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## **WARD COUNCILLOR: CLLR NOKUBONGA BLOSE**



### **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**

- 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 17 has an estimated population of **10464** as per Census 2011

#### 5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 17 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

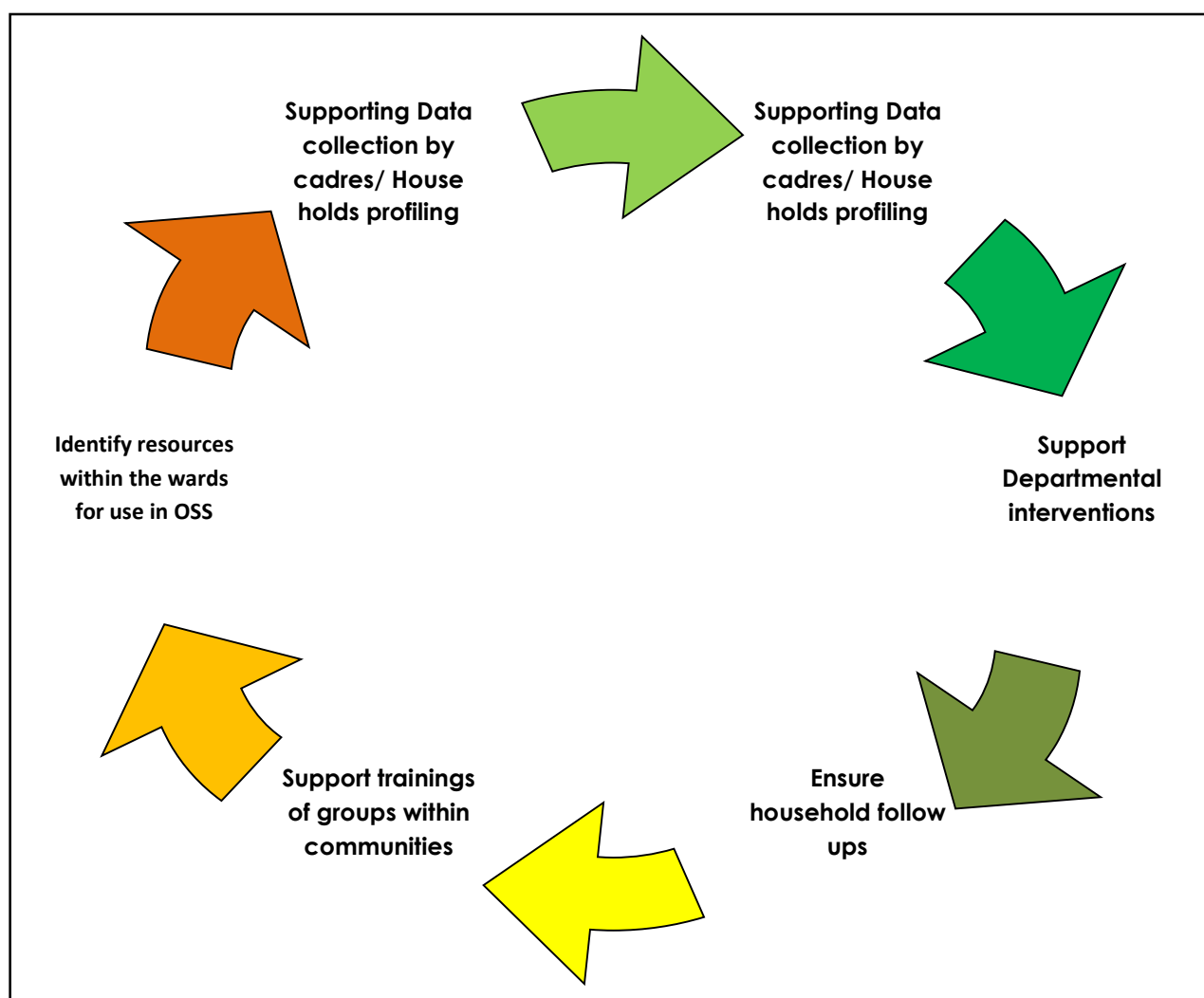
**Figure 1: Ward Committee**



##### 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 Councilor and the following are the executive members of Ward 17 War Room:

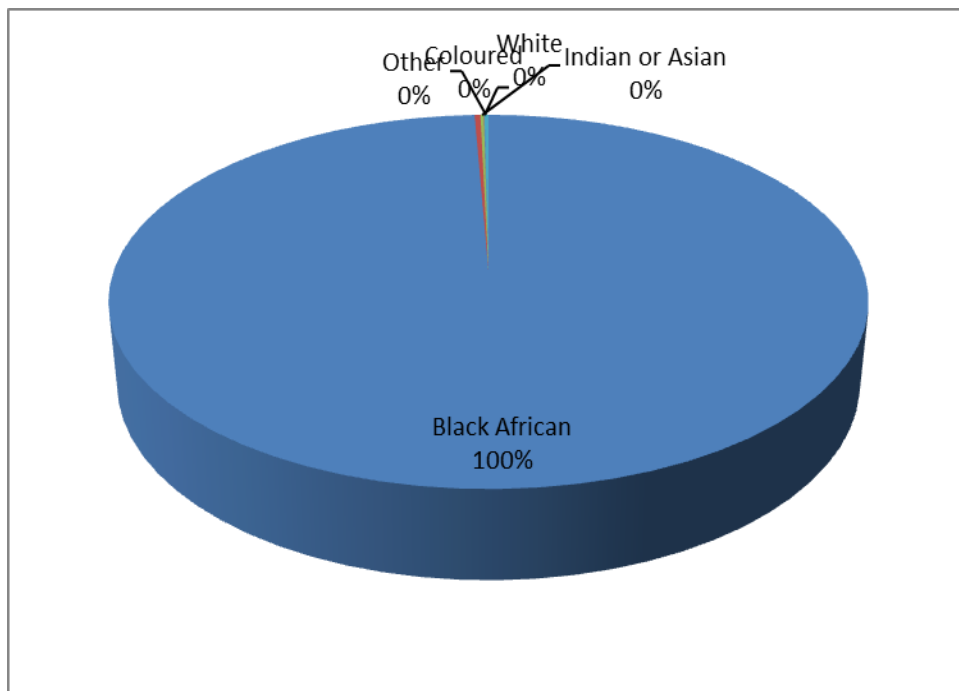
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
Cllr Nokubonga Blose	Champion	0837832371
Bongiwe Thwala	Chairperson	076 417 6029
Zandile Blose	Secretary	074 280 123

