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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 the population by age, households and dwelling types, families, 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

Untarred Roads

Housing

Lack of Job opportunities

Crime

Inadequate Recreational Facilities

Lack of Access to Educational Facilities

Illegal Dumping

Waterfront Development

By-Law Enforcement

Provision of Daily Care Clinic Services

4. SIZE OF THE WARD

The total population of ward 5 is then estimated at **15558** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 5 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio the following are members of the ward committee:

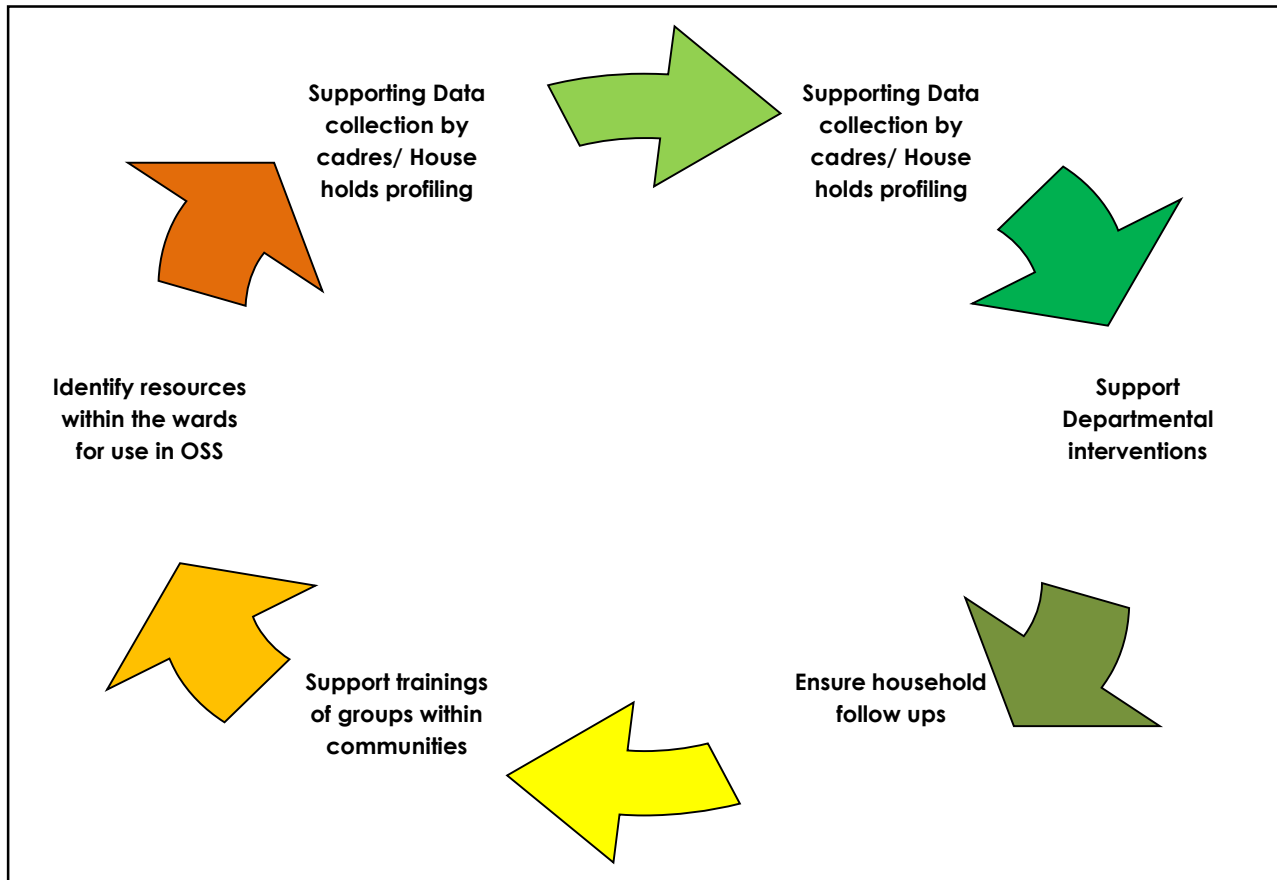
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 fortnightly on Wednesdays at 09:00, the Ward Councillor champions it and the following are executive members of Ward5 War Room:

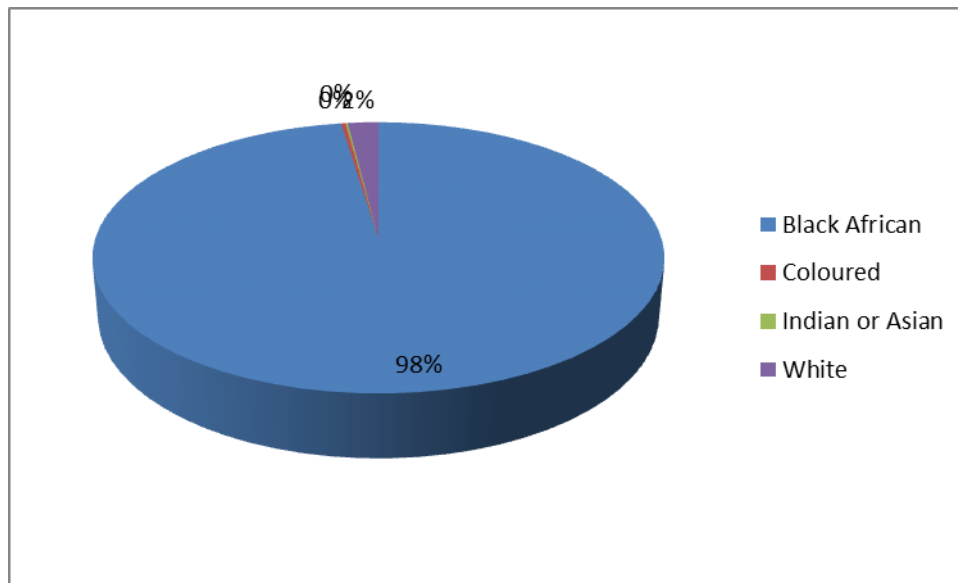
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
Cllr SH Zulu	CHAMPION	0736567216
Fanyana Gumede	CHAIRPERSON	082 5473 420
Slindile Mthethwa	SECRETARY	079 636 0263

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

According to Census 2011, population of Ward 5 is estimated at **15558**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



