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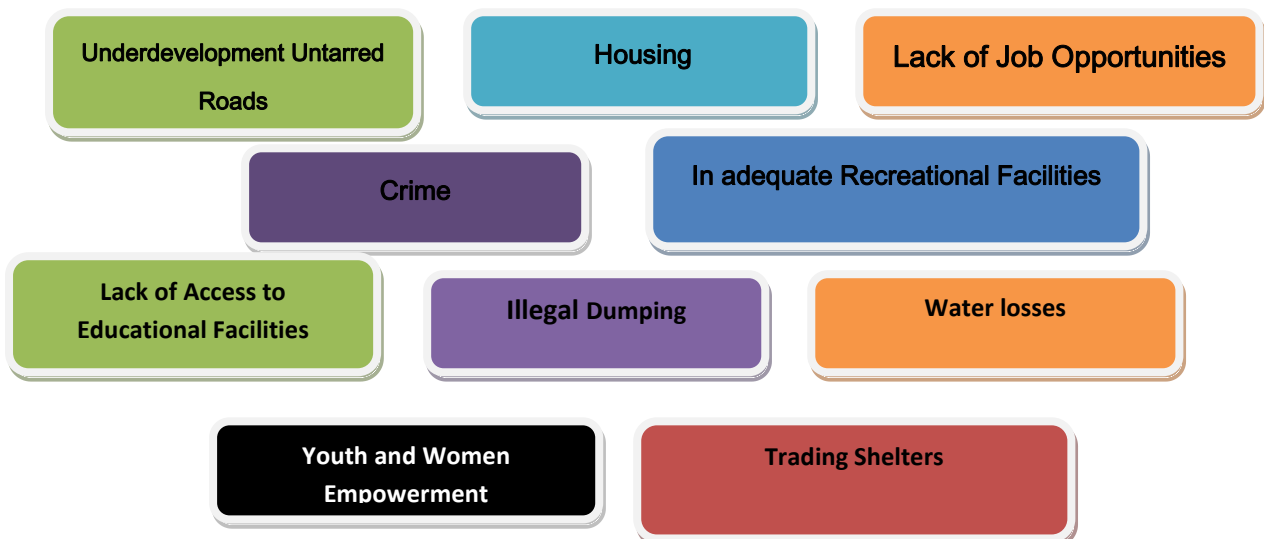
1. INTRODUCTION

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 25 has an estimated population of **13872** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 25 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

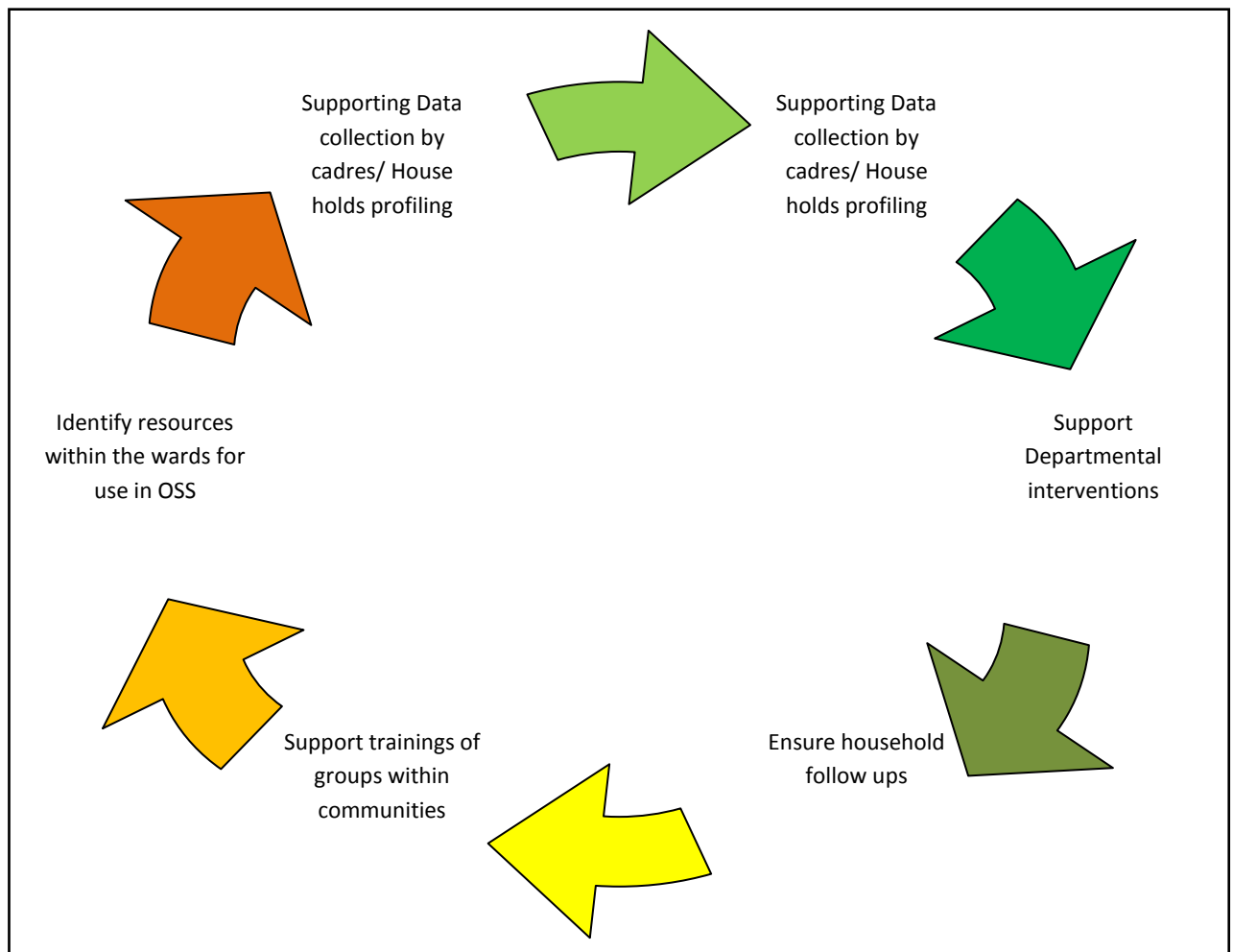
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Fortnightly on Mondays at 10:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 25 War Room:

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 25 WAR ROOM:

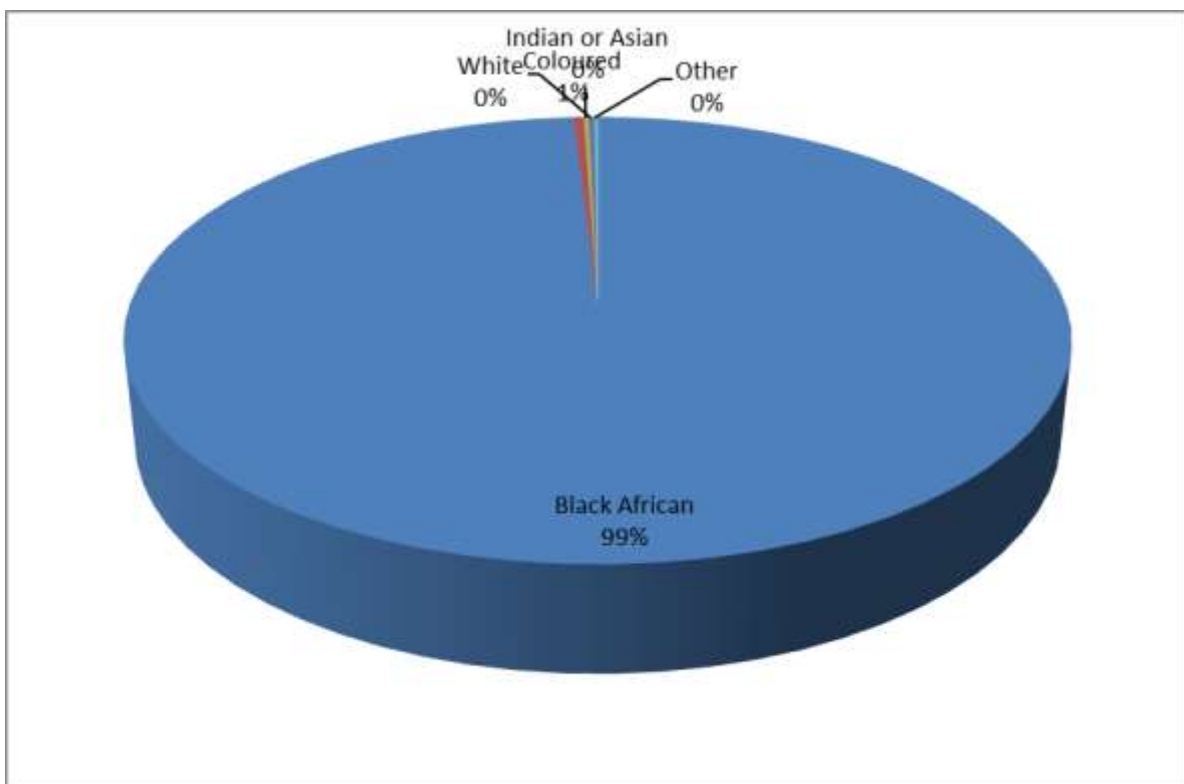
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
DAVID CELE	CHAIRPERSON	0827444838
MAKHATHINI THASI	SECRETARY	0780445984

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 25 is estimated at **13872**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



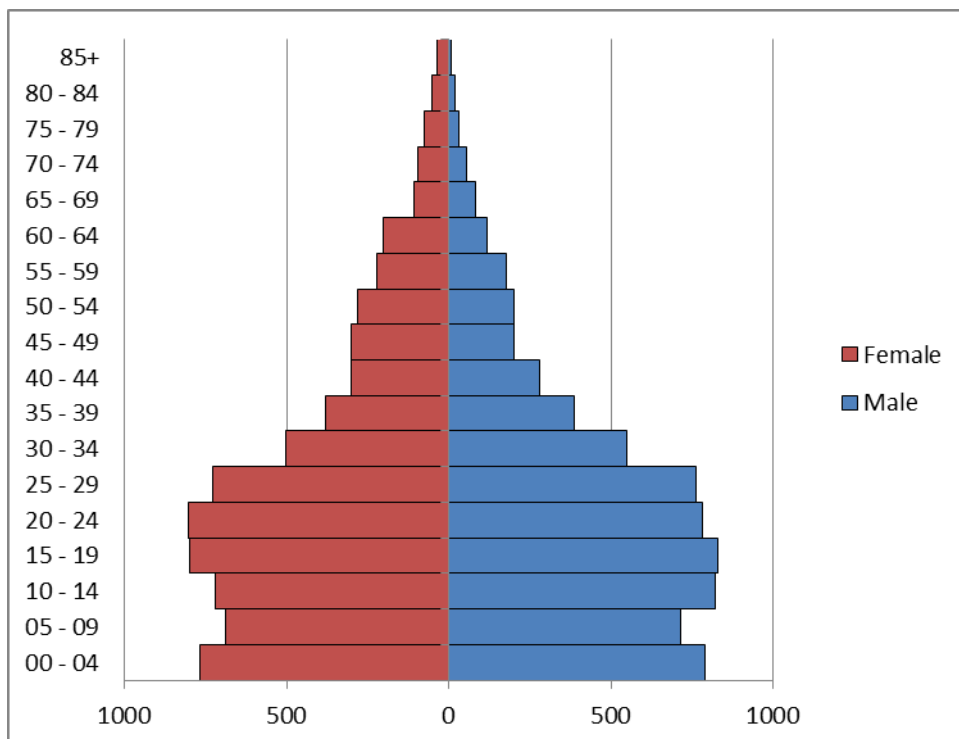
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 25 is 99% 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. The figures below show that there is almost a balance in age proportion of males and females in all age groups. However males remain a majority. At an elderly stage, age groups 75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males.

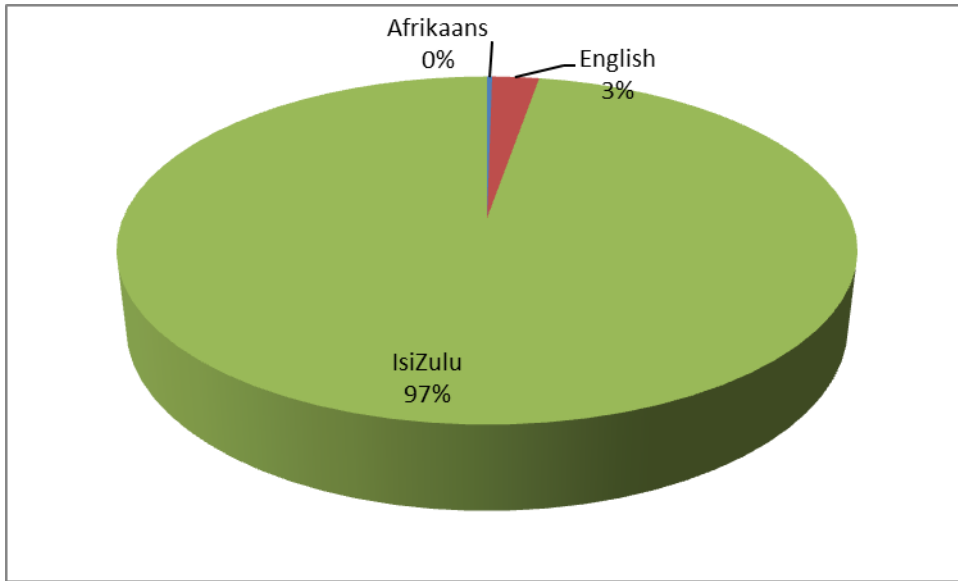
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by 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		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	783	765	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
05 - 09	714	687	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	819	717	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-
15 - 19	816	795	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	6
20 - 24	777	798	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
25 - 29	750	723	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
30 - 34	543	501	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
35 - 39	381	375	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	273	294	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
45 - 49	198	297	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	195	276	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-
55 - 59	177	219	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	111	204	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	78	108	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	54	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	30	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	18	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	6	33	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African males born, that is consistent with all population groups. The highest age groups is (15-19). This indicates that we have teenagers in this ward more than adults across all population groups. 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