## 6. DEMOGRAPHICS

### 6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 17 is estimated at **10464**.

**Figure 3: Population by Population Group**



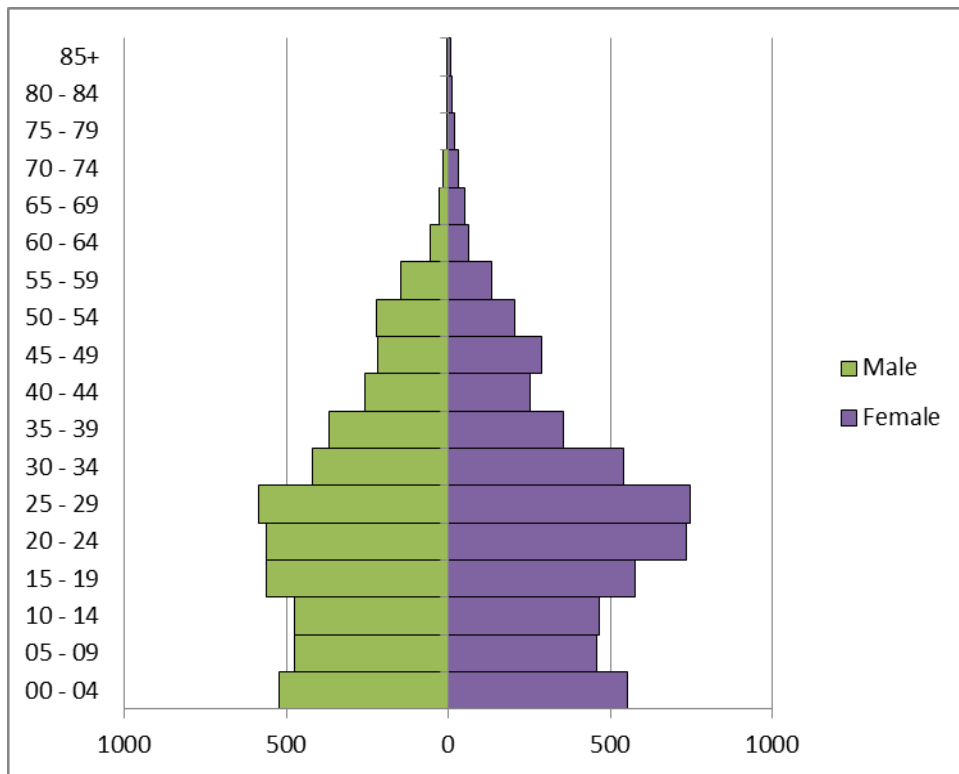
**Source, Stats SA Census\_ 2011**

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 17 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. 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 in all age groups. At an elderly stage, age groups 75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males.

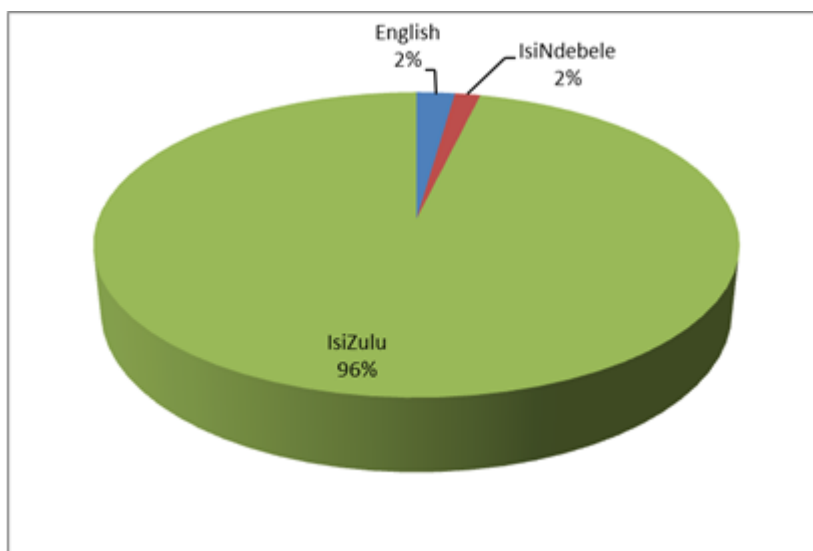
**Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid**



### 6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by IsiNdebele then Setswana and English with same percentage, 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	519	546	3	-	-	3	-	-
05 - 09	474	456	3	-	-	-	3	-
10 - 14	471	459	3	3	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	558	576	6	-	-	3	-	3
20 - 24	561	729	-	3	3	-	-	-
25 - 29	585	747	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	420	546	-	-	-	-	-	3
35 - 39	366	354	3	-	-	3	-	-
40 - 44	249	249	-	3	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	219	291	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	222	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	147	132	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	51	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	30	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	3	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 groups is 00-04 and 25-29. This indicates that we have more infants in this ward more than adults across all population groups. And 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