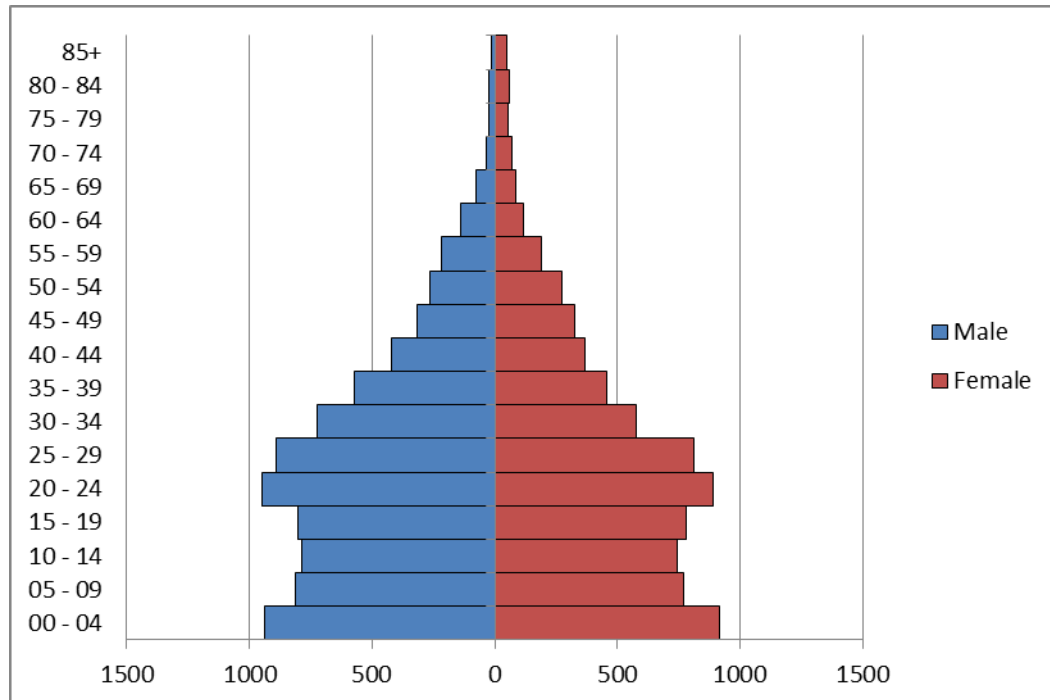
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

The figure above indicates that Black African Population group has the highest proportion of over 98% in ward 5.

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 age groups where a proportion of males is higher than females.

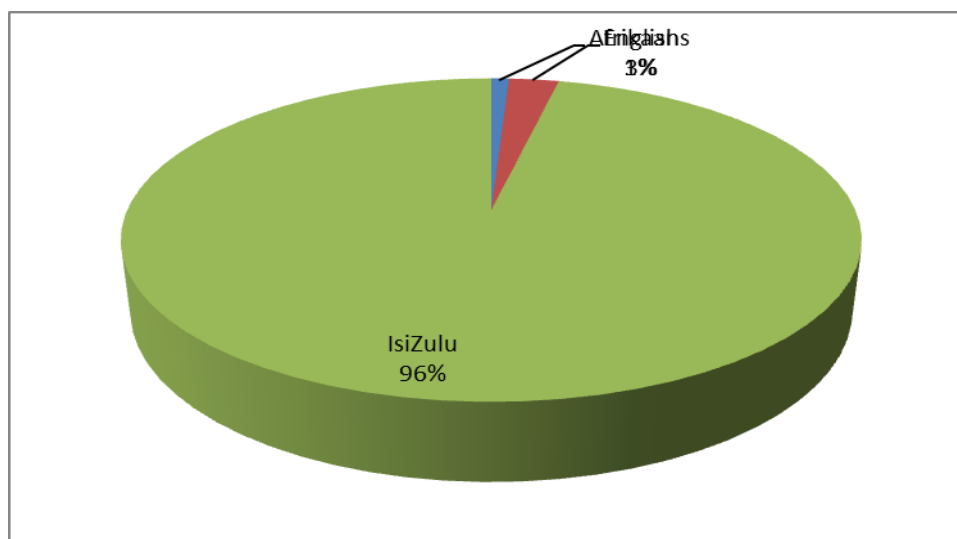
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by English and Afrikaans, 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

	Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Black African		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
00 - 04	-	3	-	3	6	3	930	912	1857
05 - 09	-	3	-	3	18	9	798	756	1587
10 - 14	-	6	3	3	6	9	777	729	1533
15 - 19	-	6	3	-	3	15	795	756	1578
20 - 24	3	-	-	-	9	12	933	876	1833
25 - 29	-	-	-	-	12	9	876	804	1701
30 - 34	-	3	-	3	12	9	708	567	1302
35 - 39	3	-	-	-	6	12	561	447	1029
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	12	12	408	360	792
45 - 49	3	3	-	-	12	18	300	306	642
50 - 54	-	-	-	-	21	15	240	252	528
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	18	6	198	186	408
60 - 64	-	-	3	-	9	12	126	108	258
65 - 69	-	-	-	-	3	6	69	84	162
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	6	6	33	66	111
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	57	78
80 - 84	-	-	-	-	3	6	21	54	84
85+	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	45	60
Grand Total	9	24	9	12	156	159	7809	7365	15543

The black African population dominates in all age groups, males being dominant in the black African population, obviously so because Black African Population is a majority in this ward. Also it is noted that a large number of population is found within the 00-04 which means there are more children at an infant stage in that ward. Further the ward is youthful, as the age group goes up numbers decrease and hence very few elders are found in the ward.

6.5 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 78% followed by married population at 12%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 8% and only a 2% of widow's/widower population is found at ward 5. This can be translated to the ward being populated by mostly single headed household.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

