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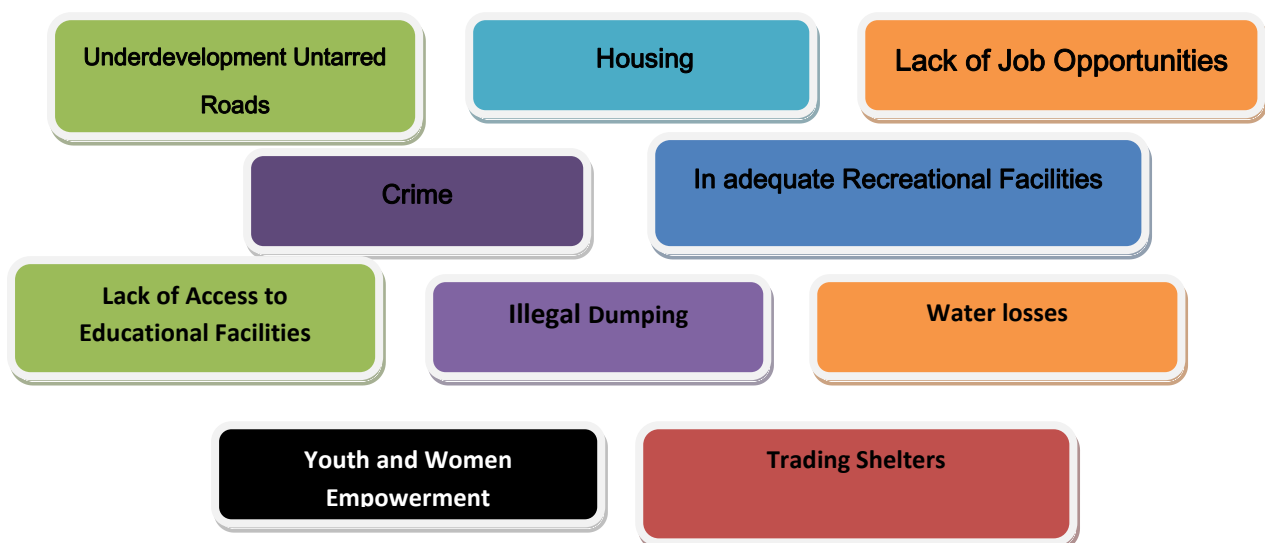
1. INTRODUCTION

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 4 has an estimated population of **12468** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 4 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

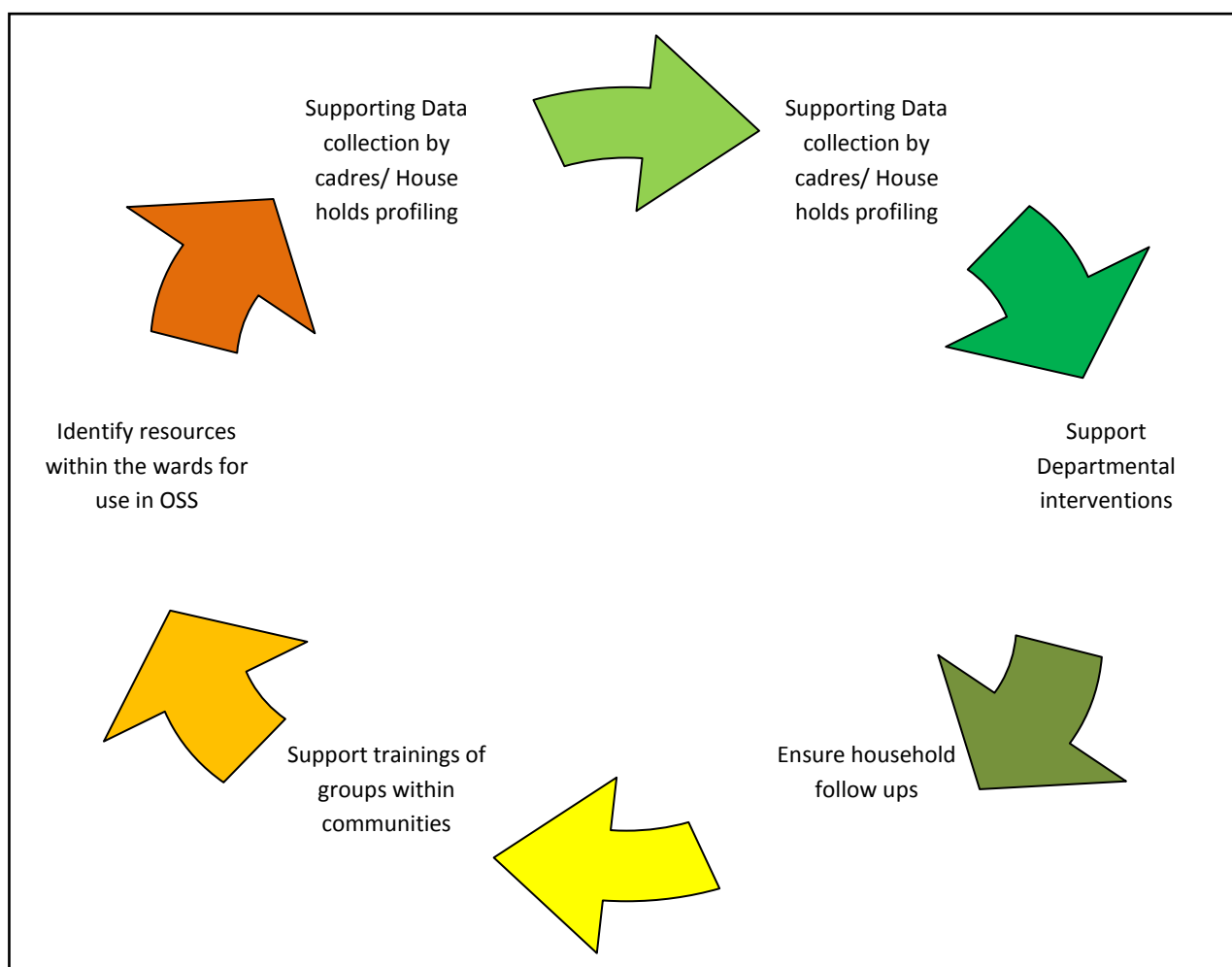
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 4 War Room:

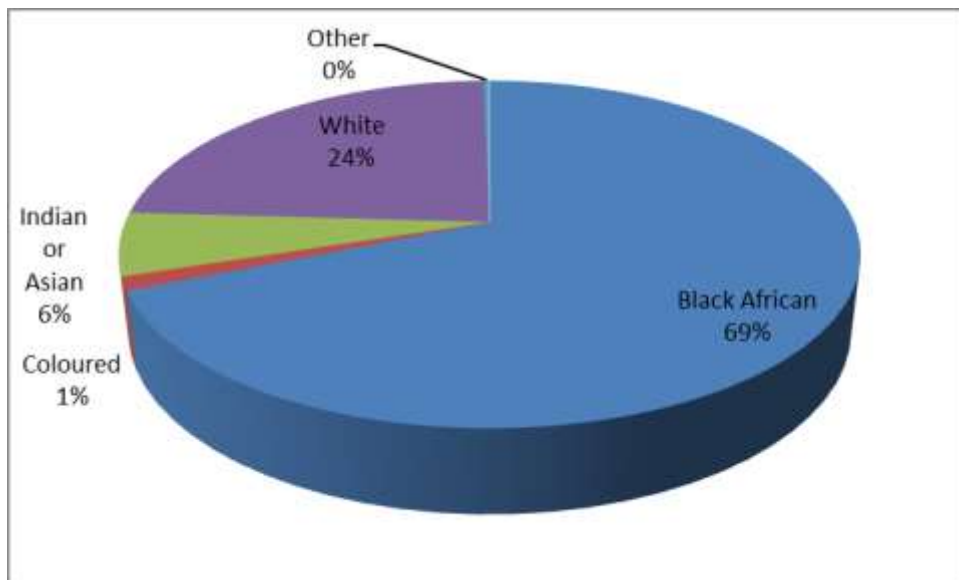
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
SHABALALA	CHAIRPERSON	0784177565
LALA CELE	SECRETARY	0734227255

