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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 CHALLENGES – CURRENT REALITY**

- Influx of illegal immigrants
- Water challenges
- Electricity Blackouts
- High level of Crime
- Bus Shelters
- Job Opportunities
- Illegal dumping
- Roads Maintenance
- Lack of education al facilities

- In Adequate Recreational Facilities
- In adequate housing

#### 4. SIZE OF THE WARD

Ward 14 has an estimated population of **12315** as per Census 2011.

#### 5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 14 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

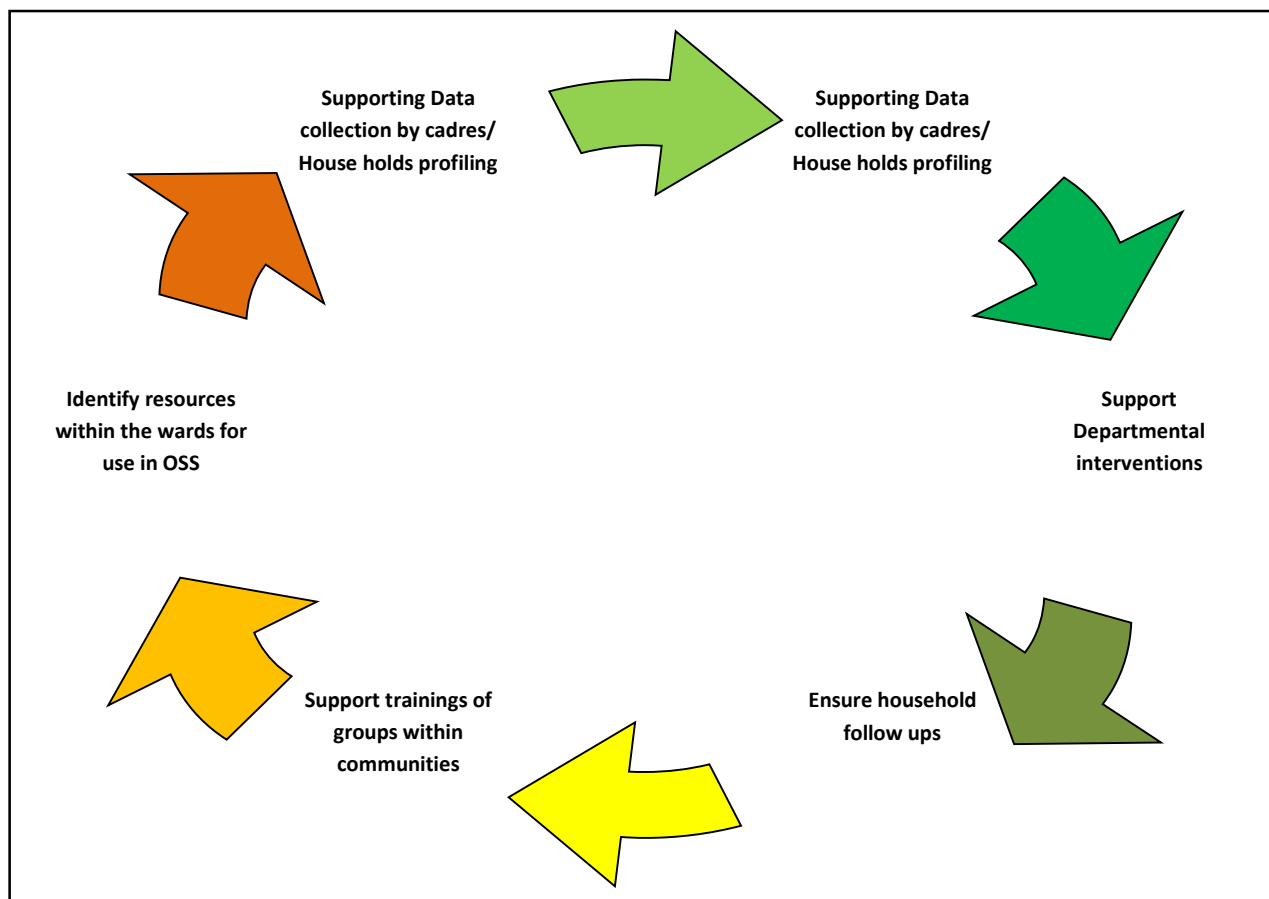
**Figure 1: Ward Committee**



## 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 monthly, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are the executive members of Ward 14 War Room:

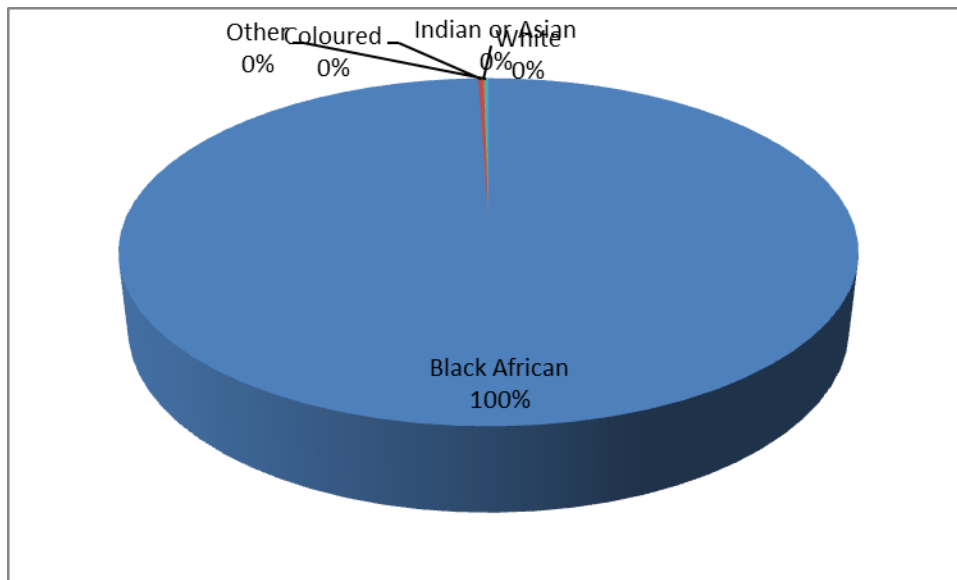
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
Cllr Aubrey Mthethwa	Champion	0727168259
Mjadu Siduduzo	Chairperson	0827306242
Thanndiwe Gumede	Secretary	076 717 8894