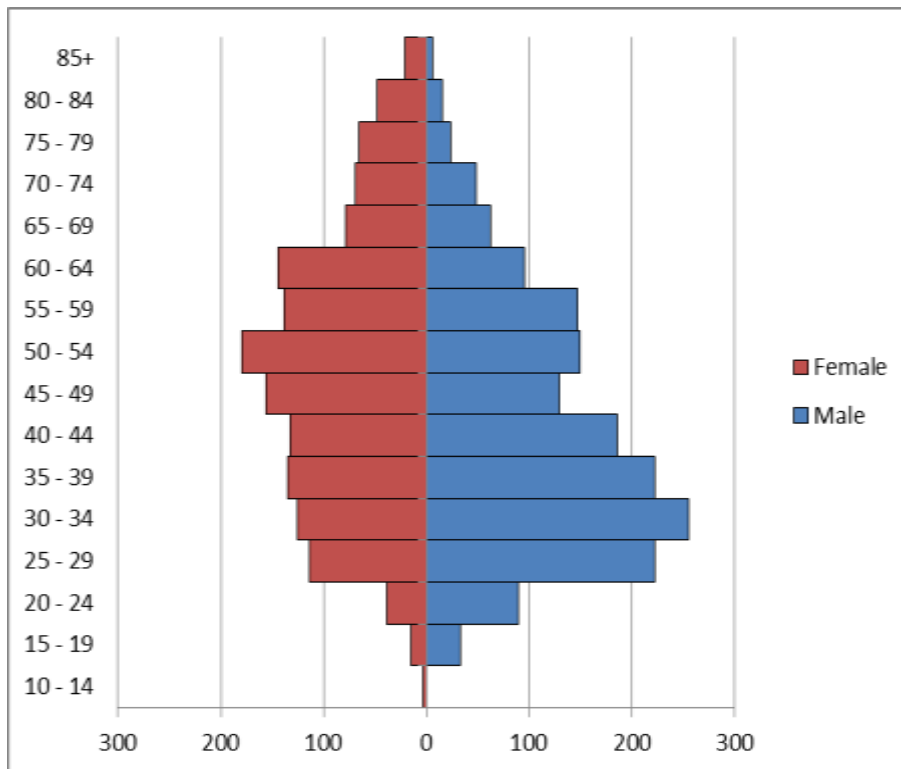


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (30-34) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age 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 5% and only a 3% of widows/widower population is found at ward 25.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

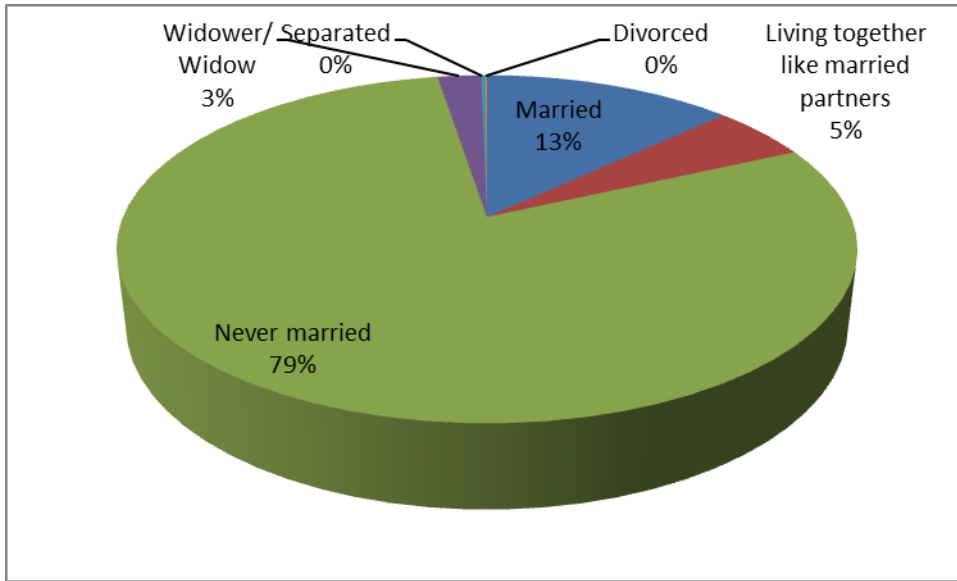
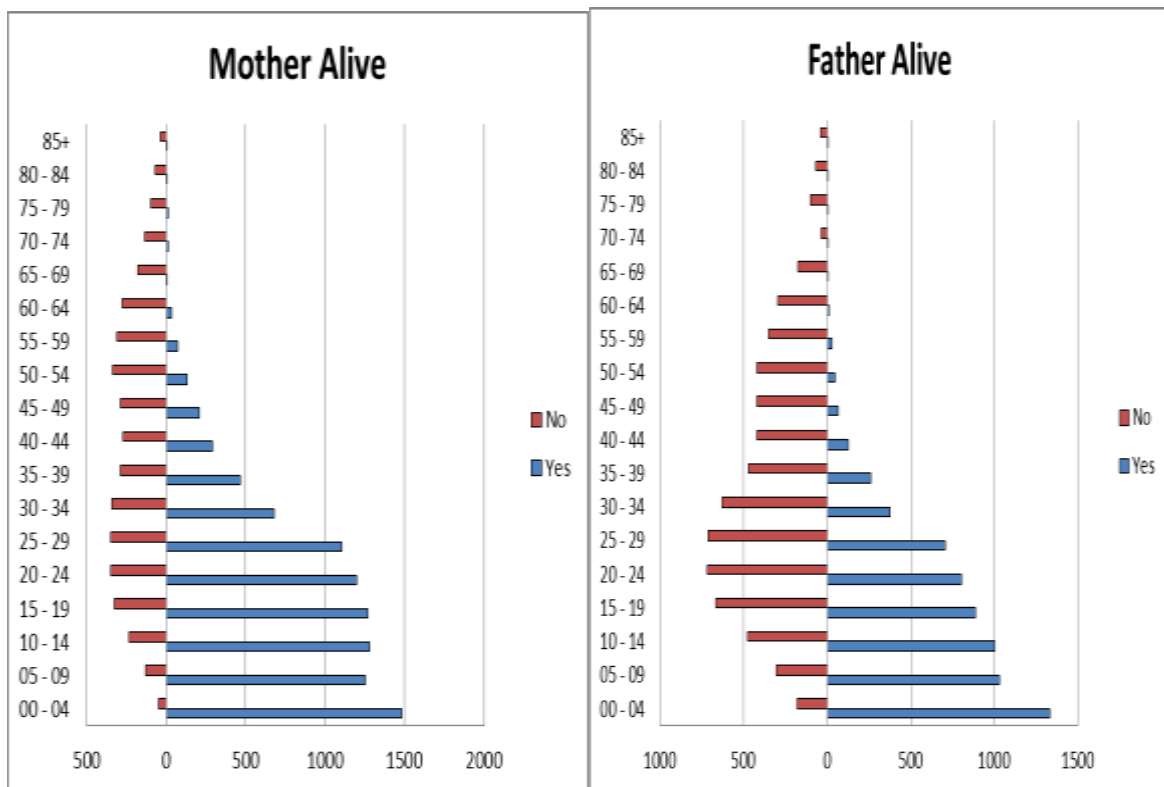