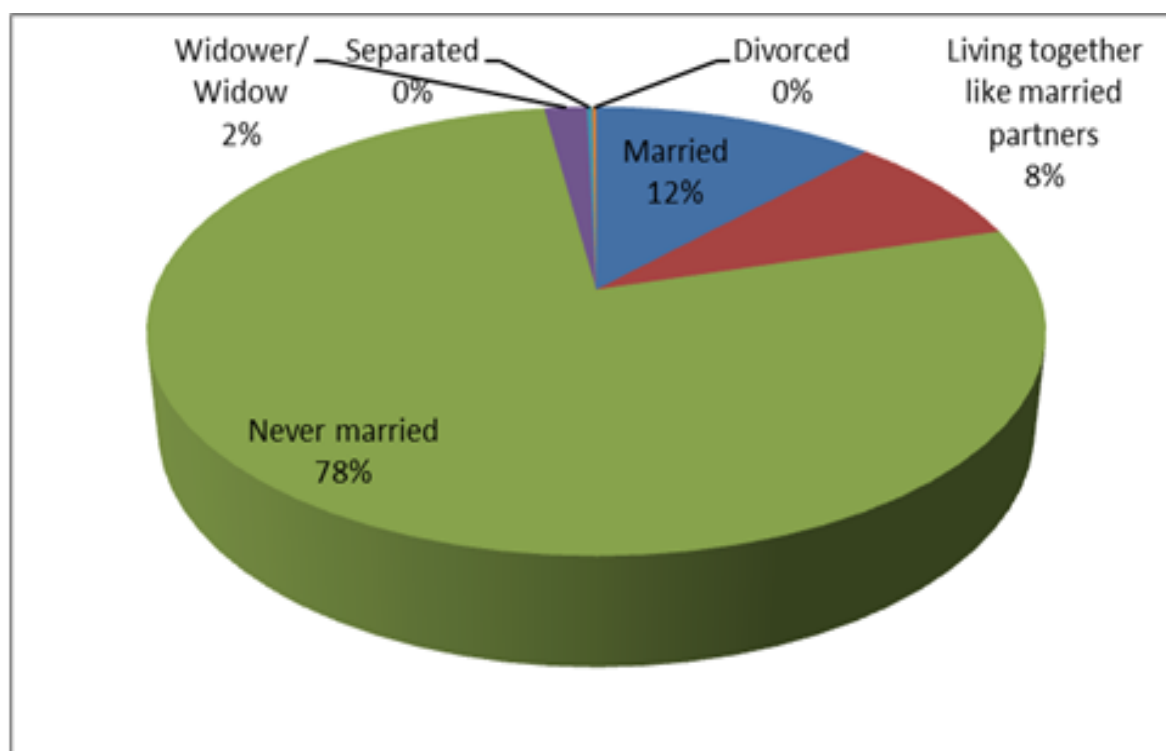


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC
Western Cape	3	-
Eastern Cape	33	-
Northern Cape	48	-
Free State	6	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	8475	-
North West	18	-
Gauteng	36	-
Mpumalanga	18	-
Limpopo	9	-
Outside South Africa	-	6

The majority of the population is originally KZN born; and few are originally born from other provinces.

6.6 Parental Survival

Age groups in 5 years by Mother alive for Person weighted, 52802005: Ward 5			Age groups in 5 years by Father alive for Person weighted, 52802005: Ward 5		
	Yes	No		Yes	No
00 - 04	1761	63	00 - 04	1620	162
05 - 09	1413	153	05 - 09	1242	285
10 - 14	1263	249	10 - 14	1023	459
15 - 19	1200	372	15 - 19	861	660
20 - 24	1335	495	20 - 24	933	852
25 - 29	1164	528	25 - 29	768	894
30 - 34	852	441	30 - 34	498	777
35 - 39	639	378	35 - 39	333	669
40 - 44	417	363	40 - 44	180	588
45 - 49	243	387	45 - 49	75	543
50 - 54	177	351	50 - 54	48	477
55 - 59	87	318	55 - 59	33	360
60 - 64	42	213	60 - 64	9	246
65 - 69	24	135	65 - 69	9	141
70 - 74	3	99	70 - 74	-	102
75 - 79	3	75	75 - 79	6	69
80 - 84	3	78	80 - 84	-	81
85+	6	54	85+	6	51

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 837

have lost their mother and 1566 have lost their father, which is almost double the number of children without mothers.

This figure above clearly shows that paternal orphanhood is consistently higher than maternal orphanhood in this ward.

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	330	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	639
Grade 1 / Sub A	303	237	-	-	-	-	3	3	546
Grade 2 / Sub B	309	273	-	-	-	-	3	3	588
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	321	261	3	-	-	-	6	-	591
Grade 4 / Std 2	384	363	-	3	-	-	9	-	759
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	318	345	-	-	-	-	-	3	666
Grade 6 / Std 4	327	282	3	-	-	-	3	3	618
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	417	369	-	6	-	-	3	3	798
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	474	501	3	-	-	-	3	6	987
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	432	381	-	-	3	-	-	6	822
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	546	519	-	3	3	-	18	15	1104
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	585	603	3	-	3	-	-	9	1203
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1335	1203	9	3	-	3	54	66	2673
NTC I/ N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
NTC II/ N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	15
NTC III/ N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
N4 / NTC 4	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9
N5 / NTC 5	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
N6 / NTC 6	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	15	9	-	-	-	-	3	-	27
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	9	12	-	-	-	-	3	3	27
Higher Diploma	9	15	-	3	-	-	15	9	51
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	6
Bachelors Degree	6	12	-	-	-	-	6	3	27
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Honours degree	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	9
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
No schooling	720	714	-	-	-	-	3	3	1443
Grand Total	6885	6456	21	18	9	6	150	141	13686

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 1443 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.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

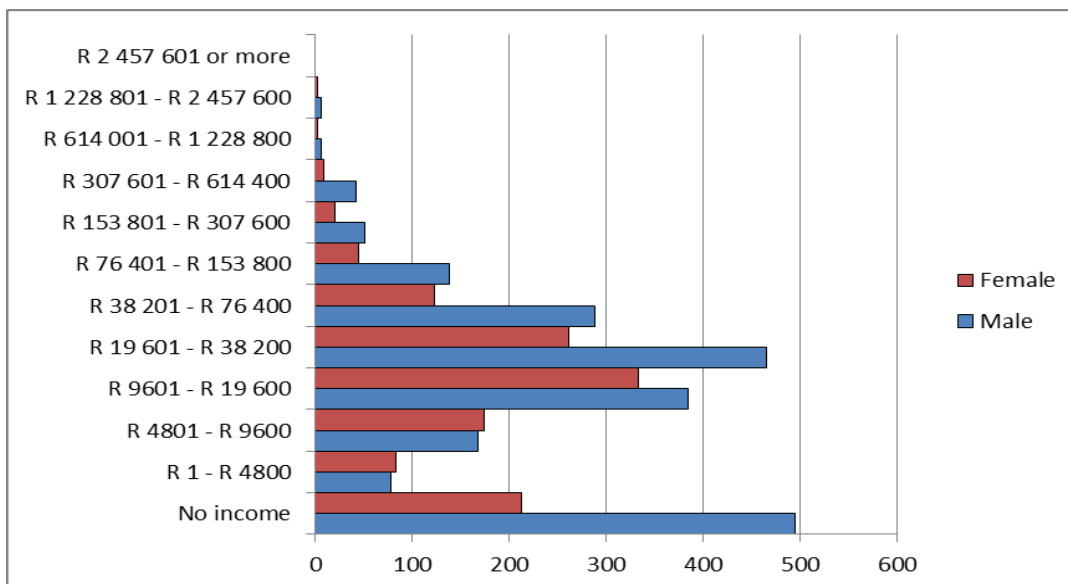
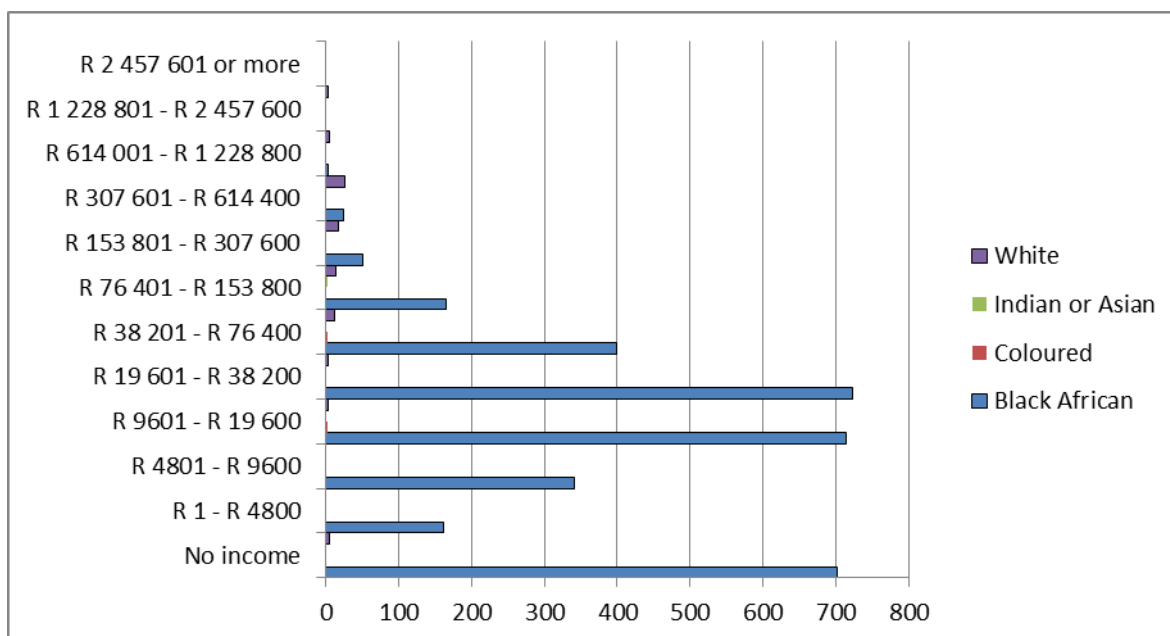