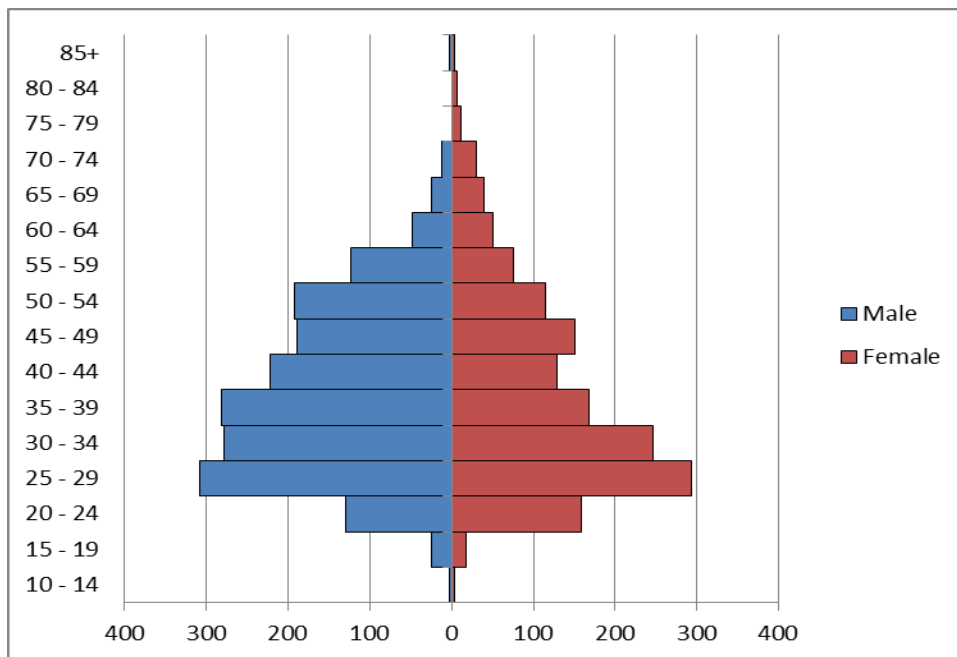
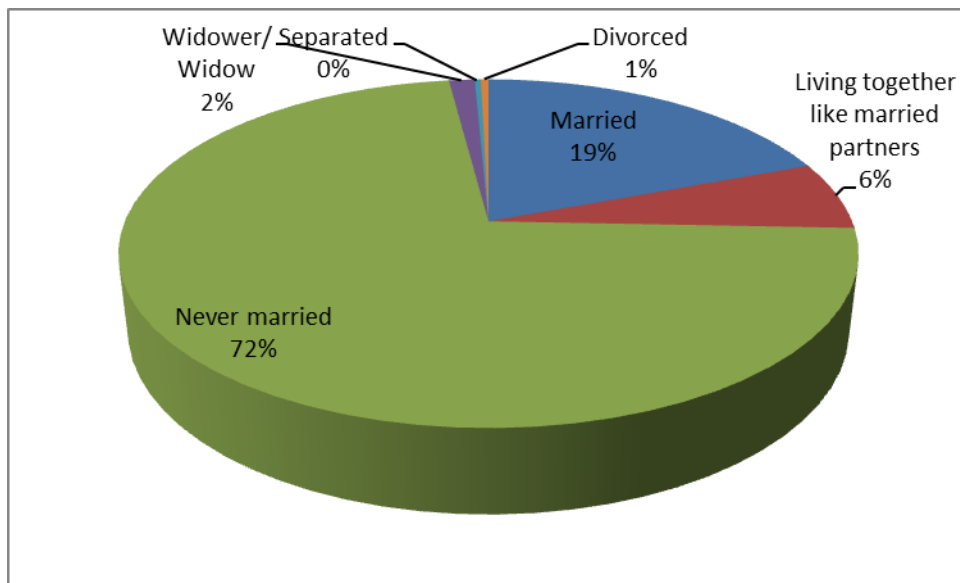


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (25-29) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age 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 72% followed by married population at 19%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 6% and only a 2% of widows/widower population is found at ward 17.

**Figure 6: Marital Partnership**

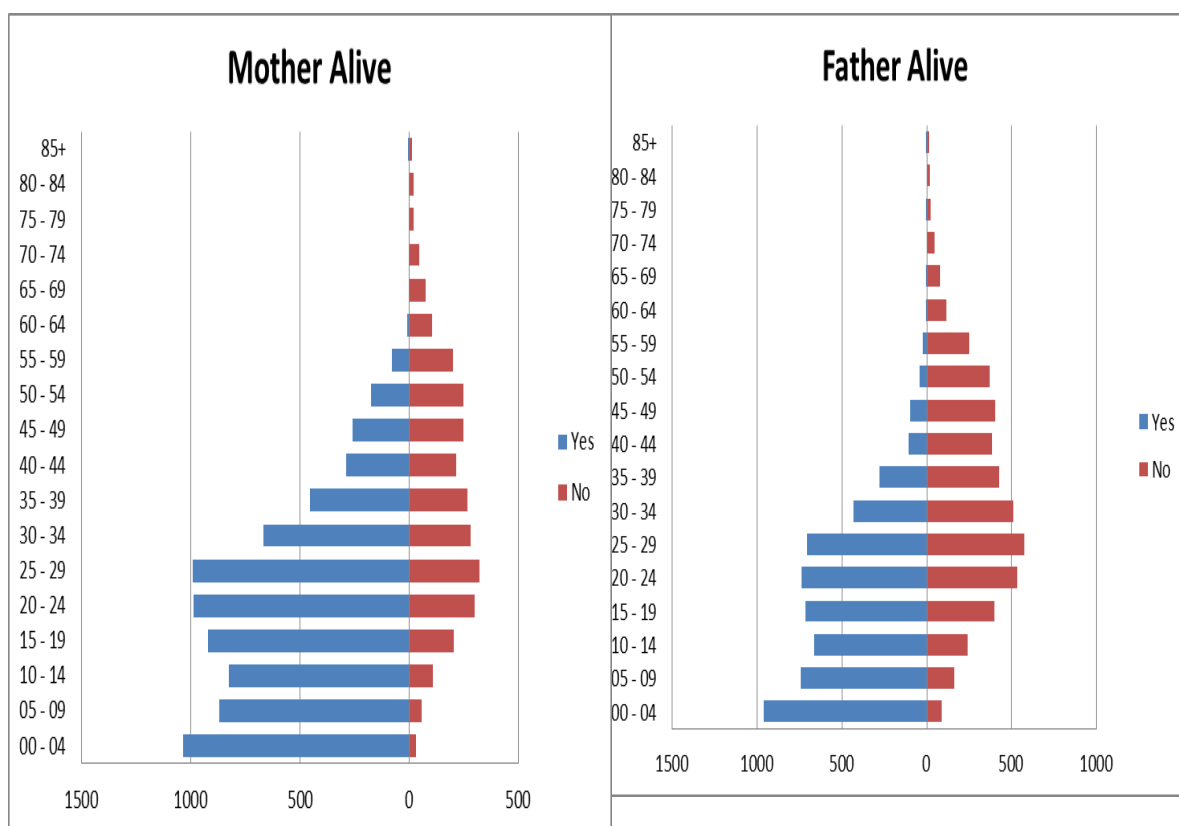


**Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth**

	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	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	9720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	60	6	-	-	-	-	-

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, 399 have lost their mother and 904 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
Gade 0	153	126	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	111	132	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	117	111	-	-	-	-	3	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	123	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	144	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	129	132	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	117	138	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	153	147	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	180	171	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	183	222	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	240	297	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	345	420	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1485	1554	3	3	-	6	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	33	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 / NTC 5	33	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	24	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	60	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	132	177	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	153	231	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	21	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	102	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	33	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	81	147	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	24	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	102	159	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 768 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 2706.

