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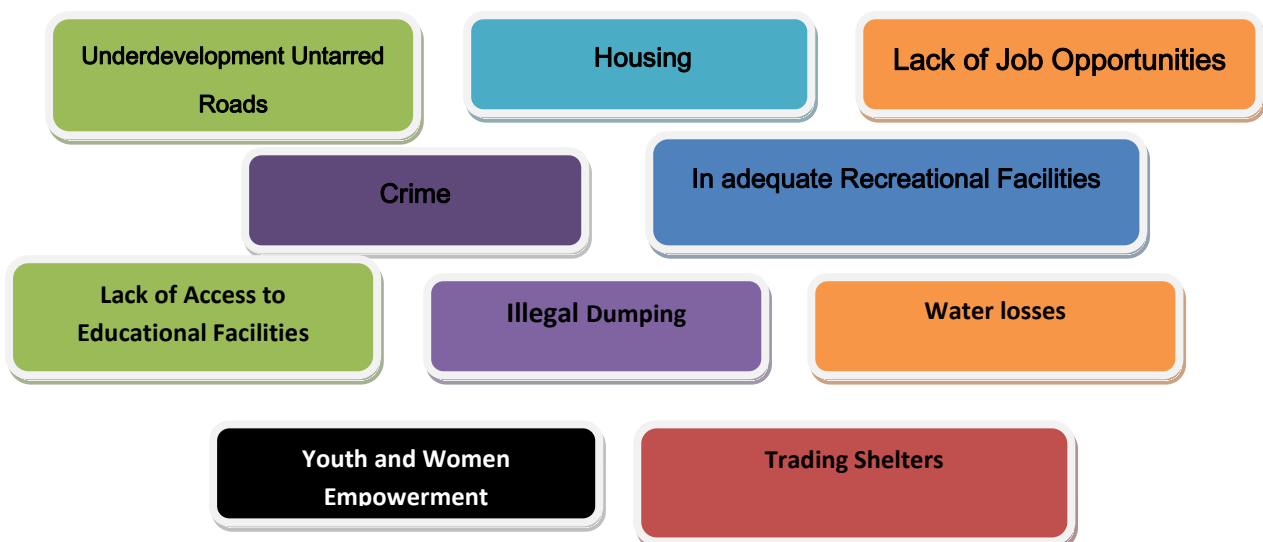
1. INTRODUCTION

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 26 has an estimated population of 11526 as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 26 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

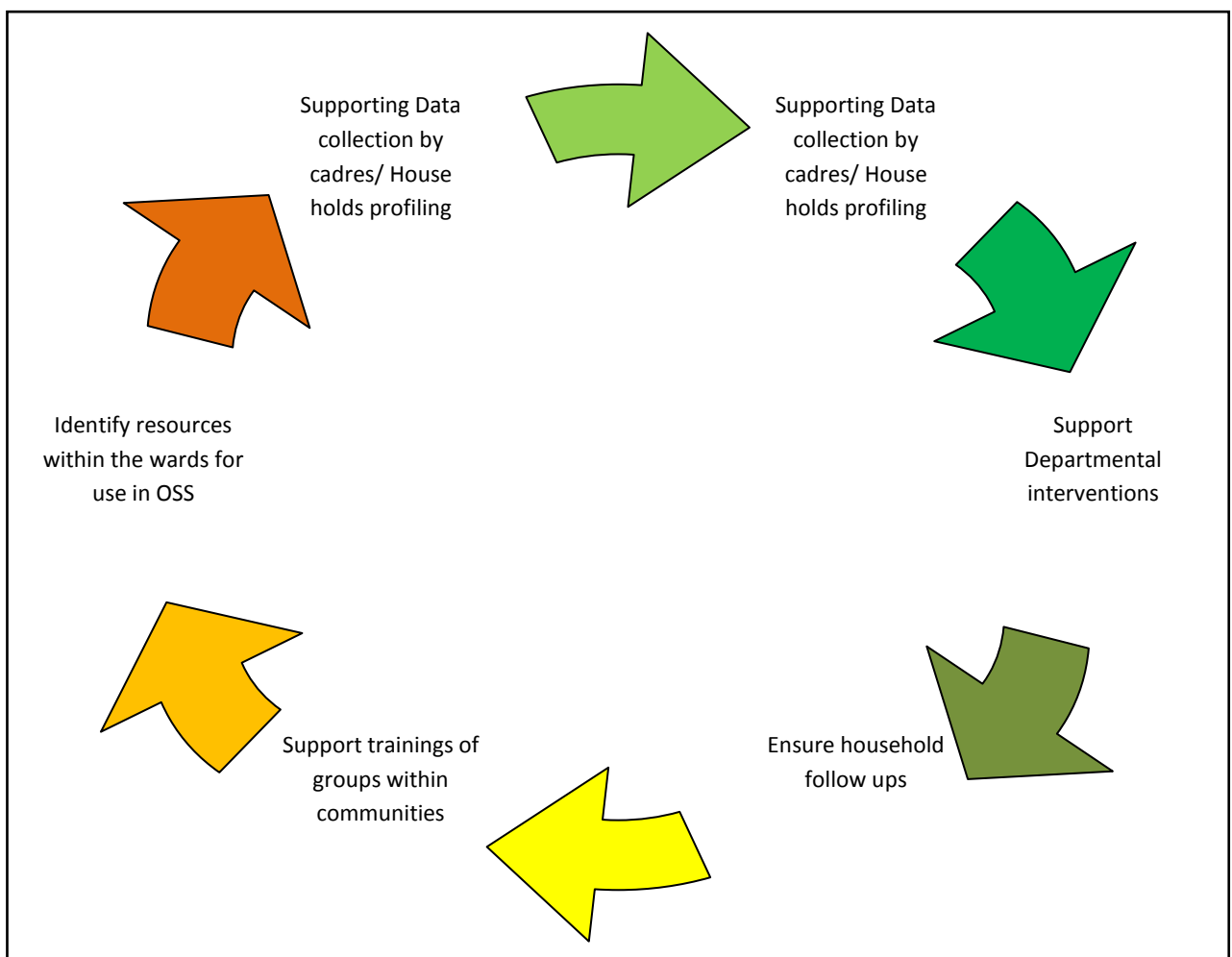
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Fridays at 10:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 26 War Room:

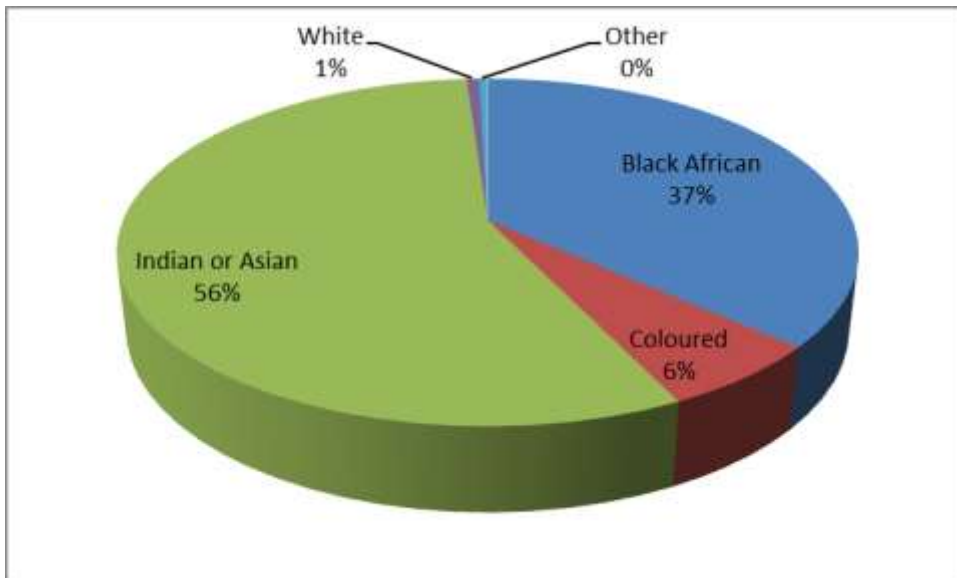
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
STANLEY CHATTY	CHAIRPERSON	0739665329
MONDLANA NTOKOZO	SECRETARY	0731581799

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 26 is estimated at **11526**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

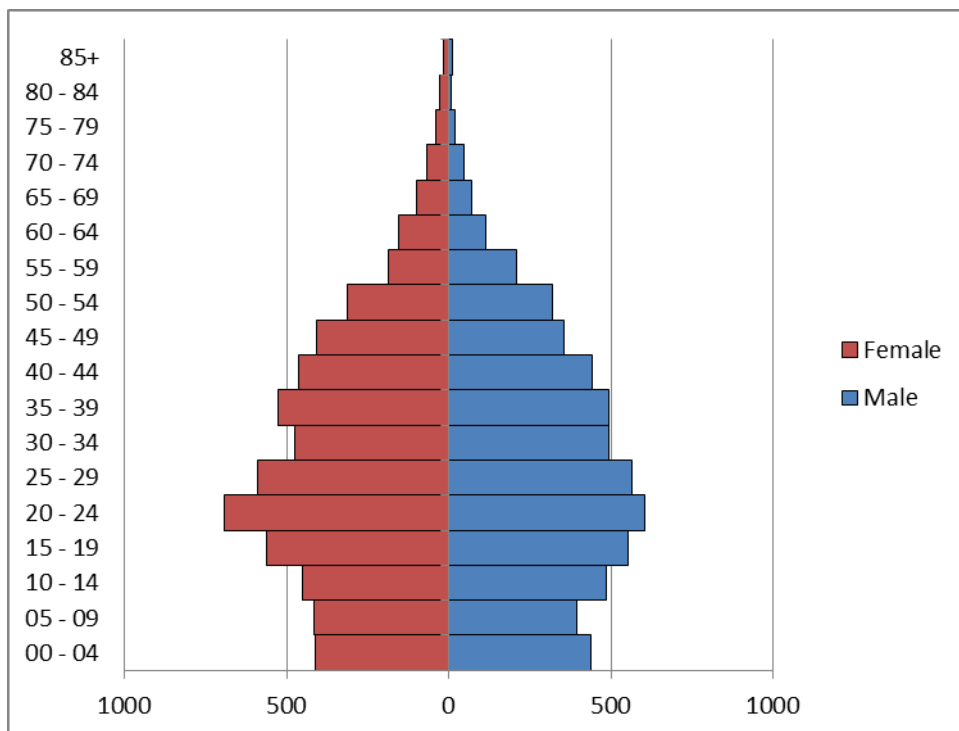
From the figure above it is indicated that the ward is characterised by different population groups , ward 26 is dominated by the Indian Population at 56% followed by the Black African population at 37% then Coloureds at 6% and White population at 1%.

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 are a fairly large proportion of males than females. At an elderly stage, age groups 75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males.

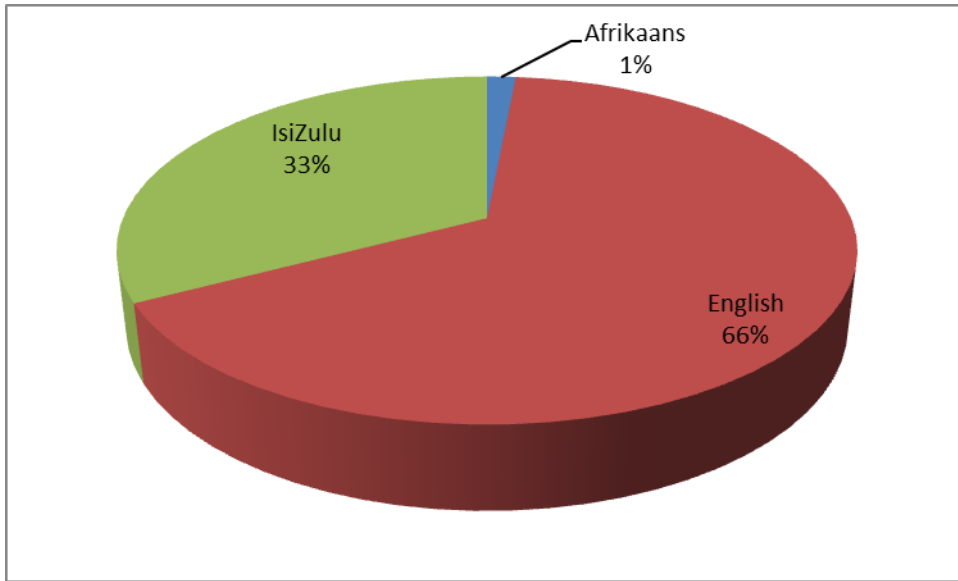
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, English at 66% is the main spoken language, followed by IsiZulu and Afrikaans.