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	13176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally KZN born. There is a small population which was born 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 , 408 have lost their mother and 861 have lost their father, which is double the number of children without mothers.

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	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Grade 0	273	276	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	231	195	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	222	234	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	267	258	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	276	279	3	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	288	264	-	-	-	-	3	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	270	288	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	288	330	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	453	471	3	3	3	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	366	357	-	3	6	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	567	558	3	3	-	-	-	3
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	639	651	3	3	3	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1311	1344	3	3	3	-	3	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	18	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	9	27	-	-	-	-	3	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	3	9	-	-	-	3	-	3
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	396	606	-	3	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 1002 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 2655.

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	330	135	-	-	-	-	3	-
R 1 - R 4800	69	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	123	168	3	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	282	399	3	-	-	-	3	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	420	360	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	270	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	114	96	3	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	33	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	18	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

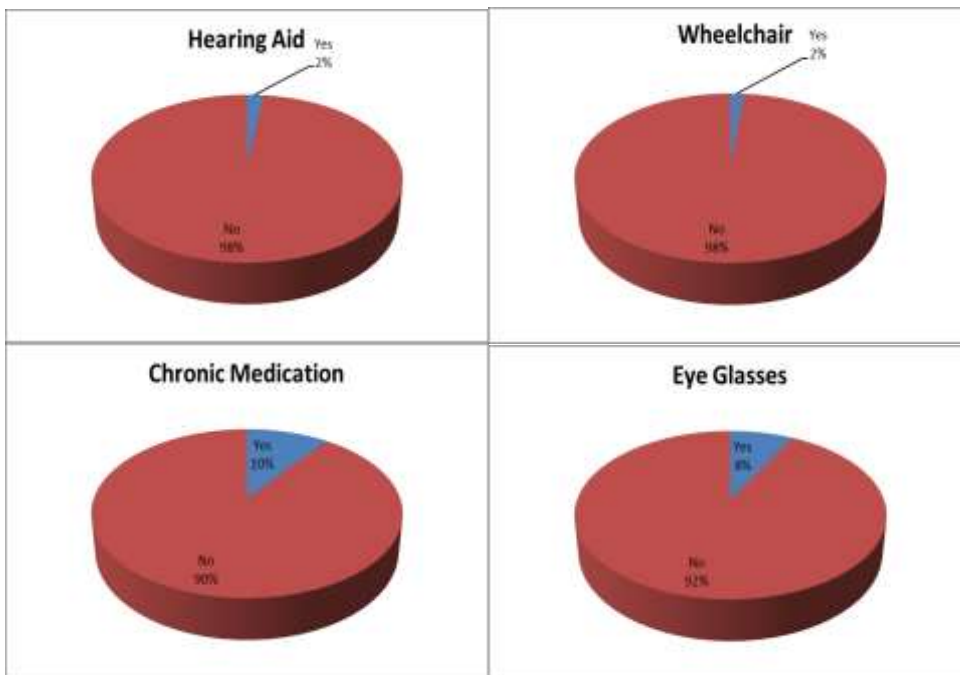
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

	52802025: Ward 25		52802025: Ward 25		52802025: Ward 25
Hearing		Seeing		Remembering	
No difficulty	12177	No difficulty	11340	No difficulty	11826
Some difficulty	336	Some difficulty	1134	Some difficulty	516
A lot of difficulty	45	A lot of difficulty	99	A lot of difficulty	120
Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	33	Cannot do at all	27

Self Care	52802025: Ward 25	Communication	52802025: Ward 25	Walking	52802025: Ward 25
No difficulty	10935	No difficulty	12132	No difficulty	12102
Some difficulty	204	Some difficulty	219	Some difficulty	300
A lot of difficulty	27	A lot of difficulty	117	A lot of difficulty	69
Cannot do at all	177	Cannot do at all	54	Cannot do at all	63

Results indicate that most people in ward 25 (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 hearing 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 eye glasses and chronic medication were more used compared to other assistive devices 8% and 10% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