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group



The figure shows that females are earning much less than their male counterparts. In 2011 male average annual income was (19 601 – 38 200) compared who earn an annual average income of (9 601-19 600). A high proportion of males are without any source of income.

Figure above indicates Black African population dominating in all income brackets, obviously because they are a majority in ward 5.

9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

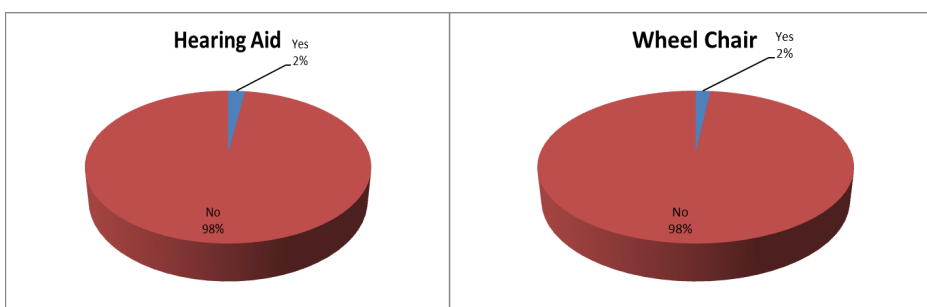
The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society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

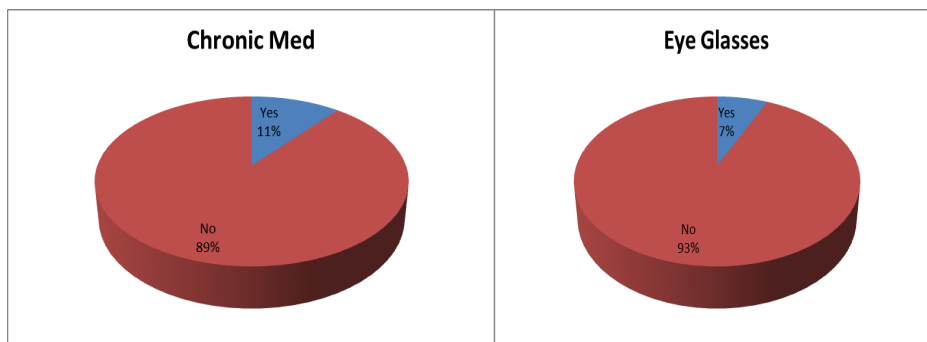
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Communication		Self Care		Seeing		Walking or climbing stairs	
No difficulty	13932	Some difficulty	219	No difficulty	13203	No difficulty	13848
Some difficulty	186	A lot of difficulty	75	Some difficulty	828	Some difficulty	240
A lot of difficulty	33	Cannot do at all	54	A lot of difficulty	234	A lot of difficulty	66
Cannot do at all	30	Do not know	15	Cannot do at all	15	Cannot do at all	30
		Hearing		Remembering / Concentrating			
		No difficulty	13896	No difficulty	13545		
		Some difficulty	300	Some difficulty	447		
		A lot of difficulty	84	A lot of difficulty	66		
		Cannot do at all	15	Cannot do at all	24		

Results indicate that most people residing at ward 5 (more than 90%) had no difficulty or limitation that prevented them from carrying certain functions at the time of the Census.

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 chronic medication and eye glasses were more used compared to other assistive devices 11% and 7% respectively.

