



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

33

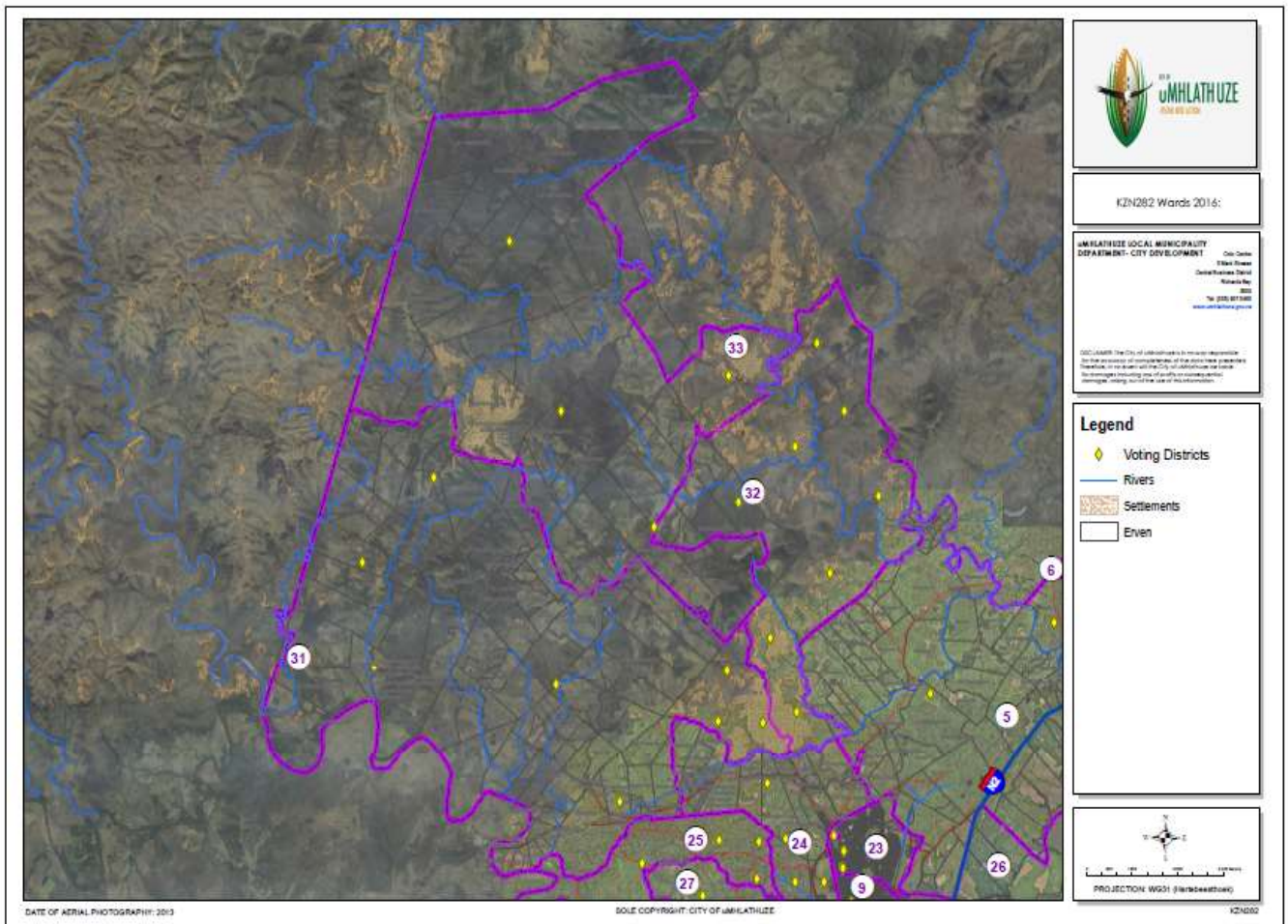


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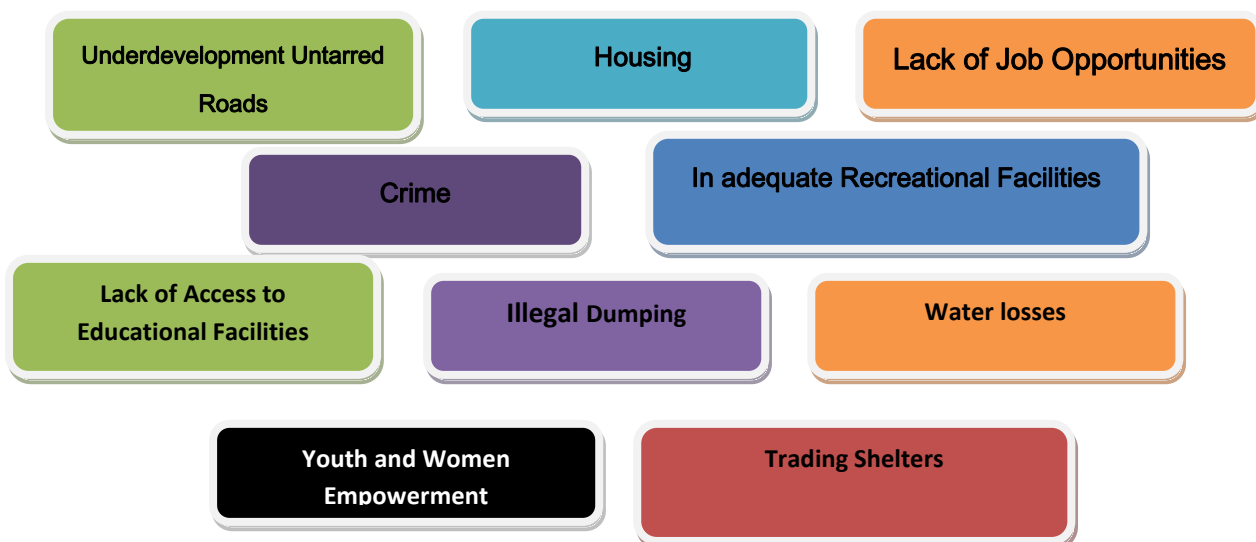
1. INTRODUCTION

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 33 has an estimated population of **10707** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 33 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