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	213	195	27	27	186	183	3	6	3	-
05 - 09	195	192	27	30	162	186	12	3	-	-
10 - 14	228	189	30	24	225	228	-	-	-	6
15 - 19	204	207	39	33	306	321	-	-	3	-
20 - 24	216	285	45	39	330	360	6	3	6	3
25 - 29	201	276	33	24	321	285	6	6	6	-
30 - 34	192	231	30	27	267	213	3	3	3	-
35 - 39	192	225	33	30	264	267	3	-	-	3
40 - 44	174	144	21	30	243	291	-	-	3	-
45 - 49	87	93	27	24	243	285	-	-	-	3
50 - 54	69	69	9	12	234	225	6	3	-	-
55 - 59	36	21	21	18	147	144	3	-	-	-
60 - 64	15	24	12	15	81	111	-	-	3	-
65 - 69	6	9	6	-	57	90	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	6	3	3	3	39	63	3	-	-	-
75 - 79	-	3	-	3	18	36	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	-	-	-	-	6	24	-	-	-	-
85+	-	3	-	3	12	12	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that the ward is dominated by young people as depicted above. At elderly age group more surviving at age 85+ females can be found from the Indian population.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

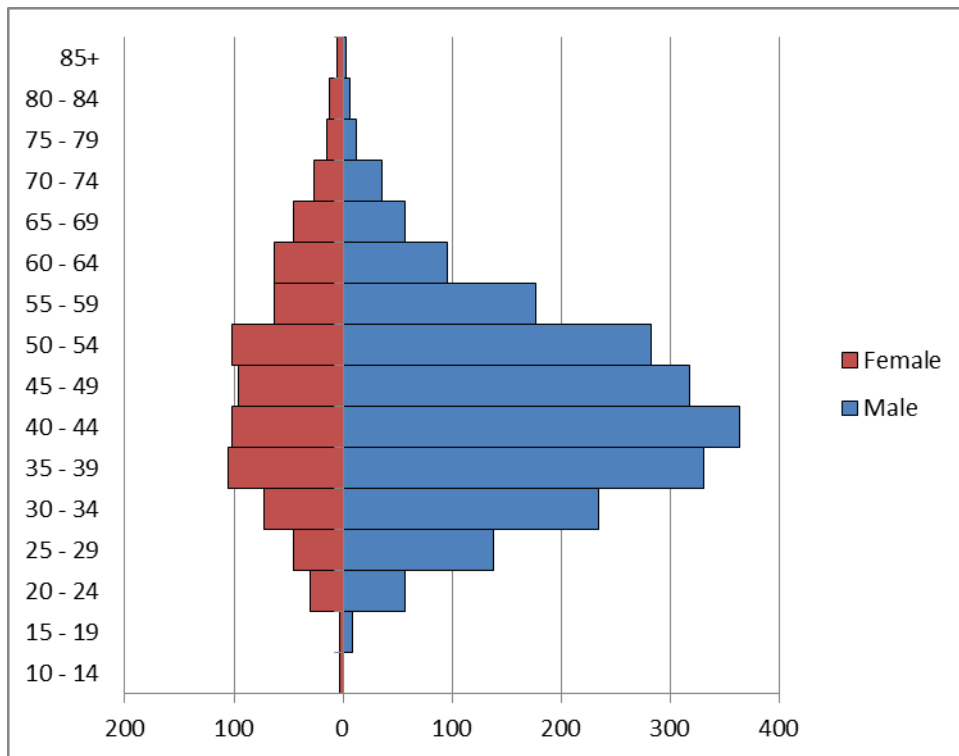


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (40-44). A small proportion of female headed households is also noted. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 and 20-24).

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 55% followed by married population at 37%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 3% and only a 4% of widows/widower population is found at ward 26.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

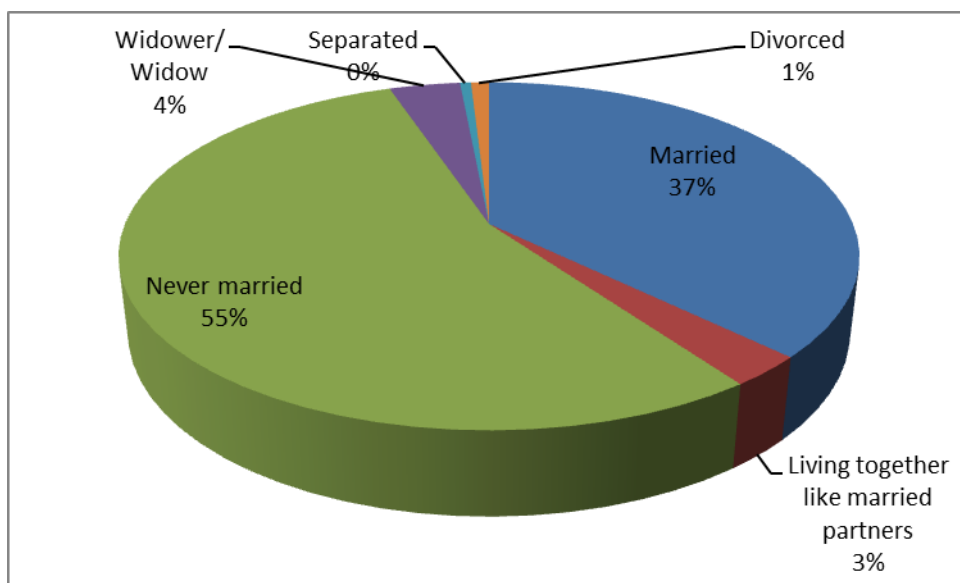
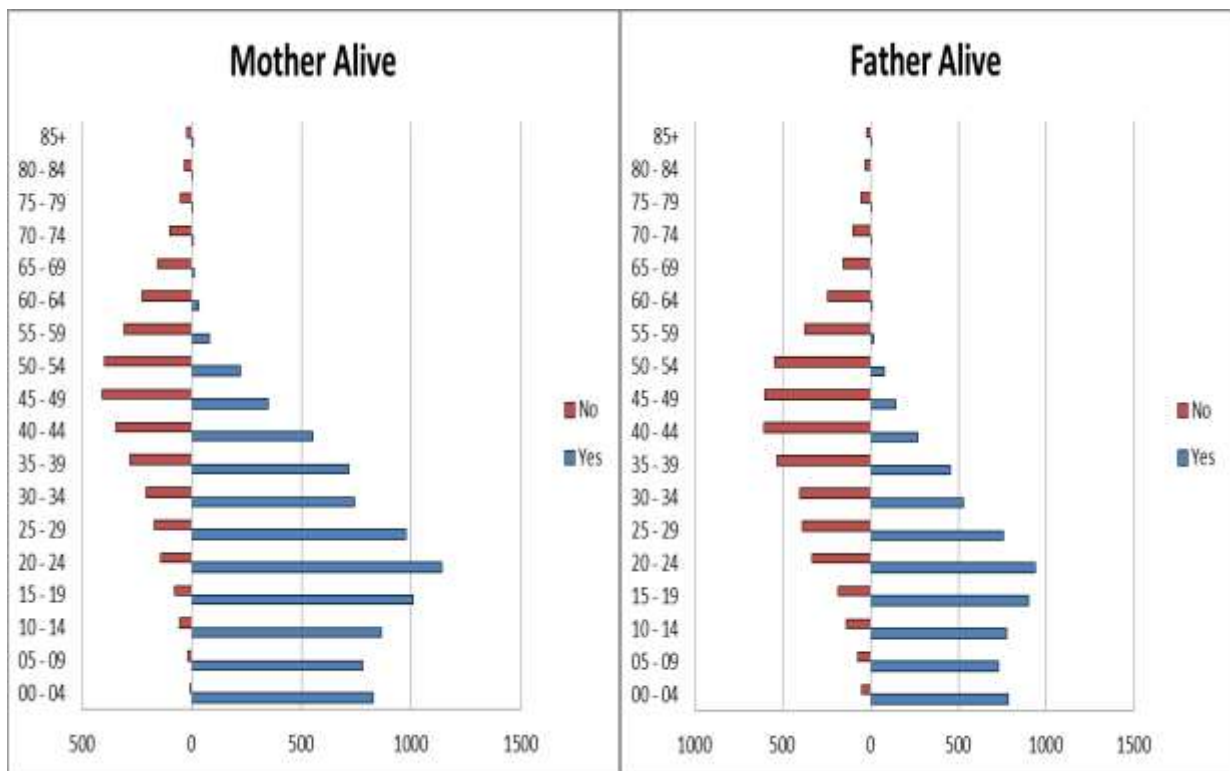


