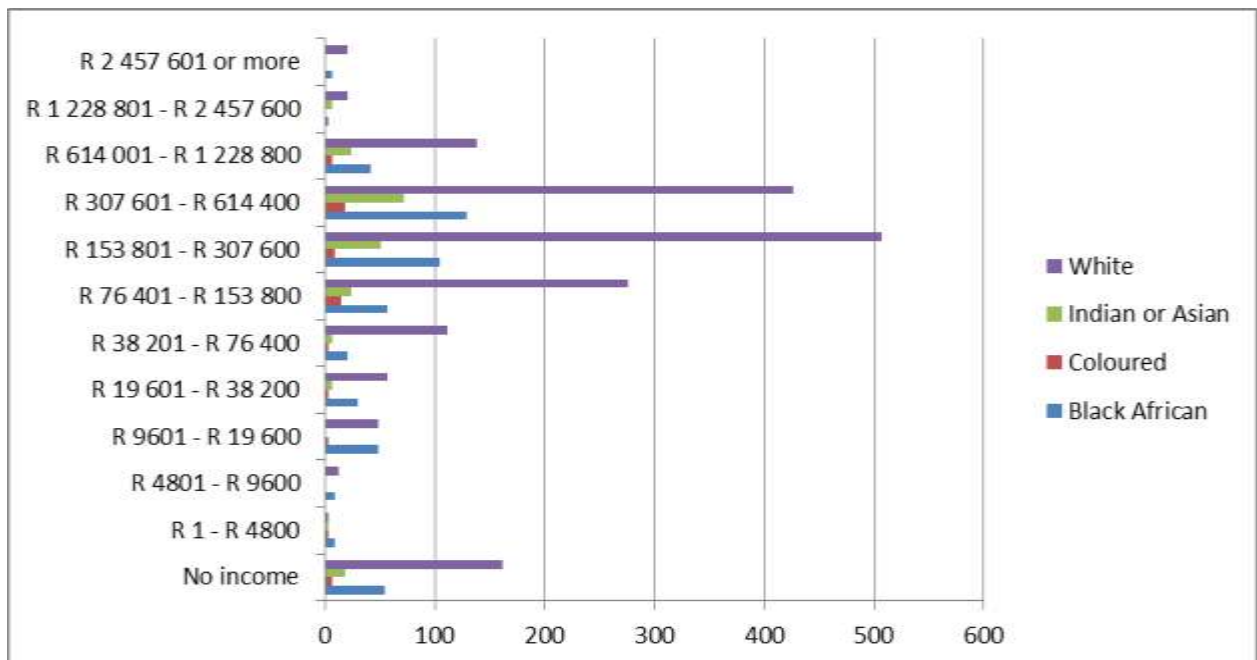


Figure shows that an average female headed household had just more than half the annual income in 2011 of their male counterparts (at76 401) who earn an average of at least 307

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. White-Headed household had the highest average household income at R307 601 per annum. And further a significantly high percentage of no income is within the White Headed household, no income is worrying factor to government.

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.