## 6. DEMOGRAPHICS

### 6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 14 is estimated at **12315**

**Figure 3: Population by Population Group**



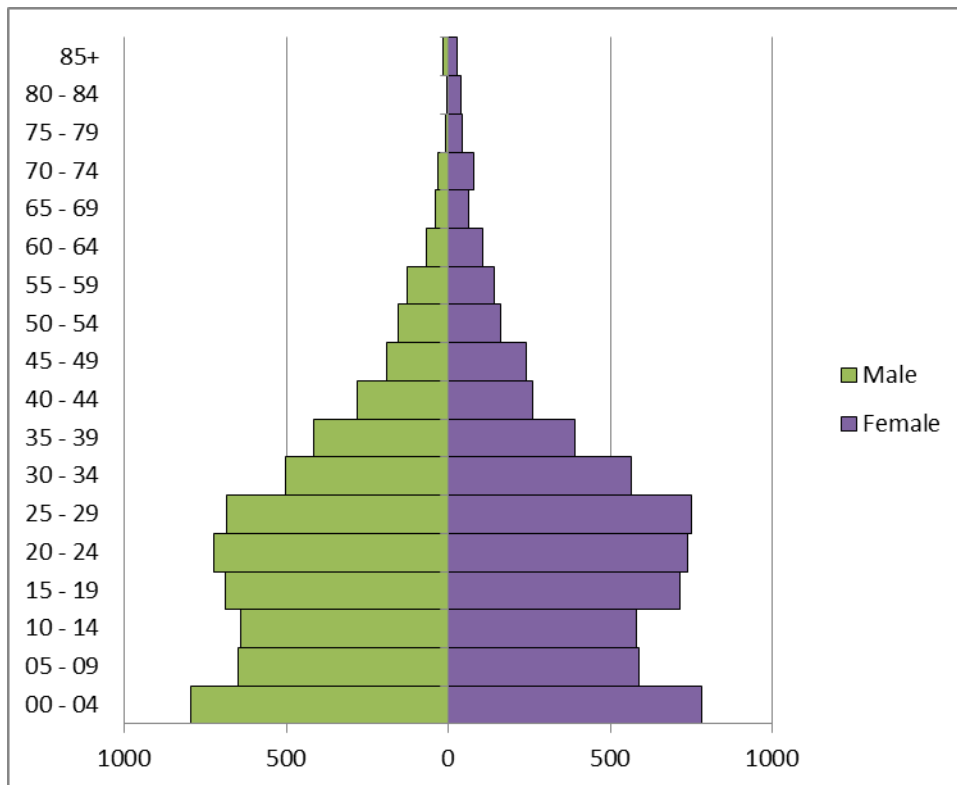
**Source, Stats SA Census\_ 2011**

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 14 is 100% 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. More children can be found in the ward, age group 00-04 being the largest as compared to other age groups. The population is mostly dominated by young to young adults. And there is almost a balance between female and male proportions.

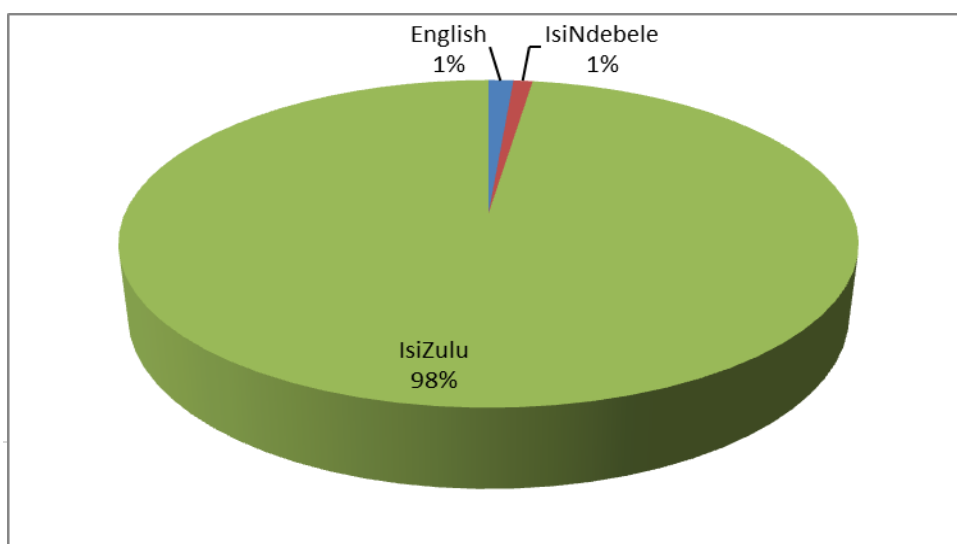
**Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid**



### 6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu with 98% is the main spoken language, followed by IsiNdebele 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	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	792	777	-	6	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	642	588	3	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	642	579	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	687	714	-	3	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	720	732	3	6	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	681	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	498	564	-	-	3	-	-	-
35 - 39	414	390	-	-	3	-	-	-
40 - 44	279	261	3	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	192	237	3	3	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	156	162	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	126	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	66	105	3	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	42	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	33	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	12	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	3	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	12	30	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 almost all population groups, 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