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 4 is estimated at **12468**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

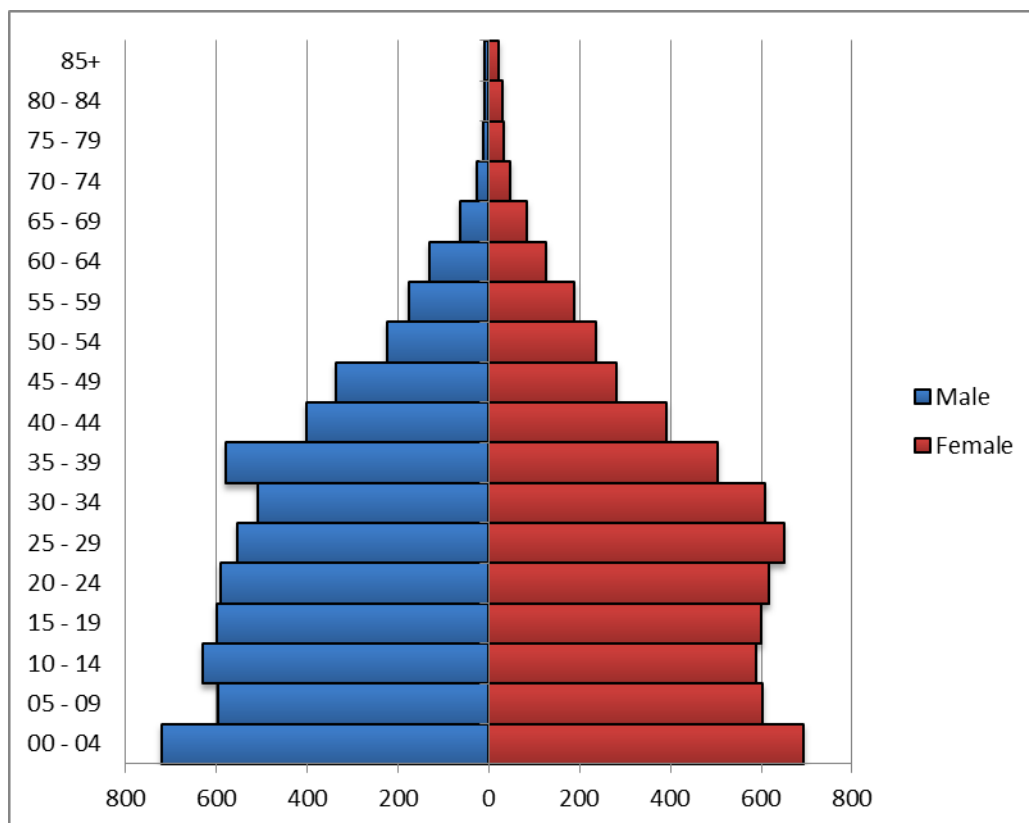
The figure above indicates that Black African Population group has the highest proportion of over 60% in ward 4, followed by White Population group at 24% leaving the Indian and coloured population being the minority with 6% and 1% respectively.

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 females than males in all age groups, except for younger and middle age groups (00-04 and 35-39) where a proportion of males is higher than females. At an elderly stage 85+ more females seems to be surviving that males.

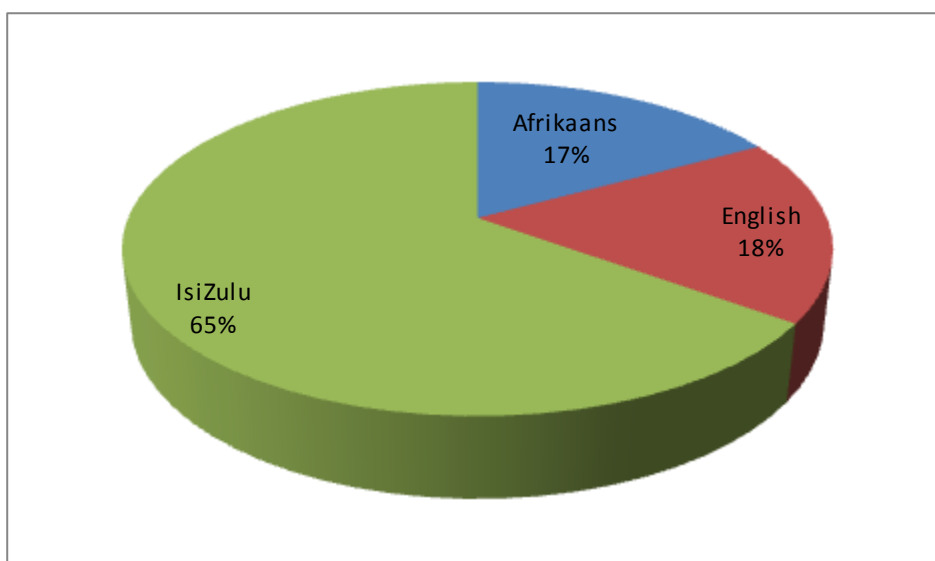
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by Afrikaans and 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		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
00 - 04	540	528	15	15	39	36	126	114	1413
05 - 09	438	444	9	6	36	42	114	108	1197
10 - 14	492	462	12	6	30	42	90	78	1212
15 - 19	480	483	6	6	18	24	87	90	1194
20 - 24	474	489	-	6	12	18	99	99	1197
25 - 29	399	453	3	15	30	30	120	153	1203
30 - 34	321	399	3	6	42	54	141	147	1113
35 - 39	348	309	12	9	63	51	153	132	1077
40 - 44	240	237	9	3	33	36	120	114	792
45 - 49	177	165	-	3	21	18	132	93	609
50 - 54	105	129	-	-	9	3	111	102	459
55 - 59	75	84	-	3	3	12	93	93	363
60 - 64	54	57	3	-	3	9	69	54	249
65 - 69	24	45	-	-	3	6	39	33	150
70 - 74	15	30	-	-	-	3	12	15	75
75 - 79	6	21	-	-	-	-	6	12	45
80 - 84	6	24	-	-	-	-	6	6	42
85+	6	15	-	-	-	-	3	3	27
Grand Total	4200	4374	72	78	342	384	1521	1446	12417

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, and hence the highest age group is 00-04. This indicates that we have more infants in this ward more than adults

across all population groups. At elderly age group more surviving at age 85+ females can be found from the black African population.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

