

## **PHILIPPI PROFILE INFORMATION**



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**FOR: AMANDLA DEVELOPMENT (NGO)**



The UCT Knowledge Co-op facilitated this collaborative project.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This profile consists of the different numerical information that pertains to the Philippi area. It outlines different information including the demographic profile of Philippi as well as other numerical information in specific wards. Philippi is vast and has not been defined using clear cut boundaries making it difficult to come up with a full profile of only the Philippi area. Within the census divisions of wards, Philippi has been split up as part of different wards which also consist of other areas. It is therefore not easy to get completely accurate information of just the Philippi area; however using the wards we can come up with rough estimates of what is going on within the Philippi area. The Wards that we will be considering are Wards 33, 34, 35, 75, 80 and 88 which all contain parts of what is known as Philippi.

The reason why I chose a project focused on Philippi was in hopes of making my honours thesis practical. I took up a project that was advertised by the Knowledge Co-op at the University of Cape Town. The Knowledge Co-op links students and staff to different community projects making the connection between the community and the University skills much easier. I chose one of the projects that was affiliated to an NGO, Amandla Development, which is focussed on Philippi. Amandla addresses various issues that interfere with children's learning. Amandla is a community-g geared NGO that interacts with stakeholders in the community in helping them to improve the various issues around education in the area. They consider issues that tie with education at all levels, from pre-school to high school. In their project submitted to the Knowledge Co-op they expressed an interest in issues around children dropping out of schooling in the area. I modelled my thesis around the issue of dropouts. In addition, the main interest of Amandla was to provide a more up to date profile of the Philippi area that contains various demographic data, based on numbers from the 2011 census<sup>1</sup>.

In an attempt to help with this endeavour, this profile contains information that will hopefully assist Amandla in coming up with accurate data of the Philippi area. Contained in this profile is information taken straight from the released data from the 2011 census that pertains to the various Wards that we are interested in. This profile consists of population estimates, demographic information, house-hold numbers, employment rates, income, access to services and education levels. First we begin with the population estimates that are mentioned below.

## **POPULATION**

<b>WARDS</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>CHANGE(number)</b>
33	25,608	43,695	18,087
34	25,219	34,393	9,174
35	25,264	40,068	14,804
75	27,391	37,698	10,307
80	29,181	46,151	16,970
88	28,312	40,913	12,601
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160,975</b>	<b>242,918</b>	<b>81,943</b>

From the table above we can see that the total population for all the wards in **2011** was 242,918 which is a significant increase from the 160, 975 people as per the census in **2001**. The numbers show that between 2001 and 2011 there was a 20.3% increase in the population.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE-2011**

<b>WARDS</b>	<b>BLACK</b>	<b>COLOURED</b>	<b>ASIAN</b>	<b>WHITE</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
33	42,932	342	39	19	362
34	33,715	211	25	38	405
35	38,158	1,358	36	67	448
75	11,694	25,297	225	77	405
80	36,828	7,999	327	469	529
88	23,046	17,063	195	81	528

From the table above it seems that, other than ward 75, the racial profile of Philippi consists of mostly 'Black' or African residents.

## **GENDER**

<b>WARDS</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>
33	22,241	21,453
34	17,265	17,129
35	19,646	20,421
75	18,273	19,425
80	23,292	22,860
88	20,566	20,346
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140,928</b>	<b>121,634</b>

## **AGE**

<b>WARDS</b>	<b>0-4 YEARS</b>	<b>5-14 YEARS</b>	<b>15-24 YEARS</b>	<b>25-64 YEARS</b>	<b>65 YEARS &amp; OLDER</b>
33	5,541	6,681	9,093	22,014	366
34	4,380	5,081	1,416	17,073	443
35	5,158	6,690	8,317	19,341	562
75	4,144	6,690	6,910	18,847	1,124
80	5,828	7,430	9,422	22,737	733
88	5,068	6,928	8,306	19,875	734
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,119</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>43,464</b>	<b>119,887</b>	<b>3,962</b>

From the above table the largest section of the population for the various wards seems to be between the ages of 25-64 years; the population is thus largely an adult one.

**EDUCATION: Education Level for adults aged 20+**

<b>WARDS</b>	<b>No Schooling</b>	<b>Some Primary</b>	<b>Grade 7</b>	<b>Some Secondary</b>	<b>Grade 12</b>	<b>Higher</b>	<b>Other</b>
33	550	2,522	1,276	14,416	8,247	886	46
34	486	2,188	1,006	11,189	6,304	799	28
35	866	2,803	1,169	11,543	7,225	1,100	40
75	236	1,638	1,029	10,643	8,175	1,808	39
80	840	3,864	1,835	14,460	6,726	1,153	39
88	1,172	2,557	1,433	11,965	6,535	924	64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>15,572</b>	<b>7,748</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>43,212</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>256</b>

The numbers above are significant in that they show that while most of the adult population within Philippi is educated, a large number of the adult population did not matriculate. This could say a lot; first, about a prevalent dropout rate in schools (as investigated in my thesis<sup>2</sup>) and second, that the adult population is not highly educated forcing most people to take on lower skilled jobs that do not require a matriculation certificate or a University degree.

**EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

<b>WARDS</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>	<b>NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE</b> (discouraged work seekers and other not economically active)
33	13,479	9,092	8,533
34	10,862	6,046	758
35	11,178	6,413	10,066
75	12,866	3,986	8,904
80	13,565	8,230	10,366
88	11,700	5,867	10,614

This table above shows the employment rate of all the wards. The age range that the table represents is the population that is between ages 15-65.

The section of ‘non-economically active’ persons consists of those that are or have become discouraged work seekers and other that are for one reason or another economically inactive within the labour sector.

Below is the unemployment rate of each ward in percentage form.

Ward 33- Unemployment rate – 40.28%

Ward 34 – Unemployment rate – 35.76%

Ward 35- Unemployment rate – 36.46%

Ward 75 – Unemployment rate – 23.65%

Ward 80- Unemployment rate – 37.76%

Ward 88- Unemployment rate – 33.40%

## **HOUSEHOLDS**

The next tables focus on information that pertains to households in the different Wards.

<b>WARDS</b>	<b>Number of Households 2001</b>	<b>Number of Households 2011</b>	<b>CHANGE(number)</b>
33	8,067	15,188	7,121
34	6,900	11,882	4,982
35	6,842	11,797	4,995
75	6,562	9,870	3,308
80	9,380	15,833	6,453
88	7,383	9,813	2,430

In each Ward there is an increase in the household numbers. The most significant increase is in Ward 33 which has had an 88% increase since 2001; and in Ward 80 with a 69% increase since 2001 (taken from the 2011 Census ward information).

In terms of household sizes in 2011:

The average household size of ward 33 is – 2.88

The average household size of ward 34 is – 2.89

The average household size of ward 35 is – 3.40

The average household size of ward 75 is – 3.82

The average household size of ward 80 is – 2.91

The average household size of ward 88 is – 4.17.

### **MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD- INFORMATION FROM 2011**

In this next table the wards are arranged on the columns section to allow for the rows to represent the different amounts of income.

<b>MONTHLY INCOME</b>	<b>WARD 33</b>	<b>WARD 34</b>	<b>WARD 35</b>	<b>WARD 75</b>	<b>WARD 80</b>	<b>WARD 88</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>No income</b>	3,139	2,213	2,379	1,135	3,264	1,934	14,064
<b>R1-1,600</b>	4,970	3,781	3,462	1,600	4,932	2,658	21,403
<b>R1,601-3,200</b>	4,071	3,284	2,991	1,718	4,069	2,045	18,178
<b>R3,201-6,400</b>	2,025	1,725	1,805	1,653	2,193	1,480	10,881
<b>R6,401-12,800</b>	716	595	770	1,672	797	987	5,537
<b>R12,801-25,600</b>	177	182	300	1453	368	531	3,011
<b>R25,601-51,200</b>	53	87	74	545	160	153	1,072
<b>R51,201-102,400</b>	6	1	7	64	23	13	114
<b>R102,401-or more</b>	31	14	8	28	26	9	116
<b>Unspecified</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1



It is hard and would probably be inaccurate to use the totals to make general statement about the numbers above, especially because Ward 75 seems to have different numbers from the rest of the wards. However, just looking at the totals, it seems that the most common income for households is between R1-R1,600 per month, closely followed by the R1,601-R3,200 range.

## **HOUSEHOLD SERVICES PROFILE**

### **1. TYPE OF HOUSING**

#### **2001**

<b>WARD</b>	<b>FORMAL</b>	<b>INFORMAL (Shack in backyard)</b>	<b>INFORMAL (Shack NOT in backyard)</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
33	4,075	1,028	4,372	234
34	2,554	925	2,182	76
35	6,666	321	341	102
75	5,820	509	117	78
80	1,500	387	6,607	449
88	4,997	299	2,202	77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,612</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>15,821</b>	<b>1,016</b>

## 2011

<b>WARD</b>	<b>FORMAL</b>	<b>INFORMAL (Shack in backyard)</b>	<b>INFORMAL (Shack NOT in backyard)</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
33	5,265	2,851	6,989	83
34	4,441	4,055	3,314	70
35	6,755	3,232	1,636	84
75	8,278	1,132	380	83
80	5,335	1,684	8,703	113
88	7,194	1,093	1,406	119
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,268</b>	<b>14,047</b>	<b>22,482</b>	<b>552</b>

The majority of the types of houses fall under formal status for both 2001 and 2011 but by a small margin; especially if we add up both types of informal dwelling (shack in back yard and shack not in backyard).

In percentage form for **2001**:

55.8% live in formal dwelling.

7.5% live in an informal dwelling; in a shack in the backyard.

