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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

- Crime
- Bus Shelters
- Job Opportunities
- Illegal dumping
- Roads Maintenance
- Lack of education al facilities
- In Adequate Recreational Facilities
- In adequate housing
- By-Law Enforcement

4. SIZE OF THE WARD

Ward 6 has an estimated population of **12516 as** per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 6 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

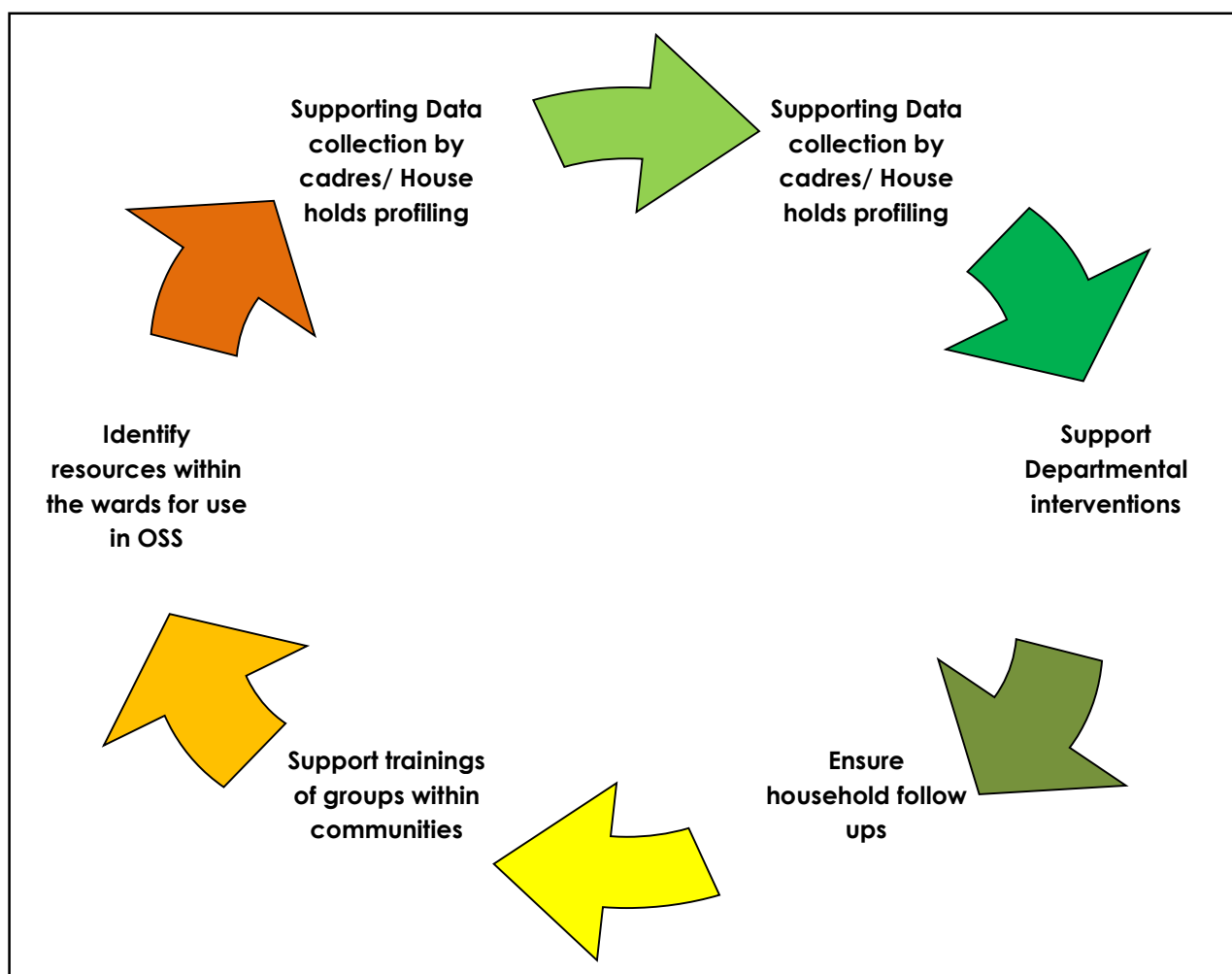
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 oncemonthly, the Ward Councilor champions it and the following are executive members of Ward 6 War Room:

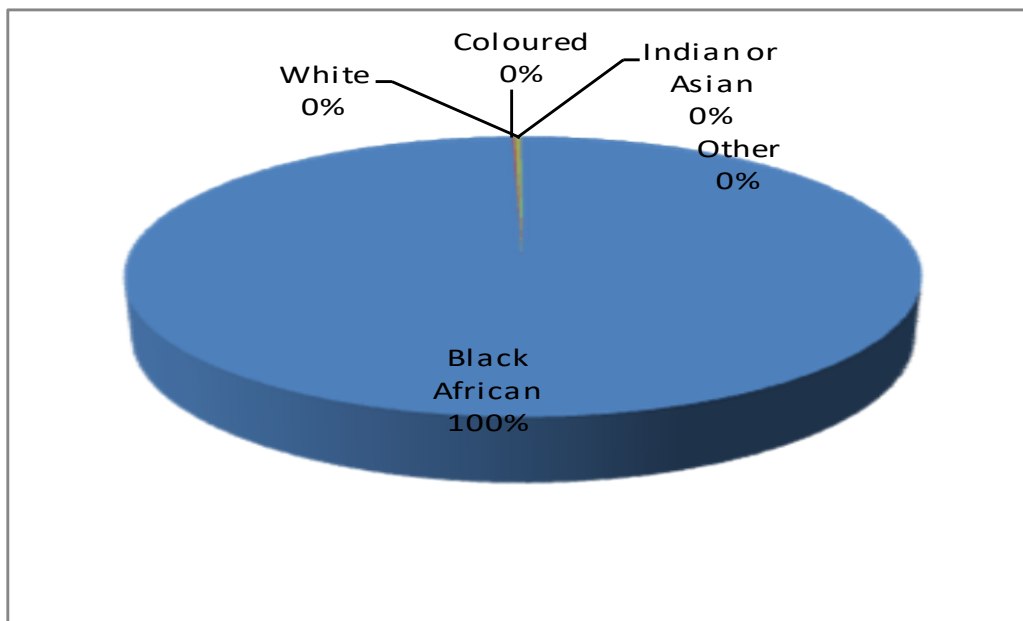
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
Cllr Msawakhe Mthethwa	CHAMPION	073417652
Zodwa Qwabe	CHAIRPERSON	072 2777 346
Zodwa Msane	SECRETARY	083 2011 542

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 6 is estimated at **12516**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