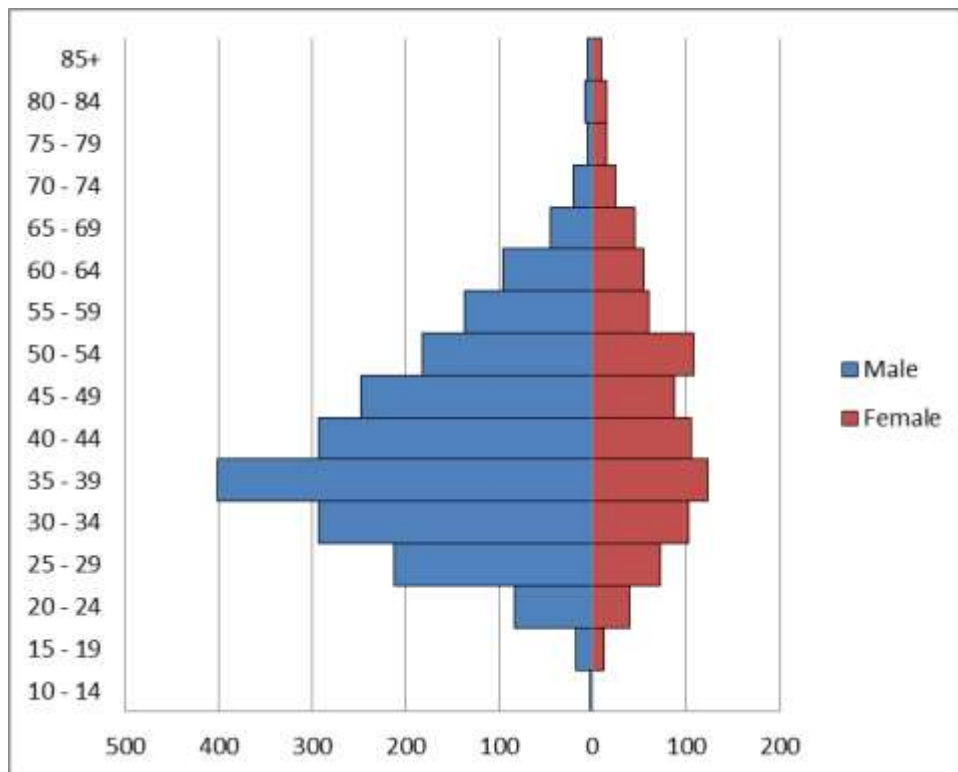


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14 and 15-19), male child headed household is slightly higher that female child headed household.

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 63% followed by married population at 29%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 5% and only a 2% of widows/widower population is found at ward 4.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

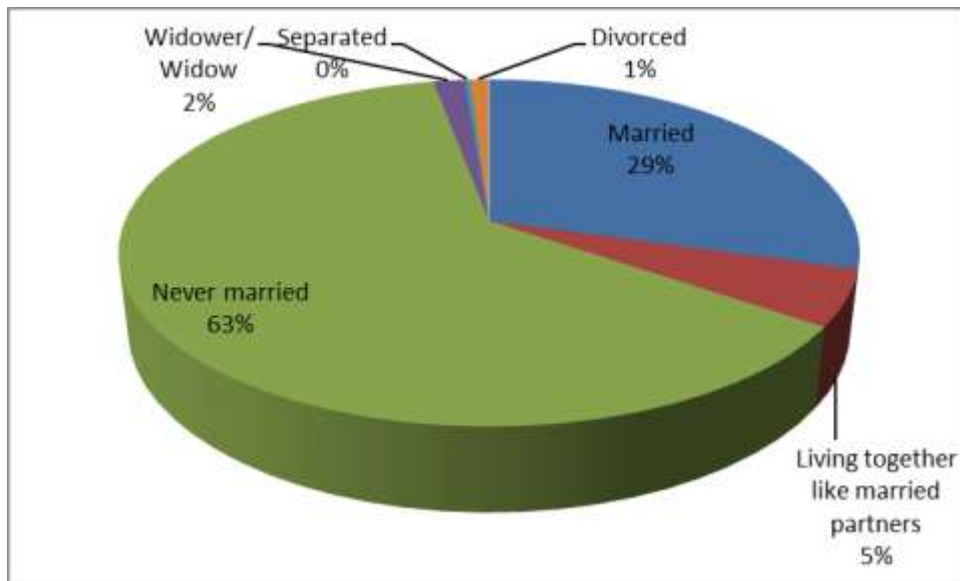
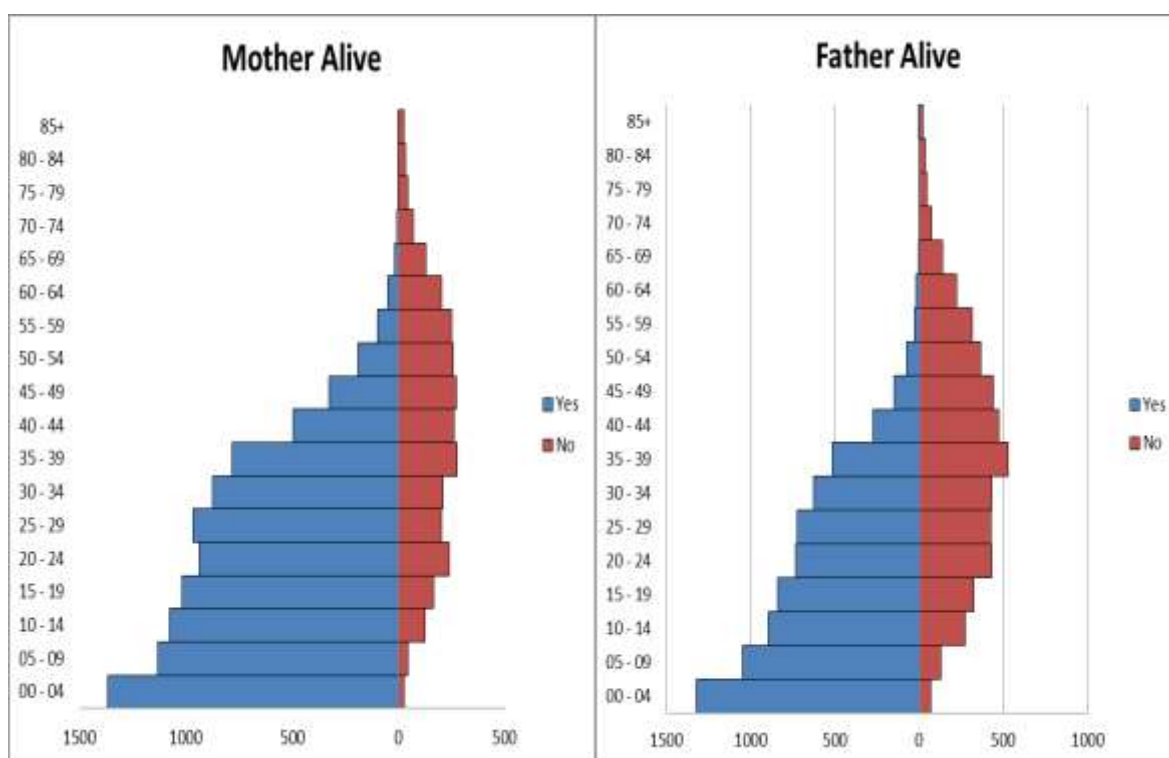


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe
Western Cape	123	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	204	-	-	-
Northern Cape	90	-	-	-
Free State	189	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	10119	-	-	-
North West	147	-	-	-
Gauteng	720	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	198	-	-	-
Limpopo	84	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	102	15	9

The majority of the population is originally KZN born; further the table above indicate a high statistics of resident originally born in Gauteng Province, followed by Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga respectively. There is a small population which is was born outside South Africa and they originally from SADC and other countries like UK.