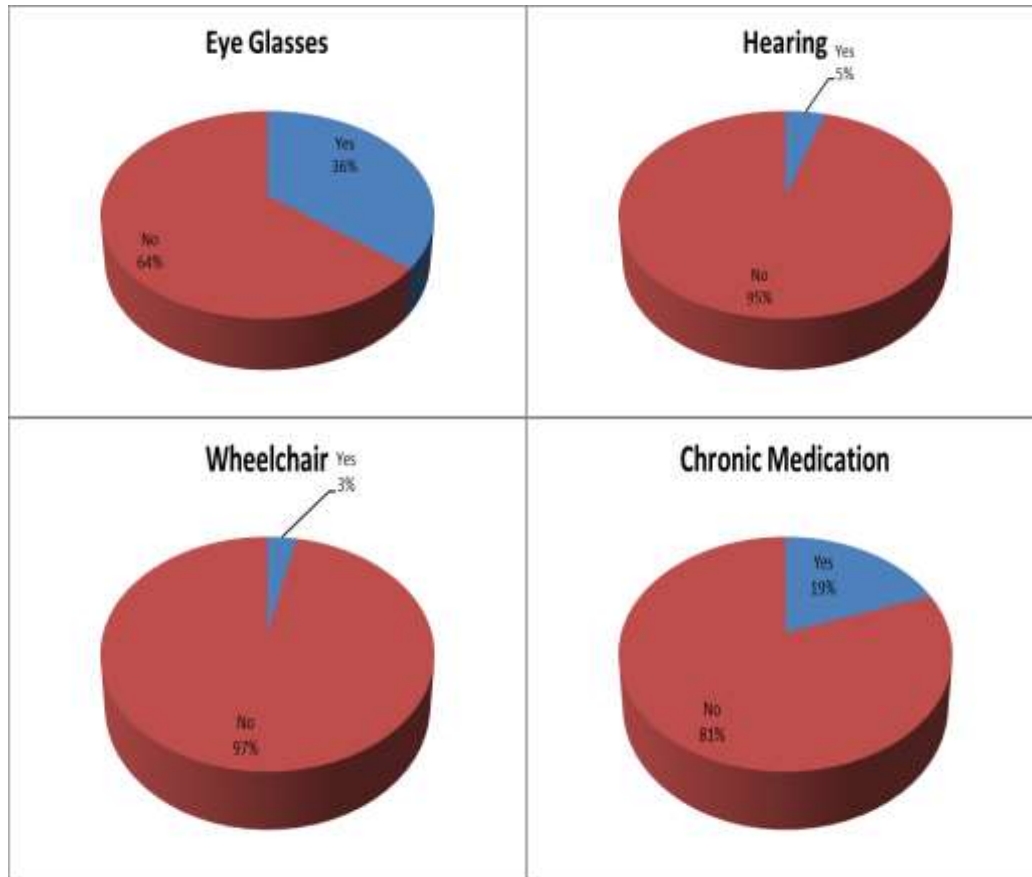
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing		Self Care	
No difficulty	7836	No difficulty	7512
Some difficulty	231	Some difficulty	84
A lot of difficulty	33	A lot of difficulty	12
Cannot do at all	9	Cannot do at all	39
Communication		Seeing	
No difficulty	7995	No difficulty	7245
Some difficulty	72	Some difficulty	852
A lot of difficulty	6	A lot of difficulty	42
Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	12

Walking or climbing stairs		Remembering / Concentrating	
No difficulty	7902	No difficulty	7923
Some difficulty	156	Some difficulty	150
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	9
Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	21

Results indicate that most people in ward 3 (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 compared to other assistive devices 36% and 19% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

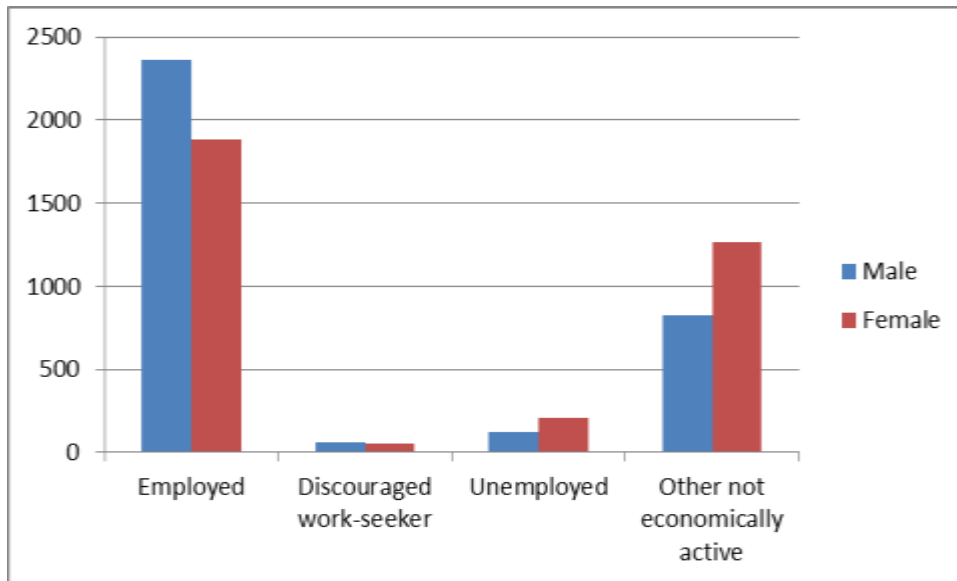
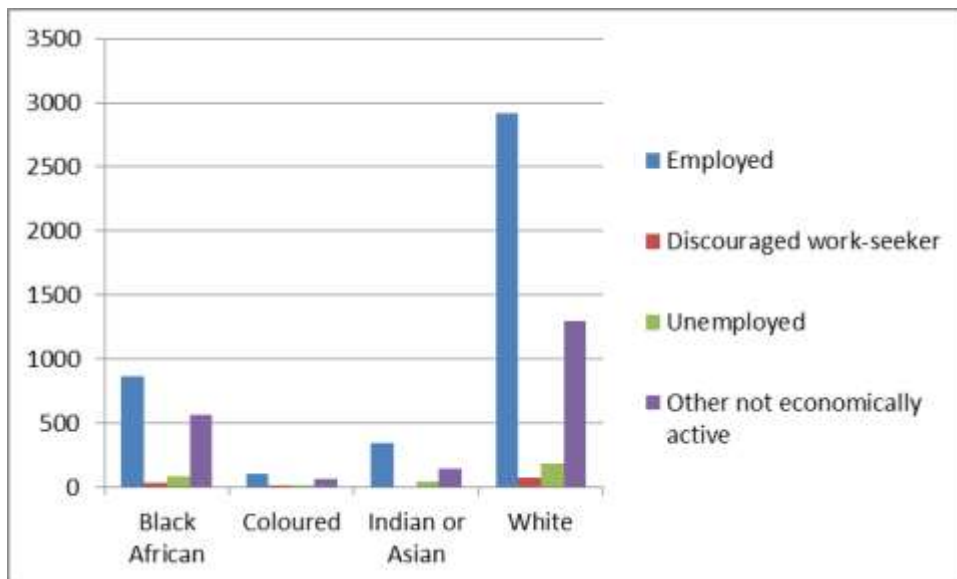