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	10935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	48	9	-	9	-	-	-

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 , 162 have lost their mother and 444 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	51	45	15	6	39	60	-	3
Grade 1 / Sub A	51	39	6	6	48	45	3	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	51	51	6	3	45	63	3	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	42	54	6	6	42	48	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	42	48	6	6	42	63	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	57	57	6	9	51	66	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	57	48	9	9	57	126	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	75	42	24	21	84	105	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	81	93	21	18	180	255	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	60	63	15	24	144	129	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	123	120	36	27	276	300	6	3
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	102	144	30	18	276	204	6	3
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	666	705	129	123	1377	1332	12	12
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	3	9	-	3	6	3	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	9	3	-	-	15	3	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	15	3	-	-	12	3	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	18	9	6	-	15	6	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	18	3	3	-	6	12	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	15	9	3	-	15	9	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	3	3	-	9	3	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	9	3	3	6	9	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	42	36	3	6	21	24	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	78	111	9	15	30	42	-	-
Higher Diploma	30	45	3	3	24	27	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	12	33	-	3	15	9	-	-
Bachelors Degree	51	90	3	3	24	42	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	18	33	-	-	15	9	-	-
Honours degree	15	18	-	-	3	9	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	9	9	-	-	3	3	-	-
Other	12	3	3	-	9	6	-	-
No schooling	18	36	-	6	60	126	3	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 54 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 1371.

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	54	57	18	6	120	36	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	3	9	3	3	12	9	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	9	12	-	-	21	6	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	15	21	9	9	57	42	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	33	21	6	6	66	30	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	54	27	15	6	171	87	3	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	141	81	24	6	282	78	-	3
R 153 801 - R 307 600	180	84	33	9	333	69	3	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	135	15	18	-	195	33	3	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	27	3	3	-	48	6	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	3	3	-	-	9	-	-	-
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. 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 Indian Male Headed Households.

Figure reflects the significance differences in average annual income across the different population groups.

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.

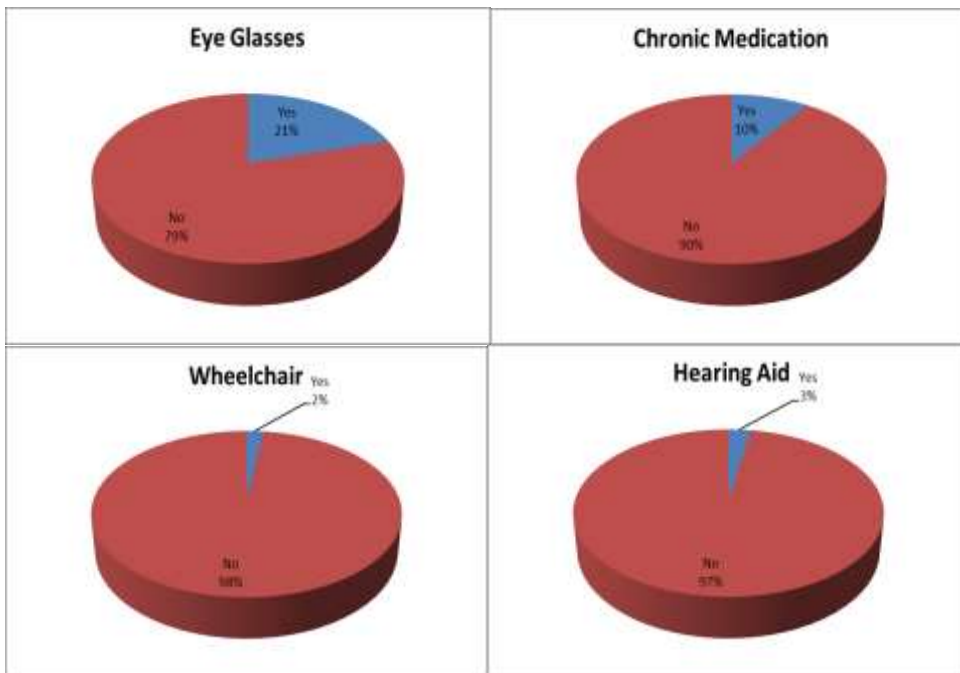
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802026: Ward 26	Seeing	52802026: Ward 26	Remembering	52802026: Ward 26
No difficulty	10353	No difficulty	9537	No difficulty	10224
Some difficulty	138	Some difficulty	921	Some difficulty	138
A lot of difficulty	12	A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	30
Cannot do at all	15	Cannot do at all	18	Cannot do at all	21

Self Care	52802026: Ward 26	Communication	52802026: Ward 26	Walking	52802026: Ward 26
No difficulty	9660	No difficulty	10365	No difficulty	10272
Some difficulty	72	Some difficulty	63	Some difficulty	126
A lot of difficulty	24	A lot of difficulty	12	A lot of difficulty	27
Cannot do at all	45	Cannot do at all	18	Cannot do at all	27

Results indicate that most people in ward 26 (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 21% and 10% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