10.OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

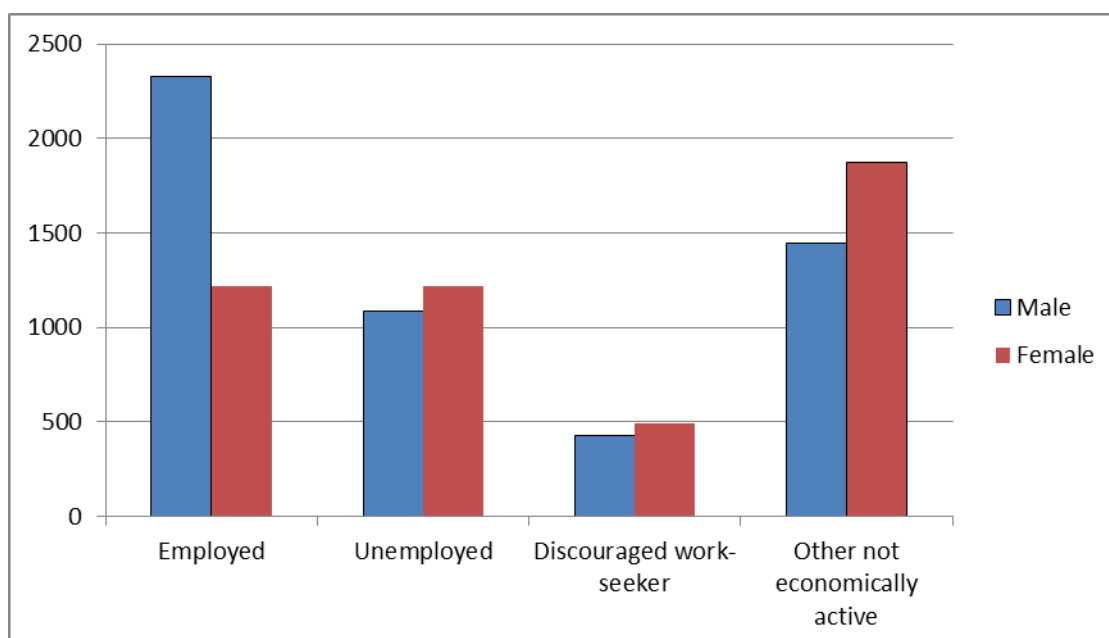
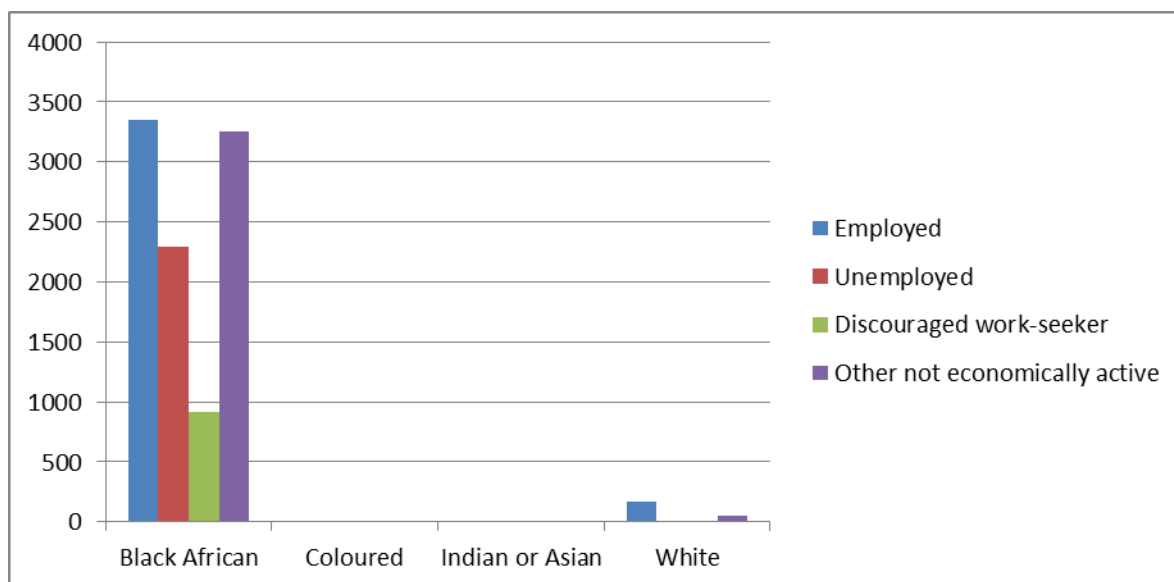


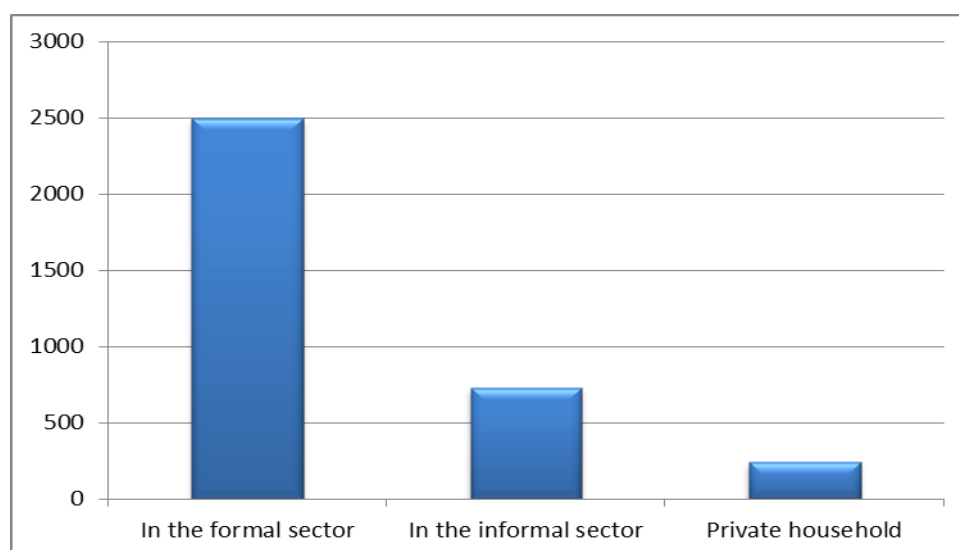
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 5 are males. There is a significant percentage of females which are not economically active. Females still remain a large percentage of the population that is unemployed in ward 5.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the black African population group is the highest in terms of employment. Further across all employment activities Black African population group is dominant.

Figure 13: Employment by Sector



Employment is more on the formal sector followed by the informal sector and the least from private household.

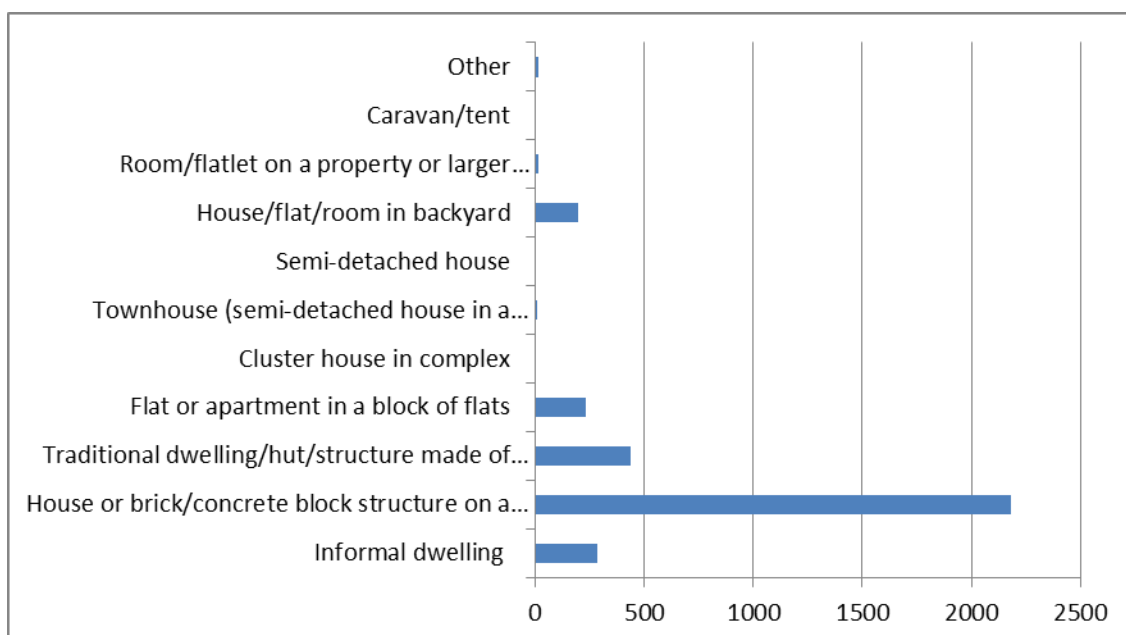
11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

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



Source: Census 2011

Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in formal dwellings, Ward 5 is semi urban ward with mixture of township establishment and some traditional dwellings.