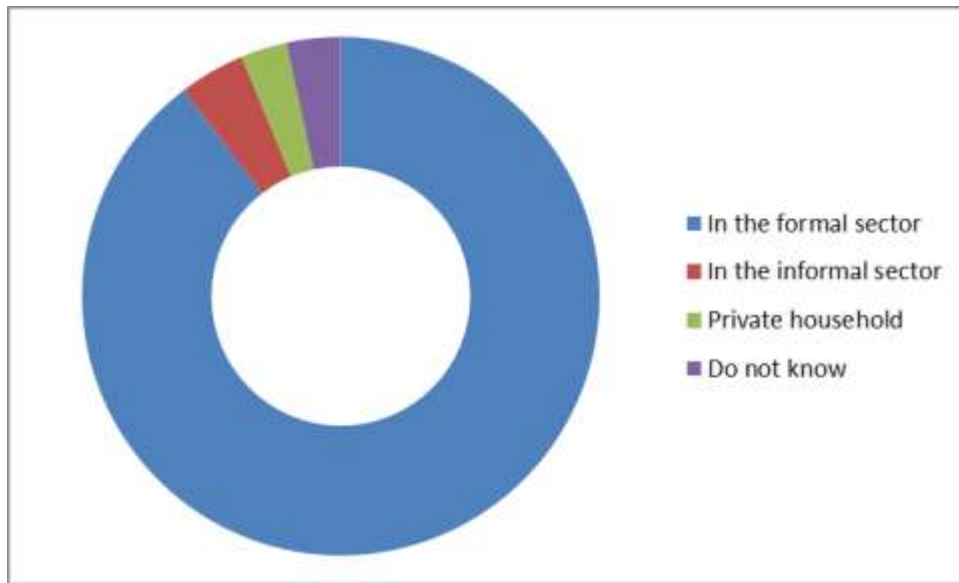
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 3 are males. There is a significant percentage of females which are not economically active. Females still remains a high population that is unemployed in ward 3.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the White population group is the highest in terms of employment followed by Black African population.