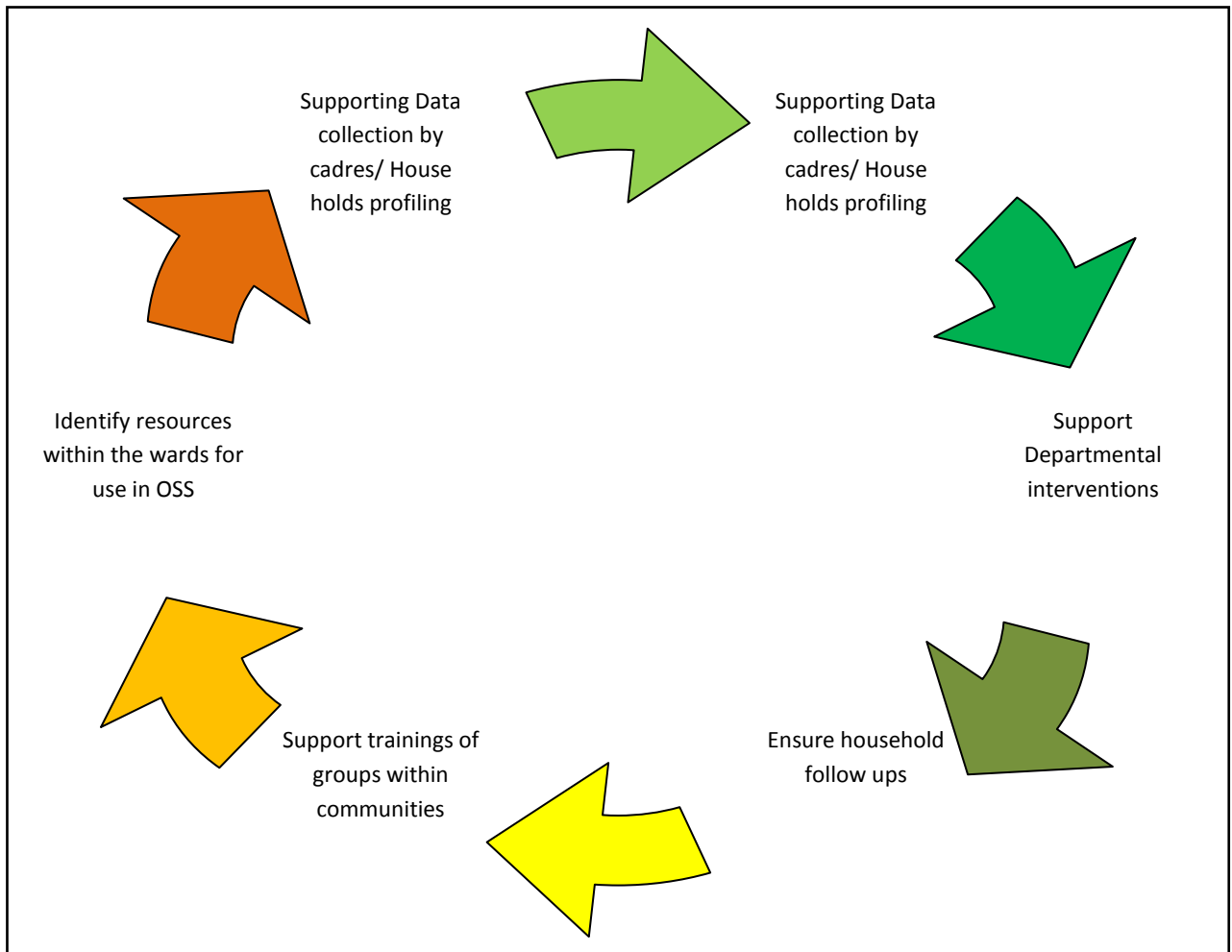
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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



EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 33 WAR ROOM:

Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
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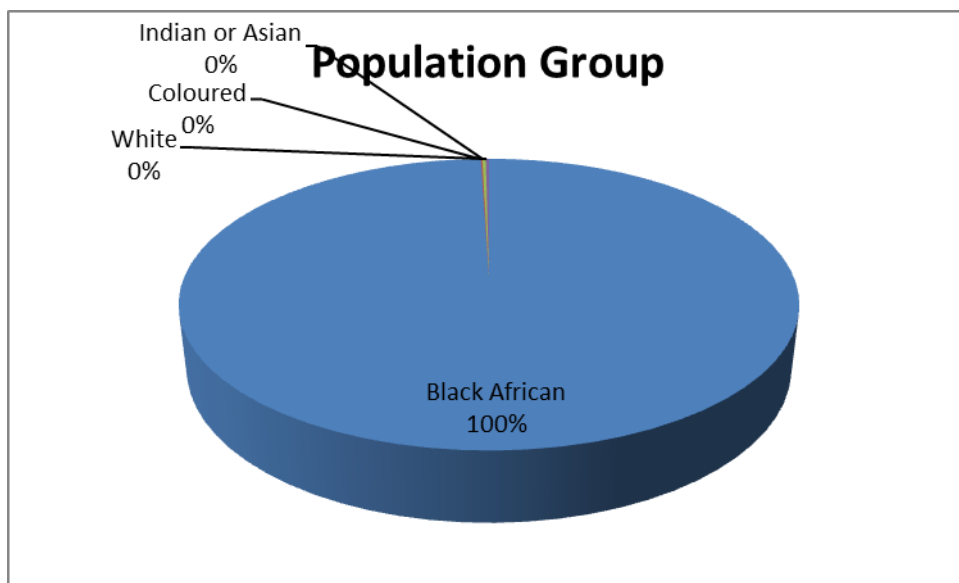
MHLONGO P LUNGILE	CHAIRPERSON	0733718252
MCHUNU NOMPUMELELO	SECRETARY	0780517011

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 33 is estimated at **10707**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



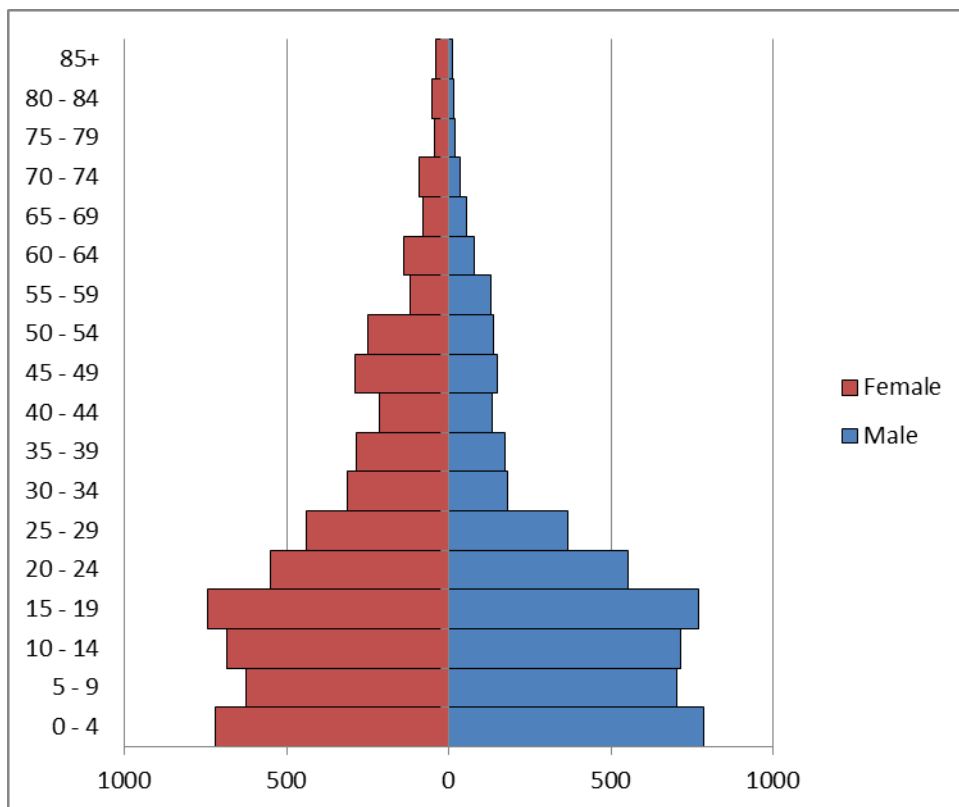
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 33 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. Female distribution is more than males in this ward. Further it is noted that the ward is youthful. At an elderly stage,(75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males. Further it is noted that there is a balance between the age groups 00-04 and 15-19, this ward is more dominated by young children at the age 00-04.