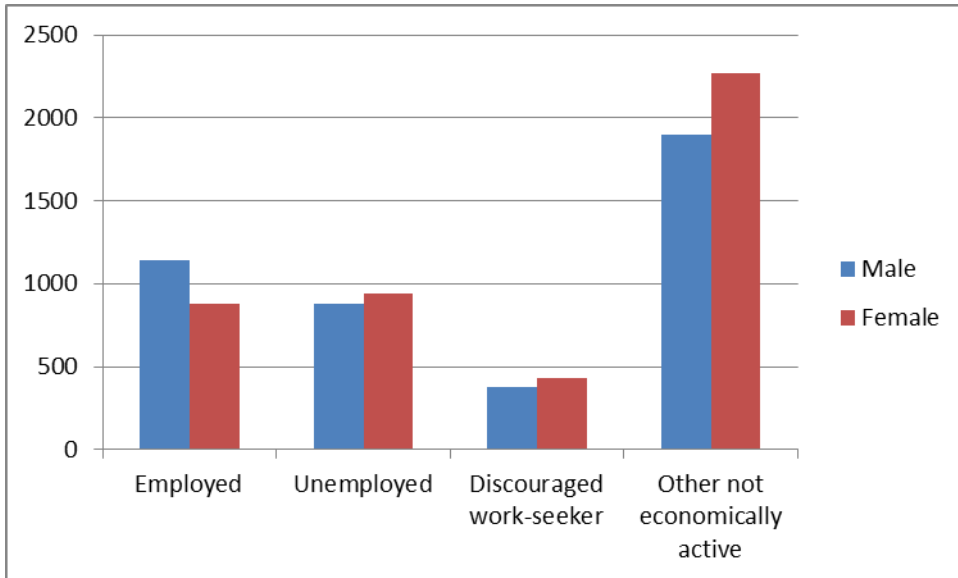
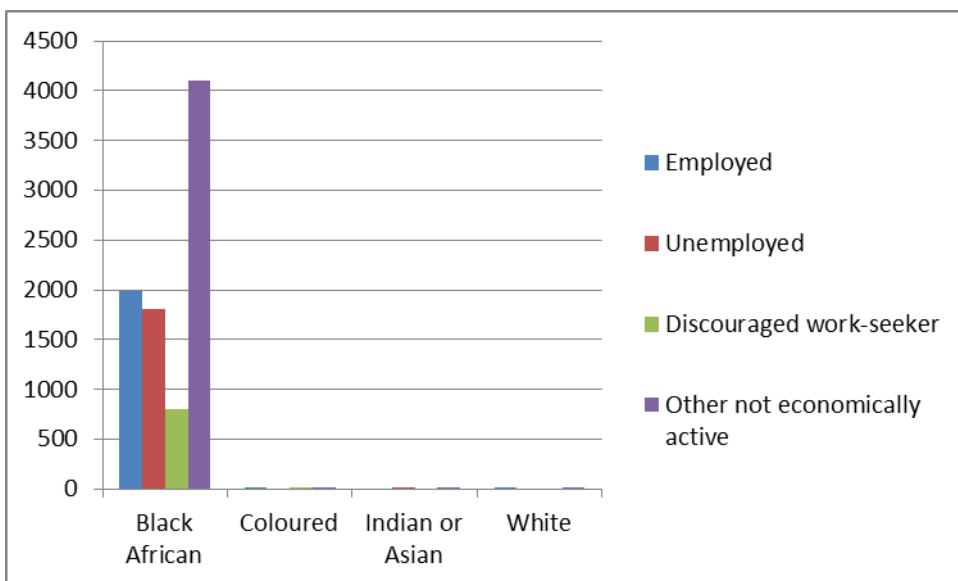


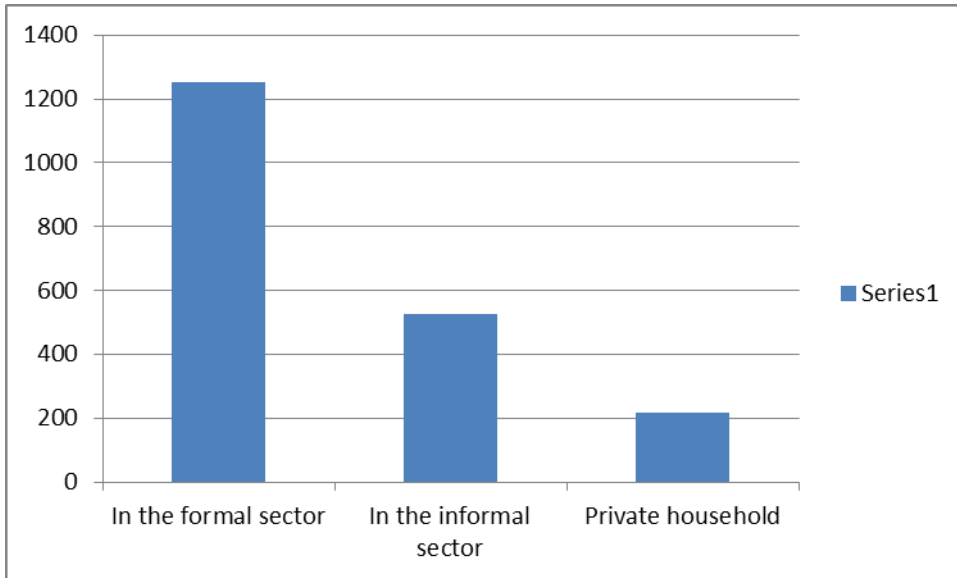
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 25 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the black african population group is the highest in terms of employment. Black population also has high proportions on the unemployment, not economically active and also discouraged work seeker categories.

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

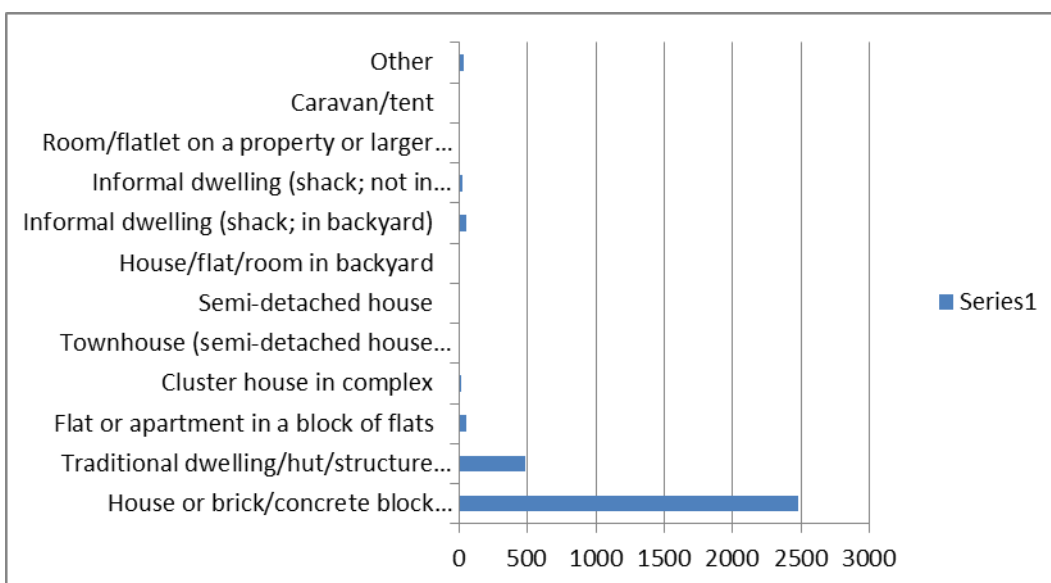
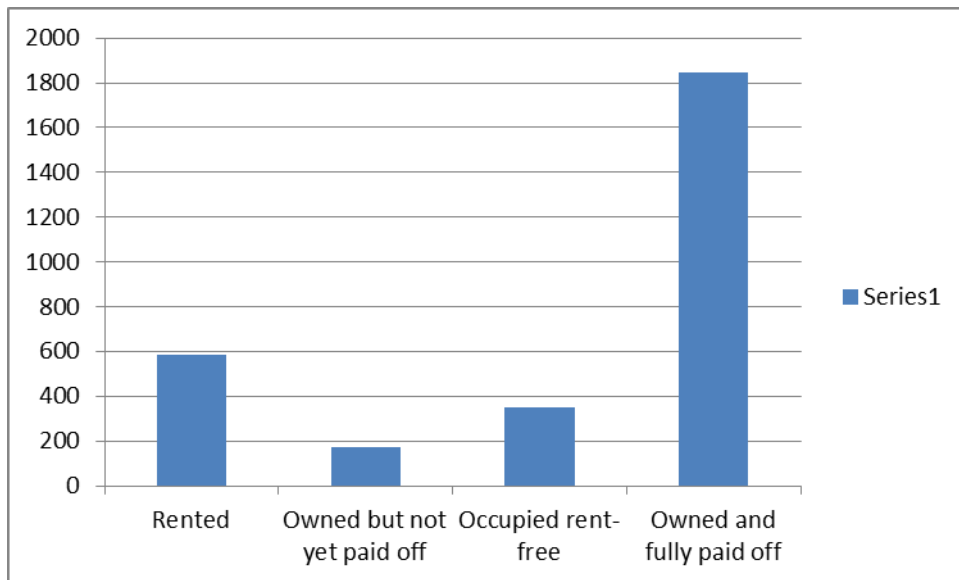