Figure 13: 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 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling

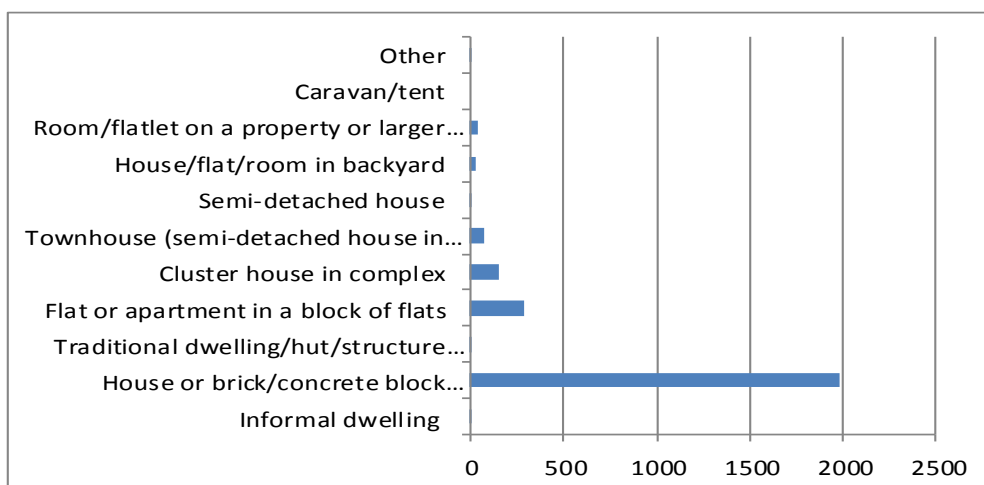


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households is living in formal dwellings, Ward 3 is an urban ward in terms of its location and structure, hence there is no percentage of informal dwellings noticed.

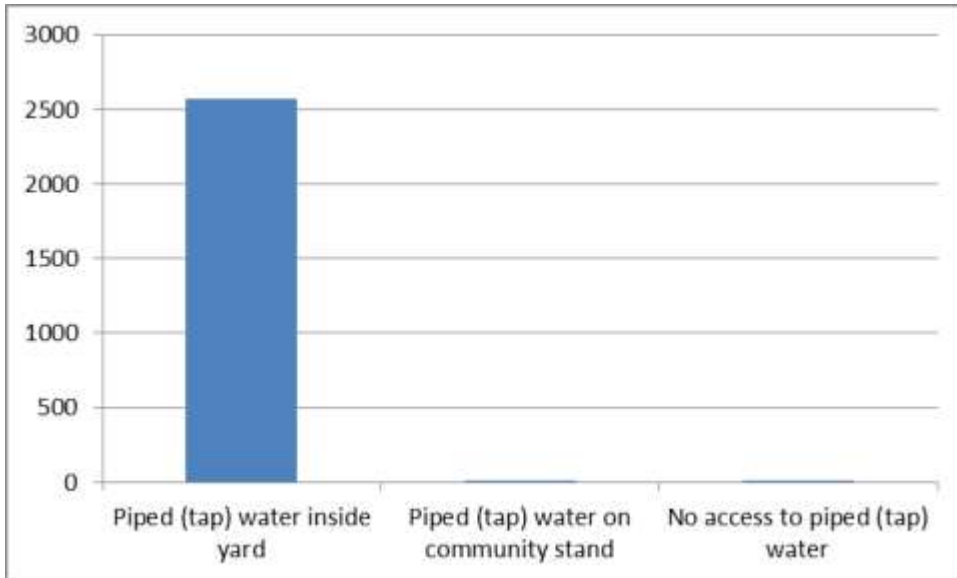
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



Ward 3 has relatively high proportions of households with owned but not yet paid off properties. The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is also high, while a proposition those which occupied rent free dwellings and those owning their homes are respectively lower.