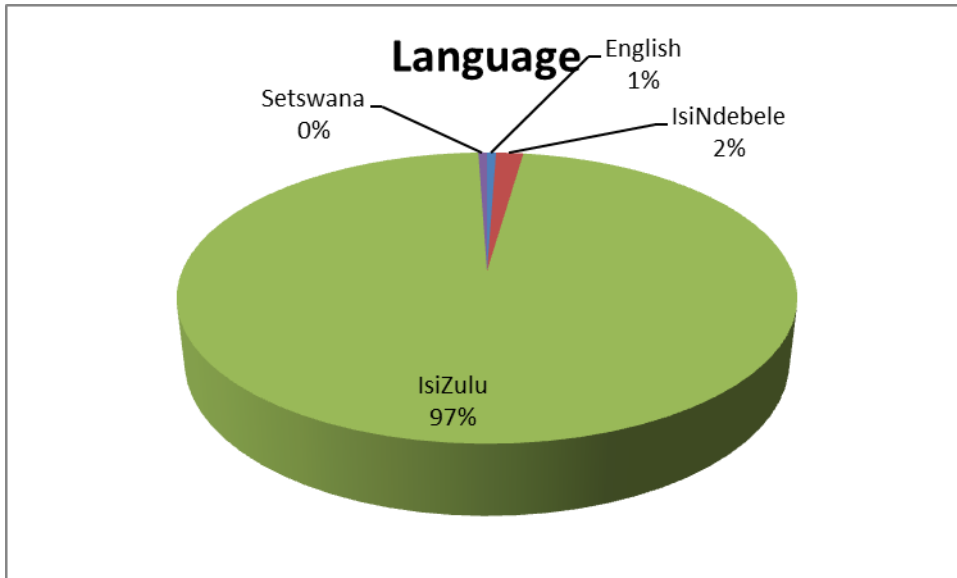
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu at 97% is the main spoken language, followed by IsiNdebele and English, 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		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0 - 4	783	714	-	-	-	3	-	3	1503
5 - 9	696	621	-	-	6	3	-	-	1326
10 - 14	708	687	3	-	-	-	6	-	1404
15 - 19	768	741	3	-	3	3	-	-	1518
20 - 24	552	549	-	-	-	-	-	3	1104
25 - 29	363	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	804
30 - 34	180	309	-	3	-	3	-	-	495
35 - 39	168	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
40 - 44	135	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	348
45 - 49	147	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	438
50 - 54	135	246	-	-	3	-	3	3	390
55 - 59	132	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
60 - 64	75	138	-	-	-	-	3	-	216
65 - 69	54	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
70 - 74	36	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
75 - 79	24	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
80 - 84	15	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
85+	15	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Grand Total	4986	5658	6	3	12	12	12	9	10698

From the figure above it can be concluded that in this ward at birth age group there are more Black African males born. The highest age group being is 00-04 and 15-19 when compared with other age groups. This indicates that more infants are found in this ward. Further 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

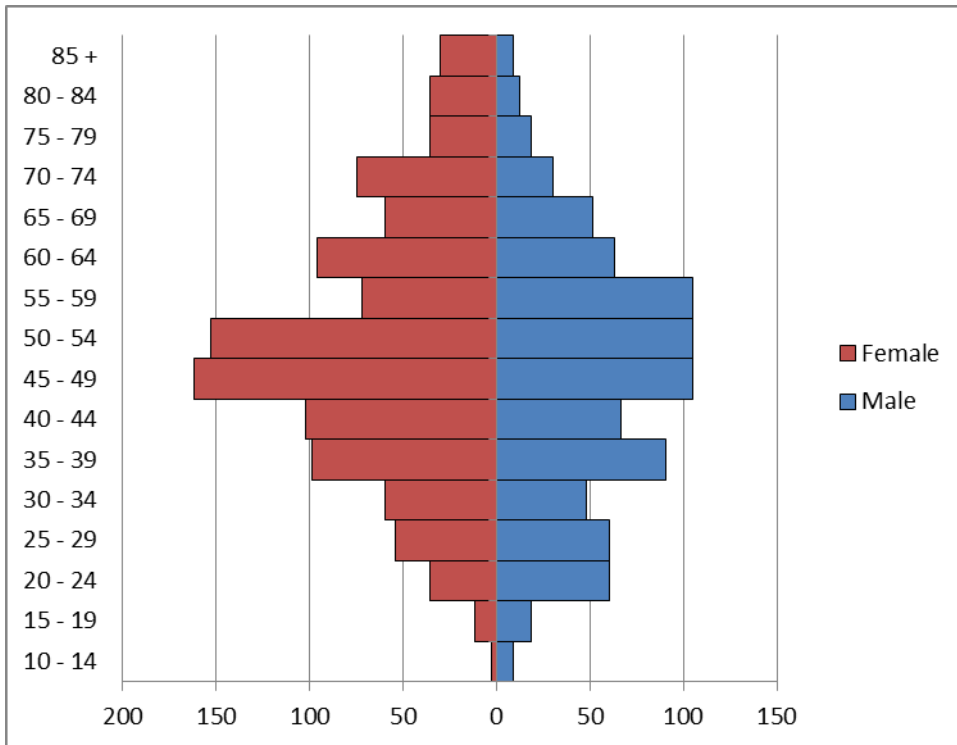


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is female headed Household, the highest being an age group of (45-49). There is a small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 and 20-24).

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 79% followed by married population at 13%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 4% and only a 4% of widows/widower population is found at ward 5.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