Figure 14 above shows that a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings, there is a small proportion of household living in traditional dwellings as well in ward 25.

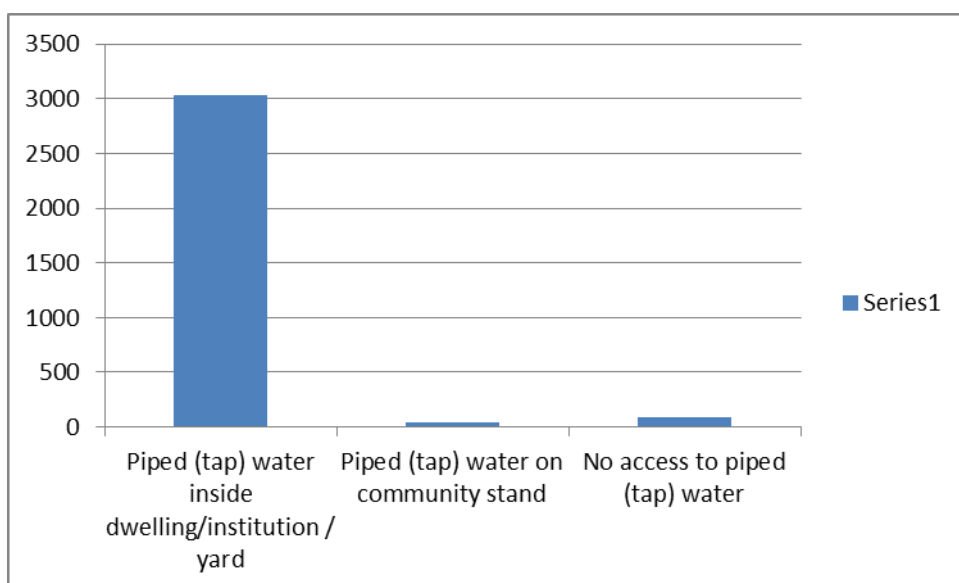
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who owns and fully paid off is very high followed by those who rented. The occupied rent –free has a small proportion, but the least being owned and not yet paid off.

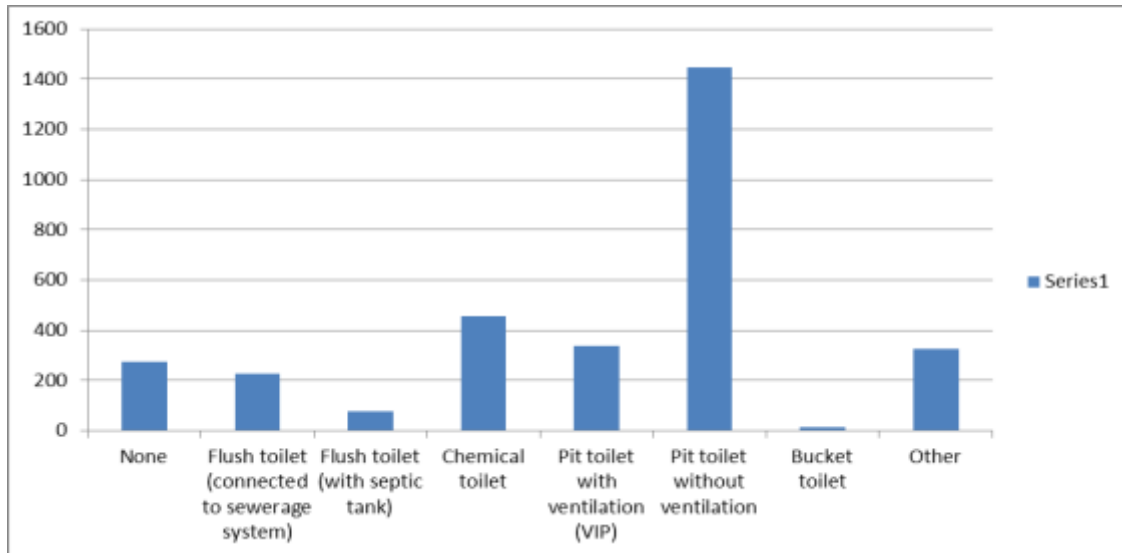
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 25.