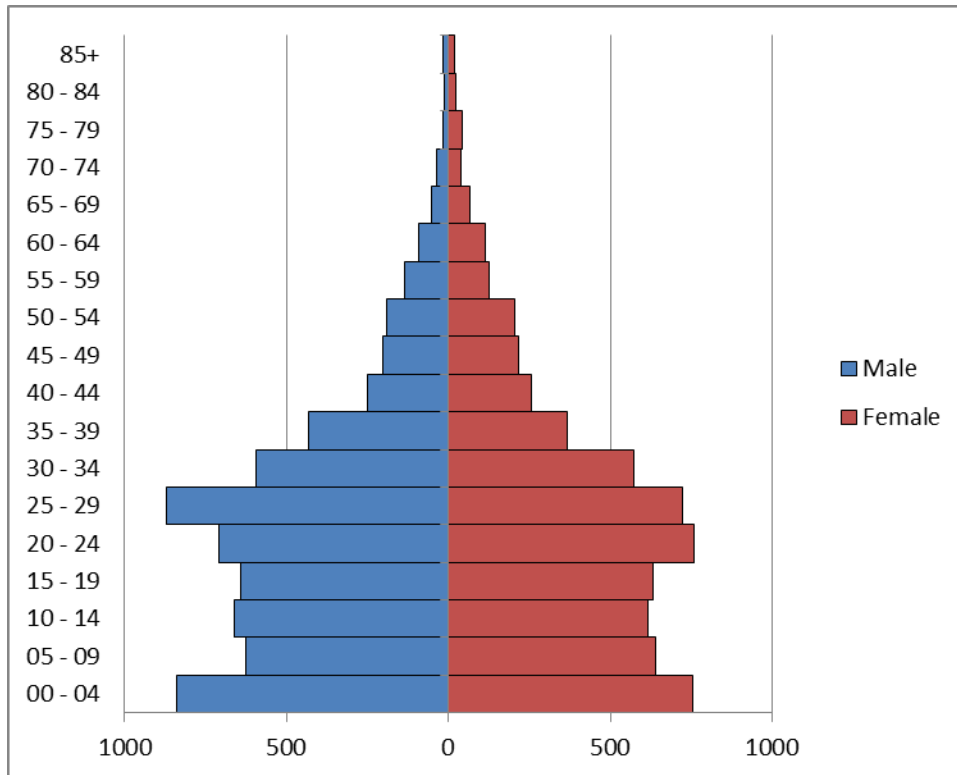
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 6 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.

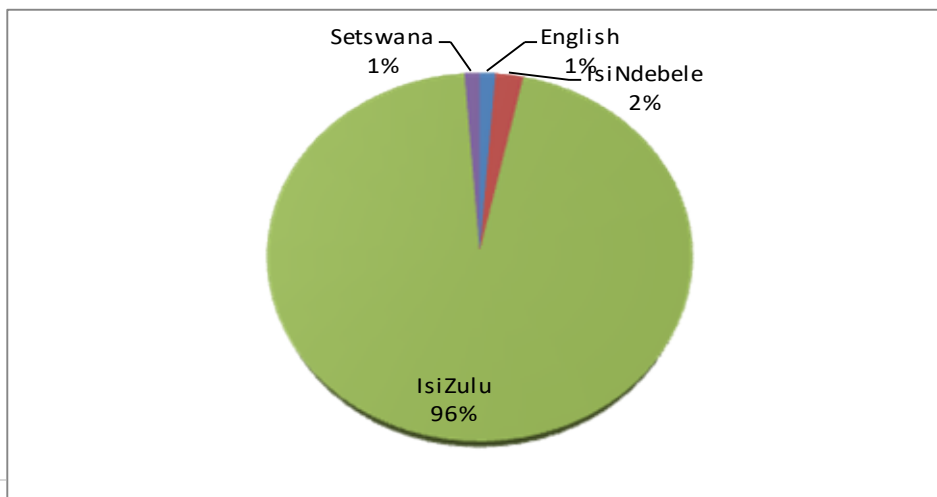
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



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		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
00 - 04	837	756	-	-	-	-	3	3	1599
05 - 09	624	633	-	3	-	-	-	-	1260
10 - 14	657	615	-	-	3	3	-	-	1278
15 - 19	639	627	-	-	3	3	-	-	1272
20 - 24	705	756	-	-	3	-	-	-	1464
25 - 29	870	726	-	-	3	-	-	-	1599
30 - 34	585	570	-	-	6	-	-	-	1161
35 - 39	429	363	-	-	3	-	-	-	795
40 - 44	246	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	501
45 - 49	204	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	417
50 - 54	186	201	-	-	3	-	-	-	390
55 - 59	135	126	-	-	3	-	-	-	264
60 - 64	87	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	198
65 - 69	51	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
70 - 74	36	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
75 - 79	18	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
80 - 84	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
85+	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Grand Total	6336	6138	-	3	27	6	3	3	12516

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

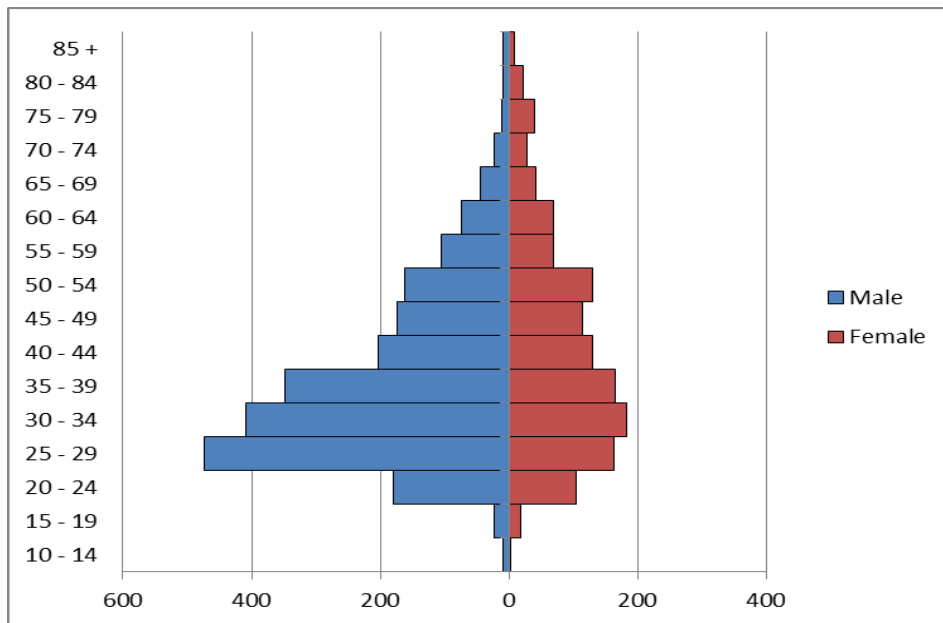


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (25-29) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age 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 77% followed by married population at 13%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 8% and only a 2% of widows/widower population is found at ward 6.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