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 357 have lost their mother and 786 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		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Gade 0	147	138	6	-	12	12	39	30	384
Grade 1 / Sub A	123	123	3	-	6	12	30	27	324
Grade 2 / Sub B	117	144	-	-	9	6	27	33	336
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	120	144	-	-	9	12	18	27	330
Grade 4 / Std 2	159	138	3	-	3	12	9	12	336
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	141	135	6	-	12	6	21	12	333
Grade 6 / Std 4	150	156	3	-	6	12	30	21	378
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	168	144	-	6	6	9	24	21	378
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	234	246	3	-	9	18	45	54	609
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	198	183	3	-	12	12	42	30	480
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	294	324	3	6	6	15	135	159	942
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	333	354	3	-	15	12	48	51	816
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	981	1005	12	27	114	114	492	564	3309
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	15	18	-	-	-	3	12	3	51
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	15	9	-	-	9	3	21	-	57
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	18	18	-	-	6	-	60	24	126
N4 / NTC 4	24	12	3	-	6	-	45	12	102
N5 /NTC 5	12	9	-	3	3	-	21	3	51
N6 / NTC 6	15	15	-	-	6	3	51	18	108
Certificate w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	9	15
Diploma w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	24
Certificate w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	15	33	-	3	3	3	15	21	93
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	75	66	6	3	15	12	60	69	306
Higher Diploma	51	69	-	3	6	18	54	51	252
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	18	6	-	-	3	-	6	6	39
Bachelors Degree	30	72	3	-	15	21	33	27	201
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	21	18	-	-	-	3	9	9	60
Honours degree	27	24	-	6	-	9	15	12	93
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	12	18	-	-	3	6	6	3	48
Other	15	18	-	-	-	-	6	3	42
No schooling	117	195	-	3	-	9	15	18	357
Grand Total	3651	3843	57	60	294	345	1395	1335	10980

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 357 mostly from the black African population. There has also been a steady increase in the proportion of individuals who have attained a level of education higher than grade 12 at 3309 across all population groups.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex of head of household

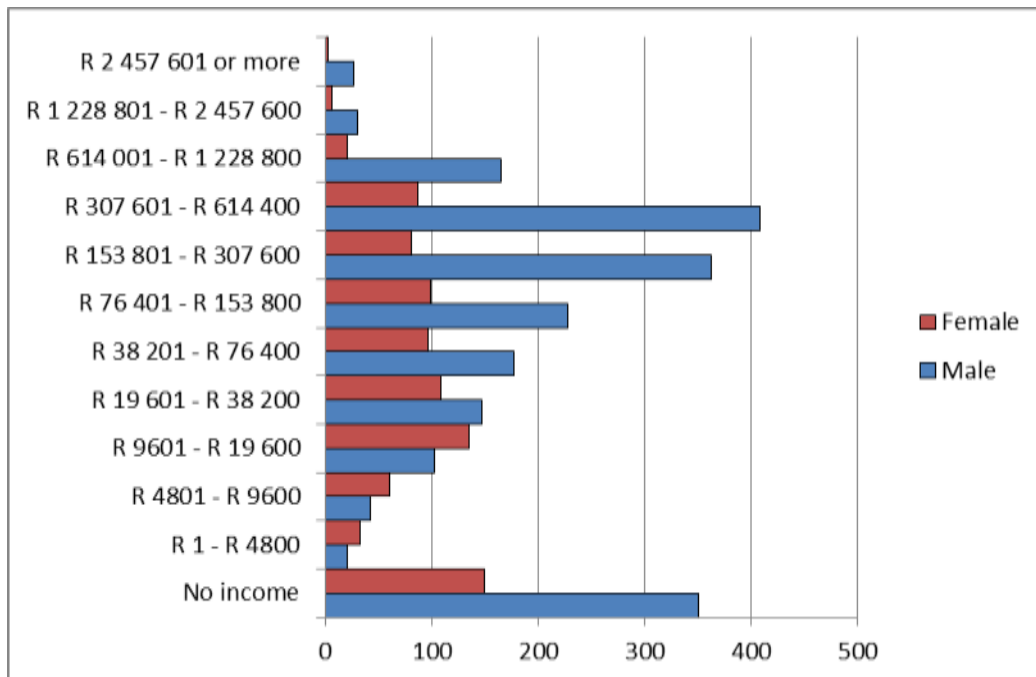


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

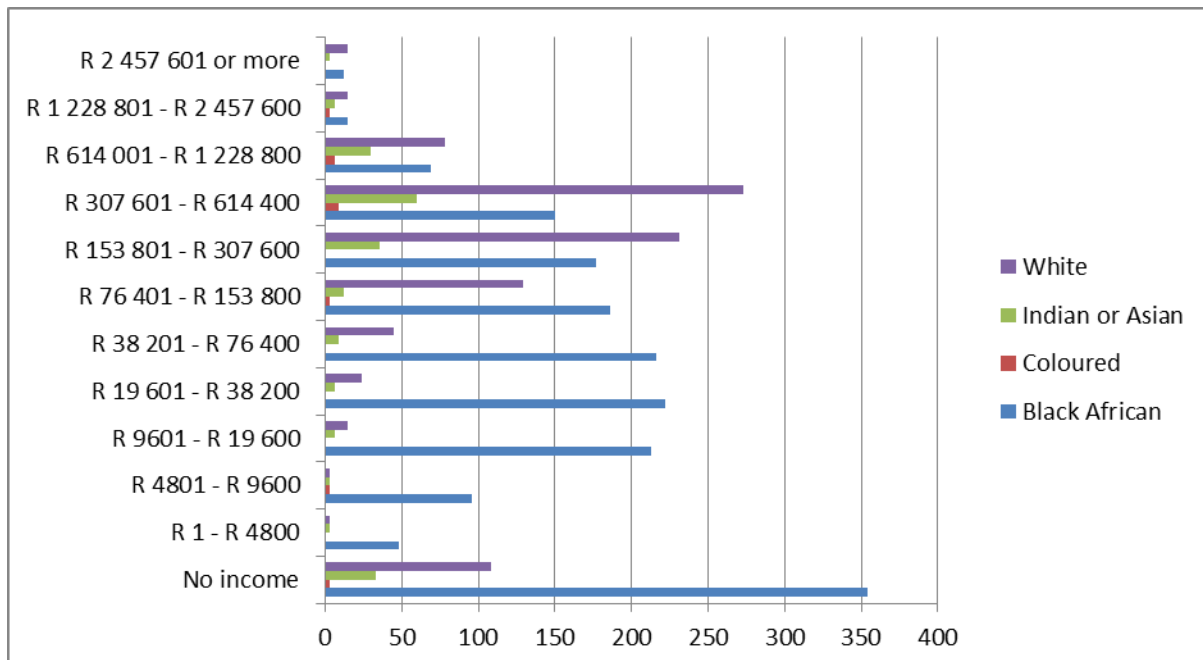


Figure shows that an average female headed household earn very little on the annual income in 2011 as compared to their male counterparts, females earn an average of (at 9

601-19 600) while their male counterparts earns an average of (307 601- 614 400). In the smaller income ranks 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.

Figure reflects the significance differences in average annual income across the different population groups. Black African Headed households were found to have an average annual income of R19 601-38 200 in 2011. White-Headed household had the highest average household income at R307 601 per annum.