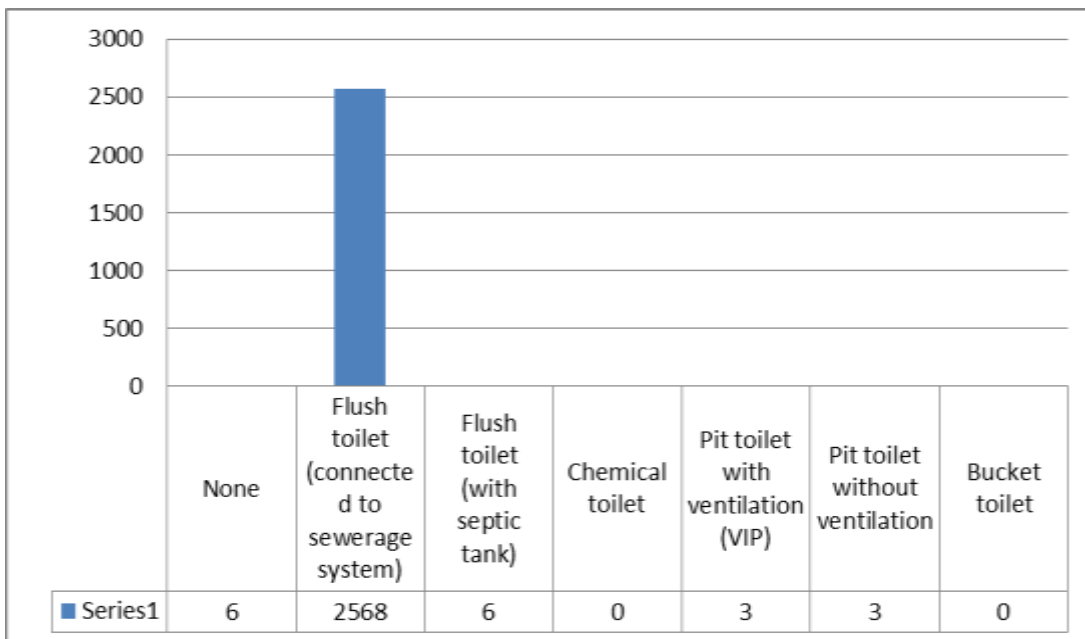
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that ward 3 has a 100% access to piped water. Which indicates no backlog in terms of water access.

Figure 17: 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, it is at 100%. There is no backlog with regard to access to sanitation.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

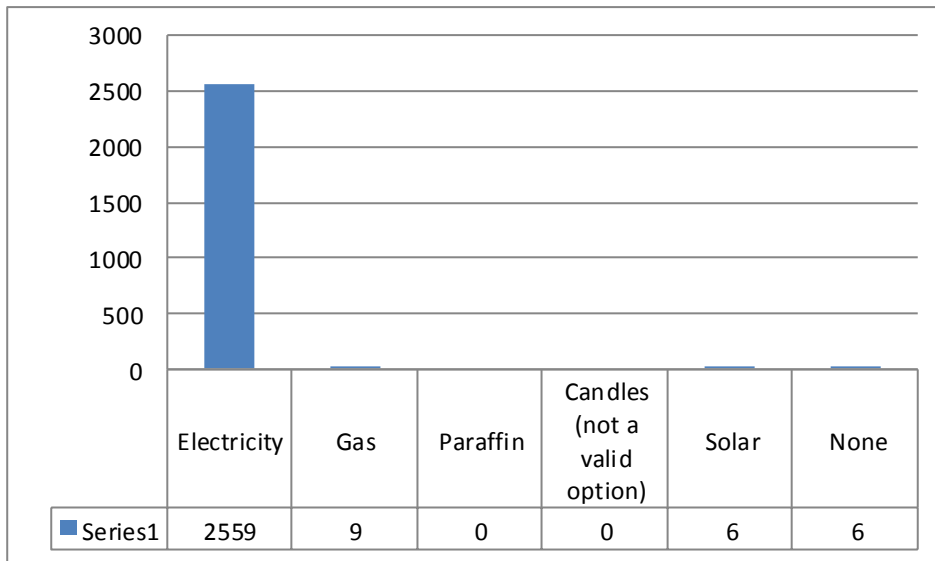


Figure above shows that 99.9% of households in this ward use electricity for lighting