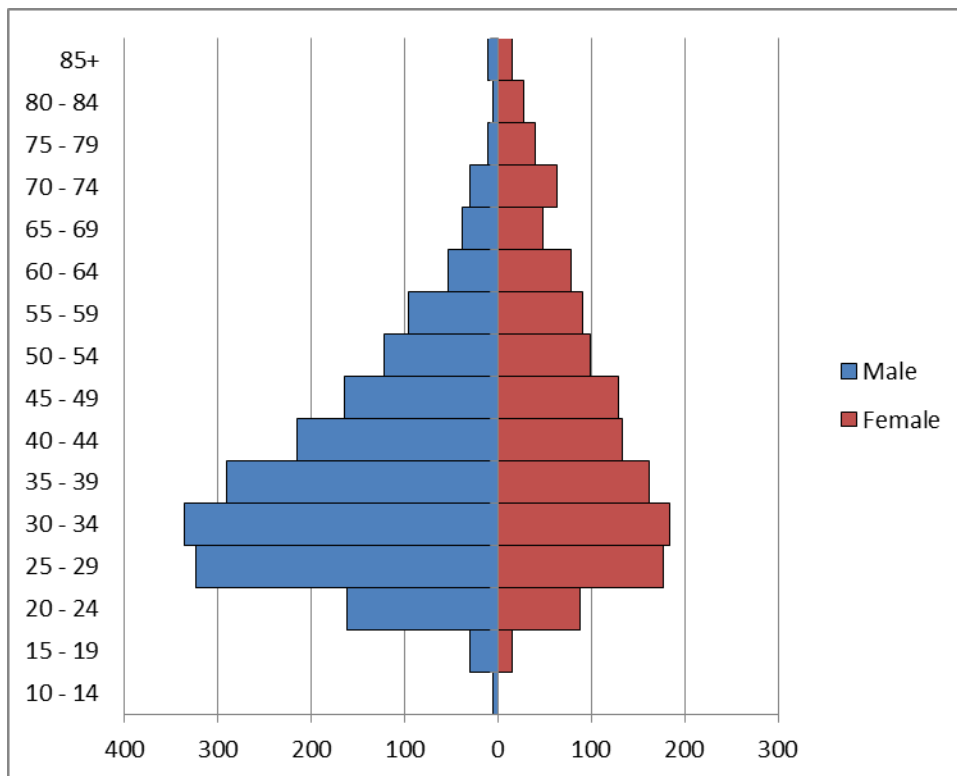
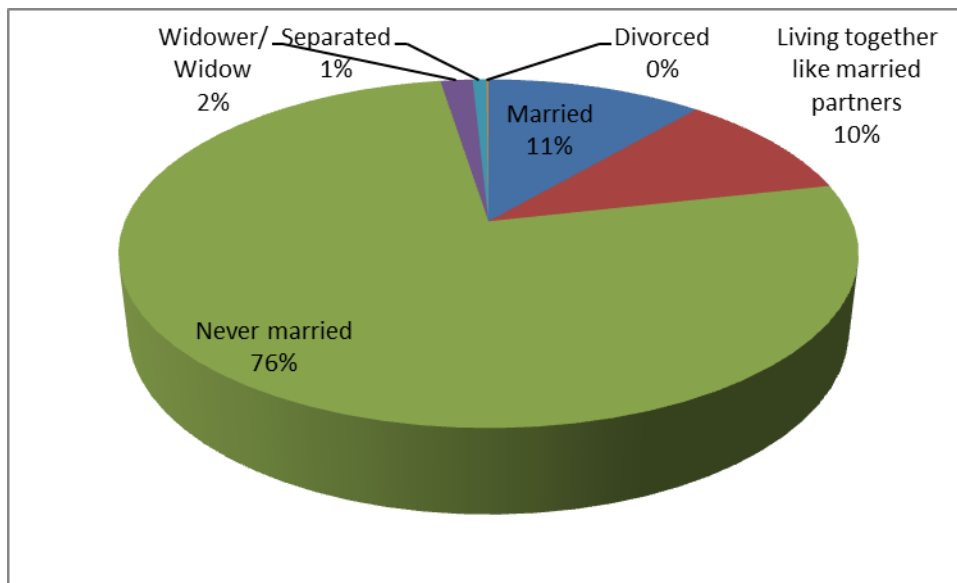


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is male headed household, within age group of (30-34); a large percentage of female headed households is noted which grows higher towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 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 76% followed by married population at 11%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 10% and only a 2% of widows/widower.

**Figure 6: Marital Partnership**

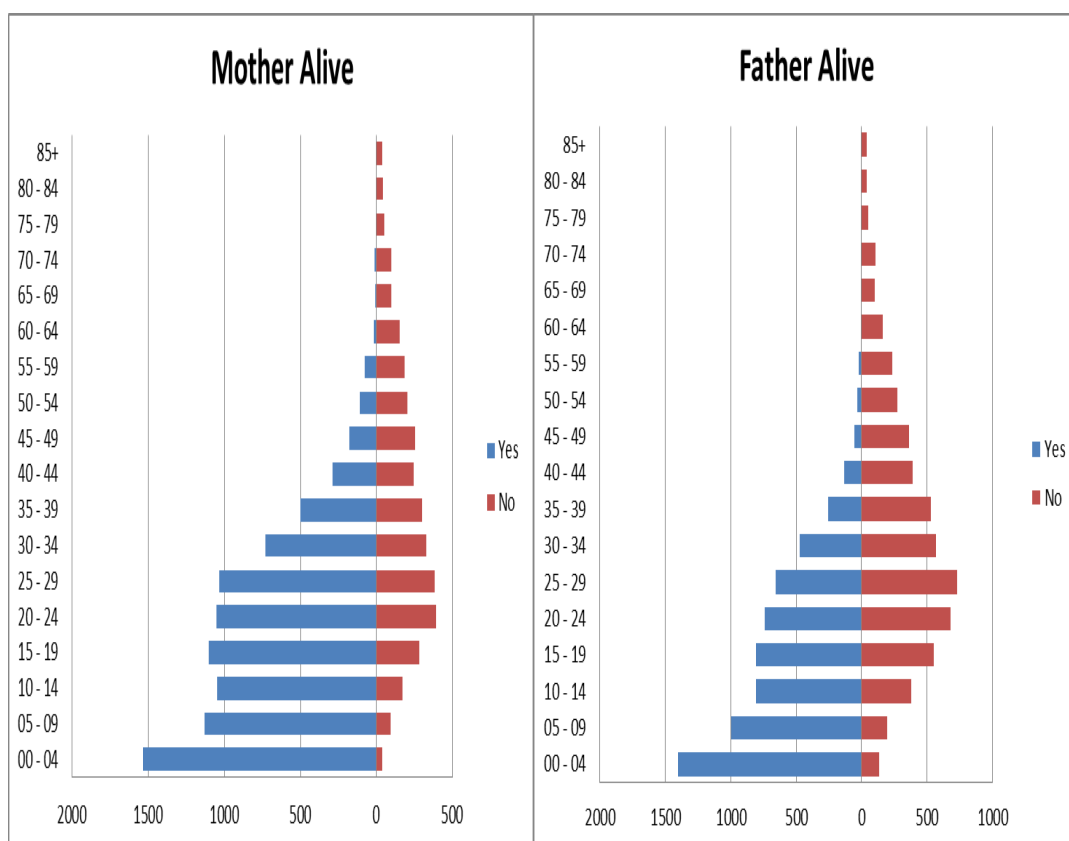


**Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth**

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean
Western Cape	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	14187	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	126	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally born in KwaZulu Natal. A small population born in other provinces and SADC is noted.