## 8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	291	282	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	42	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	66	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	102	225	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	252	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	270	165	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	252	156	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	297	153	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	204	87	3	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	57	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 (38 200-76 400). In the smaller income rank (R1–R4800) female headed households are still dominant even though they are very few in this particular ward, while their male counterparts dominate at the most upper income ranks. There is almost a balance with regard to the no income category for both females and males.

## 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**

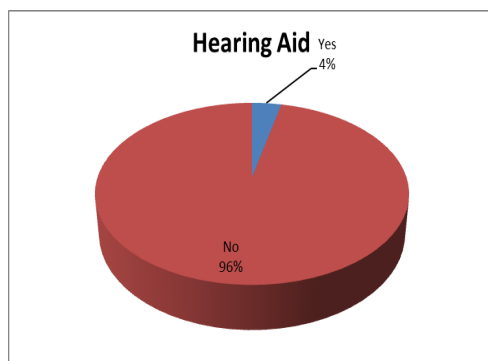
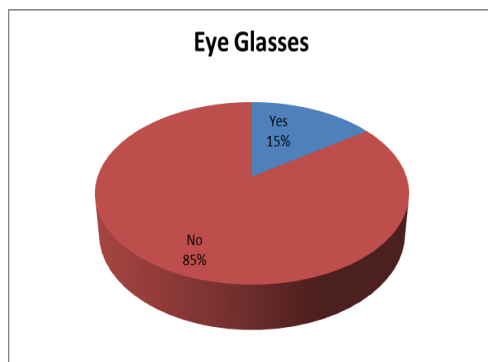
Hearing	52802017: Ward 17	Seeing	52802017: Ward 17	Remembering	52802017: Ward 17
No difficulty	9474	No difficulty	8460	No difficulty	9252
Some difficulty	138	Some difficulty	1089	Some difficulty	162
A lot of difficulty	15	A lot of difficulty	114	A lot of difficulty	27
Cannot do at all	9	Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	39

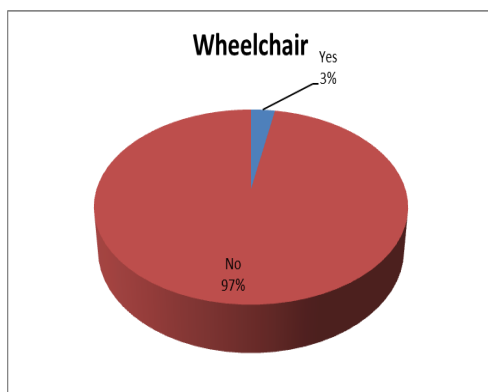
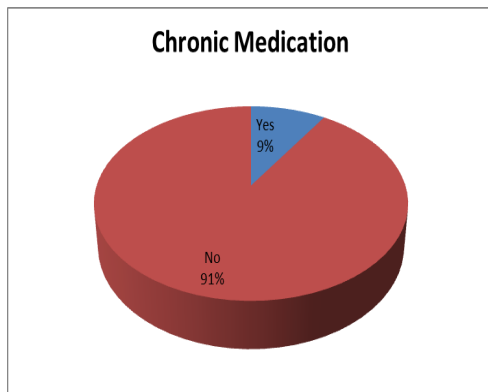
  

Self Care	52802017: Ward 17	Communication	52802017: Ward 17	Walking	52802017: Ward 17
No difficulty	8610	No difficulty	9426	No difficulty	9378
Some difficulty	114	Some difficulty	87	Some difficulty	117
A lot of difficulty	24	A lot of difficulty	33	A lot of difficulty	27
Cannot do at all	195	Cannot do at all	39	Cannot do at all	24

Results indicate that most people in ward 17 (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 with 15% and 9% respectively.



## 10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

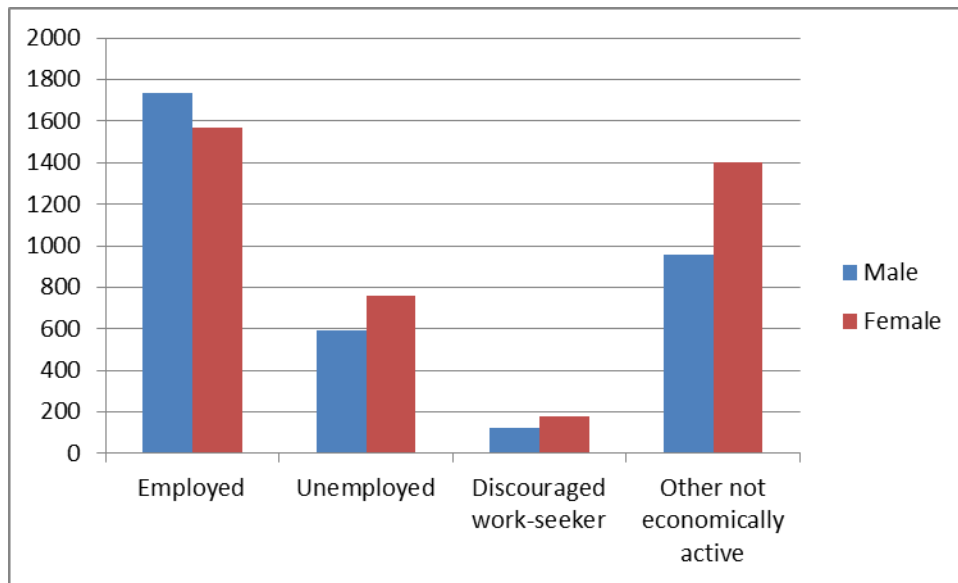
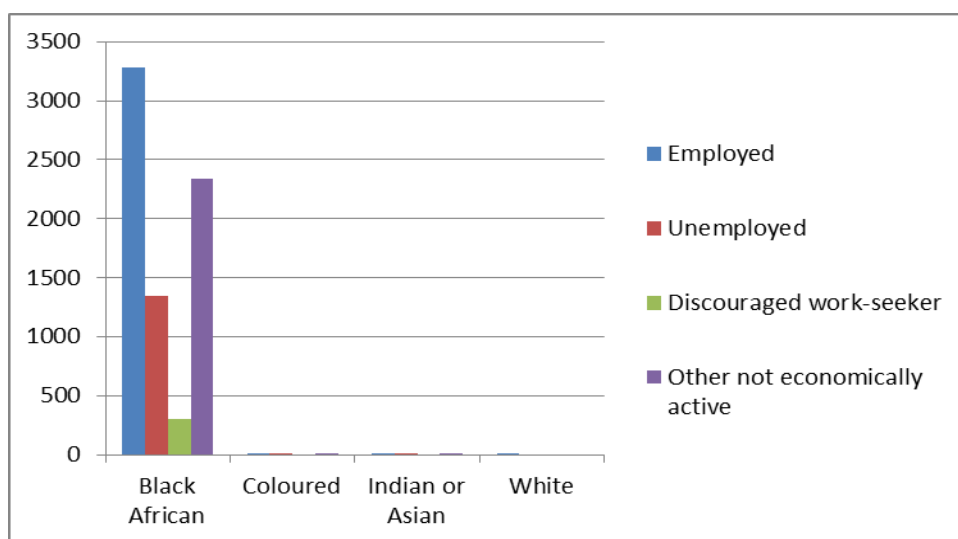