Figure 19 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

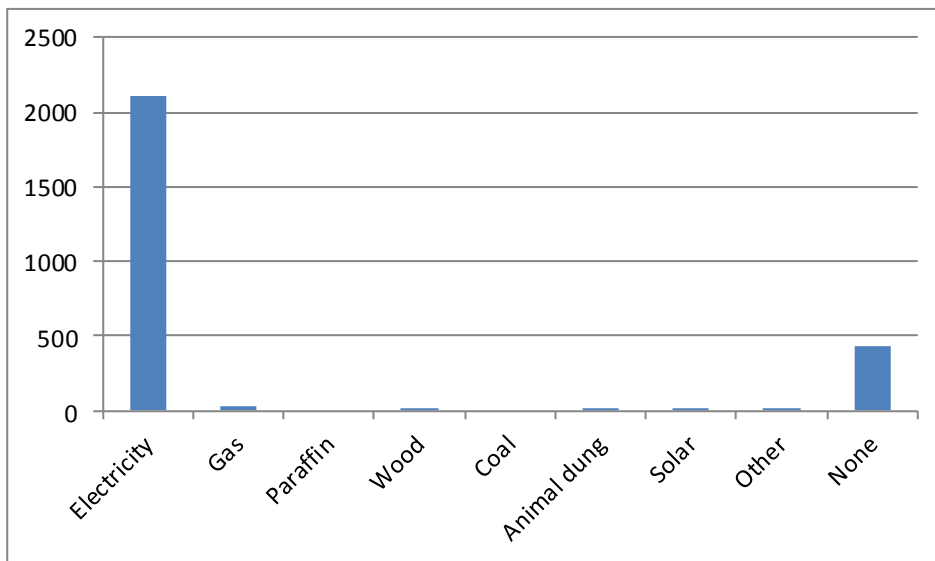
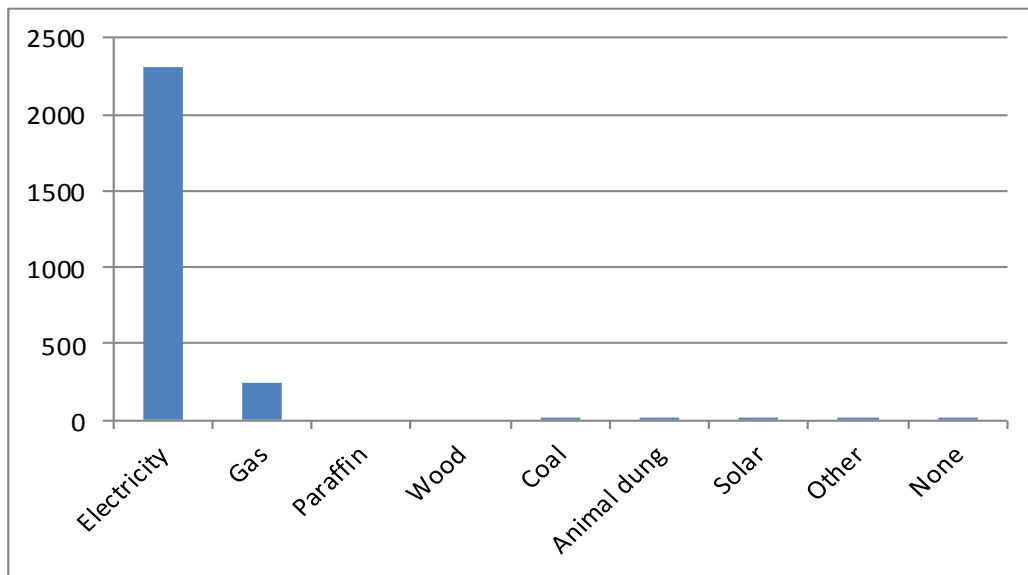


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 3 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting.

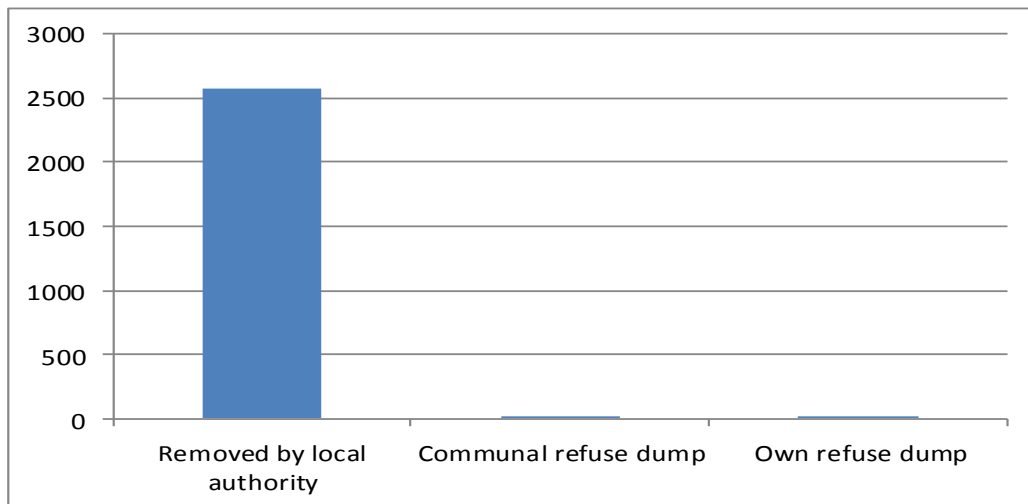
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