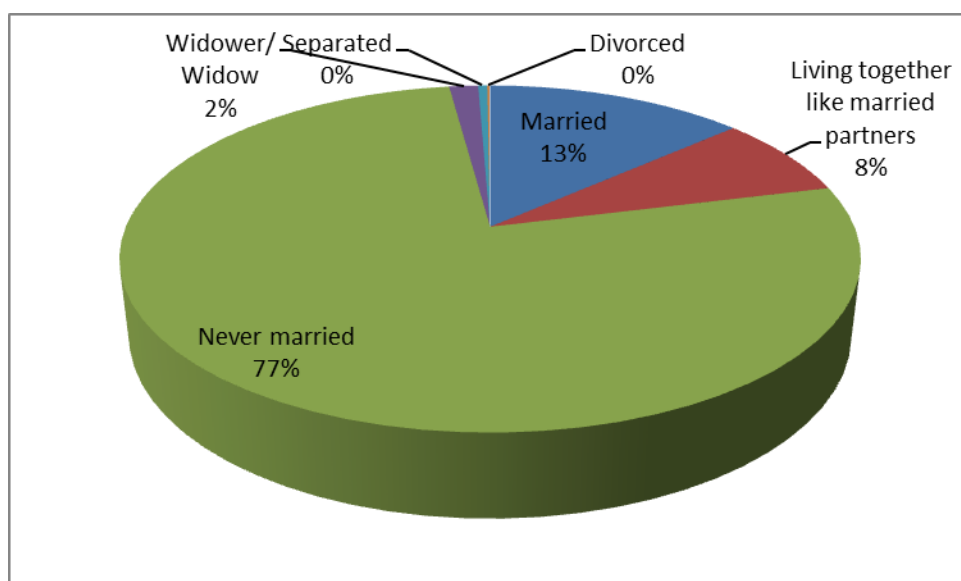
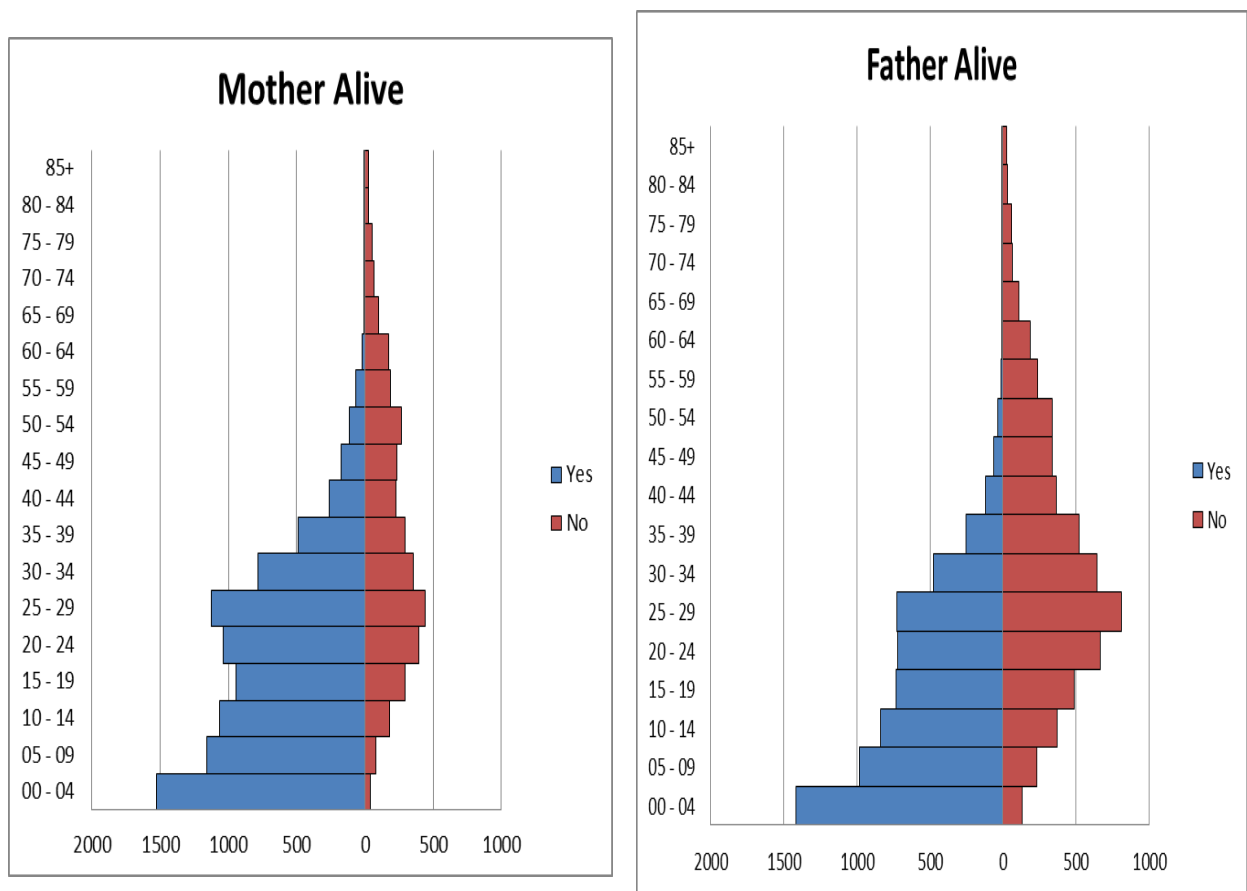


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa
Western Cape	12	-	-
Eastern Cape	72	-	-
Northern Cape	81	-	-
Free State	21	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	11601	-	-
North West	24	-	-
Gauteng	27	-	-
Mpumalanga	66	-	-
Limpopo	33	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	39	3

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, 500 have lost their mother and 1227 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	279	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	534
Grade 1 / Sub A	225	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
Grade 2 / Sub B	207	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	429
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	216	204	-	3	-	-	-	-	423
Grade 4 / Std 2	237	261	-	3	-	-	-	-	501
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	258	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	516
Grade 6 / Std 4	198	186	-	-	-	3	-	-	387
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	297	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	378	354	3	-	-	-	-	-	735
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	330	318	-	-	3	-	-	-	651
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	465	498	-	3	-	3	-	-	969
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	528	504	-	-	-	-	-	-	1032
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1428	1272	-	-	6	-	-	-	2706
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
N4 / NTC 4	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
N5 /NTC 5	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
N6 / NTC 6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Certificate w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Diploma w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Certificate w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	21	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	21	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Higher Diploma	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bachelors Degree	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Honours degree	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	333	432	3	-	-	-	-	-	768
Grand Total	5493	5397	6	9	9	6	-	3	10923