9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

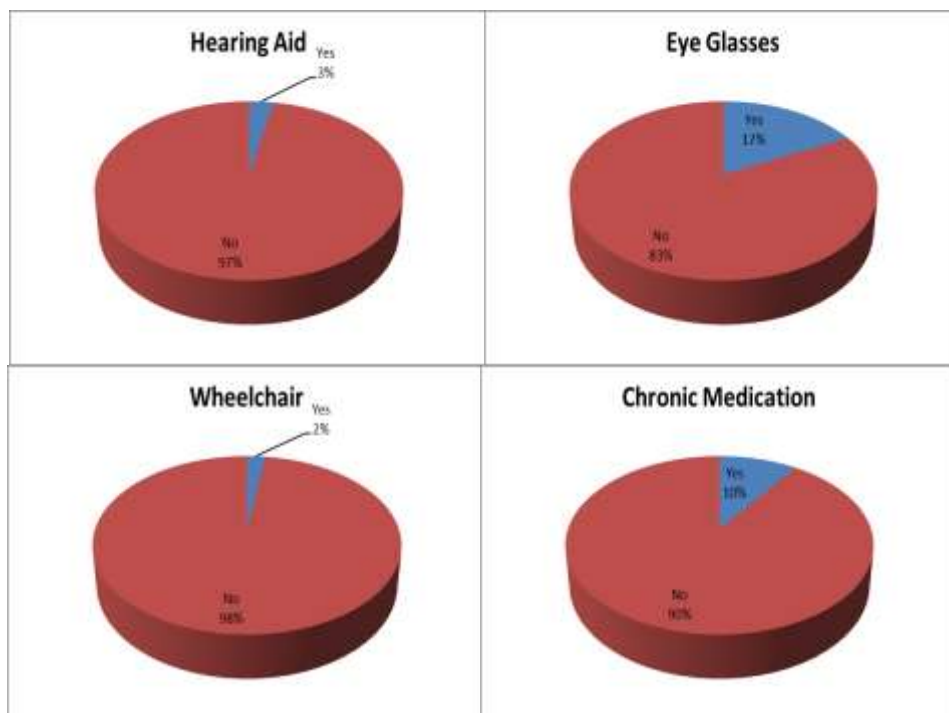
The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society 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 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Self Care		Seeing		Walking or climbing stairs	
No difficulty	10035	No difficulty	10107	No difficulty	11061
Some difficulty	114	Some difficulty	1143	Some difficulty	174
A lot of difficulty	27	A lot of difficulty	84	A lot of difficulty	54
Cannot do at all	54	Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	21
Hearing		Remembering / Concentrating		Communication	
No difficulty	11034	No difficulty	10926	No difficulty	11130
Some difficulty	273	Some difficulty	282	Some difficulty	105
A lot of difficulty	33	A lot of difficulty	48	A lot of difficulty	15
Cannot do at all	12	Cannot do at all	18	Cannot do at all	24

Results indicate that most people in ward 4 (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 10: 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 17% and 10% respectively.

10.OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

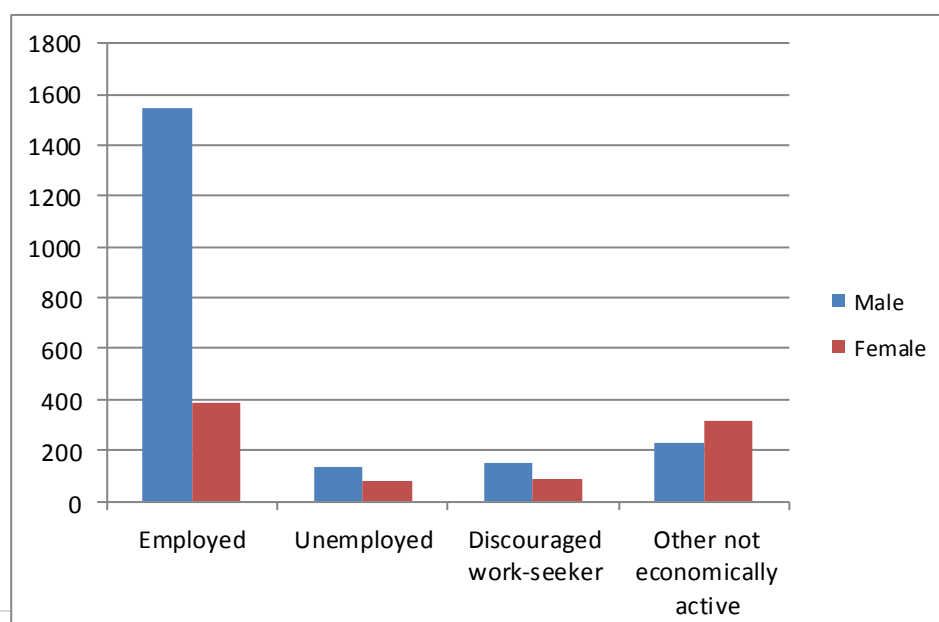
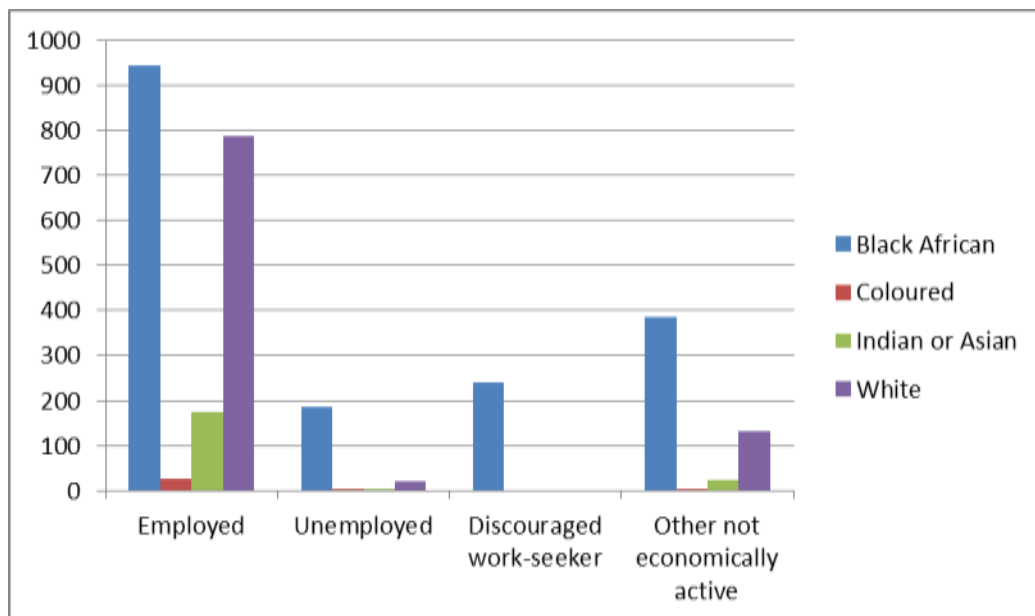


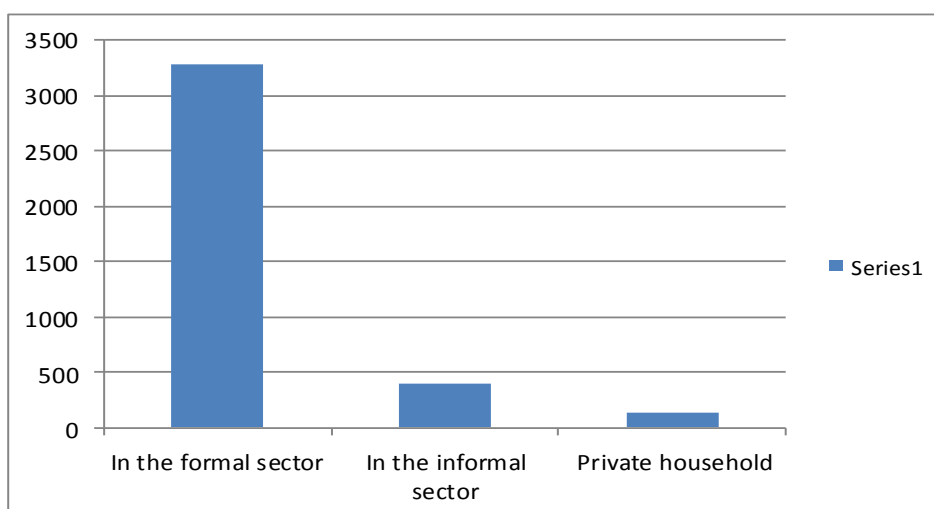
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 4 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active. Males also remain a large percentage of the population that is unemployed in ward 4.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the black african population group is the highest in terms of employment followed by white african population. Black population has high proportions on the unemployment, not economically active and also discouraged work seeker categories. This is serious concern, which portrays a high level of unemployment in that ward.