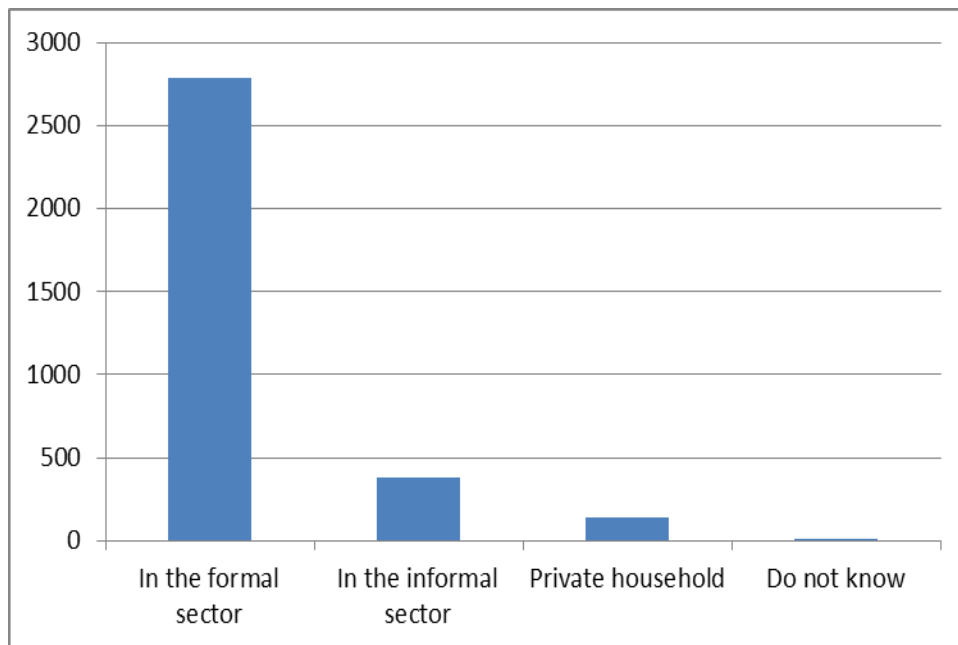
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 17 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the black African population group being the majority in the ward, is the highest in terms of employment, unemployment, not economically active and also discouraged work seeker categories as compared to other population groups. However employment in this ward is more than unemployment.

**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**

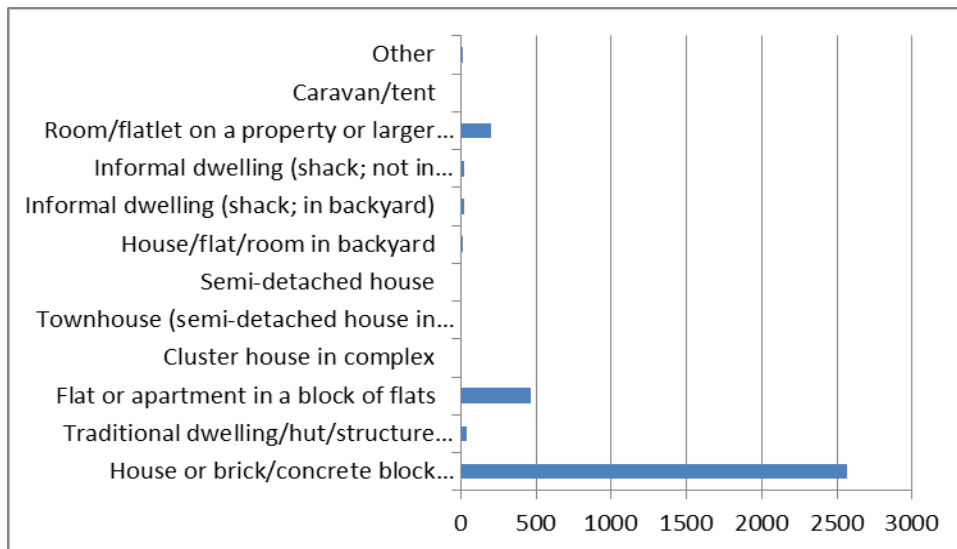


Figure 14, the figure above depicts that many households live in formal dwellings with houses made of bricks or concrete. Further the ward also has some few blocks of flats.

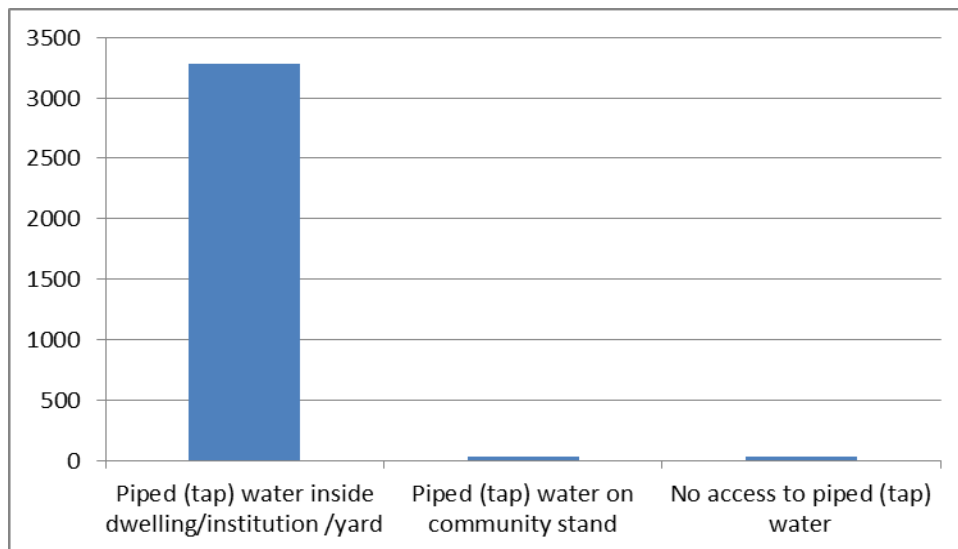
**Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status**



The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is very high, followed by those who owned and fully paid off which almost equivalent to the owned but not yet paid off. Occupied rent free being the least.

