



**UNIVERSITY OF
KWAZULU-NATAL**

**COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN
AND
REPORT**

2010 -2014

OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION AND INSTRUCTIONS

The University of KwaZulu-Natal is a public institution with a mission of becoming a leading institution of higher learning in South Africa. The University commits itself to academic excellence, innovation in research and critical engagement with society.

VISION

To be a Premier University of African Scholarship.

PURPOSE

A broad objective of the Employment Equity Act is to achieve an equitable representation of the designated groups that mirrors their Economically Active Population (EAP). The Economically Active Population includes people from 15 to 64 years of age who are either employed or unemployed and seeking employment; as per Statistics South Africa's parameters.

In line with this objective the University has pledged itself as a truly South African university that is demographically representative, redressing the disadvantages, inequities and imbalances of the past.

PRINCIPLES AND CORE VALUES

The University commits itself to the principles and values enshrined in the constitution of the Republic of South African and articulated in the preamble to the Higher Education Act of 1997 (as amended).

GOALS

The University is trying to achieve the following goals in Equity:

- Increase representation of under-represented groups in both staff and students, across all levels of the University, and to provide support for those groups;
- Staff and students skilled in working and studying with people from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds;
- Ensure that the University meets its responsibilities to staff and students as required by legislation like the Employment Equity Act and the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act;
- Embed principles of equity within the fabric of the working life of the University;
- Work towards 'best practice' in equity and diversity in all areas of the University's operations.

SECTION B: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS

The national and regional workforce distribution supplies information on the total population and the Economically Active Population (EAP) of the country's four major population groupings in terms of their race and gender, which is crucial for the setting of Employment Equity numerical goals.

It is important for the demographics of the workplace to reflect the demographics of the operating region, thus it is necessary to consider the KZN population, to see whether there are any marked differences from the national data.

Table 1: Profile of the national population by race and gender and profile of the Active Population by race and gender

Population Group	National population distribution (2007)			Economically active (QLFS, 3 rd Quarter 2009)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African	18,417,431	19,837,737	38,255,168	6,697,284	5,847,073	12,544,357
	38.0%	40.9%	78.9%	39.2%	34.2%	73.5%
Coloured	2,117,606	2,257,918	4,375,524	1,034,927	891,633	1,926,560
	4.4%	4.7%	9.1%	6.1%	5.2%	11.3%
Indian	615,971	628,663	1,244,634	332,403	186,366	518,769
	1.1%	1.3%	2.4%	1.9%	1.1%	3.0%
White	2,261,054	2,365,683	4,626,737	1,150,381	936,986	2,087,367
	4.7%	4.9%	9.6%	6.7%	5.5%	12.2%
Total	23,412,062	25,090,001	48,502,063	9,214,995	7,862,058	17,077,058
	48.2%	51.8%	100%	54%	46%	100%

Table 1 shows that Africans constitute the largest group (78.9%) of the national population in South Africa; followed by Whites (9.6%); Coloureds (9.1%) and Indians (2.4%). In terms of gender, females constitute 51.8% and males 48.2% of the national population.

Again **table 1** shows that Africans constitute the largest group (73.5%) of the EAP in South Africa; followed by Whites (12.2%); Coloureds (11.3%) and Indians (3%). In terms of gender, males and females are relatively evenly distributed at 54% and 46% respectively. Africans are the only group, where their EAP lags behind their National Population Distribution (NPD).

Table 2: Profile of the regional (KZN) population by race and gender and profile of the Active Population by race and gender

Population Group	Regional population distribution (2007)			Economically active (QLFS, 3 rd Quarter 2009)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African	4, 173 734	4, 651 488	8, 825 222	1,231,997	1,188,358	2,420,355
	40.7%	45.3%	86%	40.7%	39.3%	80%
Coloured	68,769	77,135	145 904	19,824	20,363	40,187
	0.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%
Indian	410,786	425,094	835 880	205,848	119,429	325,277
	4.0%	4.1%	8.1%	6.8%	3.9%	10.8%
White	219,993	232,231	452 224	131,842	106,277	238,119
	2.1%	2.3%	4.5%	4.4%	3.5%	7.9%
Total	4, 873 282	5, 385 948	10, 259 230	1,589,510	1,434,427	3,023,937
	47.5%	52.5 %	100%	52.6%	47.4%	100%

Quarterly Labour Force Survey (3rd Quarter 2009)

Table 2 shows that in KwaZulu-Natal Africans constitute the largest group (80%) of the EAP; followed by Indians (10.8%); Whites (7.9%); and Coloureds (1.3%). In terms of gender, males and females are relatively evenly distributed at 52.6% and 47.4% respectively.