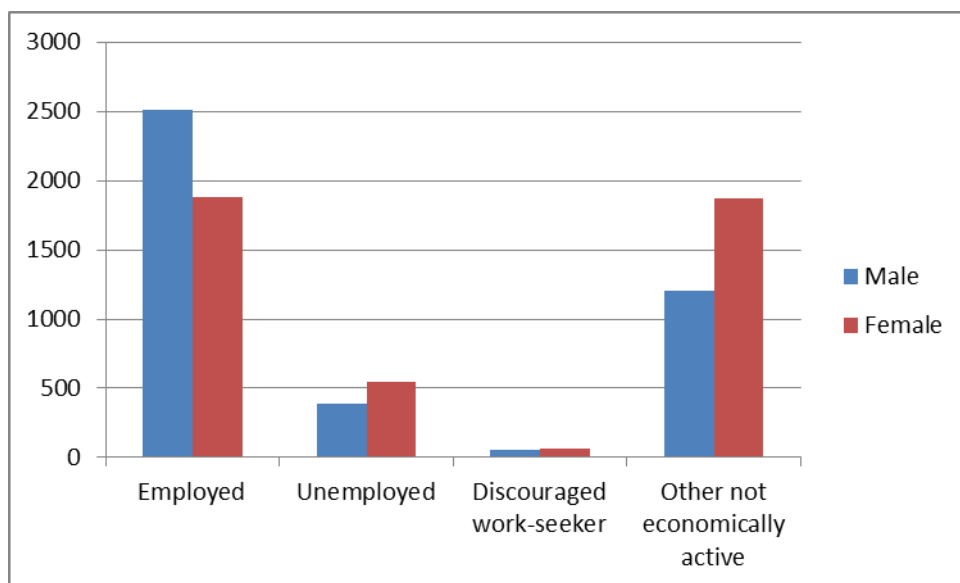
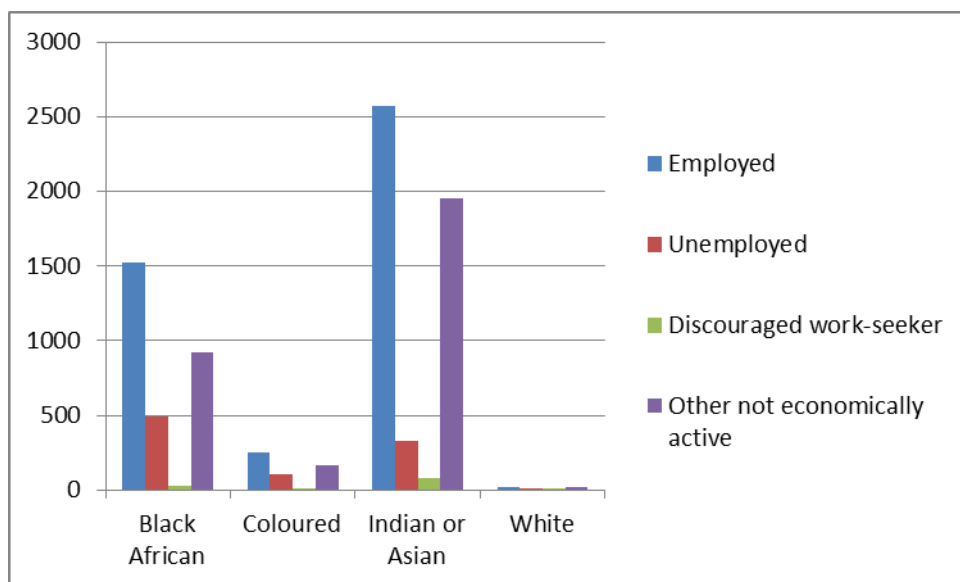


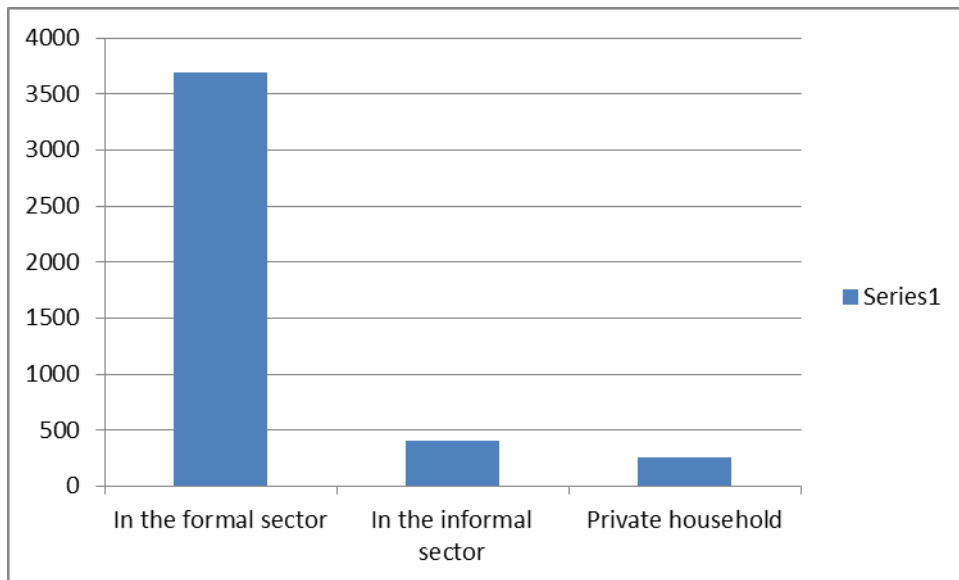
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 26 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the Indian population group is the highest in terms of employment. Black population has high proportions on the unemployment, while not economically active is dominated by the Indian population.

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

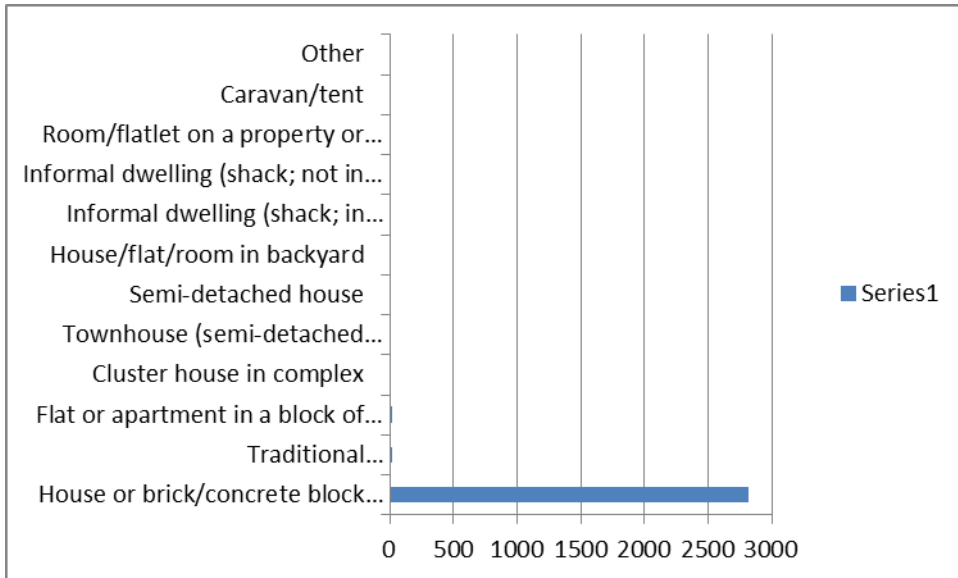
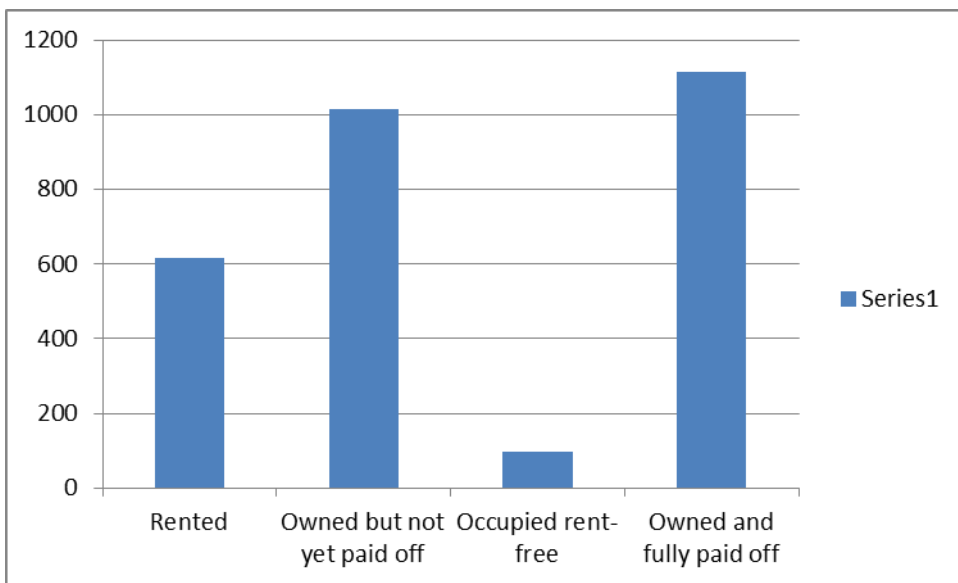