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, the proportion of households that have flush toilets connected to sewer systems is very low. The highest sanitation facility used is Pit Toilet without ventilation.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

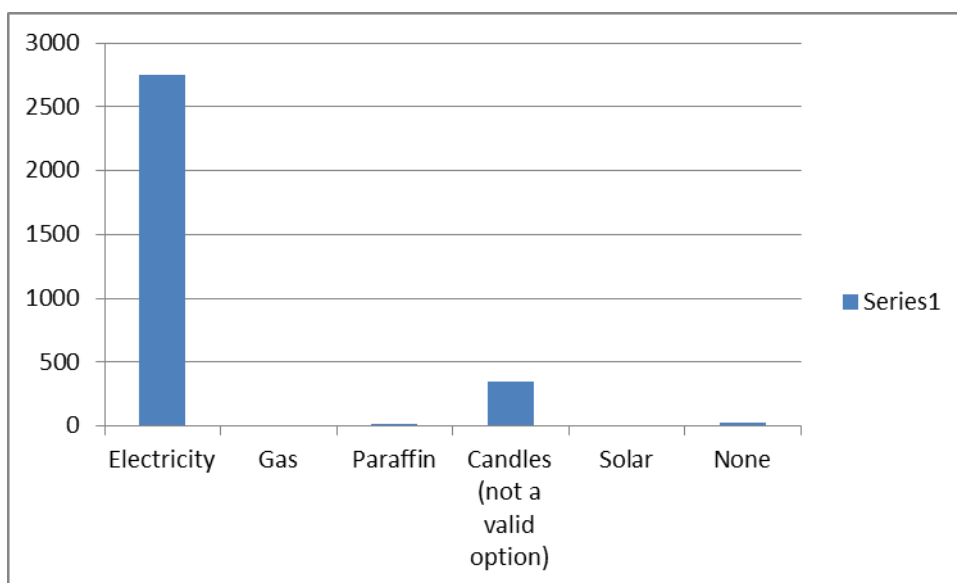


Figure 18 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

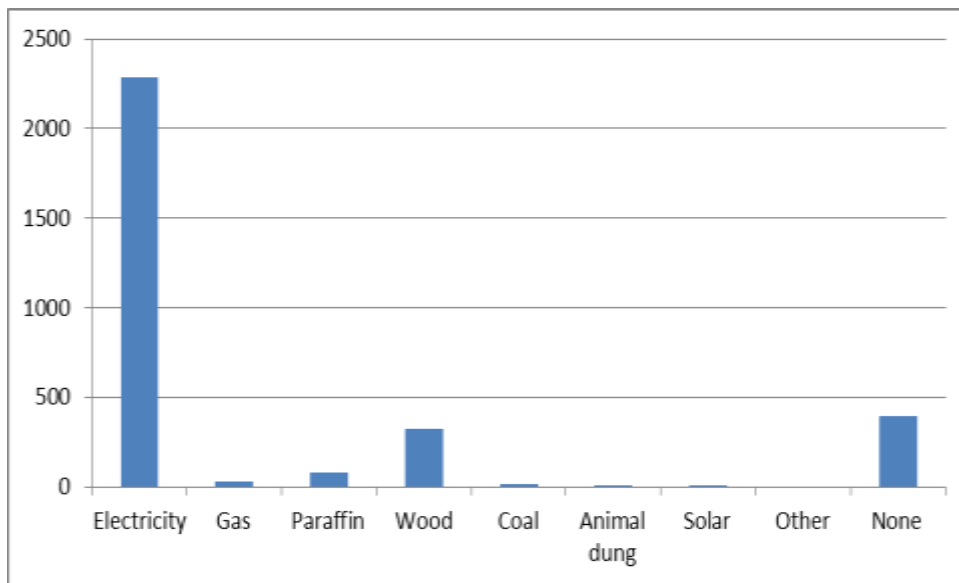
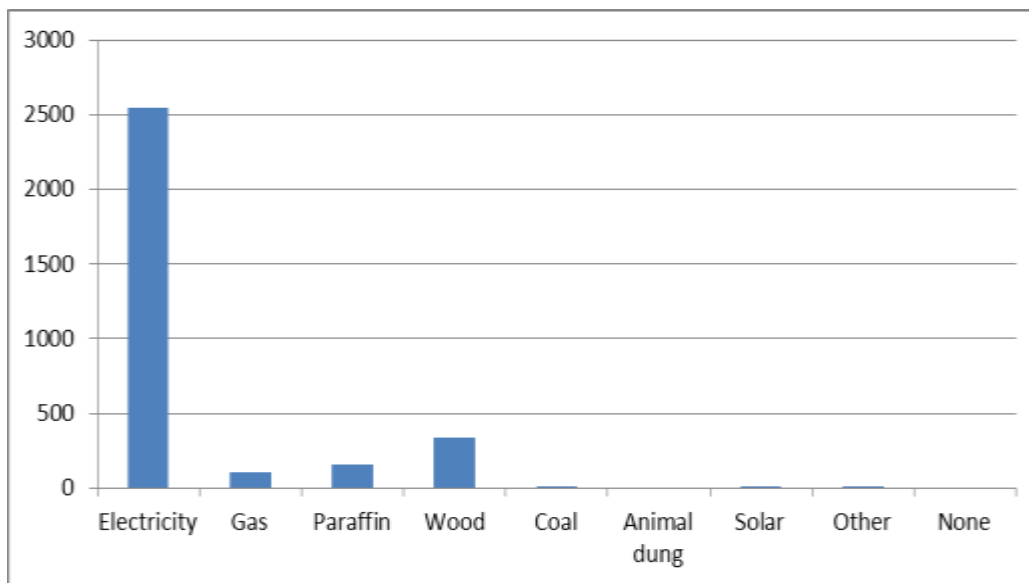
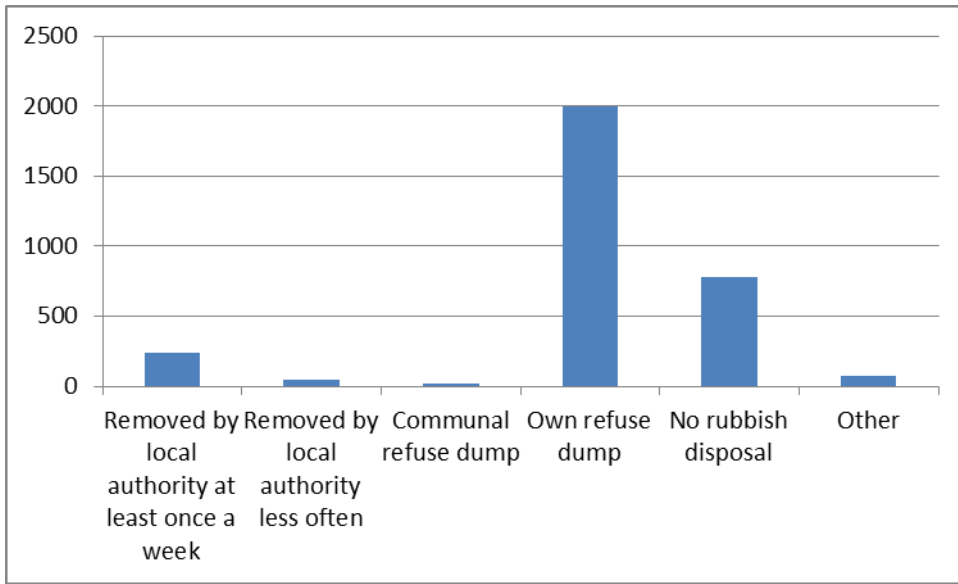


Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



All Figures above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for heating, lighting and cooking is relatively higher than those using other alternative energy

11.4 Access to refuse removal

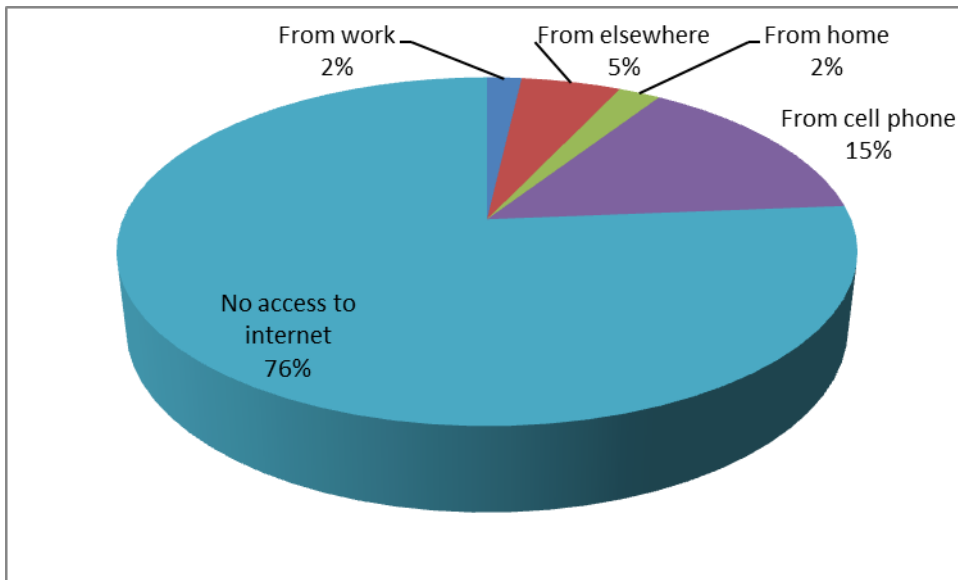


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is very low in ward 25. The indication is that households still uses their own refuse dumps and other households have no rubbish disposal at all.

11.5 Household Goods

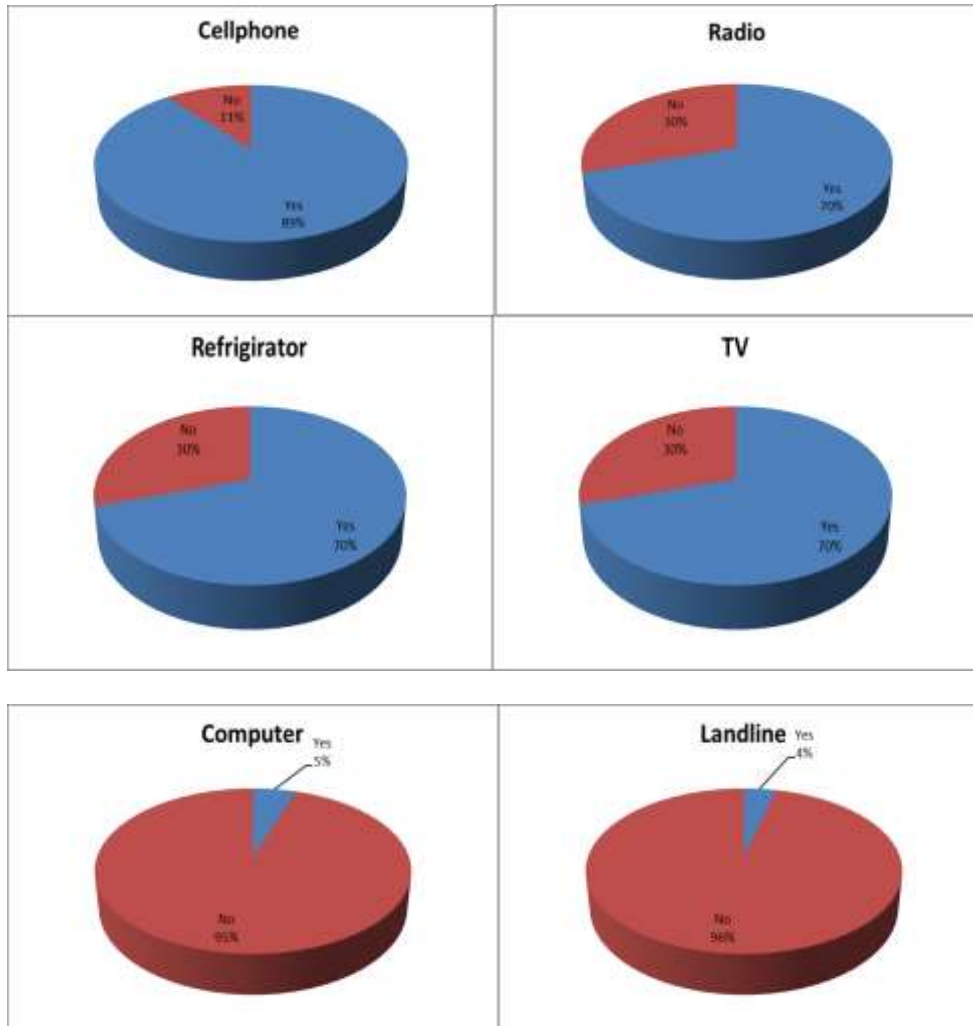
Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 76%. About 15 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones . A very

small percentage of households access internet from home, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 2% and 5% respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 89% while the proportion using landlines is 4%. The proportion owning radios is equal to those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 5%.

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

RESPONSIBLE	COMMUNITY REQUESTS	COMMUNITY
-------------	--------------------	-----------

DEPARTMENT	2014/2015	REQUESTS 2015/2016
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Sanitation Qhubandaba, Matshana	toilets
	Installation of street lights	Repair road at Macekane
	Upgrade of main and access roads – from Mankwanyaneni to R36 main road	Electricity at kwaMlondo
	Water installation within the households	Speed humps next to schools
	Continuous rehabilitation of access roads	Bus shelters
	Pedestrian bridges at Mtengu (1 st priority)	
	Electricity installations	
	Service provision for the uMhlanga area (water installation, upgrade of roads and a sewerage system)	
	Bridge emaNkwanyaneni , emtengu upgrade calvet	
	Bus Shelters	
Community Services	Community Hall – Esigisi	Need clinic
	High crime rate in the ward	Mobile clinic
	Qhubandaba Sport field – need for change rooms	
	Water pipe at cemetery next to Qhubandaba	
	Upgrading of sportfield	
City Development	Low cost housing development – Phase 2	Dam for co-orps gardens RDP Housing
Office of the MM	Bridge eMkhonjeni	Old age Home