SECTION C: WORKFORCE PROFILE AND CORE & SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

1. COLLEGE WORKFORCE PROFILE – SEPTEMBER 2009

Table 3: Please report the total number of **employees** (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following **occupational levels**: Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites

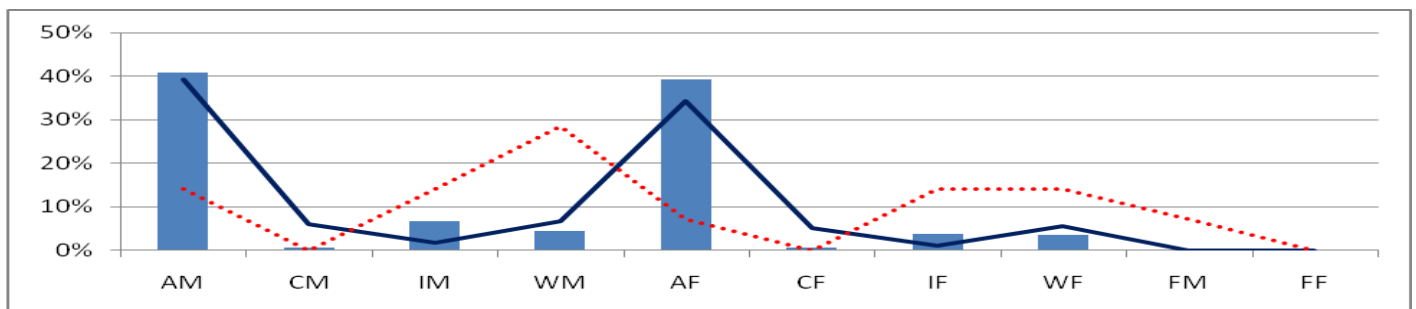
Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	M	F	
Top management (Gr. 1)											
Senior management (Gr.1 - 3)											14*
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Gr. 4 - 6)	7	0	11	41	3	0	10	21	9	4	105
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, and junior management (Gr. 7 - 12)	61	3	39	42	73	20	71	124	12	9	454
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Gr. 13 – 16)	4	0	1	0	7	1	3	3	0	0	19
Unskilled and defined decision making (Gr. 17 – 19)											
TOTAL PERMANENT	72	3	51	83	83	21	84	148	21	13	578
Temporary employees	31	3	20	21	64	8	34	55	1	5	242
GRAND TOTAL	103	6	71	104	147	29	118	203	22	18	820

2. TRENDS ANALYSIS

The trends analysis provides a snapshot of representation in the top four occupational levels for the year 2009. Focus is placed on these specific four levels because almost all designated employers, both large and small, including ourselves, have a large over-representation of Africans in the lower levels as such setting of special target in less needed. Trends on the representivity levels is centred around the first three occupational levels, i.e. Top Management and Senior Management, Professionally Qualified and Academically Qualified levels, as this is where the designated groups are most under-represented.

Figure 1: Percentage representation of senior and top management employees by race and gender

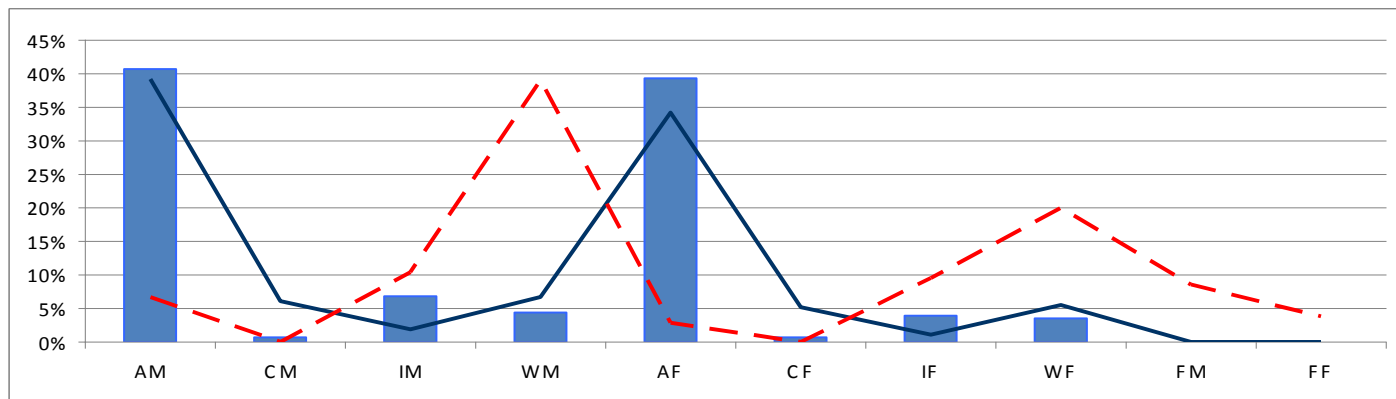
AM - African Male	AF – African Female	IM - Indian Male	IF - Indian Female	CM - Coloured Male
CF - Coloured Female	WM - White Male	WF - White Female	FM - Foreign Male	FF - Foreign Female