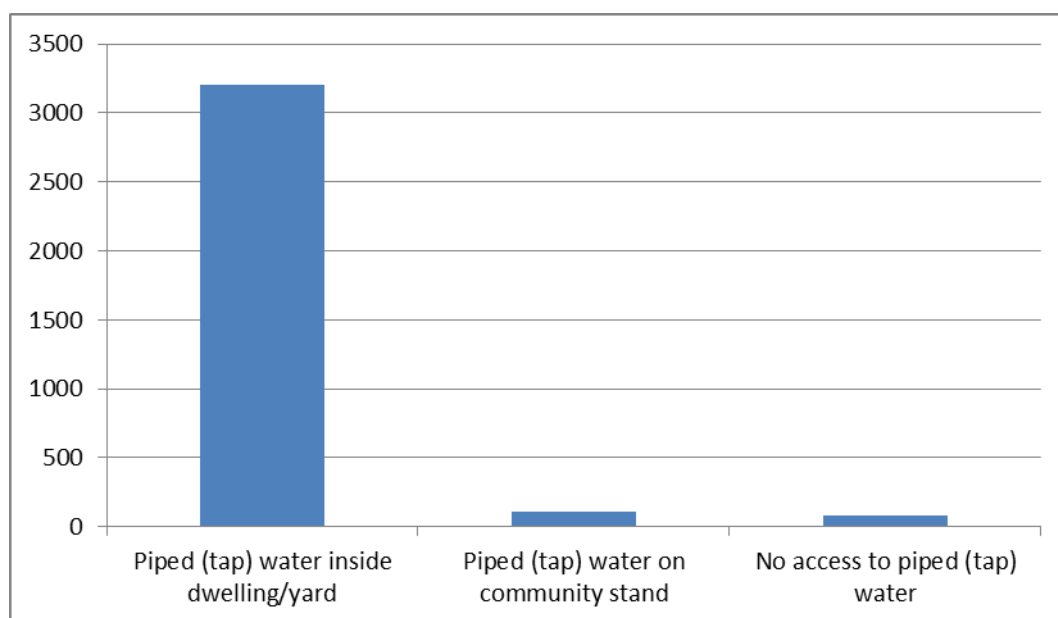
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



Ward 5 has relatively high proportions of households with owned and fully paid off their properties. The proportion of households who occupy rent free dwellings is fairly higher than those who rent properties. A small proportion is found to own but not yet paid off their properties.

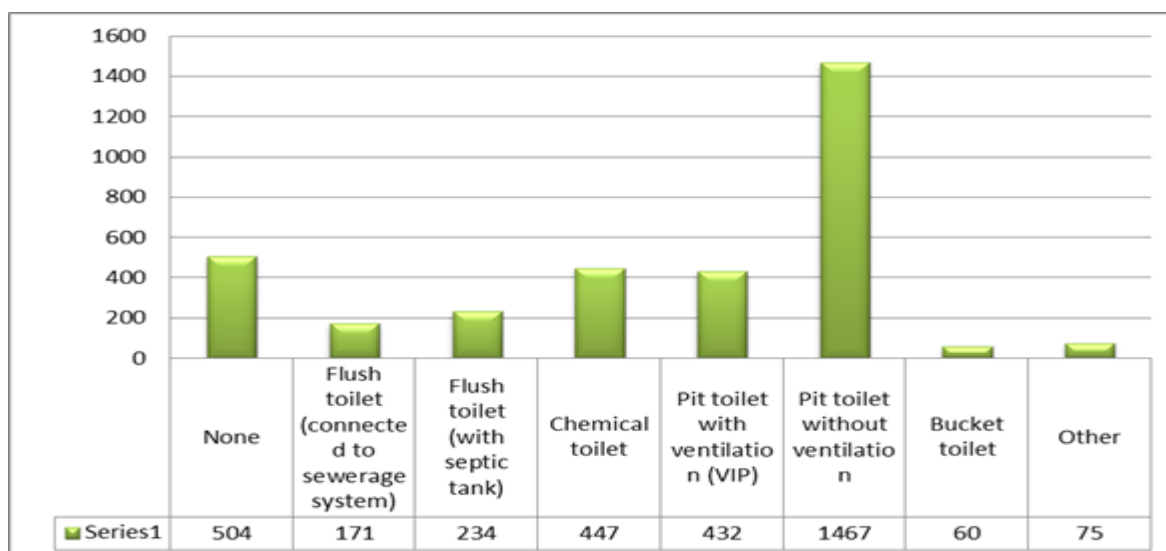
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



In 2011 from the figure above more than 99% of Households in ward 5 have access to piped water.

Figure 17: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility



The municipality has a mandate to improve sanitation to its residents. According to the graph above, the proportion of households that have Pit toilets without ventilation, a very small percentage have flush toilets connected to sewer system, and there are those whom indicated not having any toilet facilities. It is clear that there need for the improvement of sanitation services in this area, its one the services that have shown a huge backlog as compared to access to water.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

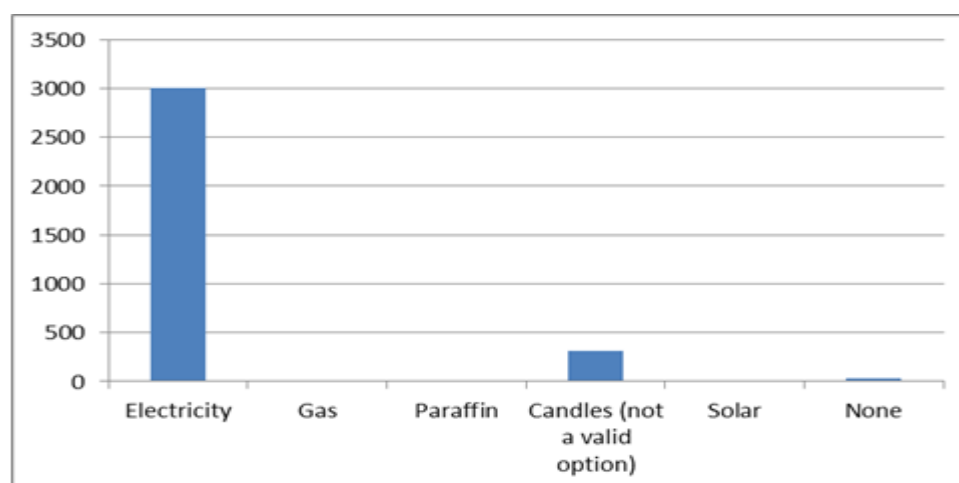


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively higher than those using candles.