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 by Sex of head of household

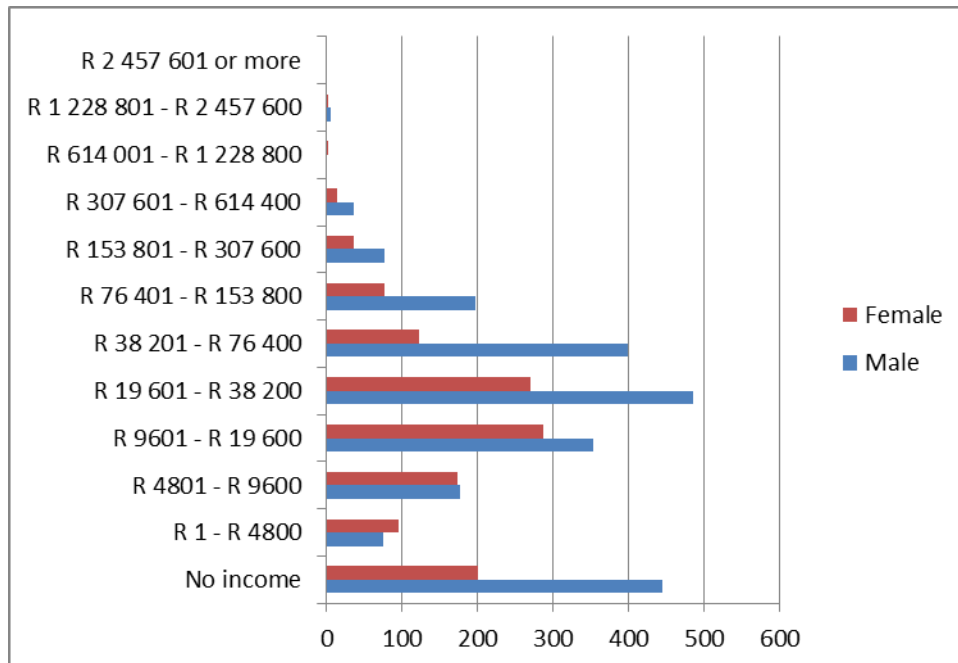


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

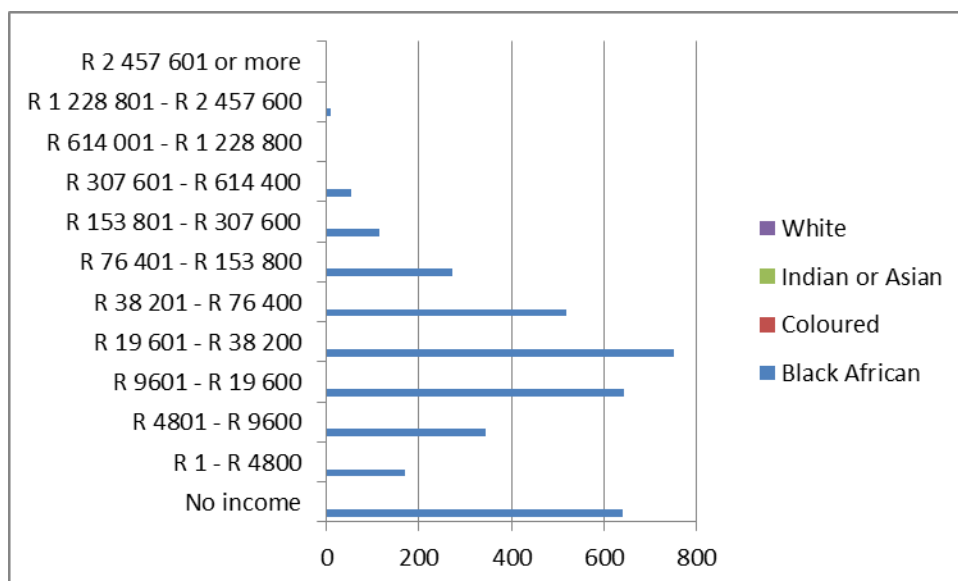


Figure shows that an average female headed household earn very little on the annual income in 2011 as compared to their male counterparts, females earn an average of (at 9 601-19 600) while their male counterparts earns an average of (19 601- 38 200). In the smaller income rank (R1–R4800) female headed 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.

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- R38 200 in 2011. While other population groups are at zero percent mainly because the ward is dominated by Black African population.

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.

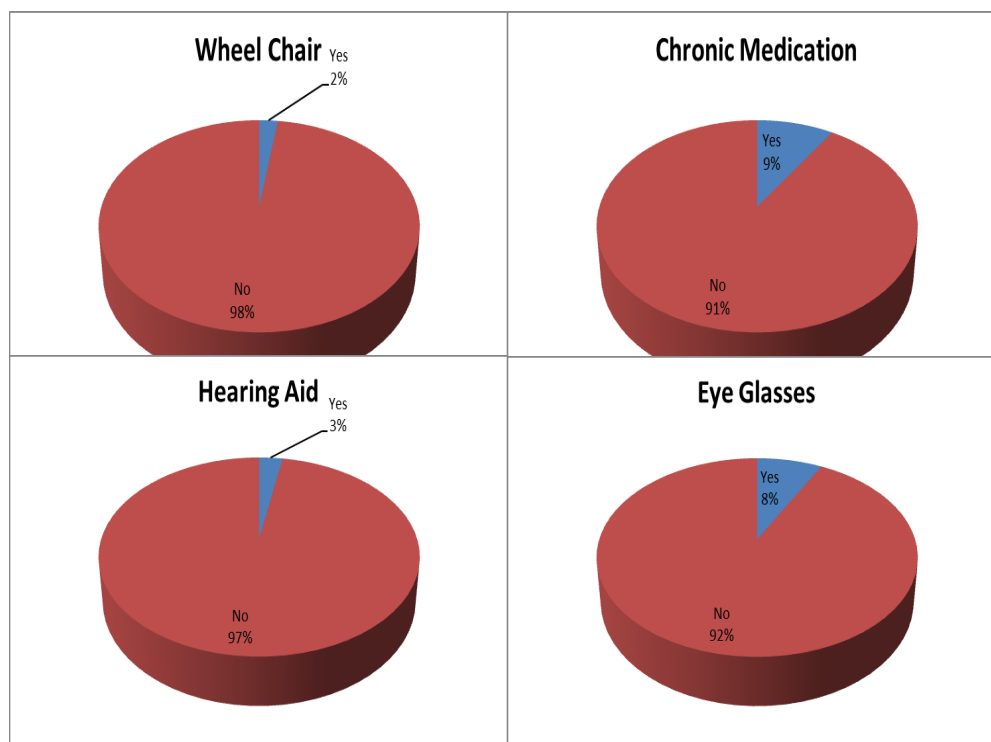
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing		Remembering / Concentrating		Seeing	
No difficulty	10860	No difficulty	10419	No difficulty	10365
Some difficulty	141	Some difficulty	219	Some difficulty	561
A lot of difficulty	72	A lot of difficulty	111	A lot of difficulty	177
Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	39	Cannot do at all	30
Grand Total	11094	Grand Total	10788	Grand Total	11133