	AM	CM	IM	WM	AF	CF	IF	WF	FM	FF
— National EAP	39.2	6.1	1.9	6.7	34.2	5.2	1.1	5.5	0	0
■ Regional EAP	40.7	0.7	6.8	4.4	39.3	0.7	3.9	3.5	0	0
..... UKZN Top and Senior Management	14	0	14	29	7	0	14	14	7	0

Figure 1 shows that UKZN top and senior Management lags behind relative to their national and regional EAP statistics. It also shows that white males have the highest representation, followed by Indians and White females.

Figure 2: Percentage representation of middle management and professionals employees by race and gender

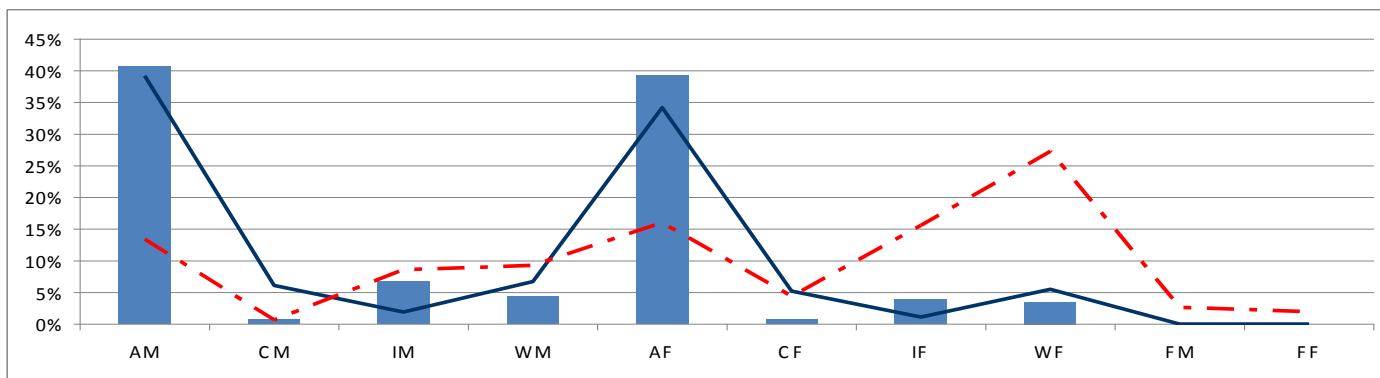


	AM	CM	IM	WM	AF	CF	IF	WF	FM	FF
National EAP	39.2	6.1	1.9	6.7	34.2	5.2	1.1	5.5	0	0
Regional EAP	40.7	0.7	6.8	4.4	39.3	0.7	3.9	3.5	0	0
Humanities Middle Management and Professors	6.66	0	10.4	39	2.85	0	9.52	20	8.57	3.8

Quarterly Labour Force Survey (3rd Quarter 2009)

At the professionally qualified level, White males and females show a huge over-representation relative to their respective national and regional EAP statistics, including foreign nationals. Indian males and females are also over-represented in comparison to their respective national and regional EAP statistics. All other races and gender groups are under-represented but Africans have a huge deficit in comparison to their EAP statistics.

Figure 3: Percentage representation of junior management and academically qualified employees by race and gender