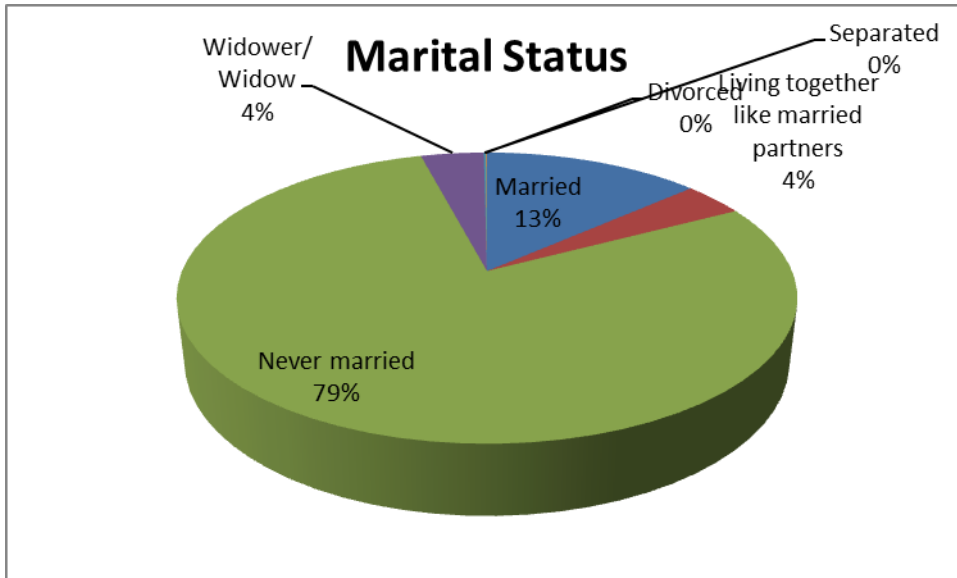
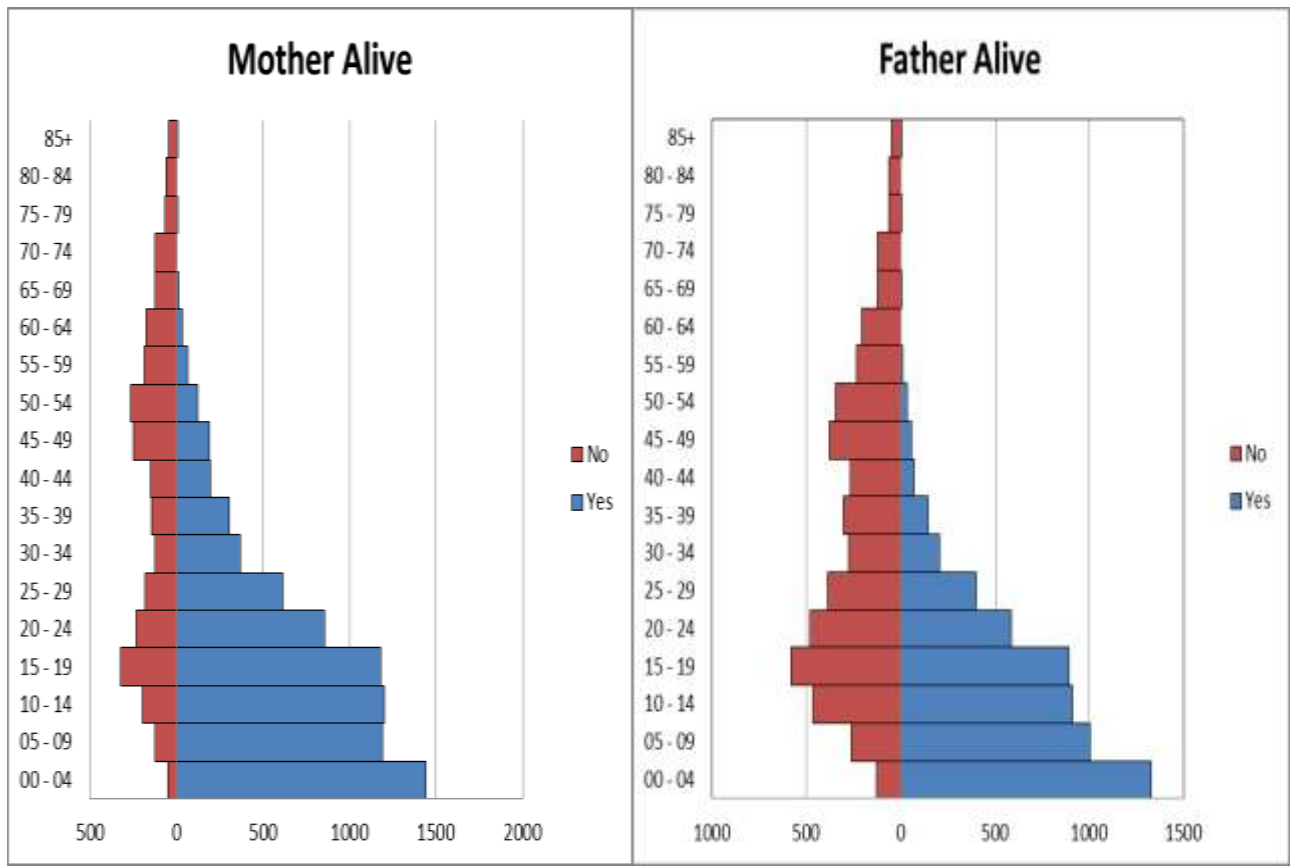


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	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	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	10314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	12	-	-	9	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally born in Kwa Zulu Natal. There is a small population that originates 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, 699 have lost their mother and 1443 have lost their father, which is double the number of children without mothers, this figure is huge if compared with 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	312	270	-	-	3	-	-	-	585
Grade 1 / Sub A	210	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	411
Grade 2 / Sub B	225	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	459
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	228	267	-	-	-	-	3	-	498
Grade 4 / Std 2	252	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	531
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	231	258	-	-	-	-	3	-	492
Grade 6 / Std 4	249	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	510
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	249	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	564
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	321	285	-	-	3	-	-	-	609
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	285	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	594
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	315	399	-	-	-	-	-	-	714
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	333	480	-	-	-	3	-	-	816
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	504	591	-	3	-	-	3	3	1104
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
NTC III/N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
N4 / NTC 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 / NTC 5	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
N6 / NTC 6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Certificate w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Certificate w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	12
Higher Diploma	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Honours degree	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	438	744	-	-	-	-	-	-	1182
Grand Total	4206	4929	-	3	6	3	9	6	9162

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 1180 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 1095.

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	315	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	69	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	123	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	234	369	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	342	381	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	291	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	177	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	111	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	60	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

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.

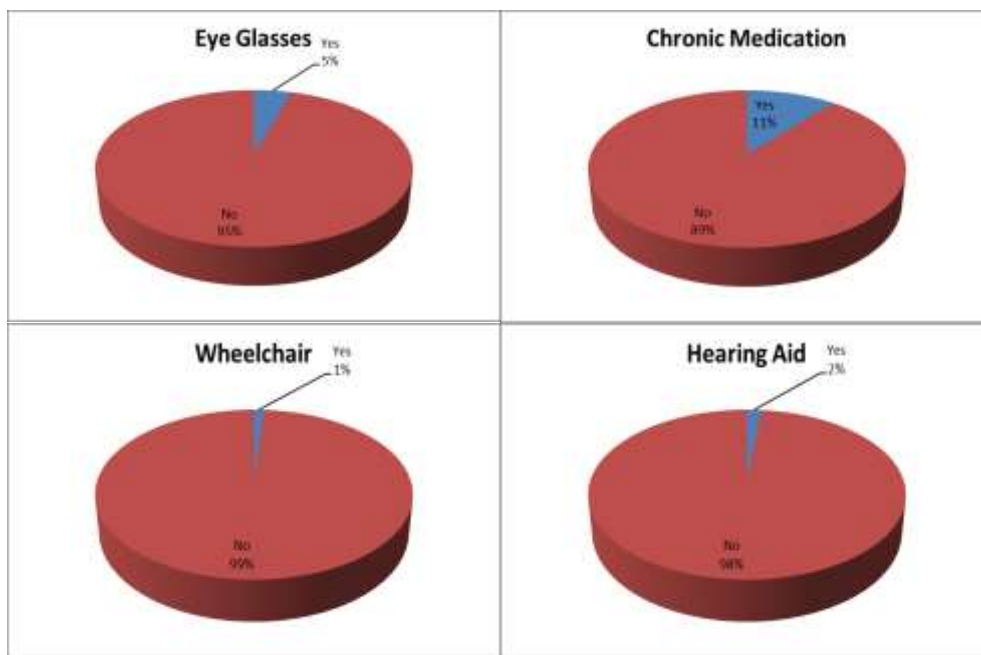
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing		Remembering / Concentrating		Seeing	
No difficulty	9354	No difficulty	8688	No difficulty	8802
Some difficulty	417	Some difficulty	729	Some difficulty	903
A lot of difficulty	81	A lot of difficulty	207	A lot of difficulty	183
Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	24	Cannot do at all	12

Communication		Self Care		Walking or climbing stairs	
No difficulty	9480	No difficulty	8235	No difficulty	9423
Some difficulty	189	Some difficulty	162	Some difficulty	300
A lot of difficulty	42	A lot of difficulty	54	A lot of difficulty	66
Cannot do at all	36	Cannot do at all	126	Cannot do at all	21

Results indicate that most people in ward 5 (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 chronic medication at 11 % and eye glasses at 5 % were more used compared to other assistive devices.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