Self Care		Walking or climbing stairs		Communication	
No difficulty	9561	No difficulty	10707	No difficulty	10806
Some difficulty	123	Some difficulty	162	Some difficulty	108
A lot of difficulty	42	A lot of difficulty	54	A lot of difficulty	36
Cannot do at all	171	Cannot do at all	33	Cannot do at all	33
Grand Total	9897	Grand Total	10956	Grand Total	10983

Results indicate that most people in ward 5 (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 9% and 8% respectively.

10.OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

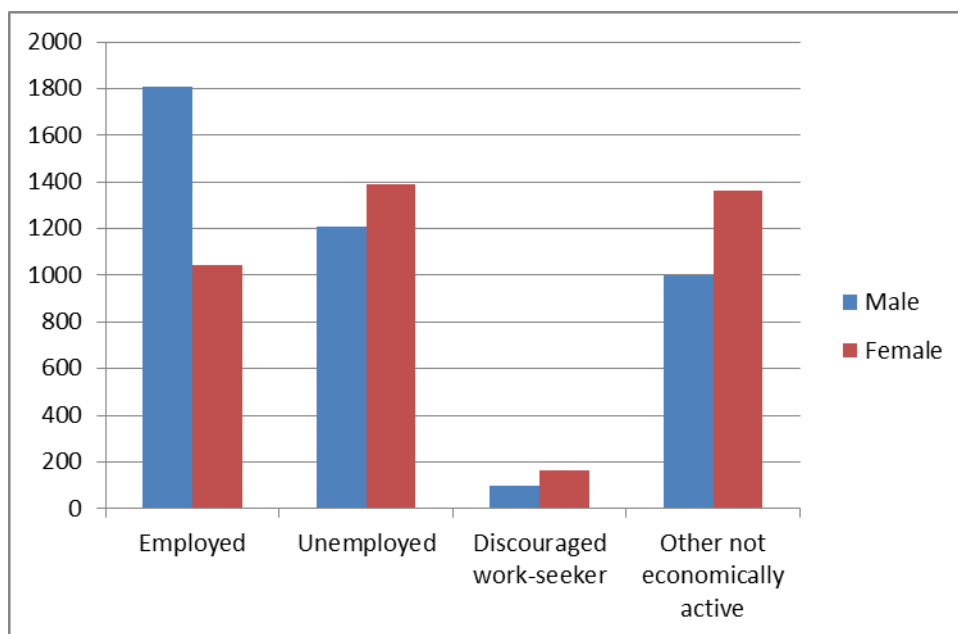
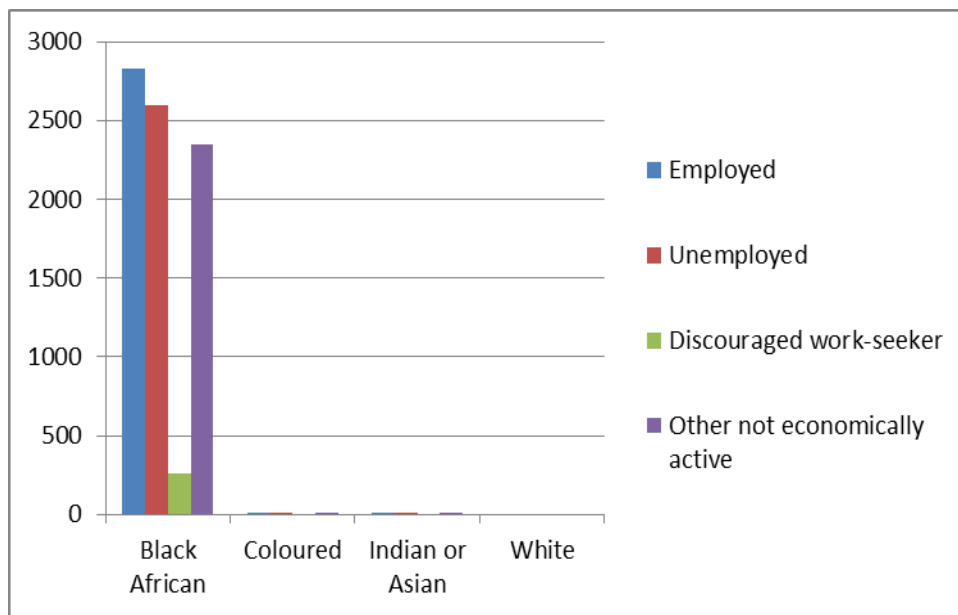


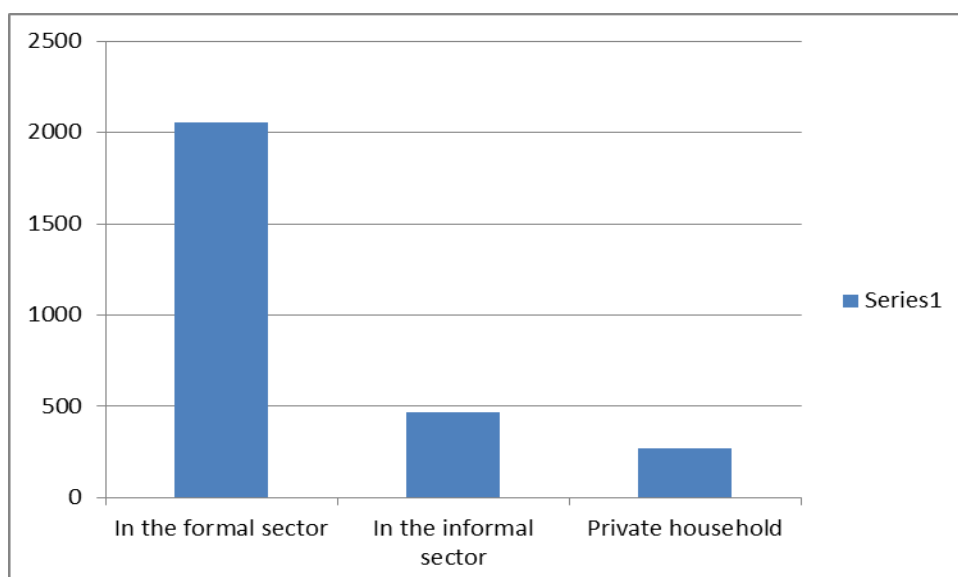
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 6 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the black african population group is the highest in terms of employment. Black population also 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 at ward 6.