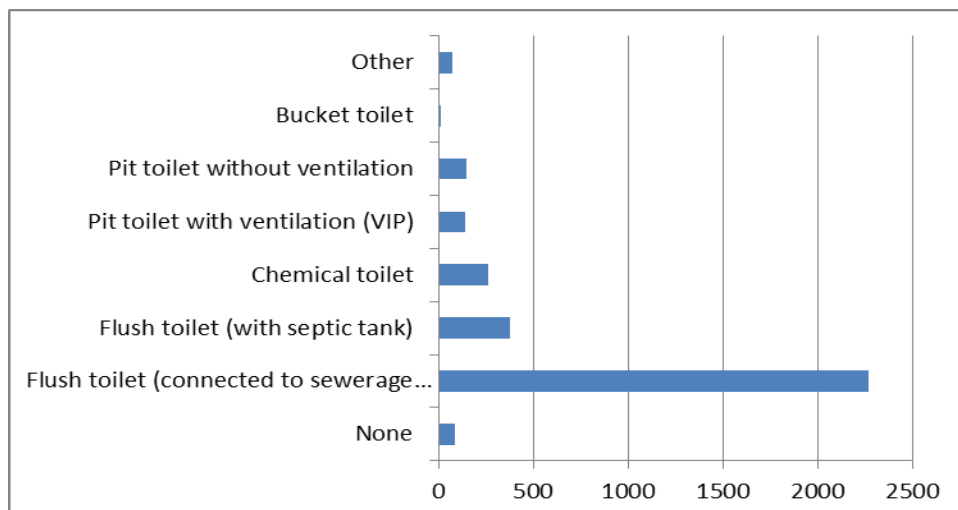
## 11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

**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 17.

**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 relatively higher and other alternative sanitation infrastructure is also utilised in this ward which include VIP toilets.

### 11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

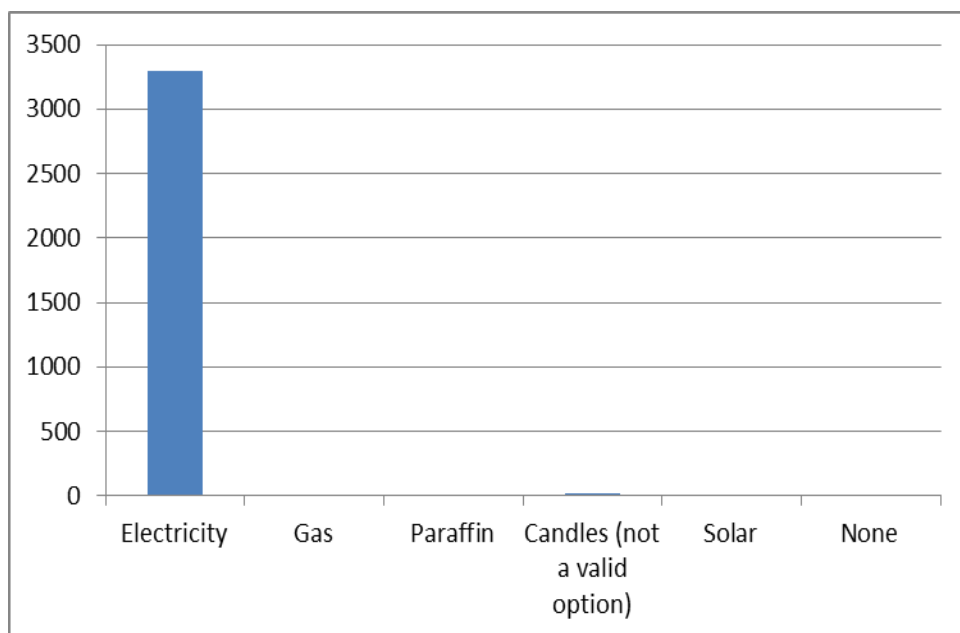


Figure above shows that electricity usage for lighting in ward 17 is very high.

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

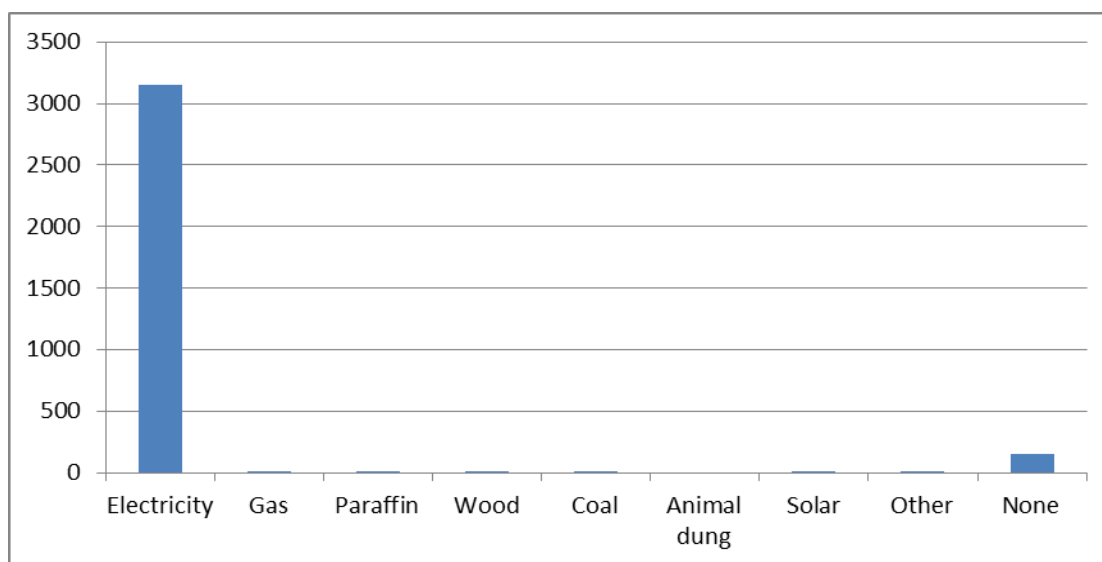


Figure above shows that a high proportion of households in ward 17 use electricity for heating. There a small of percentage which have indicated None. It is assumed that these households were not connected to electricity before 2011 census.