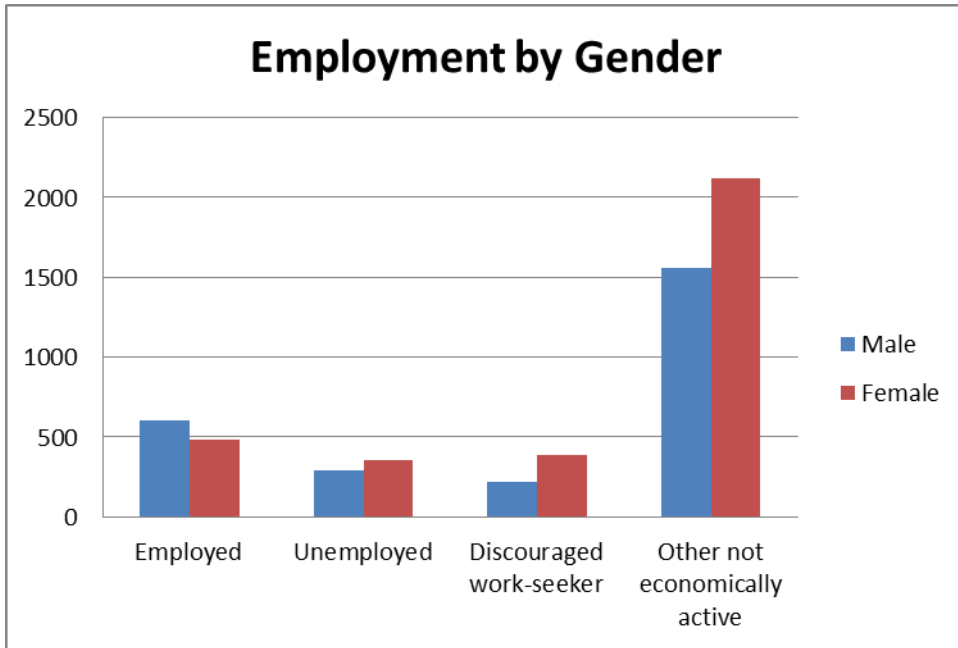
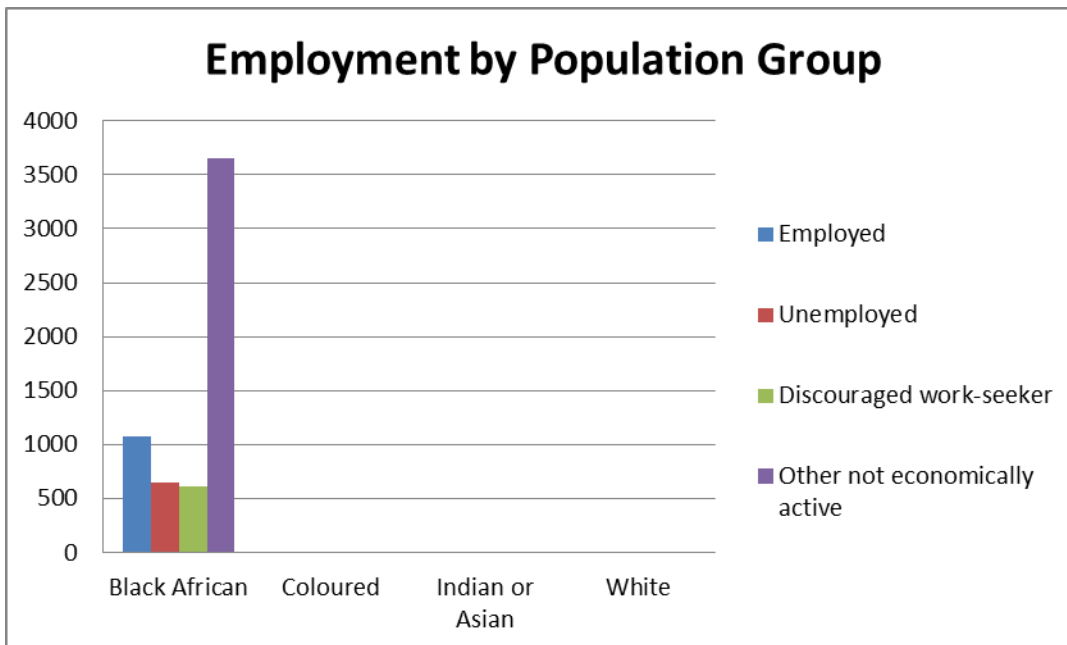


Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 5 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed. To further note is the low level of employment in this ward.

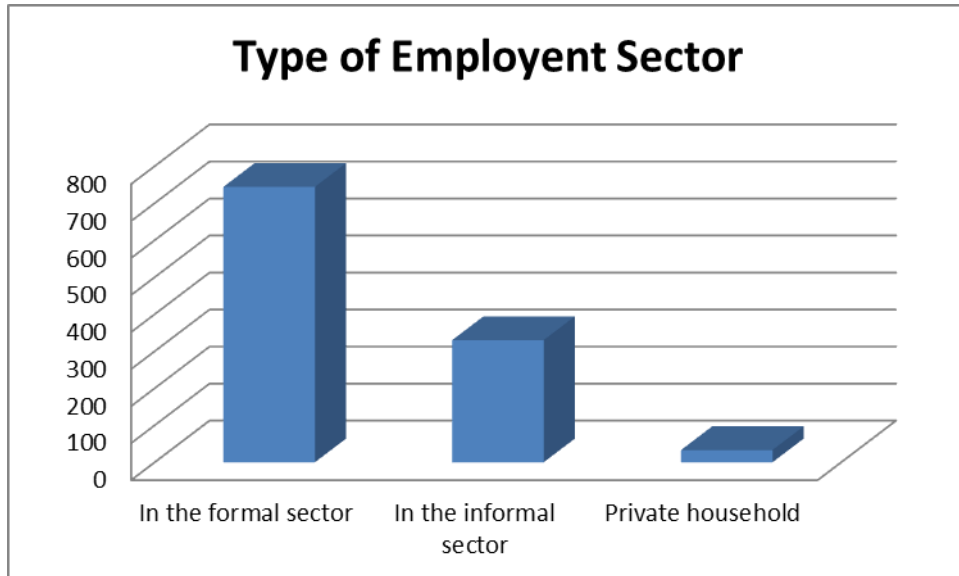
Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



Comparison and analysis on the above figure could not be fairly achieved since the ward is Black African Population dominated. However it important to note that within the black

African population, there is a high percentage of not economically active households and unemployment levels are also very high.