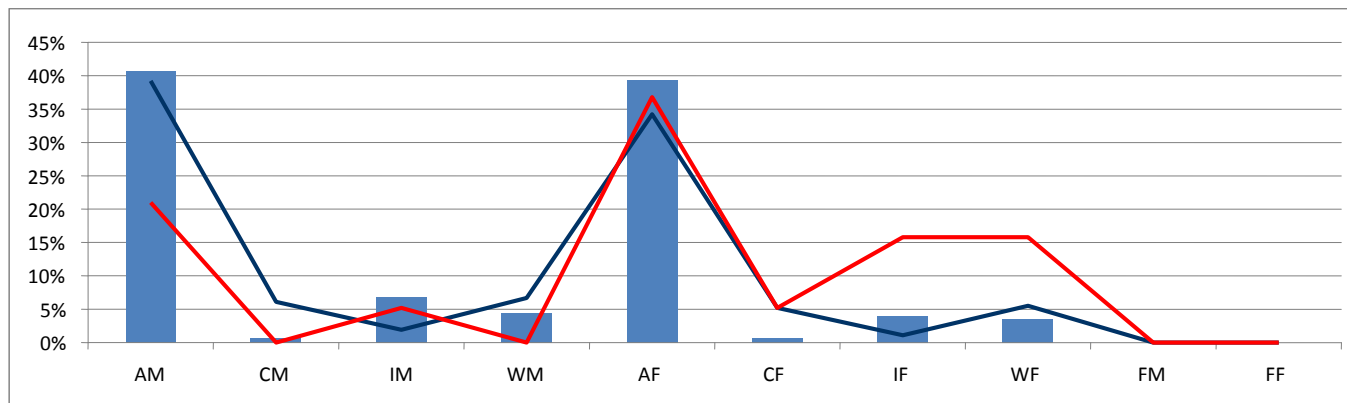
	AM	CM	IM	WM	AF	CF	IF	WF	FM	FF
National EAP	39.2	6.1	1.9	6.7	34.2	5.2	1.1	5.5	0	0
Regional EAP	40.7	0.7	6.8	4.4	39.3	0.7	3.9	3.5	0	0
Humanities Junior Management and Academically Qualified	13.4	0.66	8.59	9.25	16	4.4	15.6	27.3	2.64	1.98

Quarterly Labour Force Survey (3rd Quarter 2009)

At this level, Africans males show the largest deficit gap followed by African females when comparing their representation to their EAP. Proportionally, White females have the highest over-representation at this level, followed by Indian females and males. So; careful consideration for equal opportunities must be preceded by a significant increase of African males and females in this occupational category – to address seriously lags behind the EAP statistics.

The staffing Committee is requested to approve the proposal to address the challenges and improvement of the imbalances.

Figure 4: Percentage representation of semi-skilled employees by race and gender



		AM	CM	IM	WM	AF	CF	IF	WF	FM	FF
	National EAP	39.2	6.1	1.9	6.7	34.2	5.2	1.1	5.5	0	0
	Regional EAP	40.7	0.7	6.8	4.4	39.3	0.7	3.9	3.5	0	0
	Humanities Semi Skilled Workers	21	0	5.2	0	36.8	5.2	15.78	15.78	0	0

At this level the analysis shows the highest under representation of African males followed by African females. White females and Indian females are almost equally over-represented. While Coloured females are also over-represented for the first time. Notably both White males and Coloured males are not represented and are under represented relative to their national and regional EAP.

The analysis of the combined levels show that White males are over-represented at all levels except at the semi-skilled level, relative to the respective EAP. It further shows that White females are over-represented at all levels. Indian females are also over-represented at all levels and Indian males are also over-represented except at the semi-skilled level. African males and females are under-represented at all levels and the biggest deficit is in the middle management and professional level, followed by the junior management level relative to the respective EAP.

SECTION D: TARGET SETTING

1. Guidelines and principle for setting targets

- The national and regional statistics of economically active people should provide a guide.
- Targets should be set by occupational levels, race and gender, first at the university level and then at a college/division level; the reason to this is because Department of Labour (DoL) evaluation is at university level, and not at college/division level.
- The principle of appointable candidates (as entrenched in the equity policy) should be retained.
- A special consideration and/or target should be set for people with disabilities.

2. Implementation guidelines

- Special development programs as well as budget should be identified and introduced to accelerate upward movement especially for internal staff, i.e. accelerated development programs.
- Transformation is of strategic importance to the university as such, it must form key performance criteria of all executive members as well as senior management.

- Special considerations and communication addressing the possible fears of the non-designated employees must be introduced (promotion will be without prejudice).

3. Approved Positions and Vacancies

Table 4: Please report the total number of vacancies against approved positions as per staff establishment.

Occupational Levels	Grade	Vacancies
Top management	1	
Senior management	3 and above	
Professionally qualified & specialists and mid-management	4, 5, 6	37
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, and supervisors	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	144
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	13, 14, 15, 16	2
Unskilled and defined decision making	17, 18, 19	0
GRAND TOTAL		183

Table 5: Please report the total number of expected vacancies in the department.

Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites

Vacancies	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	M	F	
Resignation (projection)	2	0	2	9	6	0	3	5	2	1	30
Non-renewal of contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Retrenchment – Operational requirements											
Retirement	2		8	12			2	10			34
GRAND TOTAL	2	0	10	21	6	0	5	15	2	1	64

4. Skills Development

Table 6: Please report the total number of people from the designated groups, including people with disabilities, who form a part of a skills development programme/leadership programmes aimed at capacity building (eg. LEAP).

Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Academic	2					1			3
Support Staff									
TOTAL PERMANENT									
Temporary (Graduate/Learnership)									
GRAND TOTAL	2					1			3

5. Numerical goals

Table 7: Please indicate the numerical goals (i.e. the workforce profile) you project to achieve for the total number of employees, including people with disabilities, at the end of your current employment equity plan (September 2014) in terms of occupational levels.

Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites:

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	M	F	
Top management (Gr. 1)											
Senior management (Gr. 1 – 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Gr. 4 – 6)	14	1	11	41	10	2	10	22	9	5	125
Skilled technical/academically qualified workers, junior management, and supervisors. (Gr. 7 – 12)	90	5	40	42	98	21	72	125	14	10	517
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making. (Gr. 13 – 16)	5	0	1	0	8	1	3	3	0	0	21
Unskilled and defined decision making (Gr. 17 – 19)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary employees	55	5	20	11	70	15	34	31	0	2	243
TOTAL PERMANENT	104	6	51	83	108	23	82	147	24	15	643

6. Numerical targets

Table 8: Please indicate the numerical targets (i.e. the workforce profile) you project to achieve for the total number of employees, including people with disabilities, at the end of the next reporting (September 2010) in terms of occupational levels. Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	M	F	
Top management (Gr. 1)											
Senior management (Gr. 1 – 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Gr. 4 – 6)	7	0	12	40	3	0	10	24	9	5	110
Skilled technical/academically qualified workers, junior management, and supervisors. (Gr. 7 – 12)	66	3	40	45	77	20	75	129	14	10	479
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making. (Gr. 13 – 16)	4	0	2	0	7	1	3	3	0	0	20
Unskilled and defined decision making (Gr. 17 – 19)											
Temporary employees	46	1	7	19	60	4	17	49	2	2	207
TOTAL	123	4	61	104	147	25	105	205	26	17	817

SECTION E: MONITORING & EVALUATION

1. Disciplinary Action

Table 9: Disciplinary action: (report the total number of disciplinary actions during the twelve months preceding this report). Report on formal outcomes only.

Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites

DISCIPLINARY ACTION	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

2. Awareness of Employment Equity

Table 10: Please indicate which of the following awareness measures were implemented by your organization:

	Yes	No	No. of employees covered
Formal written communication		X	178
Policy statement includes reference to employment equity	X		760
Summary of the Act displayed		X	
Employment Equity training	X		57
Diversity management programmes		X	100
Discrimination awareness programmes	X		760

3. Consultation

Table 11: Please indicate which stakeholders were involved in the consultation process when developing and implementing your employment equity plan and when preparing this Employment Equity Report:

	Yes	No
Consultative body or employment equity forum	X	
Registered trade union (s)		X
Employees	X	

4. Barriers and affirmative action measures

Table 12: Please indicate in which categories of employment policy or practice barriers to employment equity were identified. If your answer is 'Yes' to barriers in any of the categories, please indicate whether you have developed affirmative action measures and the timeframes to overcome them.

CATEGORIES	BARRIERS		AFFIRMATIVE ACTION MEASURES		TIMEFRAME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF AA MEASURES	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	START DATE	END DATE
Recruitment procedures		X				
Advertising positions		X				
Selection criteria		X				
Appointments		X				
Job classification and grading		X				
Remuneration and benefits	X		X		APR 09	2014
Terms and conditions of employment		X				
Job assignments		X				
Work environment and facilities	X			X		
Training and development	X			X		
Performance and evaluation		X				
Promotions		X				
Transfers		X				
Succession planning	X			X		
Disciplinary measures		X				
Dismissals		X				
Retention of designated groups	X		X		2010	2014
Corporate culture	X		X		2010	2014
Reasonable accommodation	X		X		2010	2014
HIV&AIDS prevention and wellness programmes		X				
Appointed Snr. manage(s) to manage EE actions		X				
Budget allocation in support of EE goals	X			X		
Time off for EE consultative committee to meet		X				

5. Monitoring and evaluation of implementation

Table 14: How regularly do you monitor progress on the implementation of the employment equity plan? Please choose one.

Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Yearly
		x	

Table 15: Did you achieve the annual objectives as set out in your employment equity plan for this period?

Yes	No	Please explain
	x	