## 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. 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
Gade 0	195	189	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	204	198	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	186	198	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	204	198	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	234	234	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	219	228	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	210	213	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	348	318	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	333	390	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	348	354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	456	414	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	408	462	3	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1098	1095	6	3	3	-	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	18	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	51	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	36	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	9	15	3	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	12	6	-	-	3	-	-	-
No schooling	516	702	-	6	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 1318 mostly from the black African population. Individuals who have attained grade 12 were at 2193. A small proportion of individuals who have obtained high level of education greater than grade 12, eg. Degrees and Diplomas is noted although they few when compared to other wards.

## 8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

**Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex and Population Group of Head of household**

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	363	207	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	81	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	120	189	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	261	291	3	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	438	282	-	-	-	3	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	339	174	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	198	78	3	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	78	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure shows that an average female headed household earned 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**

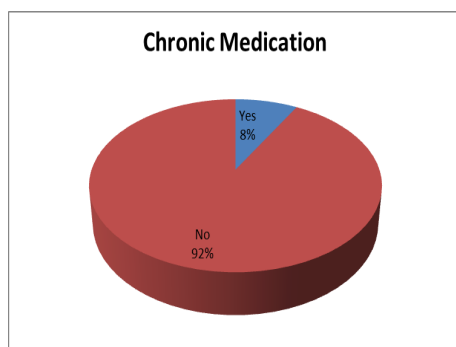
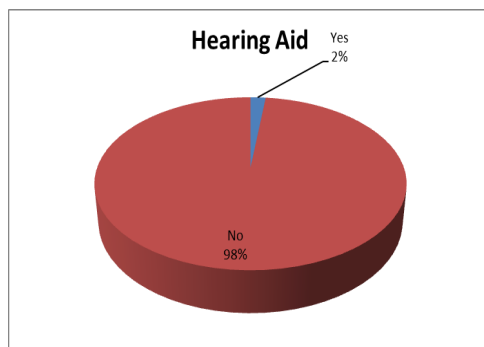
Hearing	Ward 14	Seeing	52802014: Ward 14	Remembering	52802014: Ward 14
No difficulty	11082	No difficulty	10224	No difficulty	10521
Some difficulty	270	Some difficulty	969	Some difficulty	525
A lot of difficulty	75	A lot of difficulty	228	A lot of difficulty	207
Cannot do at all	27	Cannot do at all	18	Cannot do at all	66

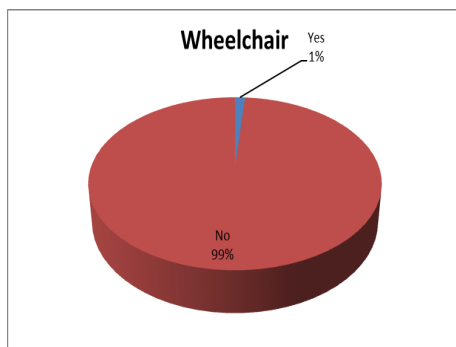
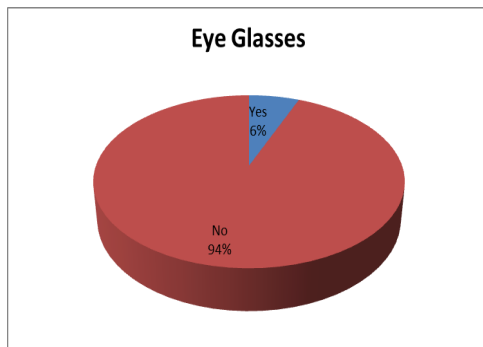
  

Self Care	52802014: Ward 14	Communication	52802014: Ward 14	Walking	52802014: Ward 14
No difficulty	9855	No difficulty	11157	No difficulty	11094
Some difficulty	201	Some difficulty	129	Some difficulty	201
A lot of difficulty	78	A lot of difficulty	72	A lot of difficulty	51
Cannot do at all	174	Cannot do at all	66	Cannot do at all	66

Results indicate that most people in ward 14 (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 6% and 8% respectively.