34.4% live in an informal dwelling; in a shack NOT in the back yard

2.1% live in other dwelling types that do not fit under the aforementioned categories.

Percentage form for **2011**:

50.1% live in formal dwelling.

18.9% live in an informal dwelling; in a shack in the backyard.

30.2% live in an informal dwelling; in a shack NOT in the back yard

0.7% lives in other dwelling types that do not fit under the aforementioned categories.

From this information, it seems that there is an increase in the category for informal dwellings in a shack in the backyard from 2001 where it was 3,469 to 2011 where it is now 14,047. If you go by ward, you can observe that within this category there is an increase of informal dwelling NOT in the backyard for each Ward.

## 2. TENURE STATUS

<b>WARD</b>	<b>OWNED (fully paid)</b>	<b>OWNED (Not fully paid)</b>	<b>RENTED</b>	<b>OCCUPIED (rent-free)</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
33	7,034	398	3,197	4,099	459
34	4,537	417	3,077	3,062	789
35	3,568	534	4,112	3,280	302
75	2,395	3,771	2,948	564	191
80	6,804	1,034	2,117	5,175	704
88	2,740	2,031	2,479	1,847	448
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,078</b>	<b>8,194</b>	<b>17,930</b>	<b>18,027</b>	<b>2,893</b>

## 3. ACCESS TO WATER

<b>WARD</b>	<b>Piped Water Inside Dwelling</b>	<b>Piped Water Inside Yard</b>	<b>Piped Water Outside Yard &lt;200m</b>	<b>Piped Water Outside Yard &gt;200m</b>	<b>No Access to Piped Water</b>
33	2,537	5,718	5,983	933	17
34	1,947	6,712	2,593	590	41
35	4,057	6,423	1,032	260	27
75	7,223	2,400	99	125	23
80	4,101	2,753	6,082	2,606	289
88	6,214	2,183	1,086	280	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,079</b>	<b>26,189</b>	<b>16,875</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>441</b>

From the table above it is clear that the one ward that has an issue with access to piped water is Ward 80 where most of the household either only have access to water outside their dwelling area or no access to water at all. Looking at the numbers as a total many of the households do have access to water either in their dwelling or in their yard outside.

The Ward with the least issues of access to piped water according to the numbers above is Ward 75 that has most of its households with access to water close within the diameters of their dwelling.

#### 4. TOILET FACILITIES

Ward	Flushing toilet (connected to sewerage)	Flushing toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet (with ventilation)	Pit toilet) (without ventilation)	Bucket	Other	None
33	8,454	648	276	14	34	5,022	95	644
34	10,702	357	163	45	2	13	36	446
35	10,287	296	17	19	8	1,077	53	39
75	9,442	317	3	7	1	7	22	71
80	9,358	1,028	1,267	549	138	3,024	193	283
88	9,005	348	69	25	14	190	34	131
<b>T</b>	<b>57,248</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>1,614</b>

T in the above table stand for Total\*

The majority of the households in all the wards have a functioning flushing toilet facility. The second highest number of toilet facilities in the wards is bucket usage. The bucket usage seems highest especially in the area covered by Ward 33 and Ward 80.

## 5. ENERGY FOR COOKING

Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None
33	14,292	123	637	10	5	11	23	7	80
34	9,446	563	1,766	20	8	12	23	1	42
35	11,119	286	303	16	2	9	24	9	31
75	9,373	397	38	5	6	2	21	20	8
80	9,491	1,552	4,310	358	38	13	17	0	57
88	8,350	505	844	24	12	2	24	7	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,071</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>261</b>

From the table above we can observe from the totals that:

83.5% of households use electricity for cooking

4.6% use gas for cooking

10.62% use paraffin for cooking

0.6% use wood for cooking

0.09% use coal for cooking

0.07% use animal dung for cooking

0.18% use solar for cooking

0.06% use other means to cook and

0.35% uses none of the mentioned categories.

One other fact visible from the table above is that Ward 80 that has the highest number of households using paraffin or gas for cooking.

## 6. ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	None
33	14,450	27	360	266	39	47
34	9,783	23	1,563	443	34	37
35	11,451	16	164	128	21	16
75	9,792	20	14	20	13	13
80	10,132	242	3,728	1,636	14	81
88	8,706	46	814	187	29	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,314</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>6,643</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>225</b>

In this final table, we can observe that the majority of households across the wards use electricity for their lighting.

Another observation is of Ward 80 who have a high number of households that rely on paraffin for their lighting and on candles even though the majority lighting in the area is still electricity. Ward 34 also seems to have a rather high number of households that rely on paraffin for their lighting but their majority still has electricity or relies on electricity for their lighting.

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<sup>1</sup> A complete set of relevant Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library.

<sup>2</sup> Kethi Wangeci Ngari, 'Reasons Behind Dropping out of School in Philippi', Thesis for Honours in Development Studies – Sociology, University of Cape Town, 2013.