Figure 13: 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 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling

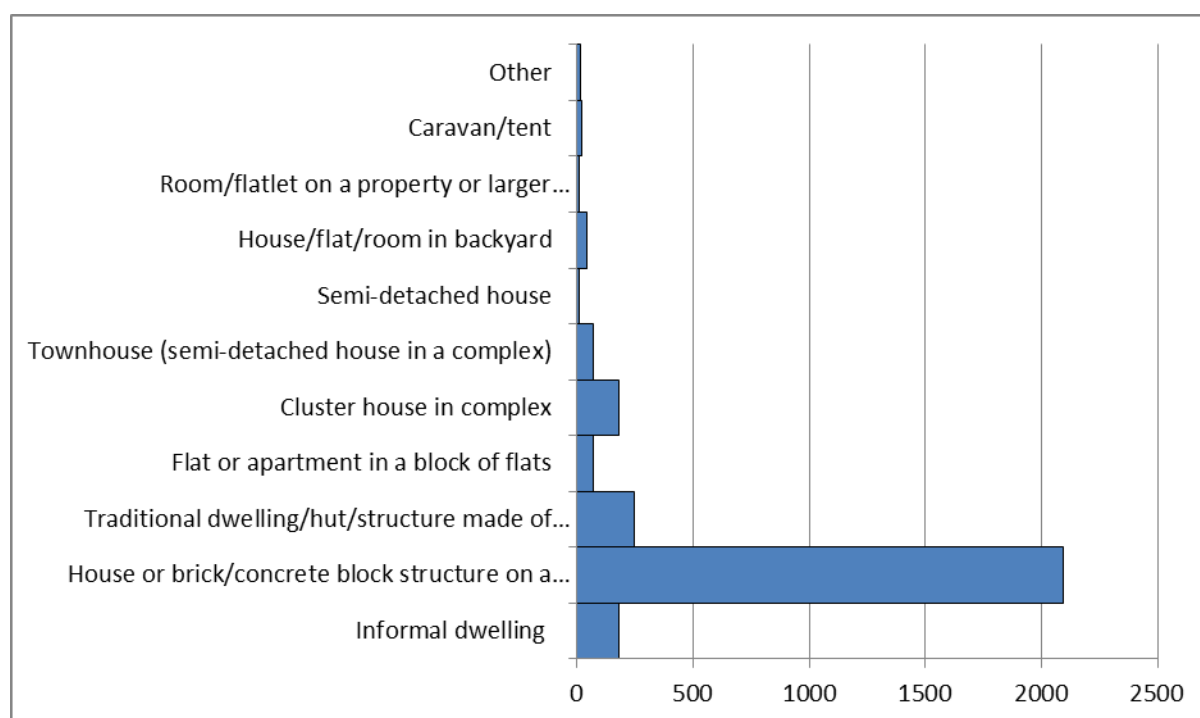


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in formal dwellings, there is proportion of households living in informal dwellings, traditional dwellings are also found in ward 4, this ward has a mixture of dwellings which can be classified as semi-urban ward.

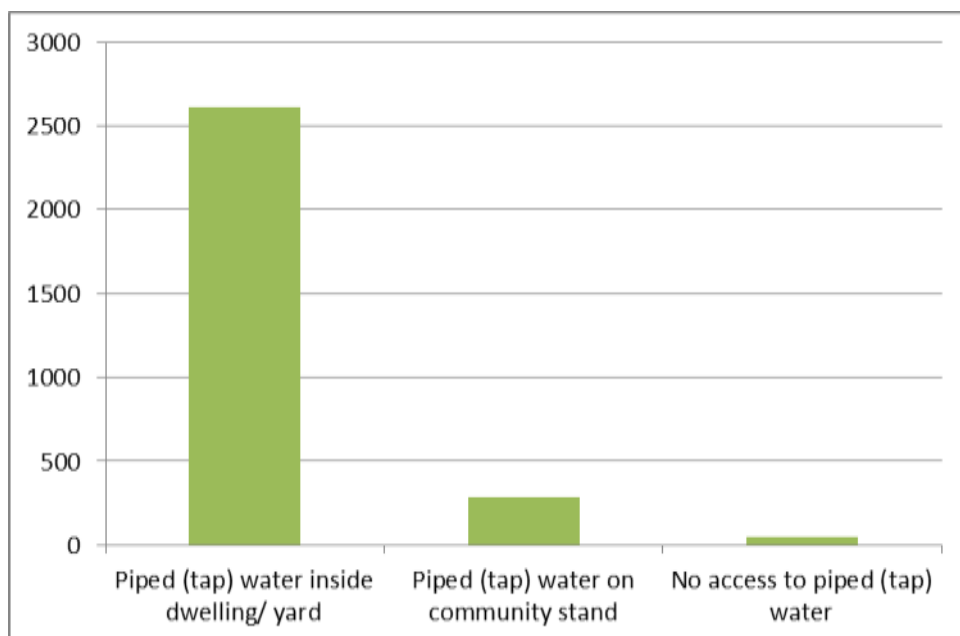
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



There is almost a balance between households who own their properties and those who own but not yet paid off. The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is also high, while those which occupied rent free dwellings are at a lower proportion.

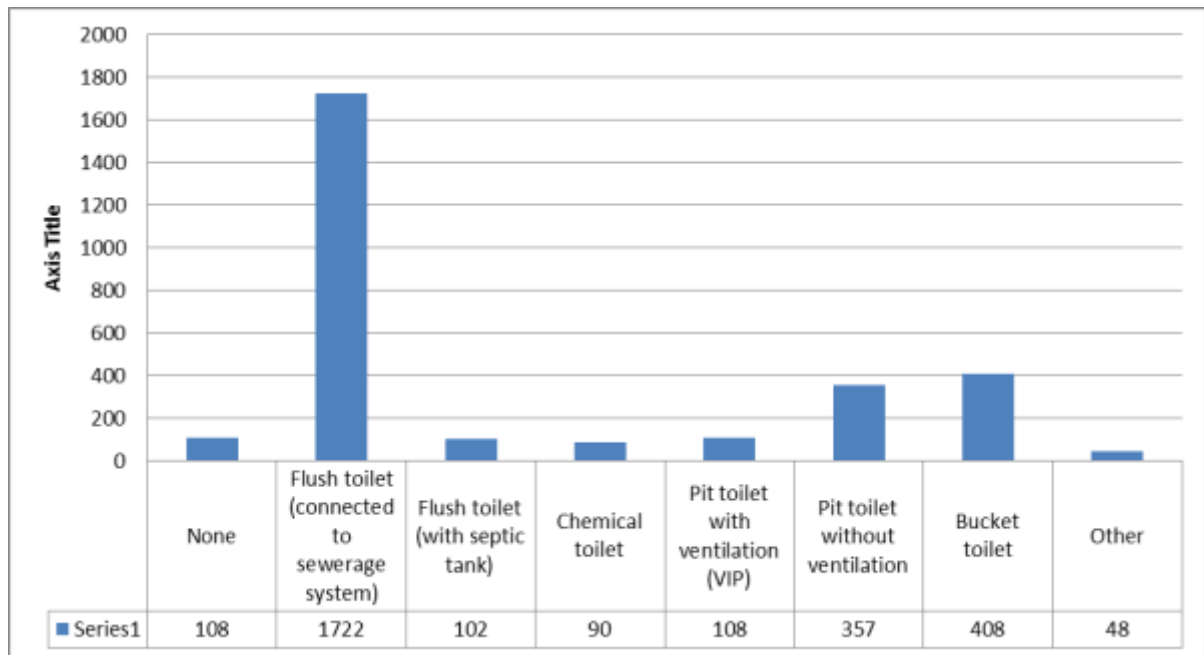
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water. Less than 500 households have indicated to have no access to piped water at ward 4.