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

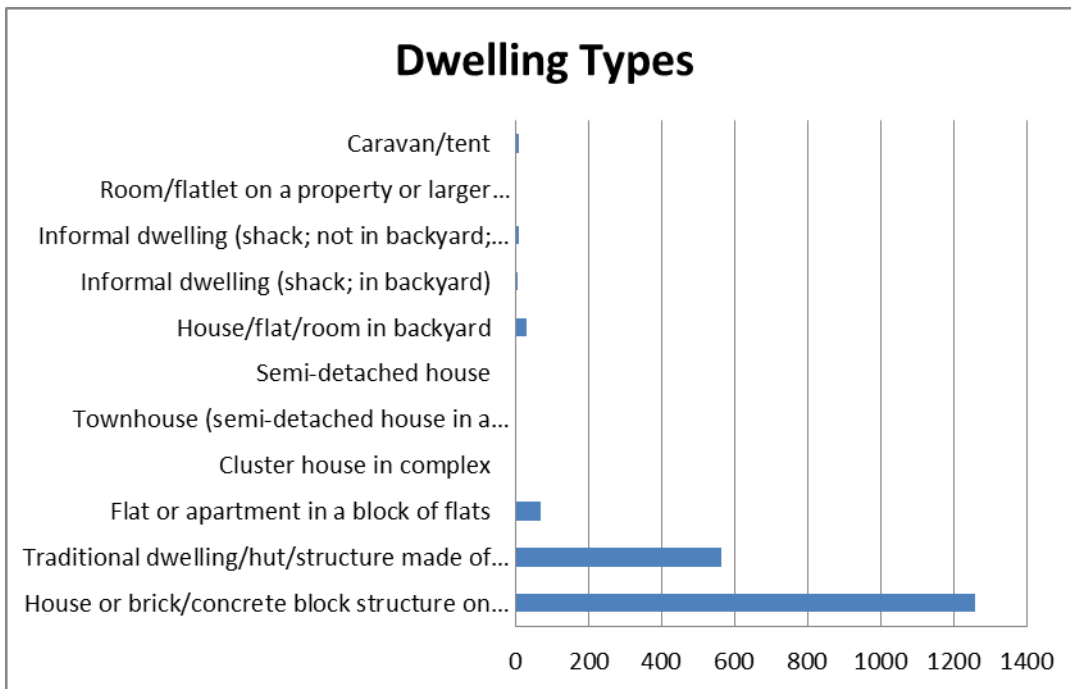
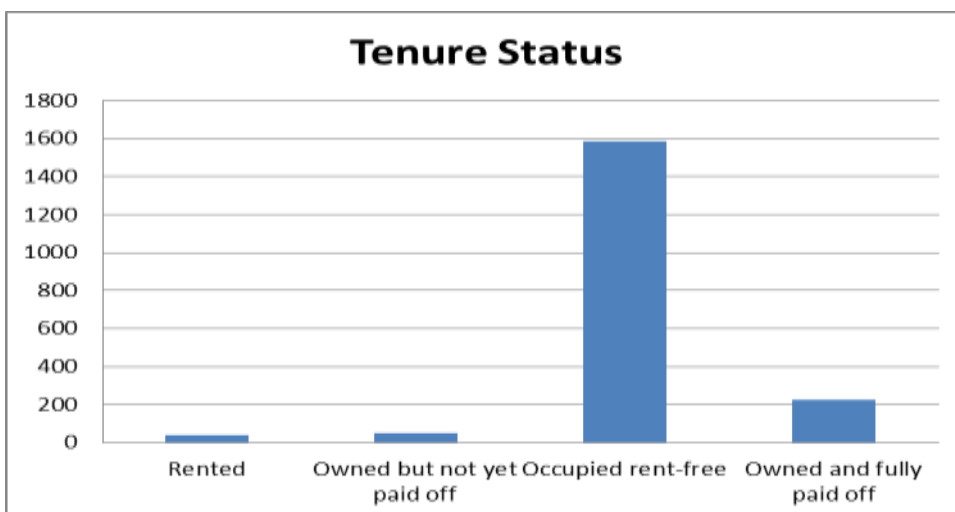


Figure 14 above indicate that there is a mixture in terms of the types of dwellings found in ward 5. However the ward is mostly dominated by houses that we can consider as formal housing which are built of brick/blocks. There is also a percentage of traditional dwellings the least being the flats or apartments found in ward 5.

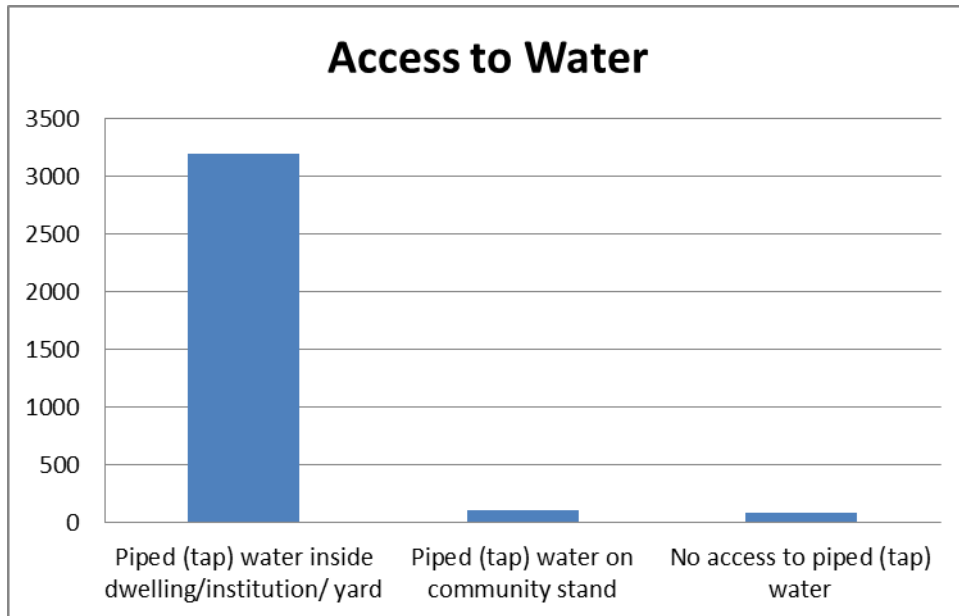
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who occupied rent –free is very high followed by owned and fully paid off. A small percentage of properties are still not paid off. This is also understandable since the area is more tribal area.

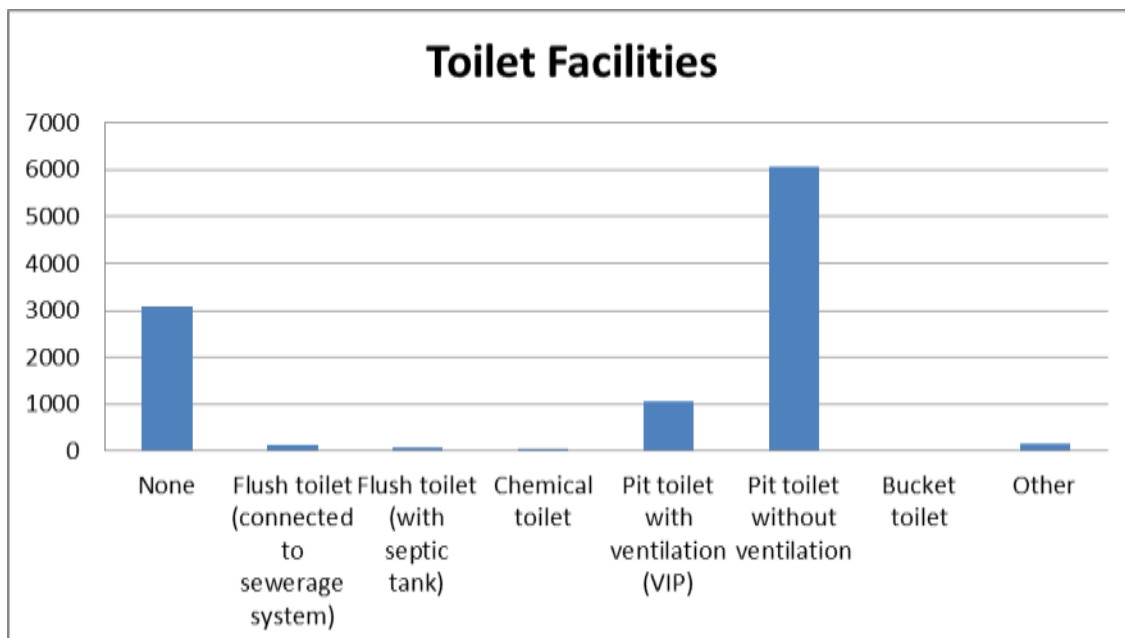
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 5.

