

Figure 5: Open Spaces

2.4.5 Public Facilities

The following public facilities exist within the study area:

- Two (2) schools: Kollegepark Primary School and Suncrest High School
- Two (2) tertiary institutions: The Vaal Triangle Campus of the North-West University (NWU) and Vaal University of Technology (VUT). See Figure 6



Figure 6: Public Facilities Map

2.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC

2.5.1 Population

Our study area falls within ward 4 and ward 9. According to the 2011 Census figures, the study area houses a total population of 32 000. The majority of the population are females (17 625) with some (16 083) males. The population distribution is as shown in Tables 2 and 3 below;

Table 1: Total Population by Gender

	Male	Female	Total
Ward 4	7 262	7456	14 718
Ward 9	8 821	9169	17 990
Total	16 083	17625	32 708

Source: STATSSA (2011)

Table 2: Population by Ethnic Group

	African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other
Ward 4	7 170	184	196	7 083	86
Ward 9	8 506	189	114	9 032	150
Total	15 676	373	310	16 115	236

Source: STATSSA (2011)

2.5.2 Economic Overview

Indicators of the socio – economic trends in this study have been derived from the 2011 census report specific to Wards 4 and 9.

Approximately, 12 713 people are employed in the study area while 2 015 are unemployed. 10 727 are not economically active.

In terms of level of education, 68% of the people in the study area have either reached grade 12, have a national certificate / diploma or have attained a degree or PHD. In addition, 23% of the population's average household income earnings range between R76 401 – R1 228 800 per annum. However about 3.9% of the population is unemployed.

2.5.3 Employment Status

In both wards, out of a total of 32 710 people, 11 151 people are employed in the formal sector and only 745 in the informal sector. 796 people are private households as illustrated in the table below.

Table 3: Employment Status

	Formal	Informal	Private Household	Not Know	Not Applicable
Ward 4	5 183	341	488	123	8 585
Ward 9	5 968	404	308	122	11 188
Total	11 151	745	796	245	19 743

(Source: STATSSA, 2011)

2.6 STUDENT ACCOMMODATION STATUS

The provision of affordable and suitable student accommodation for use by young people currently studying at public higher education institutions remains a key challenge of high demand and short supply which is exacerbated by high rental cost. In addition, the challenges of students who may need to subsist on limited financial capacity creates an increased demand for affordable and suitable student accommodation in the commercial and private sector, given the limited student accommodation on campus.

The two universities in the study area have been grappling with such a shortage of student housing on campus fuelling demand for off campus living to match increasing enrolment. The total number of students registered at VUT in 2013 was 17 157. Of these, only 4 328 are accommodated in the university's residences. Similarly at Northwest University, out of a total of 6 534 registered students in 2013, only 1 601 stay in the university's residences.

Taken as a whole, about 75% of the students enrolled at both institutions utilize private accommodation in the study area. The table below summarizes the status of student accommodation on and off campus.

Table 4: Student Accommodation (On and Off Campus)

	NORTH - WEST UNIVERSITY	SEDIBENG FET	VAAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	TOTAL
Total no. of students registered in 2013	6 534	8 000	17 157	31 691
Projected no. of students registered by 2017	7668	11 200	20 000	38 668
Approximate no. of students using university residence	1 601	None	4 328	5 929
Independently sourced accommodation	4 933	8 000	12 829	25 762

Source: Affected Institutions, 2013

In terms of the current capital budgets for the Universities, only 1000 additional units for students will be constructed by 2016. This figure falls far too short of the minimum units required.

2.7 EXISTING MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2.7.1 Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The Municipality is guided by National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and Water Services Act of 1997. The municipality is providing adequate water to the study area. In fact, clean water supply is still sufficient for the next ten years. Additional Rand Water connection has been proposed and the contract has already commenced.

The graph shows that high water consumption is mainly attributed to Domestic use, while Agricultural and Industrial usage is limited. There are no backlogs in the supply of potable water within the urban edge.