Figure 17: 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 relatively higher. Those which have flush toilet with septic tank are very low. Surprisingly there is still a notable proportion of households which still uses bucket toilet and pit toilets as means of sanitation within this ward.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

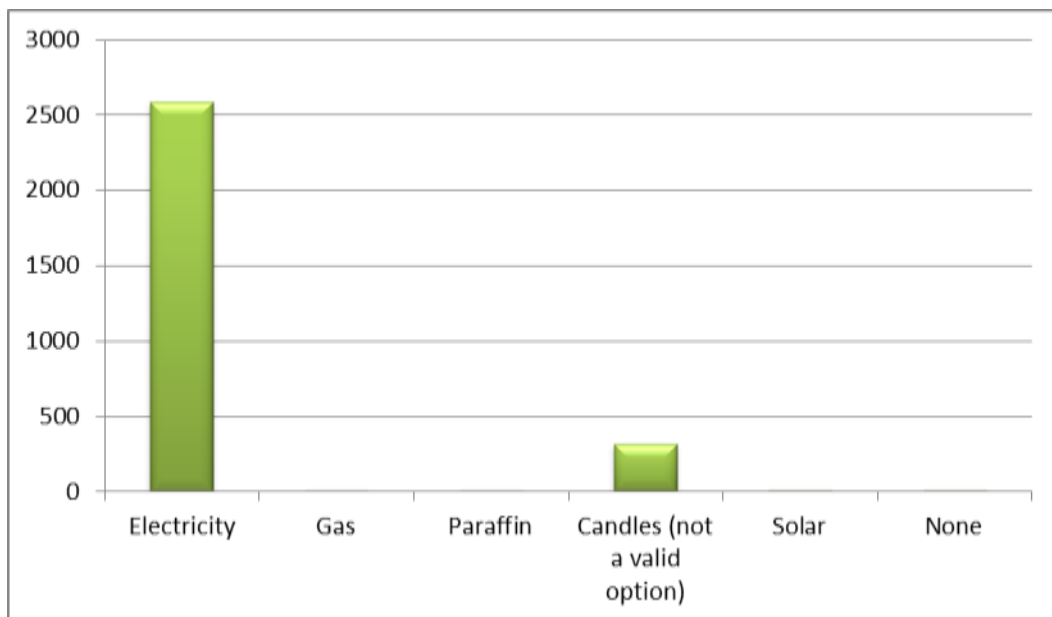


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. A high percentage also indicated to using candles for lighting. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in ward 4.

Figure 19 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

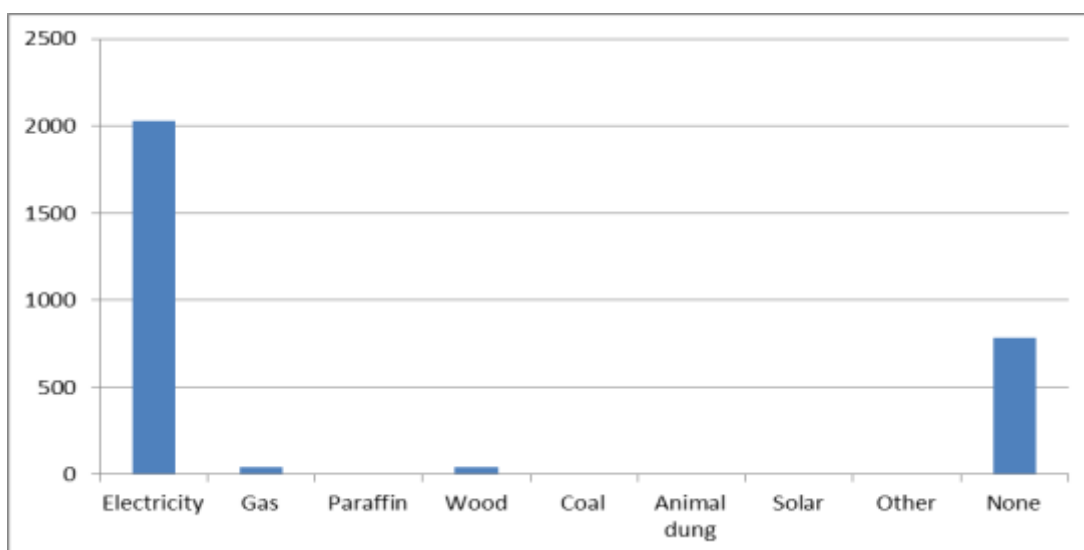
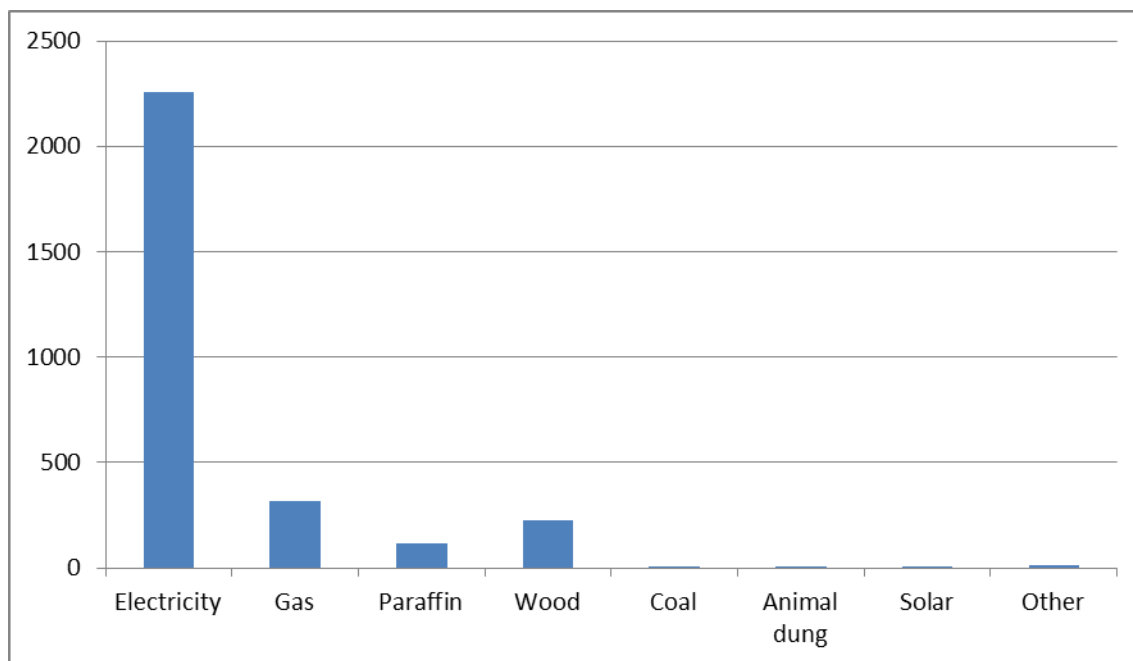


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 4 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in ward 4.