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings.

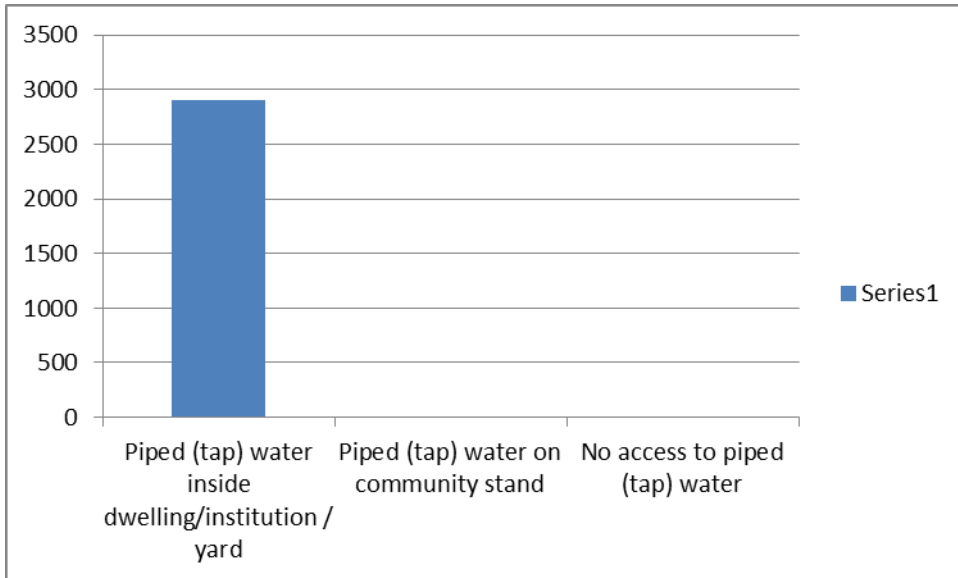
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



A high percentage of dwellings in ward 26 are those that are owned and fully paid off followed by those that are owned but not yet paid off. Rented being the least followed by occupied rent – free.

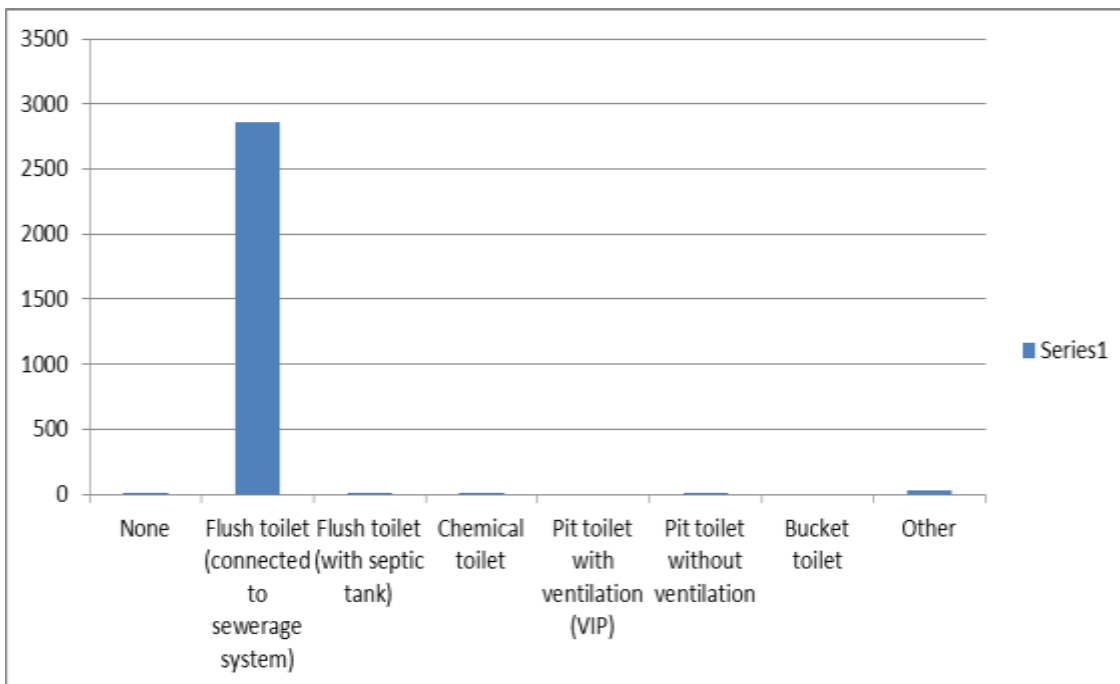
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 26.