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

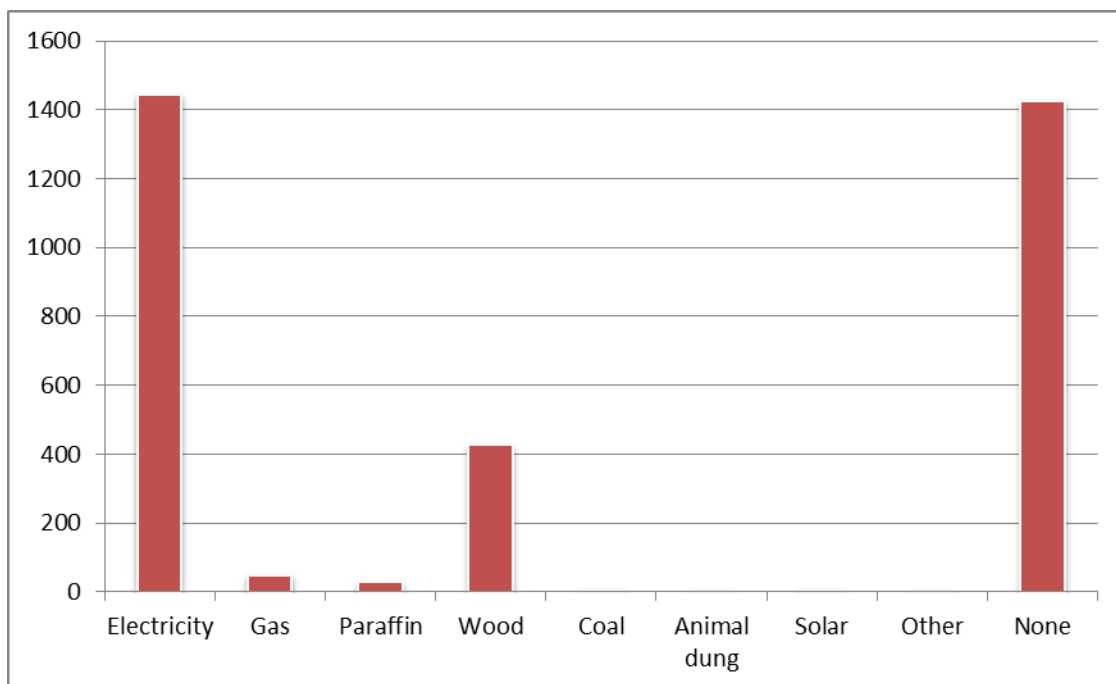


Figure above shows that a proportion of households are using electricity for heating and there is higher proportion that indicated to have no means of heating and those that are still using wood.

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

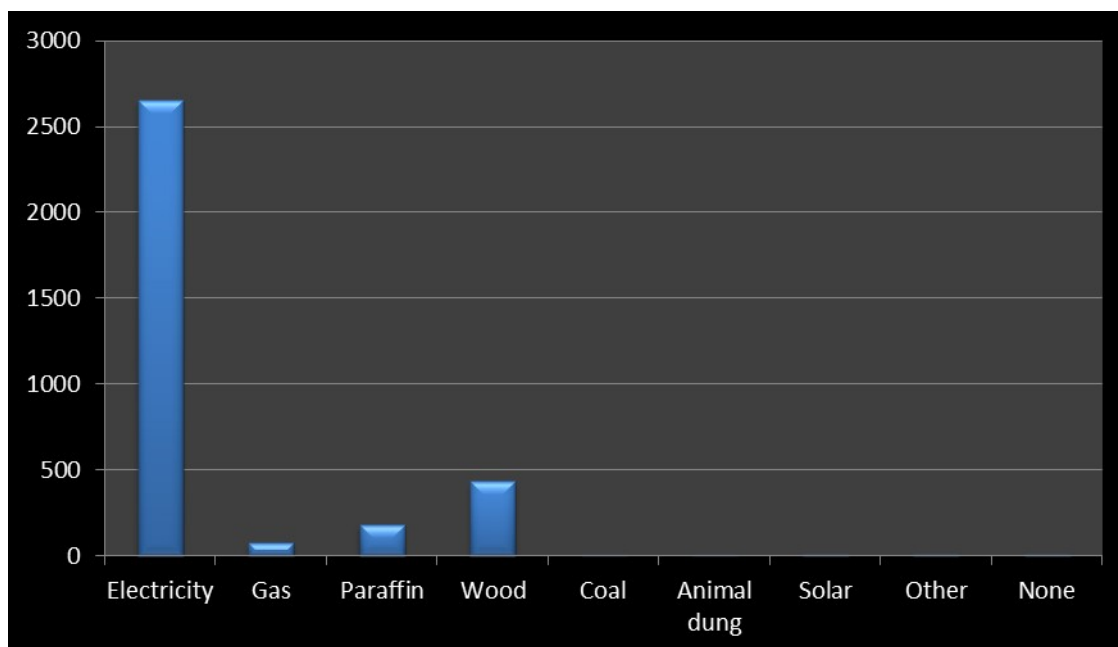
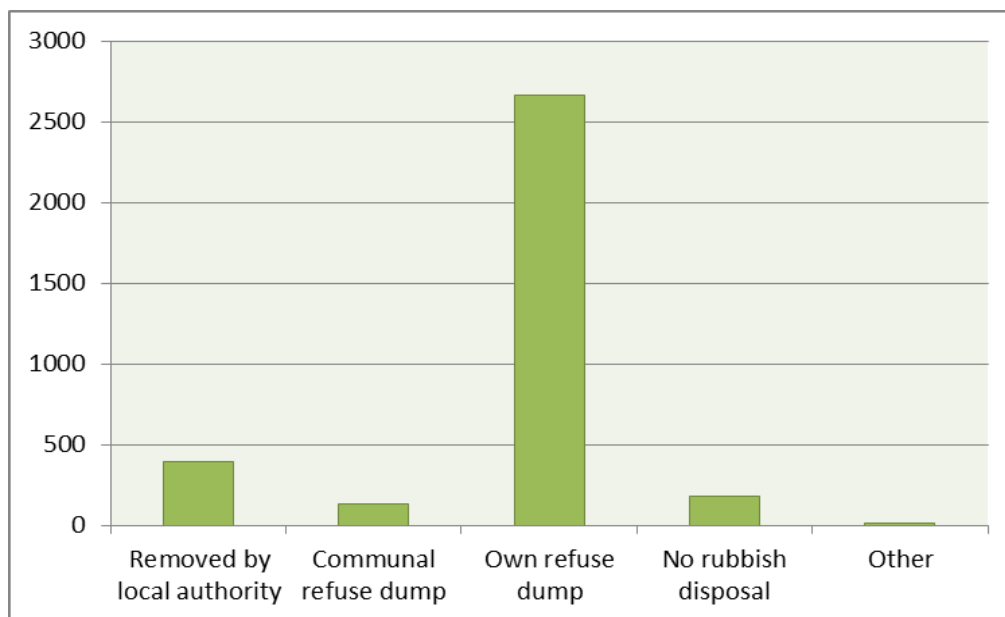