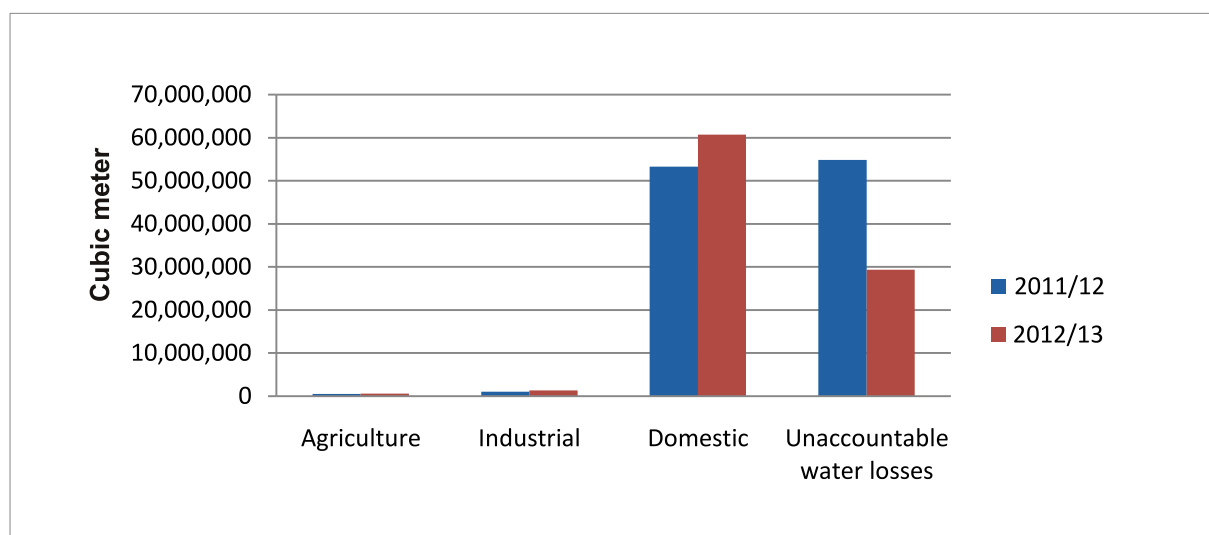


Figure 7: Water use by Sector

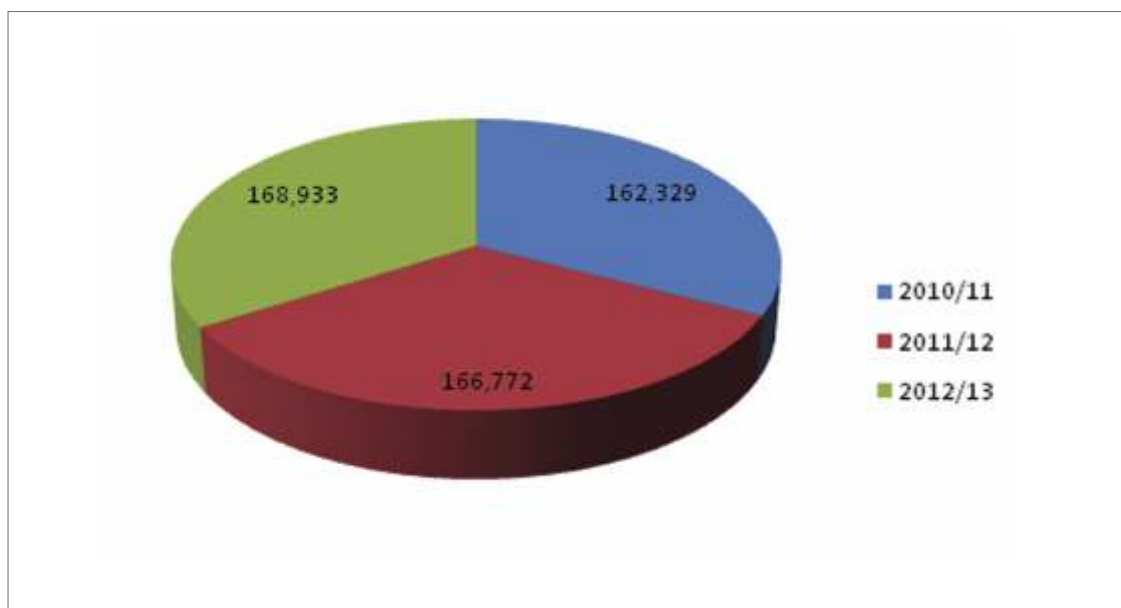


Figure 8: Emfuleni Sanitation Statistics

The overall performance on Sanitation has been excellent. There are no sanitation backlogs in households within the urban edge. As part of the long term solutions to reduce spillages in the Vaal River, there was upgrading of the telemetry systems of 15 sewer pump stations.