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

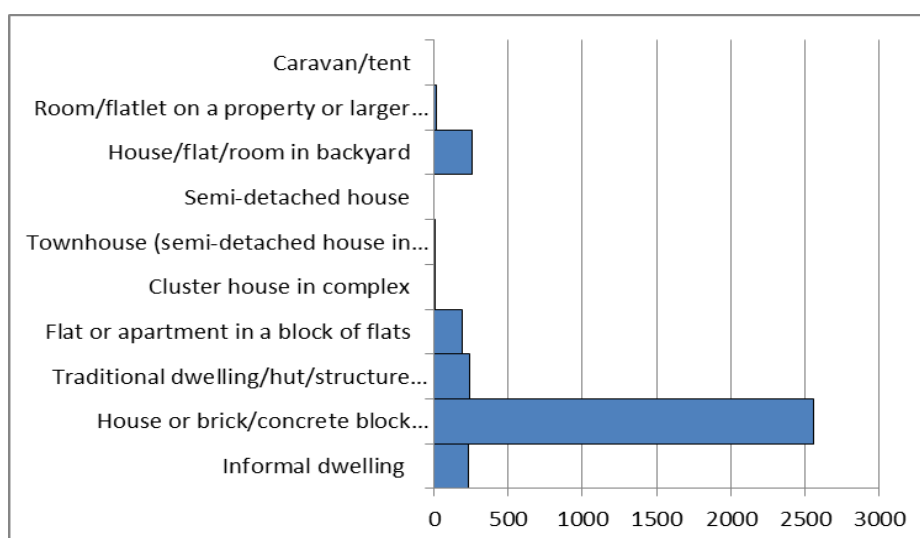
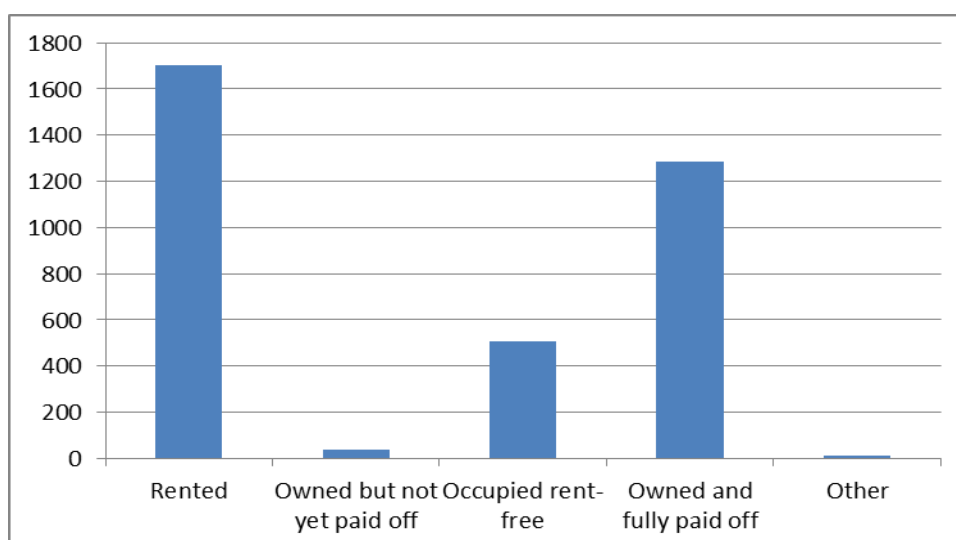


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in formal dwellings, there is proportion of households living in informal dwellings, traditional dwellings are also found in ward 6.

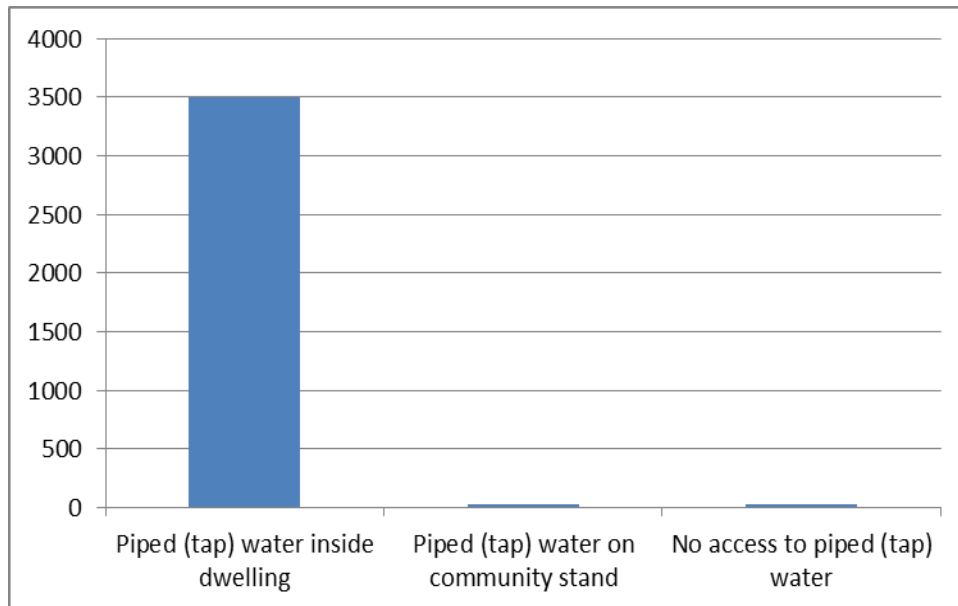
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is very high, followed by those who owned and fully paid off. The occupied rent –free has a proportion, but the least being owned and not yet paid off.

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 at ward 6.