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity is relatively higher than those using other means of cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

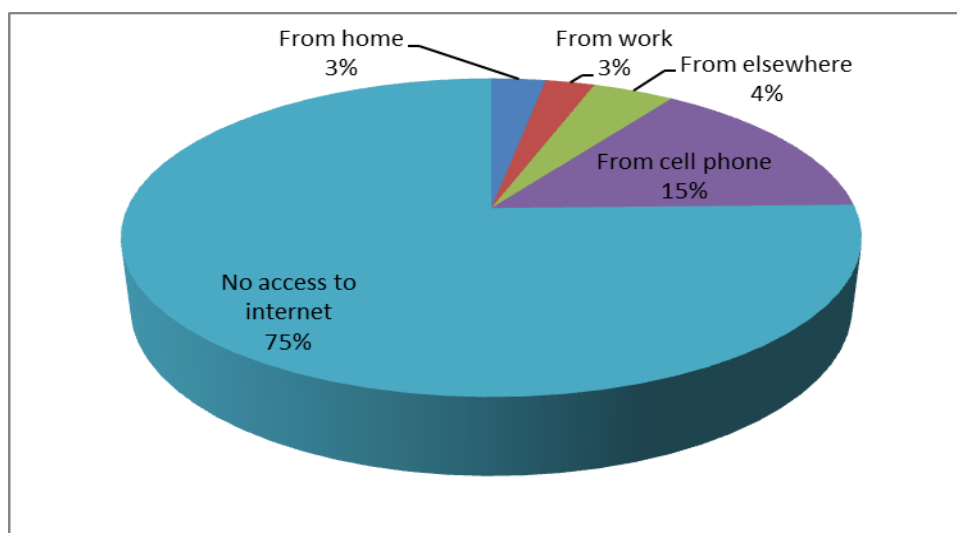


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have own refuse dump and very few households have access to refuse being removed by local authority. There is still a lot of work to be done in terms of improving services with regard to access to toilet facilities.

11.5 Household Goods

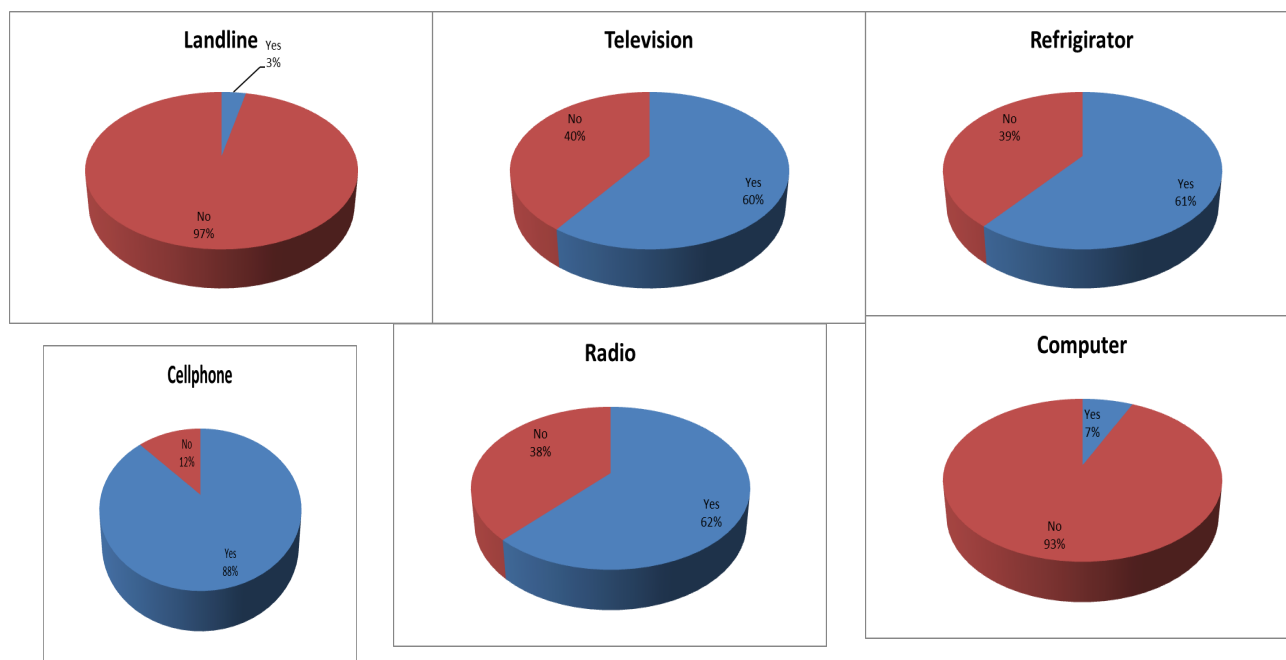
Figure 21: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households has no access to internet 75%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from cell phone. A

smaller percentage of households access internet from home and from work, 3% and 3% respectively.

Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above show the proportion of households owning cell-phone is 88% while the proportion using landlines is 3%. The proportion owning radios is slightly higher than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is at 7%.

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. But there is still more to be done in terms of access to internet and owning computers.

WARD 5

DATABASE FOR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS
Infrastructure Services	Road is bad state in Mazimazane Area
	Request for Tar Road
	Provision of Water in Mayeni Reserve
	Water tankers no covering the whole Area
	Request for Pavements and Road sideways
	Sewerage systems no working in most arears
Community Services	Waste Collection is a problem and sometimes delayed
	Provision of additional waste skips in reserves
	Control of illegal refuse dumping in the Area
	Regular cutting of grass and trees in arears to combat crime
	Crime prevention programs with SAPS
City Development	Assistance with farming and garden fencing
	Assistance with farming seeds and water for gardens
	More Market stalls in taxi rank
Corporate Services	In-service training for the unemployed youth
	Request for Internship programmes
Energy and Electrical Services	Streets lights not working
	Electricity Infills in Mayeni and Mazimazane Area
	High Mast Lights not switched on

Financial Services	
Office of the CM	Communication on Service Delivery outages
	Meaningful Youth Development Programs
	Bursaries for Matric Students
Non-Core Functions	
	Request for mobile clinics to cover the whole Area.
	Mobile Ambulances
Cross-Cutting	Job Opportunities
	High level of crime in the Area

PROJECTS IN THE WARD

PROJECTS	ADOPTED BUDGET 2024/2025
SKIPS	2000 000
ROADS RESEALING (DUNE ROUTE - MEERENSEE)	10 000 000
ROADS RESEALING (MONDI ROAD - ALTON)	5000 000
REPLACEMENT OF SLASHERS	200 000
SUSTAINABLE RURAL ROADS (NGAMLA ROAD eNIWE)	8 484 000

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