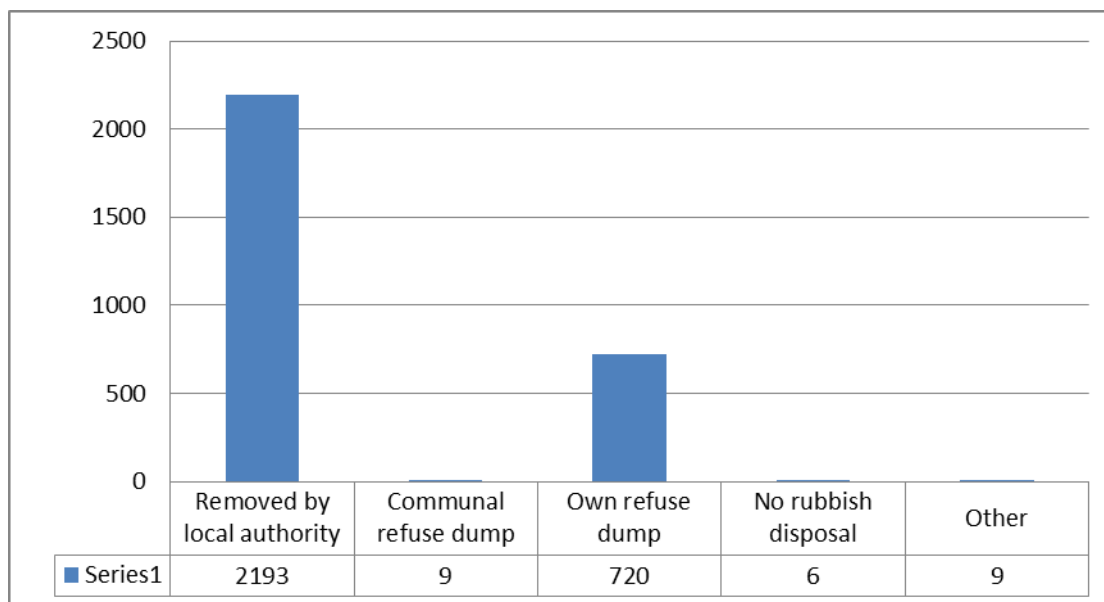
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal



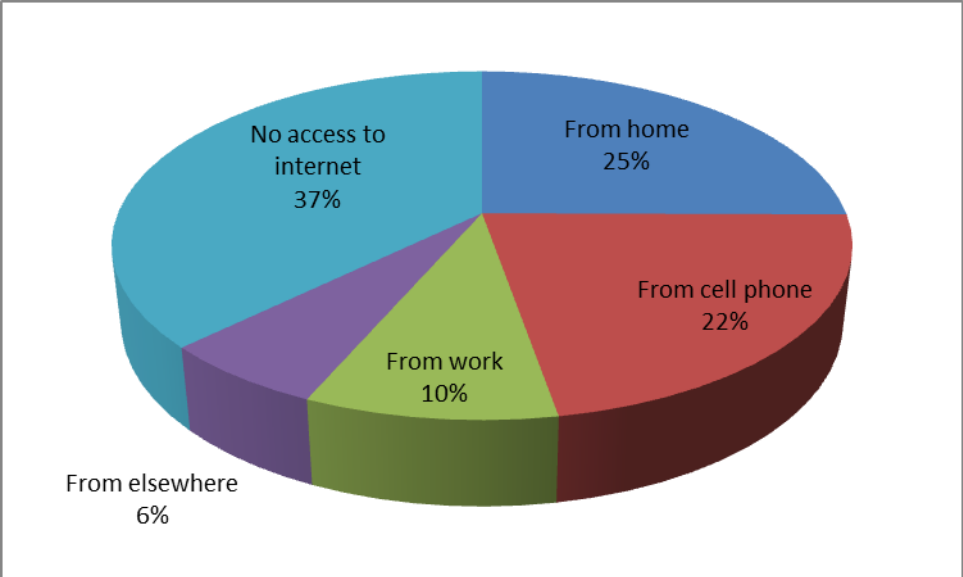
Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently high in ward 4. There is a significant

proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump as compared to those without refuse disposal.

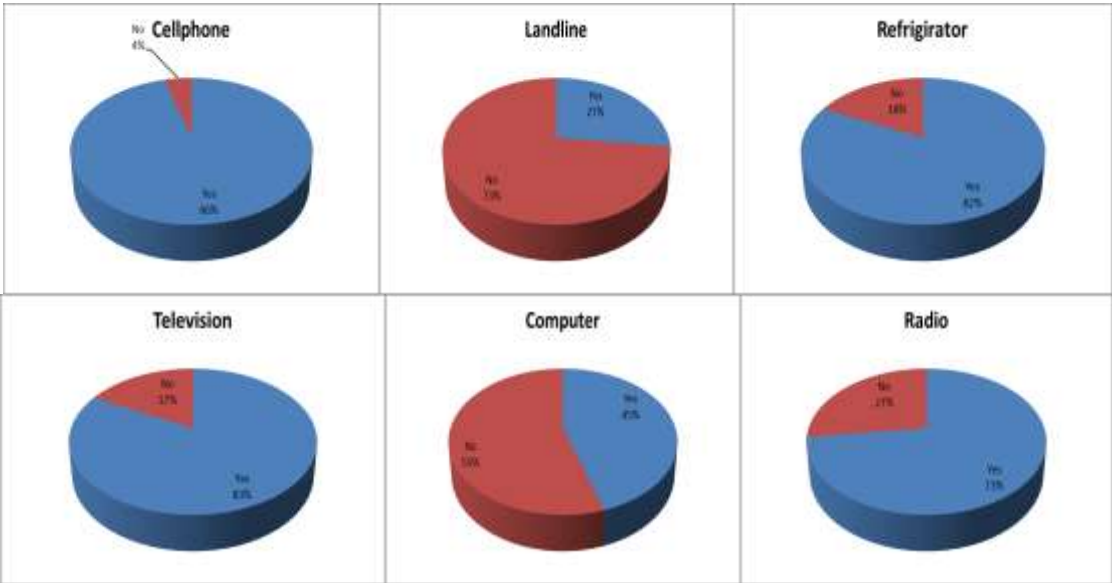
11.5 Household Goods

Figure 21: 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 37%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from home. A smaller percentage of households access internet from their cellphones and from work, 22% and 10% respectively.

Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 96% while the proportion using landlines is 27%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is 45%.

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

RESPONSIBILITY	COMMUNITY NEEDS / CONCERNS	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
Corporate Services	Multi-Purpose Centre	Library and Renovation at Mandlazini Community Hall
		Youth and Women empowerment programs
Community Services & Health	Waste removal	Provide more skips - Mandlazini
	Youth Sports Ground facility	
	Safety & security provision	
	Relocation &? Upgrading of the dumping site	Too much illegal dumping practices
	Proposal for the clinic to open 24 hours/day	
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Bus/taxi routes (main road) with laybys	Attend to Water loss issues in Mandlazini
	TAR Road from Airport to Mandlazini	Tar road in Mandlazini
	Traffic humps (both on tarred and gravel roads)	Speed humps - Mandlazini
	Provision of skips	Provide VIP toilets - Mandlazini
	Pedestrian walkways (develop in areas where non-existent and to tar existing)	
	Water provision at the airport buffer area and other newly settled areas	
	Electricity installations at the buffer area and other newly settled areas	Street lights Mandlazini main roads
	Voltage increase for the infill area site C	

City Development, Housing	Social Housing development (more especially for the indigent)	Shelters for Traders (old people) - Mandlazini
		Houses for Mandlanzini community
		Co-ops assistance