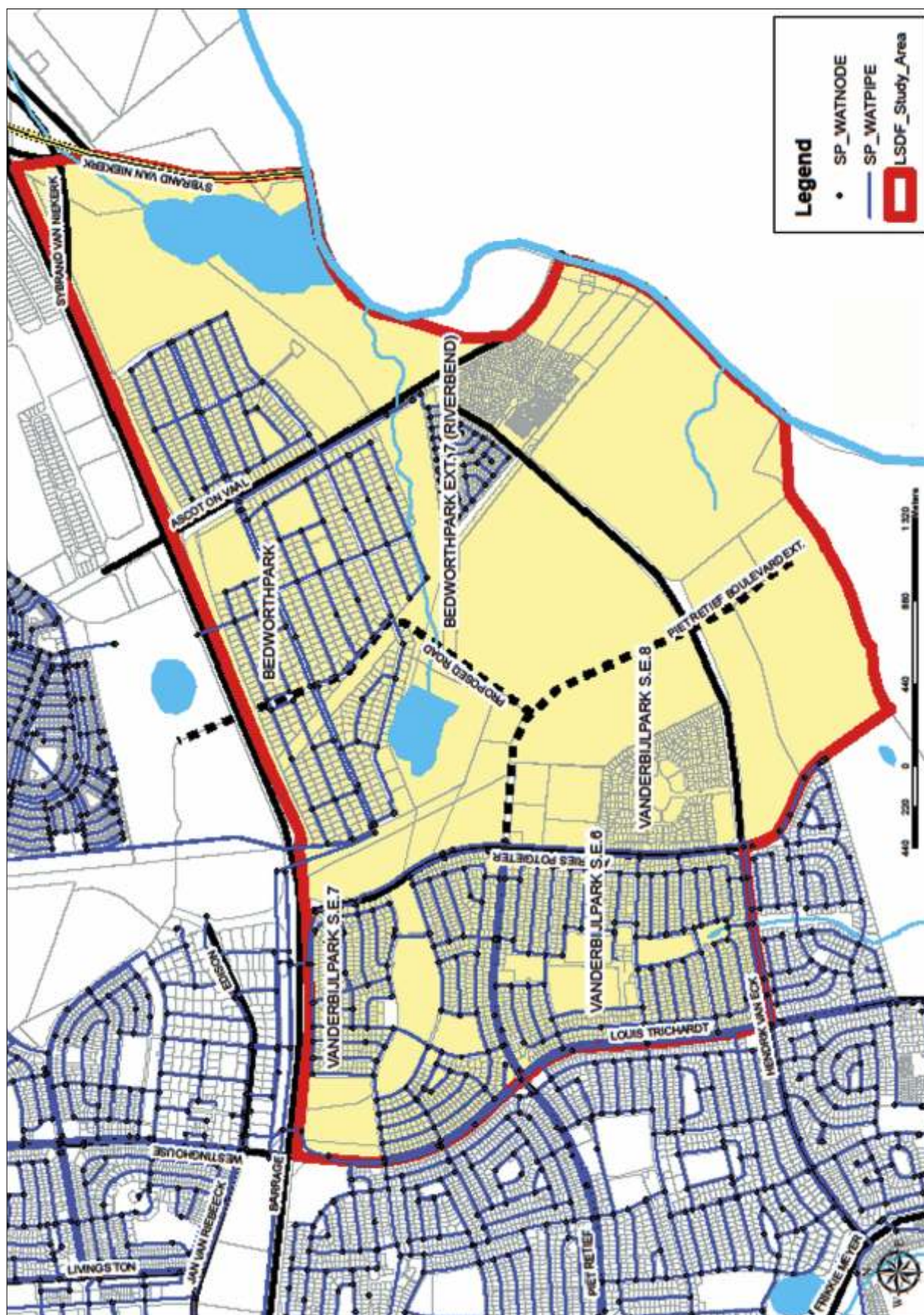


Figure 9: Water Connection Map

2.7.2 Water and Sewer Challenges

- Ageing infrastructure;
- Limited funding for preventative maintenance programmes;
- Rapid development in the area;
- Storm water ingress which increases the hydraulic loading of the Waste water
- Care works; and
- Infrastructures vandalism and theft.

It must be noted that the capacity and maintenance of water and sewer is currently being reviewed in the ELM Master plan by respective department.