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 high.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

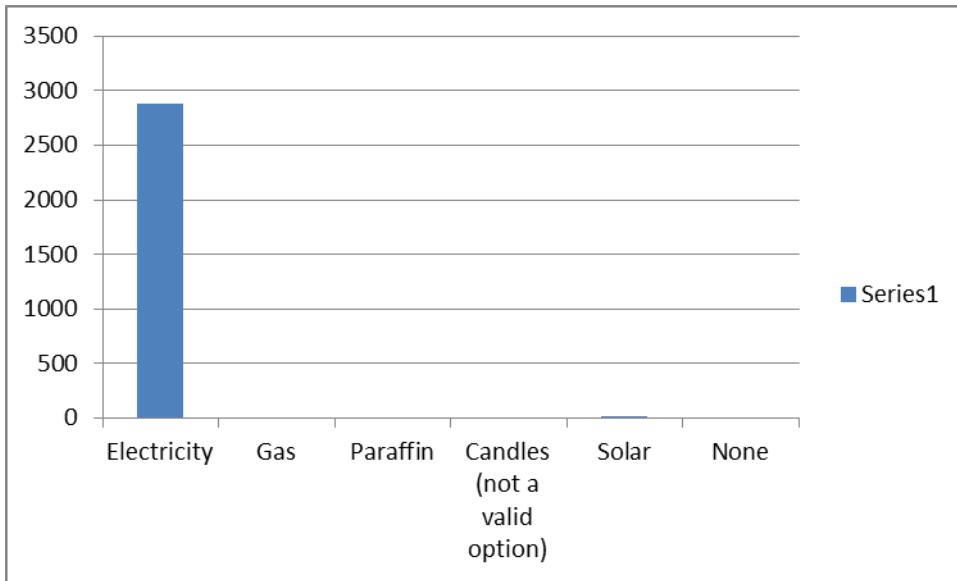


Figure 18 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

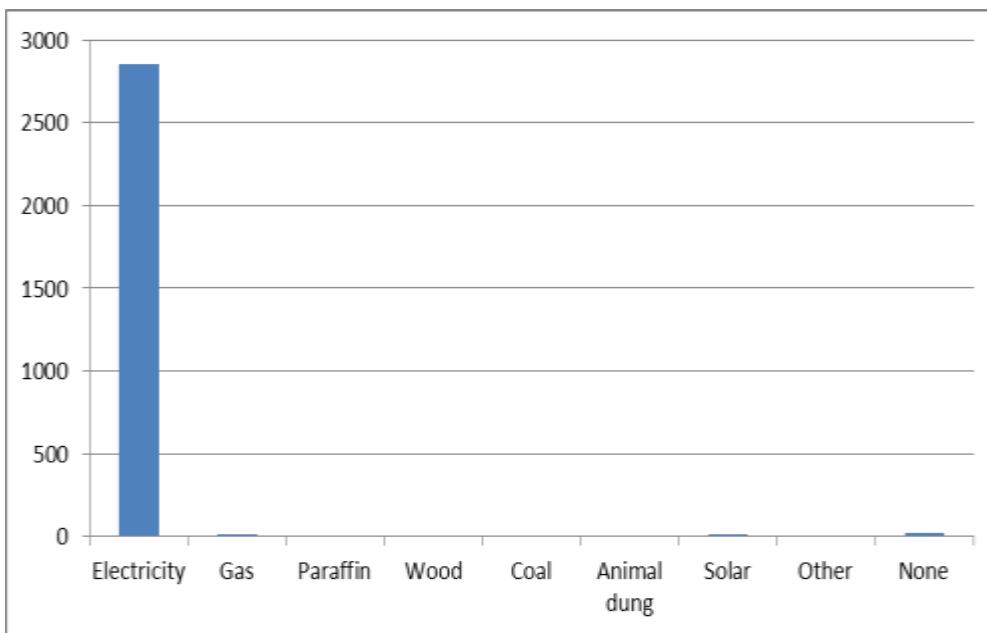
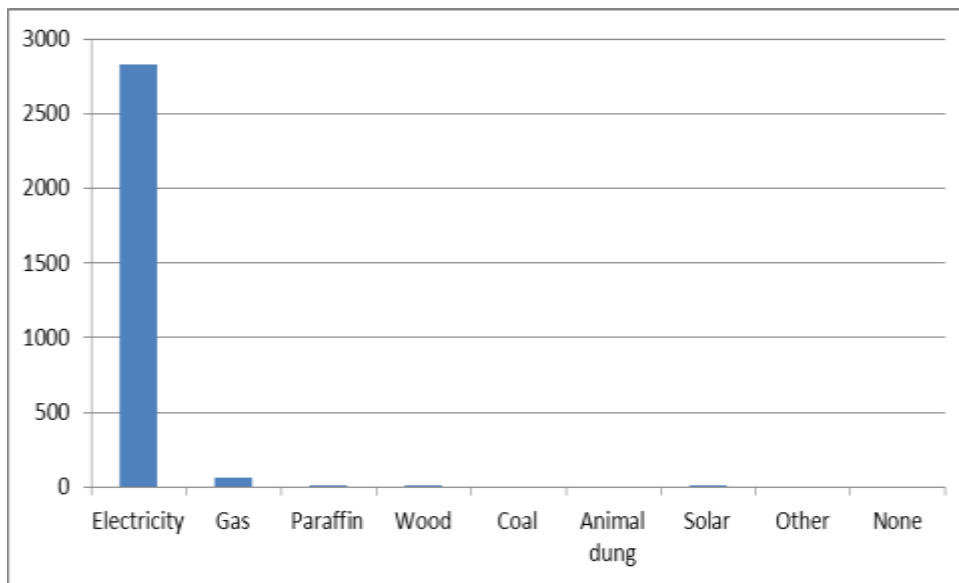
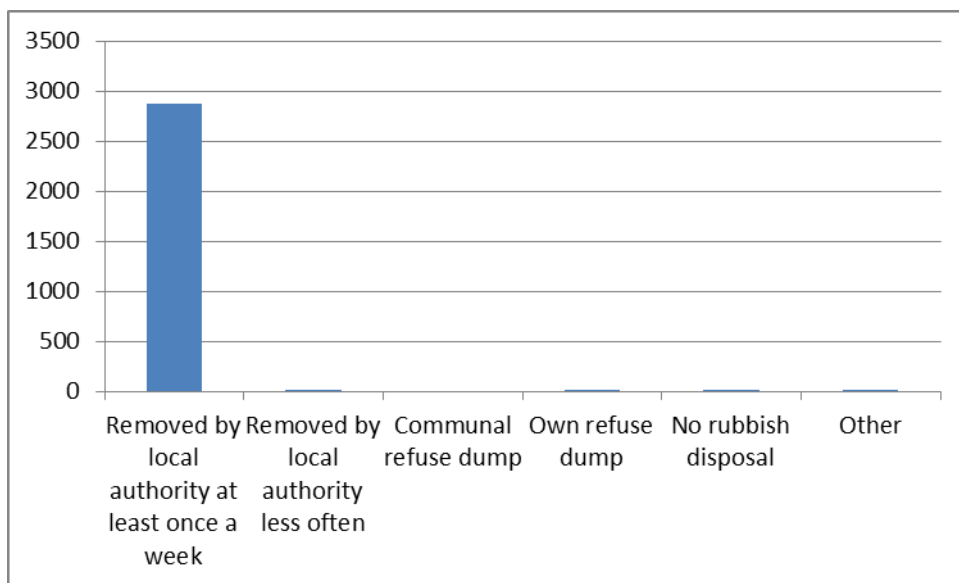


Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



All figures above indicate that households in ward 26 are connected to electrification and uses electricity for cooking, heating and lighting.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

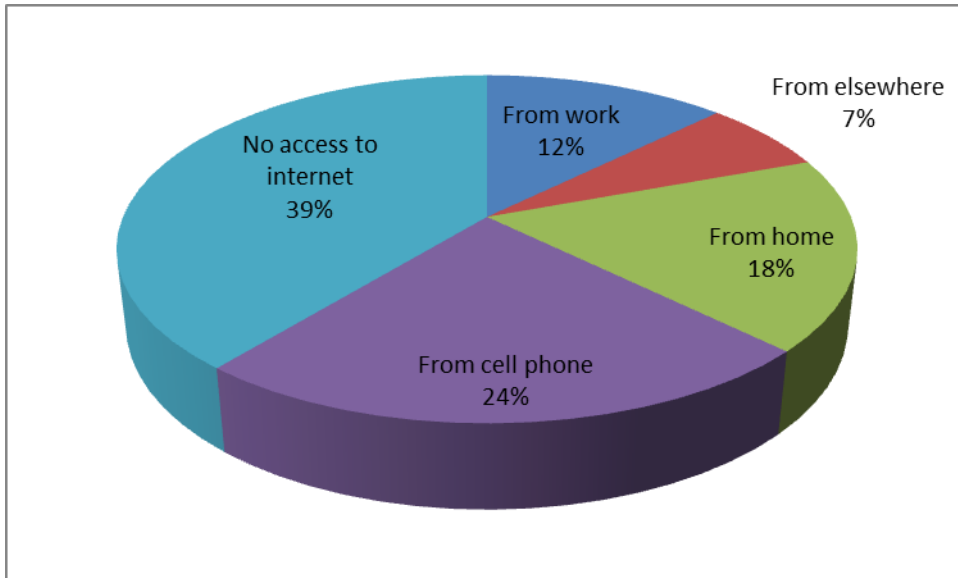


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is high in ward 26.

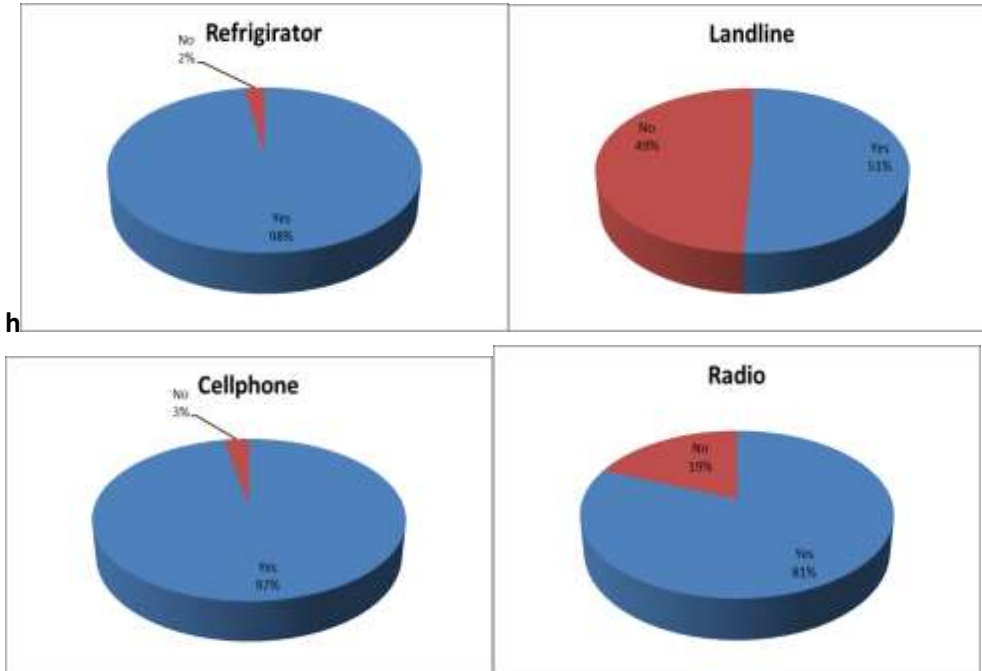
11.5 Household Goods

Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet

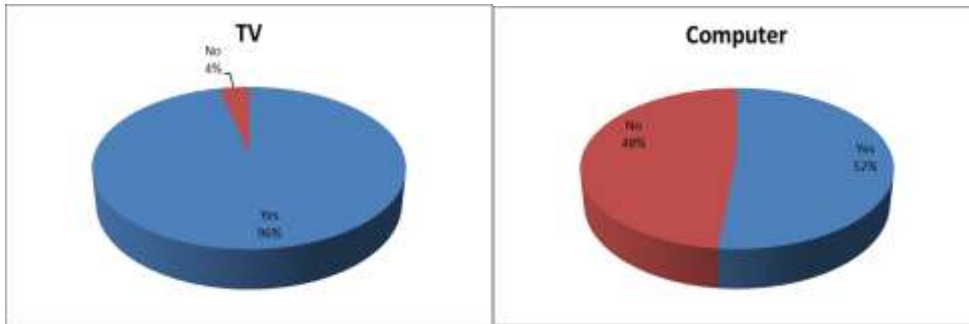


The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a small proportion of households have no access to internet 39%. About 24 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cell phones. A very small percentage of households access internet from home at 18%, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 12% and 7% respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various



households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 97% while the proportion using landlines is 51%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very high and at 52%.

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 DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2014/2015	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Widening of roads from Johnross to Aquadene	
	Parking bays required at Richards BAY Secondary School(accident are being created)	
	Upgrade of sewer Brackenham and in Aquadene	
	Speedhumps at Brackenham and Aquadene	
	Installation of 3 Phase Electricity at the Hall	
	Traffic lights at Intersection of Nseleni Bridge	
	Doubling of road from Veld-en-Vlei traffic lights via Brackenham to Enseleni Bridge	
Community Services	Library at Aquadene	Attend to Aquadene community hall renovations
	Skips Aquadene and Brackenham	
	Clinic Upgrade Aquadene	
	Car Parking at the Community Hall	
	Hall upgrade Brackenham	

	Provision of Aquadene Sportsfield	
	Upgrade Brackenhams Sports Facility	
	Traffic Calming	
	Sport Facility at Nsezi /Nsese	
City Development	Housing Development Shopping Complex Aquadene	Housing needed
	Vegetable Garden facilities and equipment at Nsezi/Nsese	