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

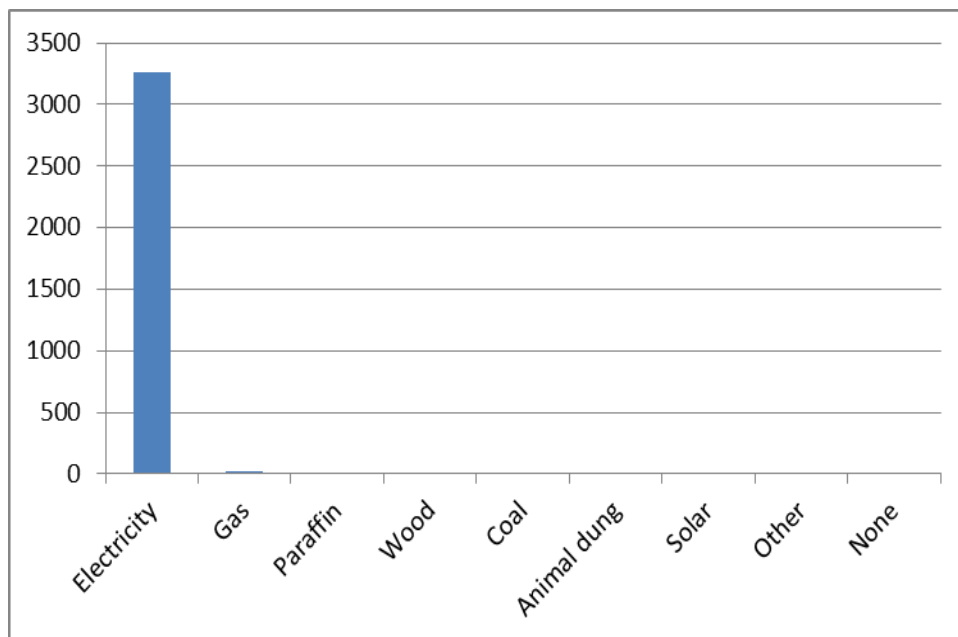
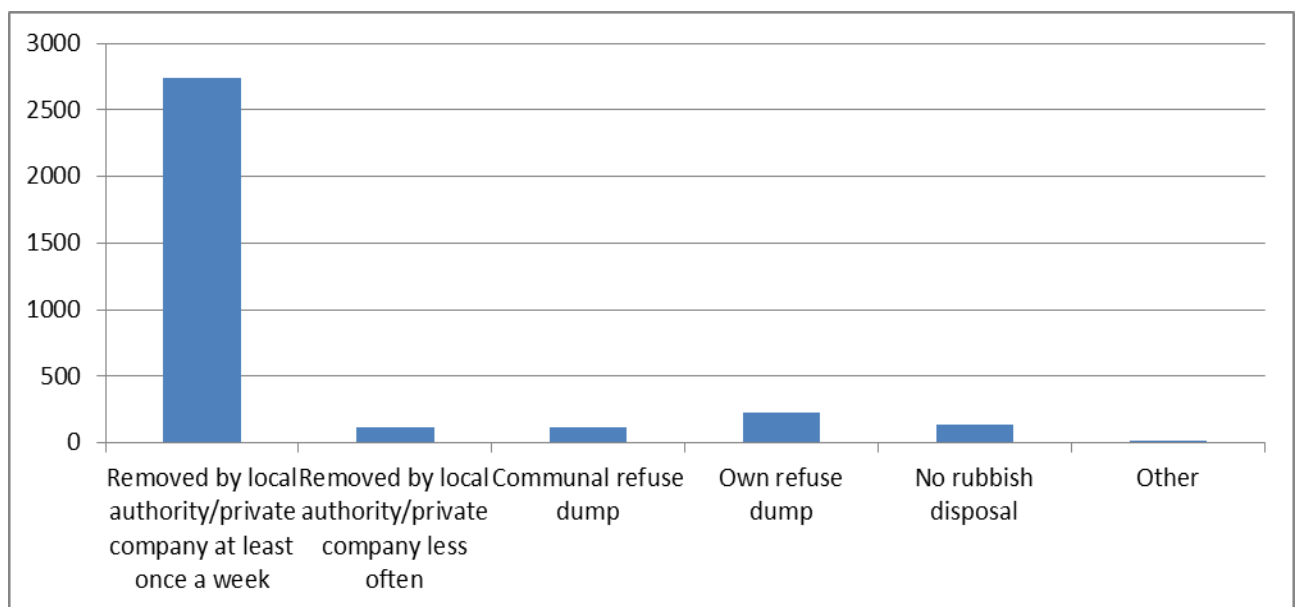


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

#### **11.4 Access to refuse removal**



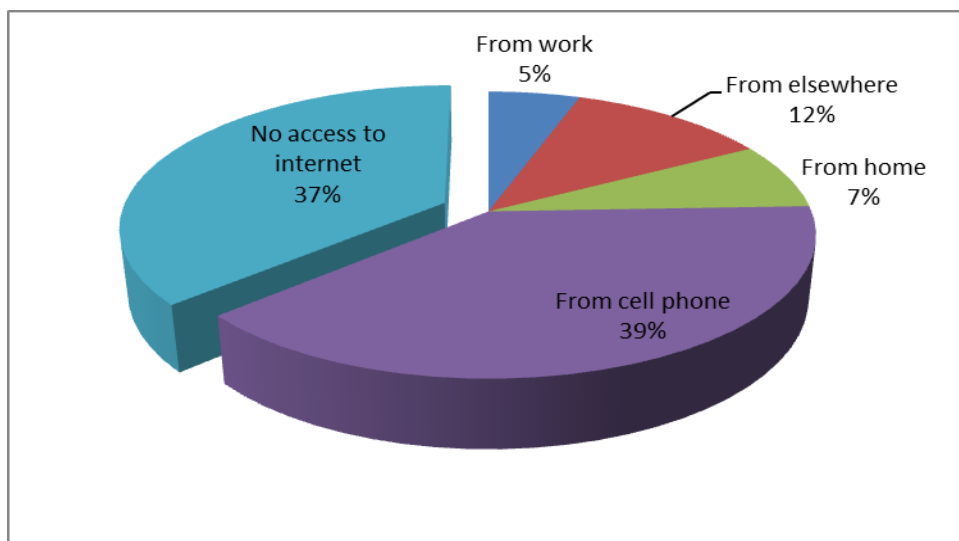
**Source: Stat SA, Census 2011**

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 17. It is noted that there is a small percentage of household that still uses its own refuse dumps and communal dump.