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, various sanitation facilities are being used by households in this ward. The most popular being pit toilet without ventilation. Noted with concern is huge portion of households that have indicated not having any sanitation service or facility. It is assumed at this stage that since 2011 there has been improvements on sanitation services in all municipal wards.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

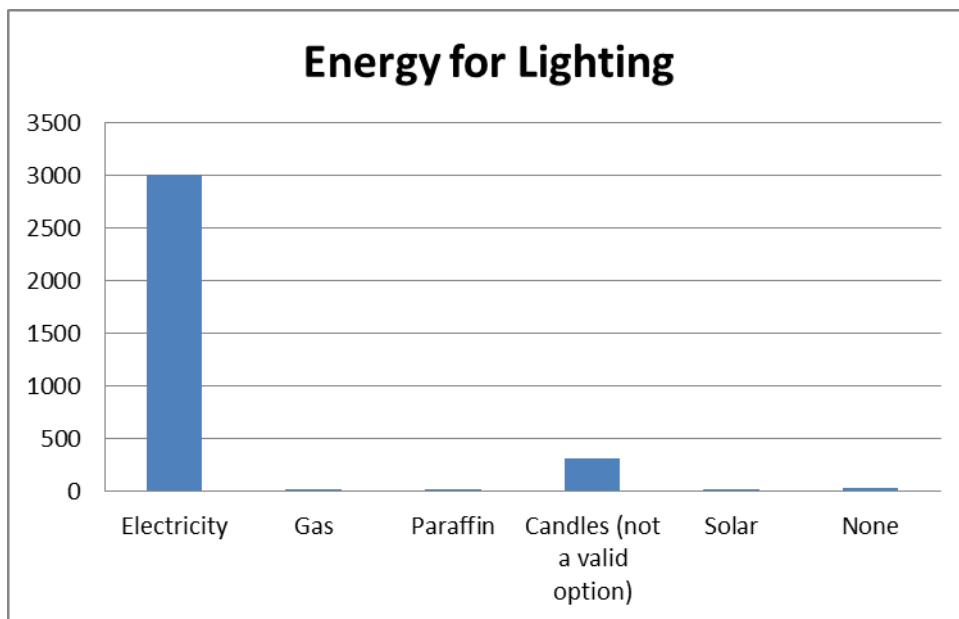


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. There is a small percentage also indicated to using candles for lighting. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has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

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

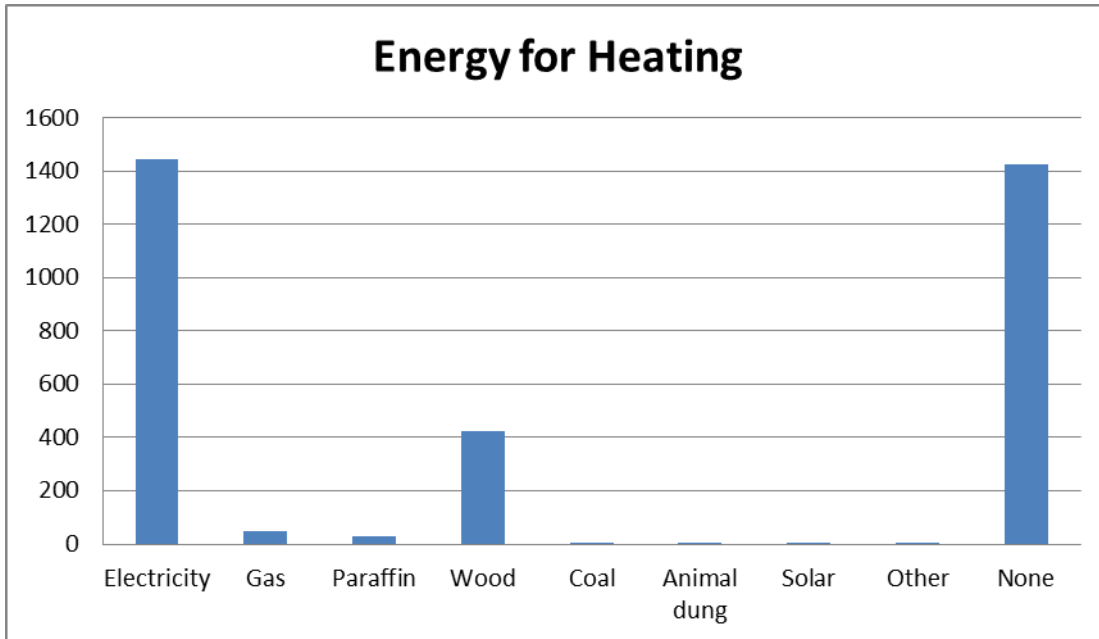


Figure above indicates that a proportion of households in ward 5 using electricity for heating is higher but almost equal to those who have indicated none utilisation. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in ward 5.

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

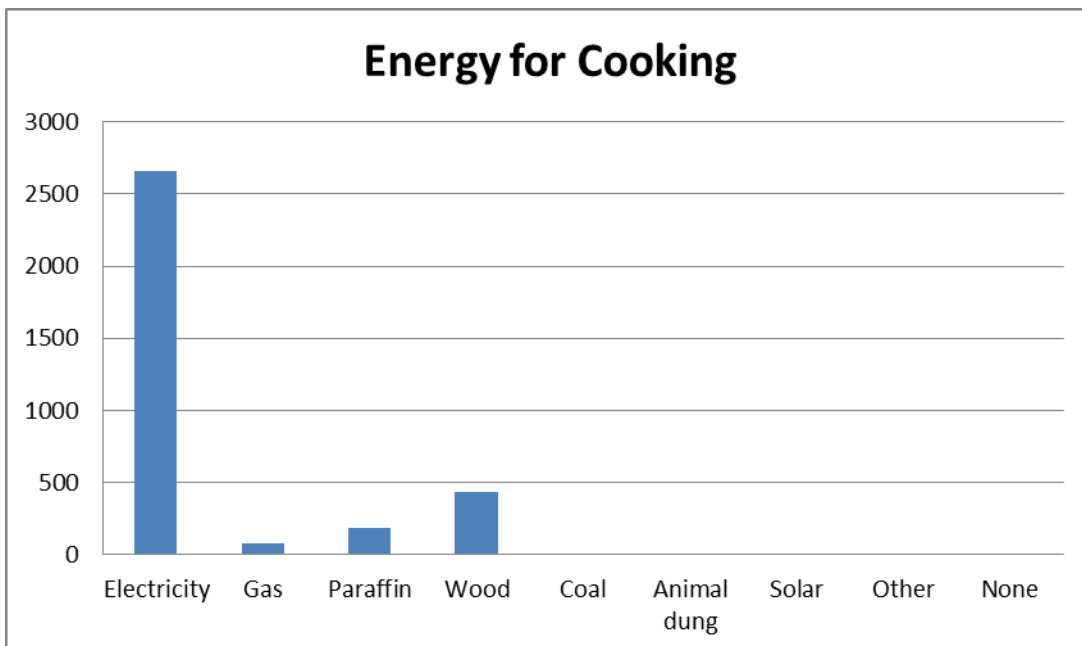
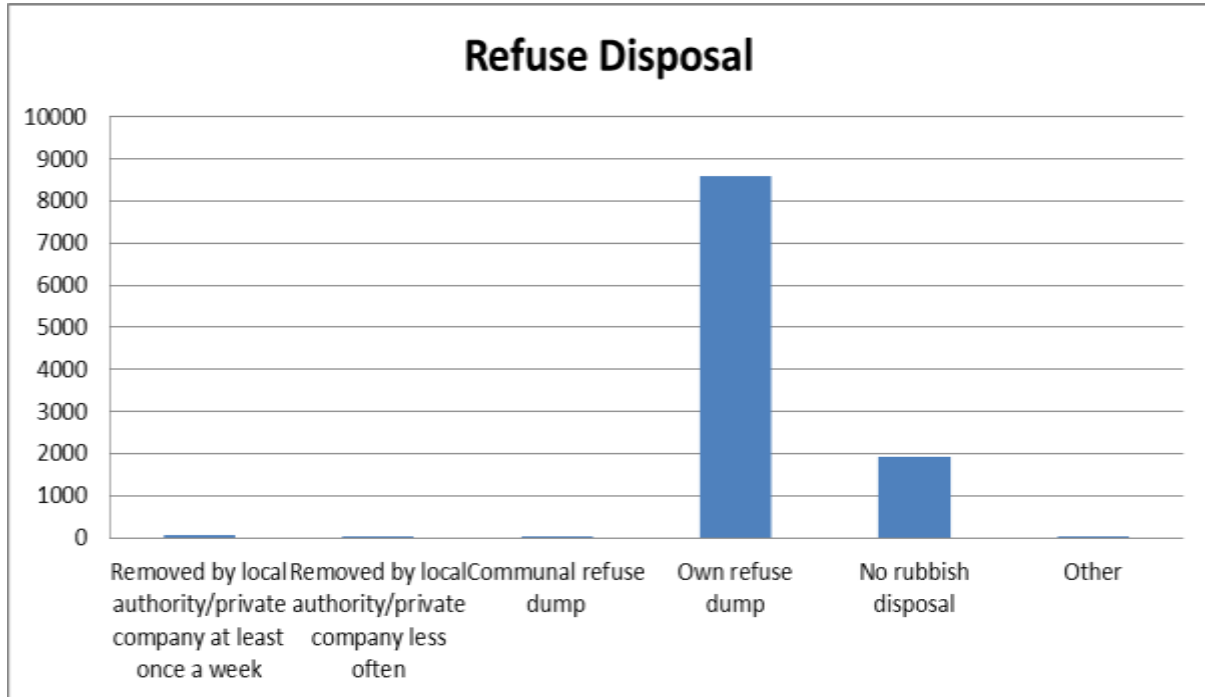