## 10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

**Figure 10: Employment by Gender**

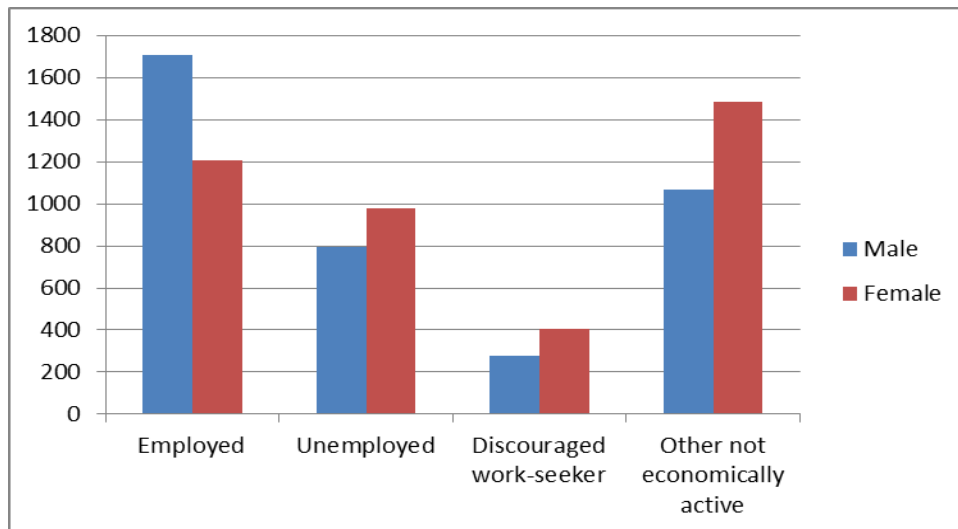
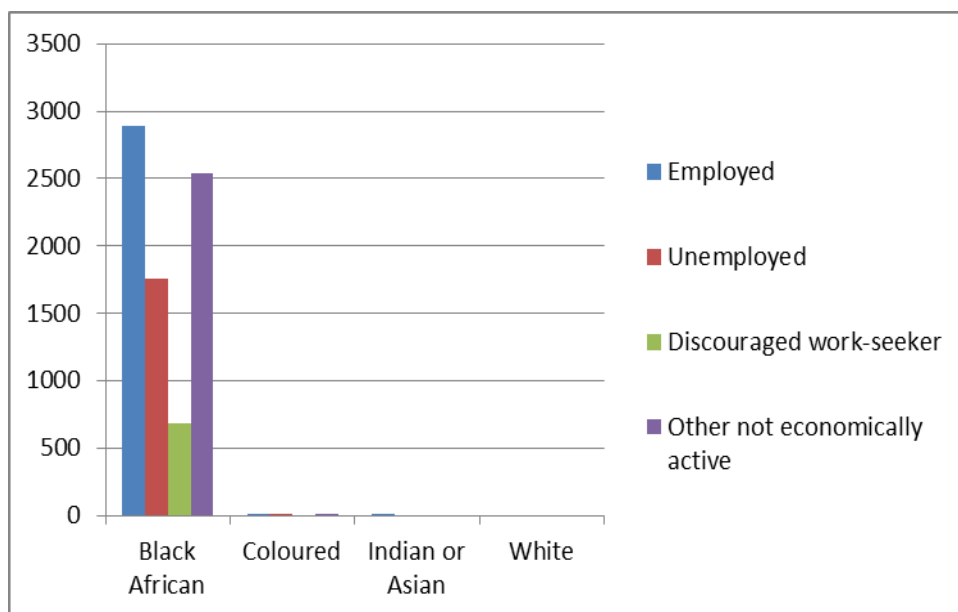


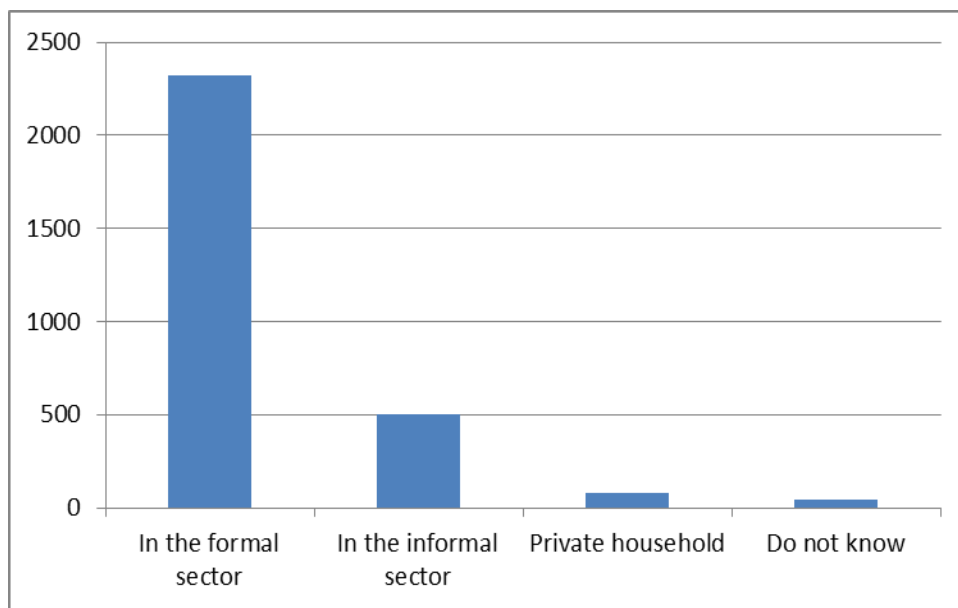
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 14 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

**Figure 11: Employment by Population Group**



On the above figure Black African population group is the majority hence comparison cannot be made with other population groups.

**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**

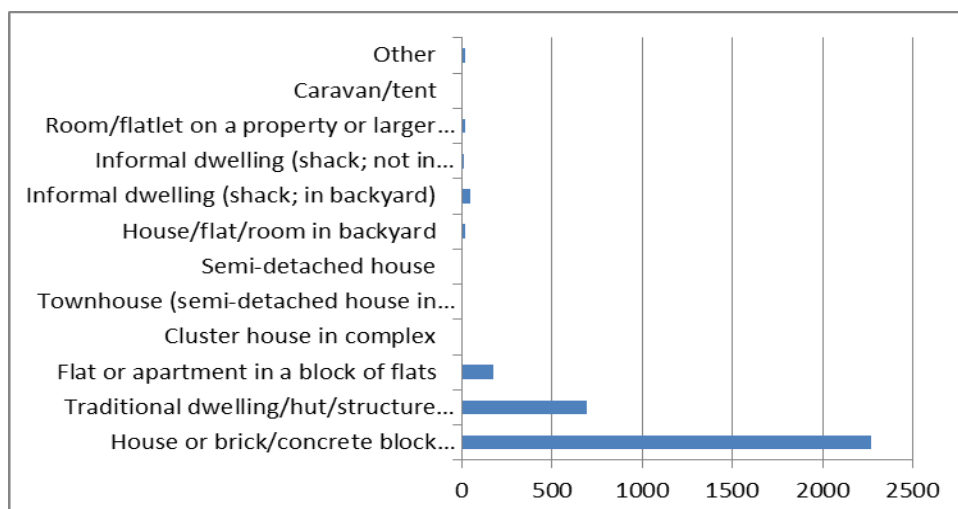


Figure above indicate a large number of population in ward 14 lives in formal dwelling (House). Noted is a small portion of the population who dwells in traditional structures.