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

11.4 Access to refuse removal

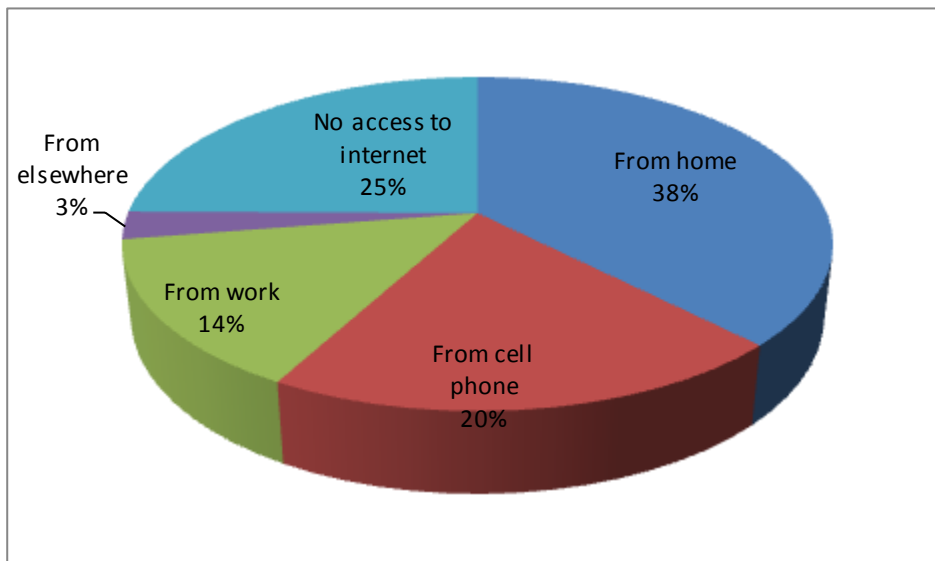


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is at 100%. There is no backlog in this Ward.

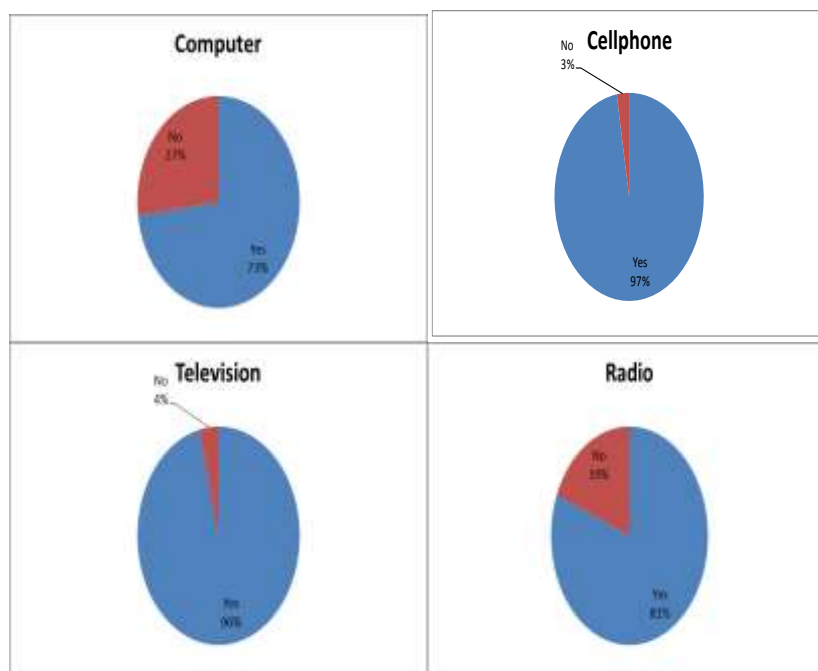
11.5 Household Goods

Figure 21: 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 25%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from home. And 20% of households access internet from their cell phones. Access from work and elsewhere is 14% and 3% respectively.

Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 97%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is above 70%.

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 AND BUDGET

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
City Development	Jobs	Not Finalised
	Housing	

Kindly note that the projects list will be updated once the budget is finalised.