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 almost equal to Pit toilet without ventilation. Those which have flush toilet with septic tank are very low. There is still a notable proportion of households which does not have access to toilets as per 2011 census.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

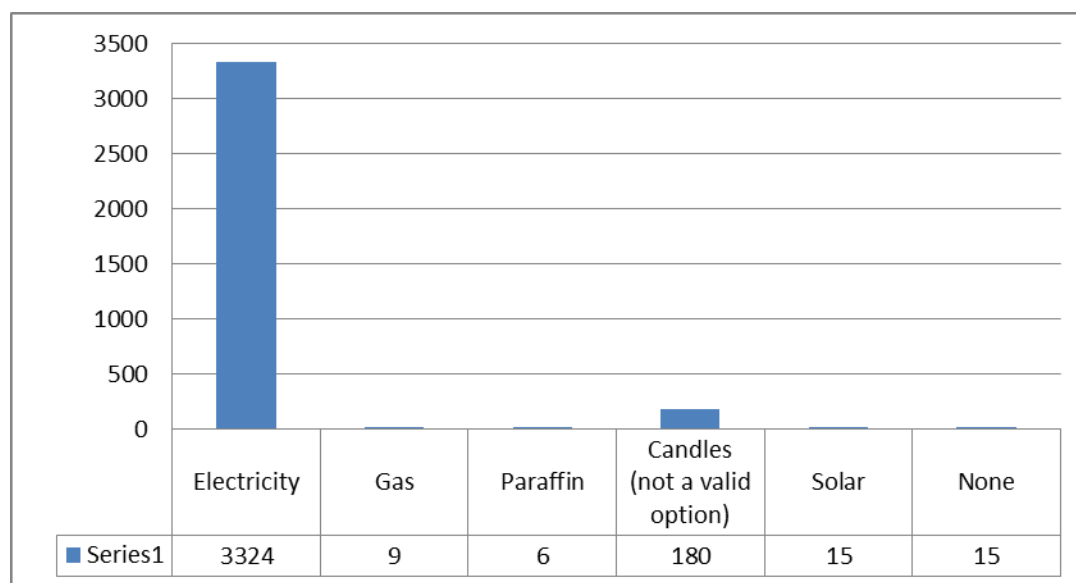


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. There is a small percentage also indicated to using candles for lighting. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in ward 6.

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

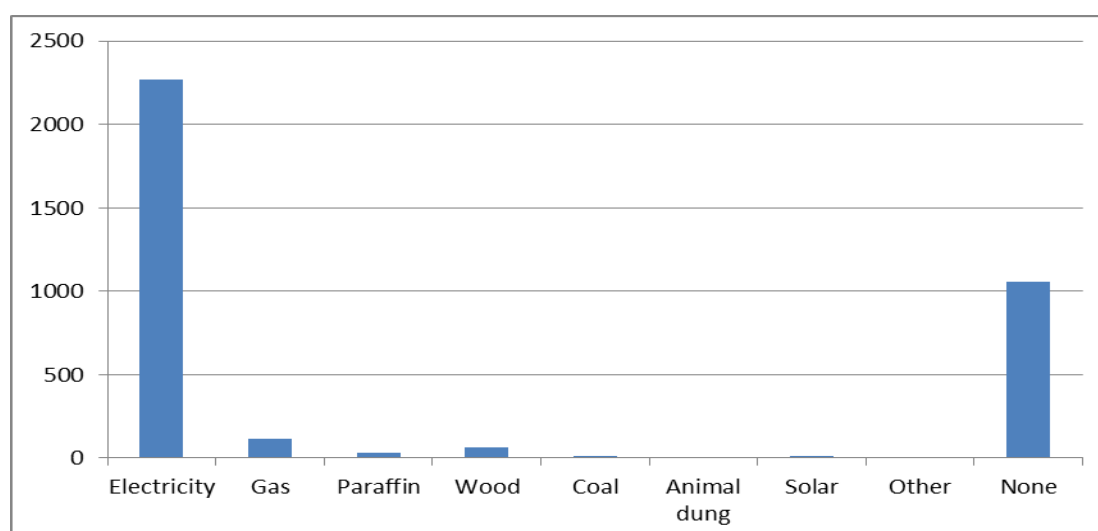


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 6 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in ward 6.

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

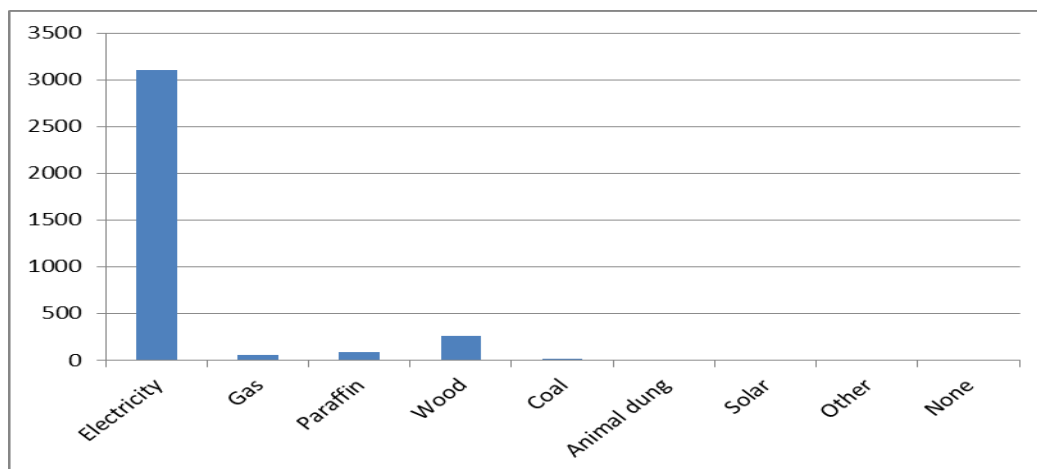
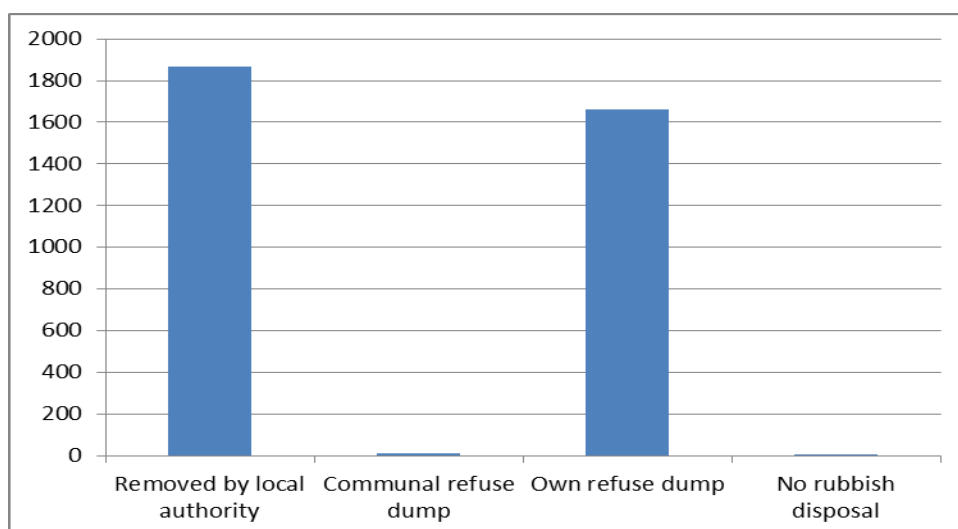