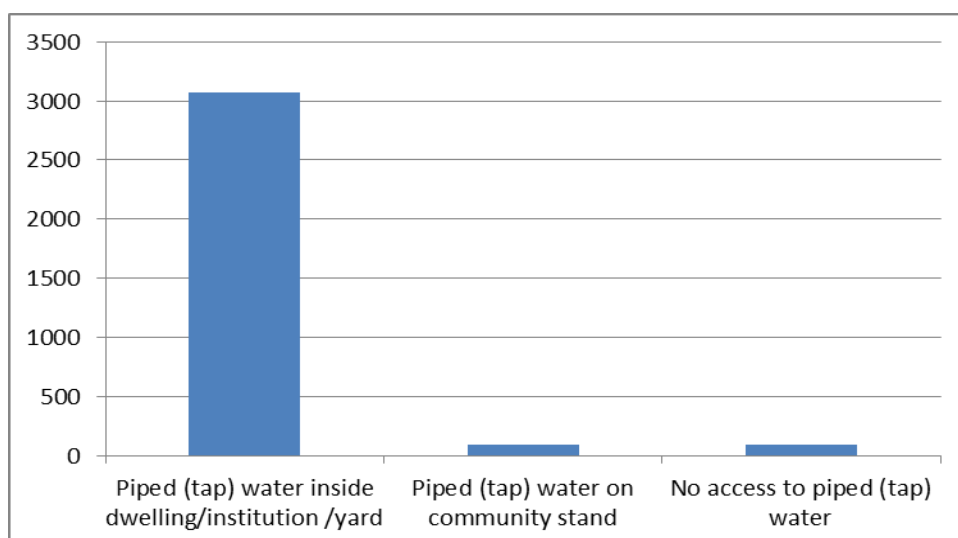
**Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status**



A large proportion of households lives in fully owned and paid off properties. Noted is the percentage of households who lives in rented properties or are renting to others.

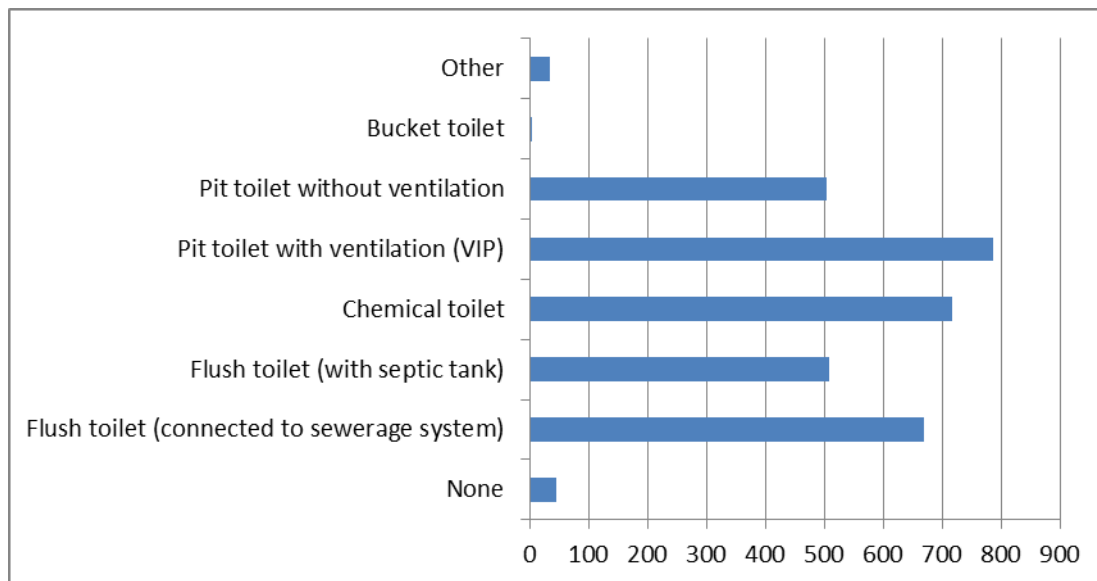
## 11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

**Figure 15: Household with access to piped water**



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water in ward 14.

**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, households use different types of sanitation facilities the largest facility used being Pit Toilets with ventilation.

### 11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

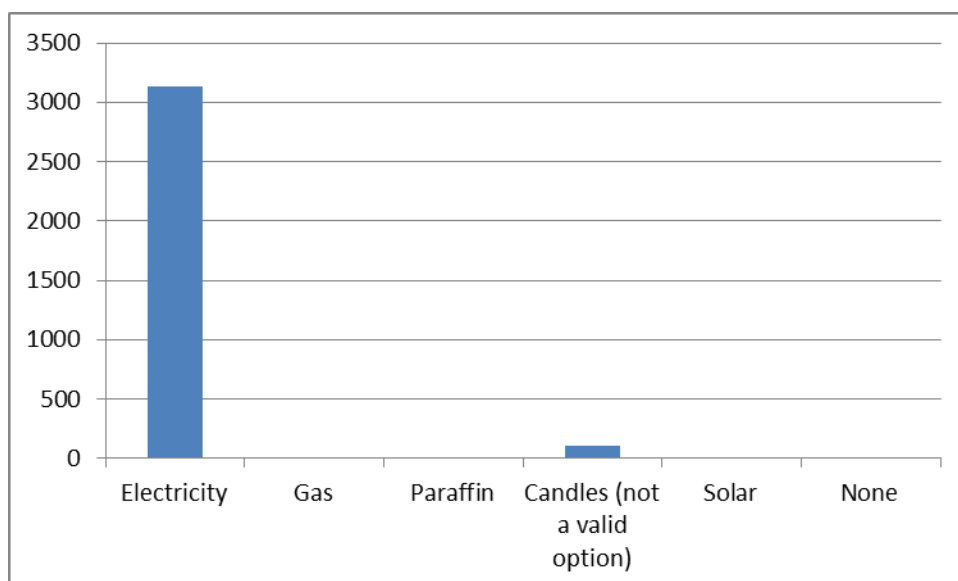


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high compared to those using other means of lighting.