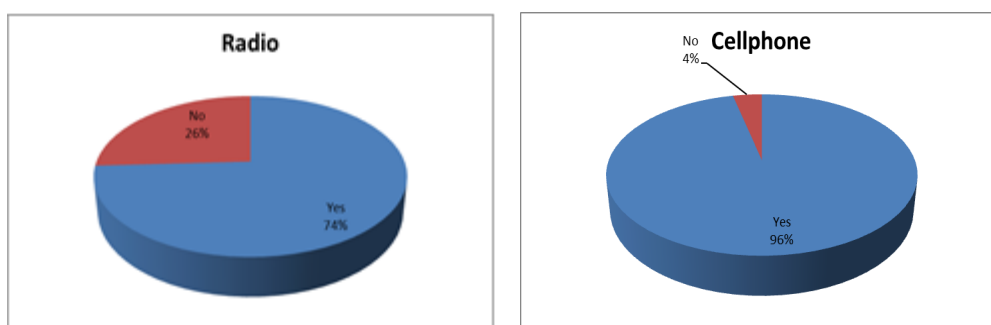
### 11.5 Household Goods

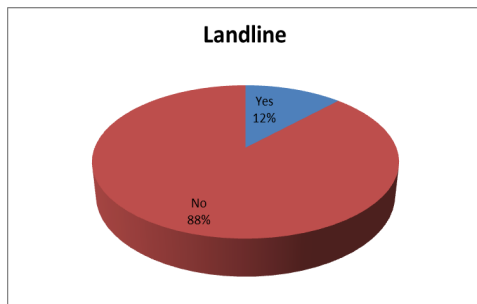
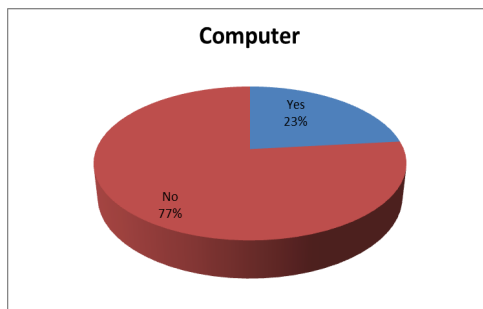
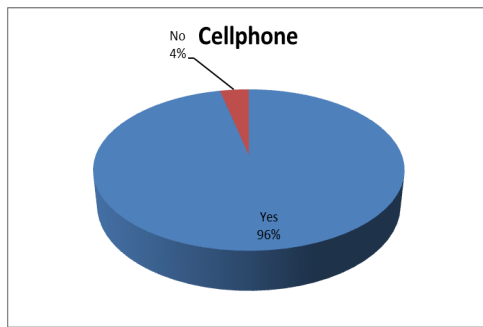
**Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet**



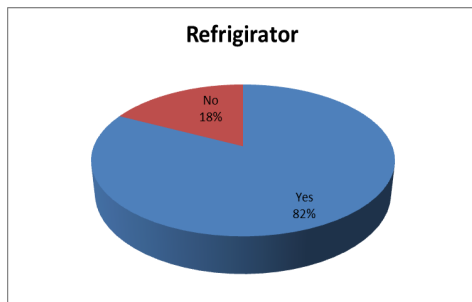
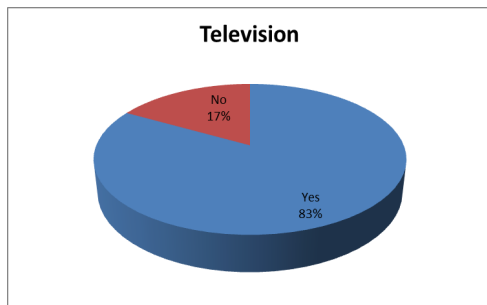
The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 37%. About 39 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cell phones. A very small percentage of households' access internet from home, from work and elsewhere.

**Figure 21 : 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 12%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 23 but much better when compared with other wards.

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 17**

**DATABASE FOR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES**

**2023 – 2027**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS
<b>Infrastructure Services</b>	Road Rehabilitation and upgrade in other parts of the wards
	Ongoing water crises affecting the whole area and shortage of water tankers to service the whole ward
	Leaking water meters that results in high rates in most homes
	Potholes that require sealing and refurbishment
	Pavement near lembe and Thokozani clinic
	Sewerage problems which causes unbearable smell
<b>Community Services</b>	Waste not collected on time and skips are overflowing
	Clearing of Mzingwenya water streams
	Provision of enough skips to avoid littering
	Cutting of trees and clearing of roads by Hlamvana School
	Delayed response by emergency services when required
	Lack of enforcement of by-laws
	Grass cutting and cleaning of Road sideways
	Clearing of greenbelts to avoid mosquitos and snakes
	Road/Street renaming and road signs
<b>City Development</b>	Maintenance of bus shelters and adding few more shelters
	Request for RDP Houses at Mzingwenya Reserve
	Request for garden and farming assistance
	Assistance with community gardens and fencing
	Request for internet in Taxi Rank
<b>Corporate Services</b>	In-service training for the unemployed youth and FET Students

	Skills development programme
	Expansion of internet hot spots programme
	Request for Internship programmes
<b>Energy and Electrical Services</b>	Request for High mast 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>	Entrepreneurial Programmes for young businesses
	Rates are too high
<b>Office of the CM</b>	Communication on Service delivery issues. Communities be added to sms system
	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>	
	Rampant crime which resulted in many nurses resigning in Thokozani clinic
	Joint programmes between SAPS and ward patrol committees
<b>Cross-Cutting</b>	Job Opportunities