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

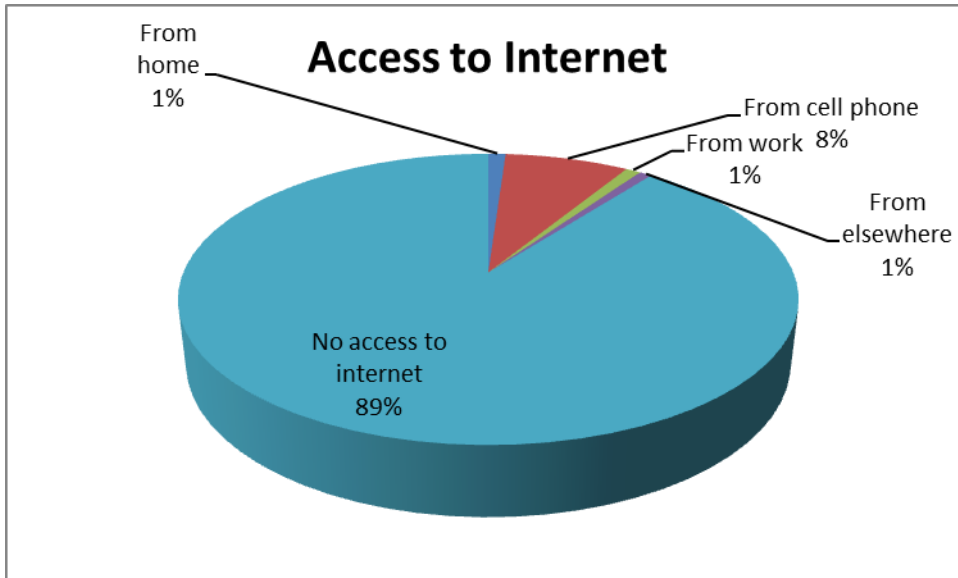


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that uses own refuse dump is very high. There were no municipal services in terms of refuse removal in ward 5. Post 2011 there are strides made by the municipality through National Waste Grant. Waste bins and skips are erected in key areas like schools. This ward as well has employees dedicated for litter picking and other waste activities.

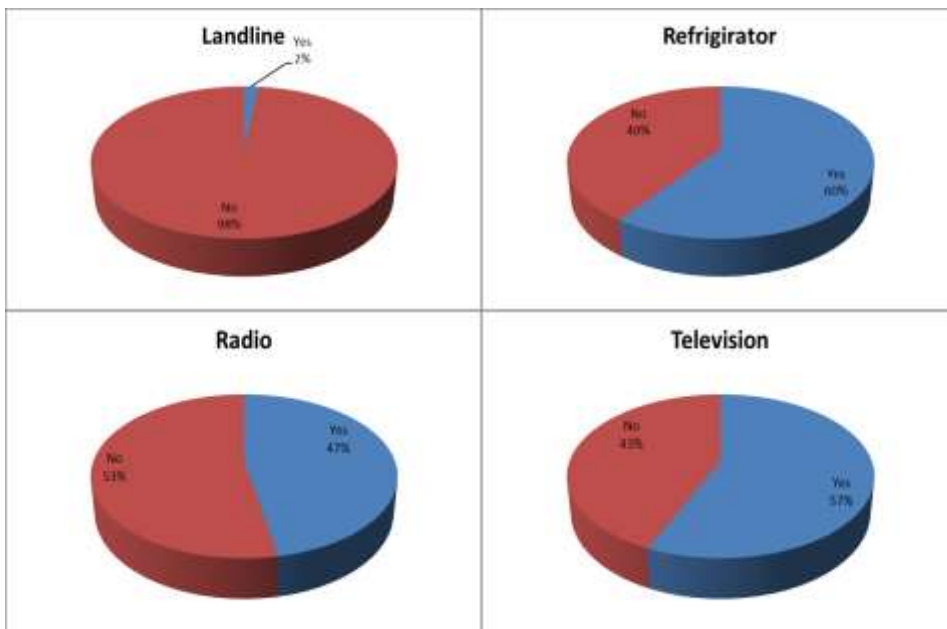
11.5 Household Goods

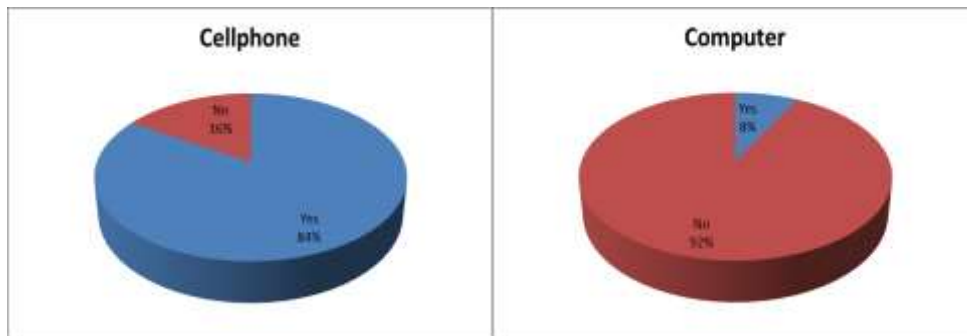
Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 89%. About 8 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones. A very small percentage of households access internet from home at 1%, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 1% and 1% respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods





The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 84% while the proportion using landlines is 2%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 8%.

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

- Low cost housing
- Bursaries
- Water provision