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

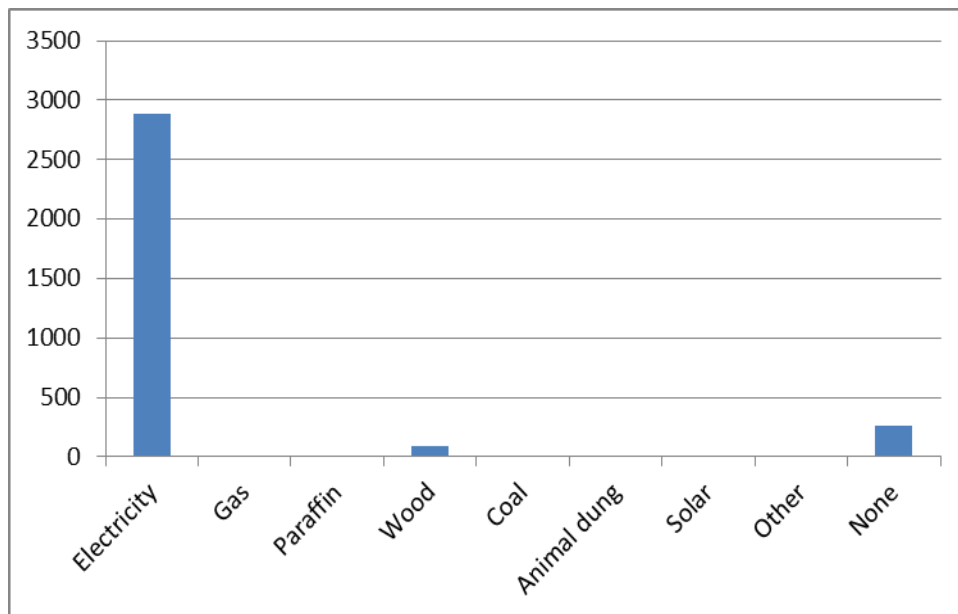


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 14 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting.

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

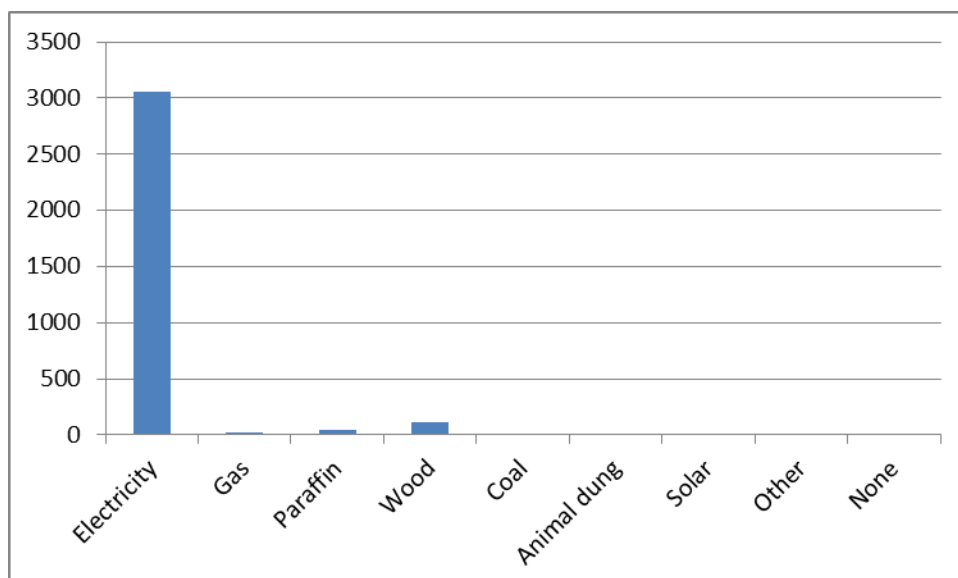


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

#### 11.4 Access to refuse removal

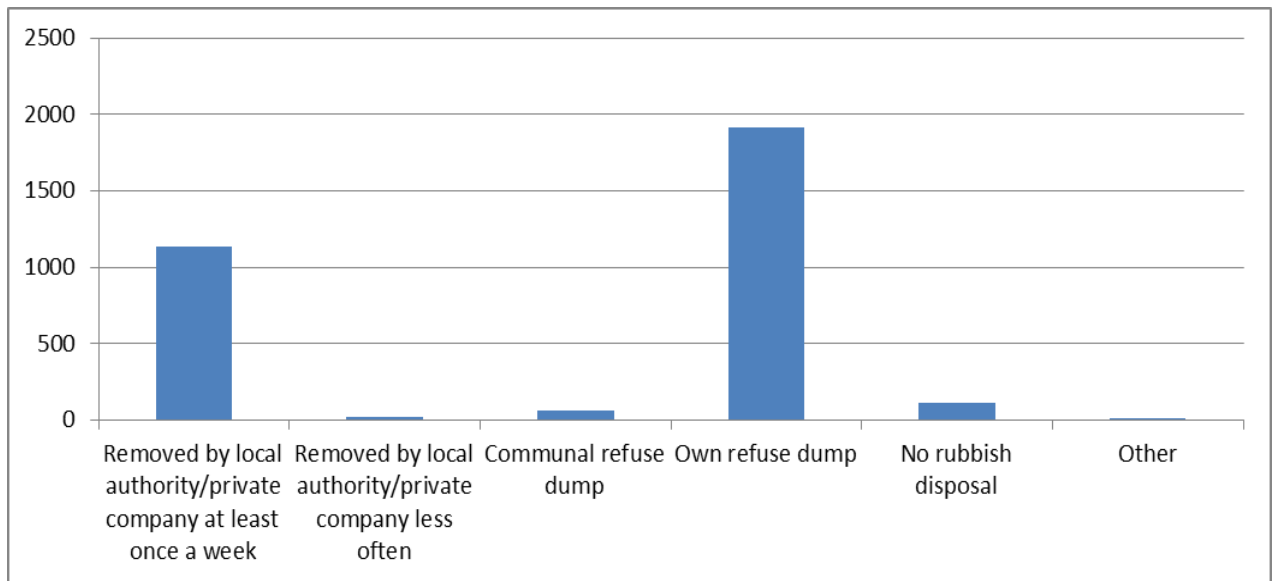
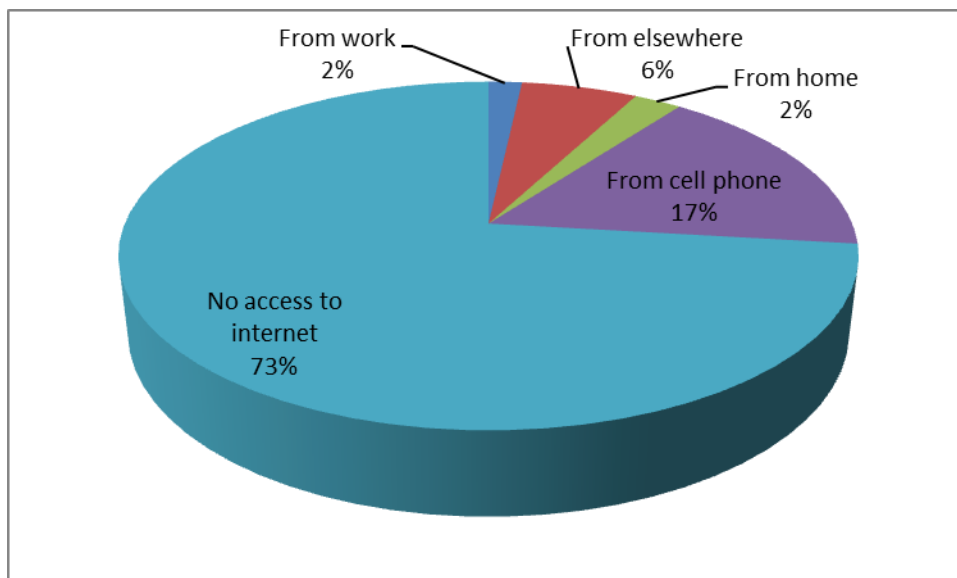


Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly smaller compared to those with own refuse dump.

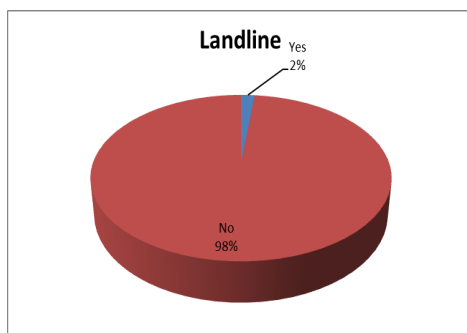
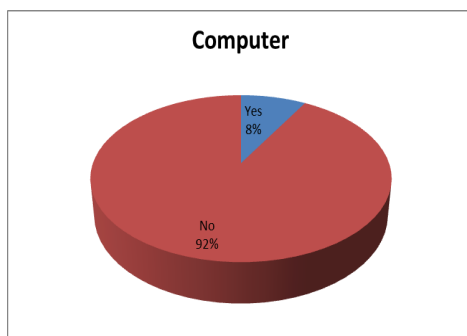
#### 11.5 Household Goods

Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet

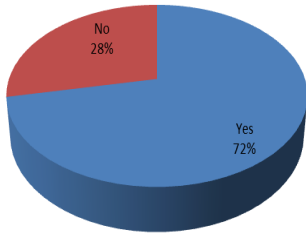


The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 73%. About 17 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cell phones. A very small percentage of households' access internet either from home, work or elsewhere.

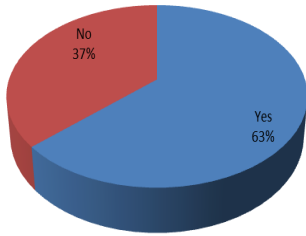
**Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods**



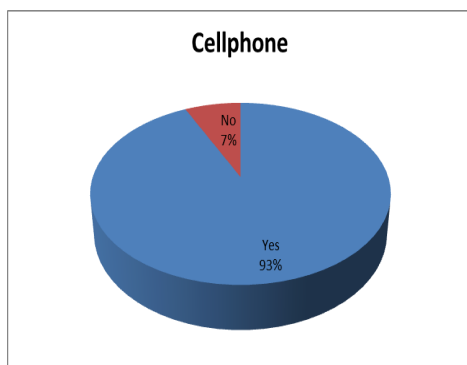
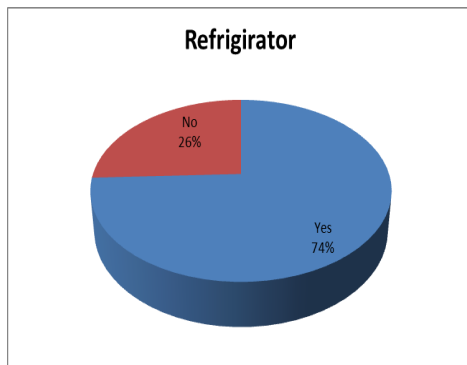
**Television**



**Radio**







The charts above show the proportion of households owning cellphone is 93% while the proportion using landlines is 2%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 8%.

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.

**WARD 14**

**DATABASE FOR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES**

**2023 – 2027**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS
<b>Infrastructure Services</b>	Maintenance and gravelling of access roads
	Drainage system not working in Dube Village
	Road signs and marking in Gobandlovu Area
<b>Community Services</b>	Gobandlovu hall is leaking
	Request for library in the Area
	Skips are not collected on time which leads to overflowing
	Provision of skips to avoid illegal dumping
	Cutting of trees to clear roads
	Request for Library and Community Arts Centre
	River streams not cleared which causes problems during floods
<b>City Development</b>	Request for houses for disable people
	Request for bus shelters
	Assistance with community gardens and fencing
	Garden and Farming assistance for Co-ops
<b>Corporate Services</b>	In-service training for the unemployed youth and FET Students
	Skills development programme
	Active Sukuma Sakhe
	Request for Internship programmes

<b>Energy and Electrical Services</b>	Request for Highmast lights to be switched on
	Provision of sufficient streetlights and maintenance thereof
	Electricity Infills in new houses
	Intervention to long hours of load shedding by Eskom
	Load shedding taking longer hours than expected
<b>Financial Services</b>	
<b>Office of the CM</b>	Communication on Service Delivery Meetings
	People older than 35 years are not catered in job opportunities
	Job opportunities must cater for everyone regardless of age
	Water cans allegedly selling water to the community.
	Meaningful Youth Development Programs
	Bursaries for Matric Students
	Disable people are less considered for job opportunities
<b>Non-Core Functions</b>	maintenance of local schools
	Request for clinic
	Rampant crime and killings in Area
<b>Cross-Cutting</b>	Job Opportunities
	High level of crime in the Area

PROJECT	ADOPTED BUDGET 2024/2025
WHOLE OF MUNICIPALITY	–