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

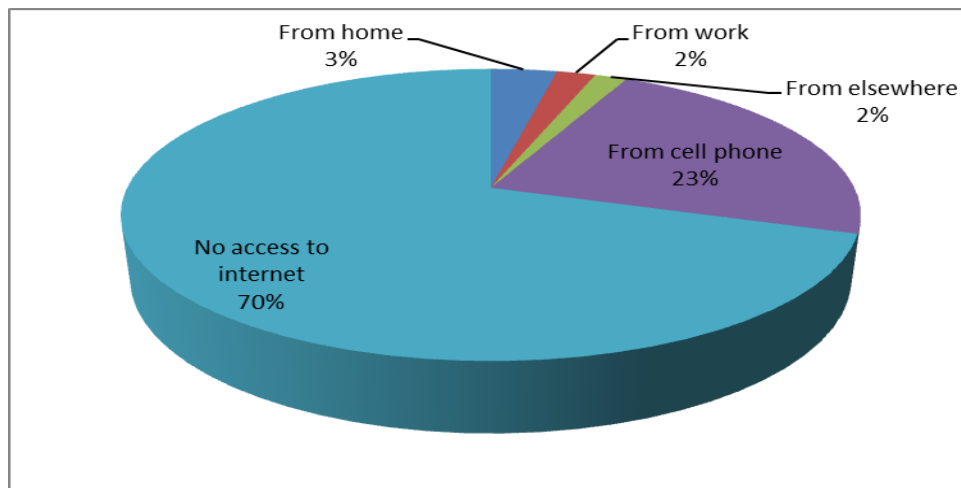


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

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 6. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump.

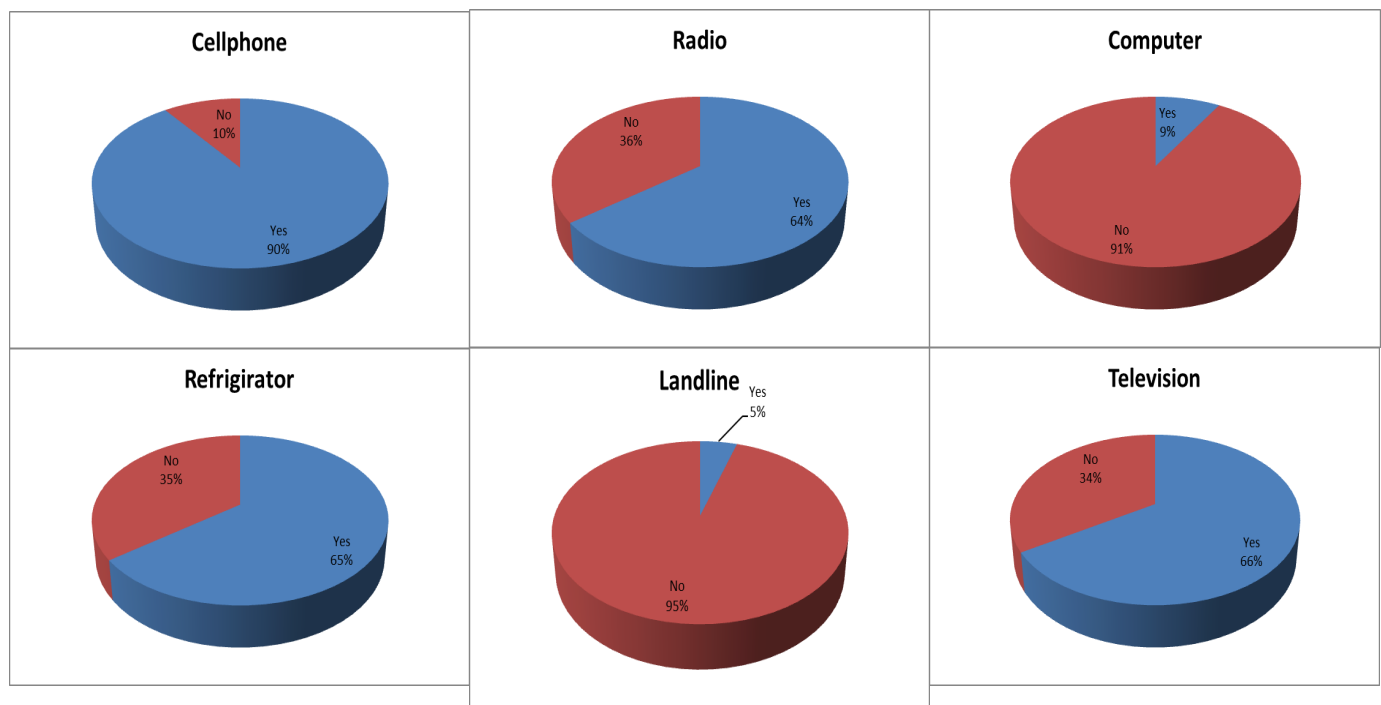
11.5 Household Goods

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 70%. About 23 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones . A very small percentage of households access internet from home, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 3% and 2% respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above show the proportion of households owning cellphone is 90% while the proportion using landlines is 5%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 9%.

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 6

DATABASE FOR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

2023 – 2027

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS
Infrastructure Services	Road sealing and maintenance ngase Nduneni uMhlongo
	Provision of water services as water crisis continues
	Pedestrian bridges
	Boreholes as an alternative
	Sewer not taken of in the Area more especially in Mazimazane
	Gravel Road rehabilitation
	Provision of water tankers as an alternative
	Storm water blockages and lack of draining systems
Community Services	Waste not collected on time
	Provision of additional waste skips
	Waste collection team destroying refuse bins
	Control of illegal refuse dumping
	Fire services not responding on time
	Regular cutting of grass
	Crime prevention programs
City Development	
	Garden fencing
	Assistance with community gardens and fencing
	Market stalls

	Request for bus shelters
Corporate Services	In-service training for the unemployed youth
	Request for Internship programmes
Energy and Electrical Services	
	Request for Streets lights
	Electricity Infills in new houses
	High Mast Lights not switched on
Financial Services	
Office of the CM	Communication on Service Delivery outages
	Water cans selling water to the area
	Meaningful Youth Development Programs
	Bursaries for Matric Students
Non-Core Functions	
	Request for extra ambulances
	Mobile Clinic
Cross-Cutting	Job Opportunities
	High level of crime in the Area

PROJECTS IN THE WARD

PROJECTS	ADOPTED BUDGET 2024/2025
UPGRADE - NSELENI SEWER	20 000 000
UPGRADE OF WASTE WATER PUMP AT NSELEN WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS	700 000
NSELENI UPGRADE OF WATER PUMPSTATION ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	2000 000
REPLACEMENT OF KHOZA PUMPING LINE	5000 000
SKIPS	2000 000