

PART A POPULATION DATA**Population Data**

According to census 2001 KwaZulu-Natal has a population of 9,426,003 with a preponderance of females at 53% over males at 47%. Black Africans constitute 84.9% of the population, Indians/Asian

8.5%, Whites 5.1% and Coloureds 1.5%. These figures are important when analysing the burden of disease and dealing with issues of equity.

Population Distribution

District	Population 2001 Census	Under Fives	%	Children 5-15 yrs	%
Ugu	729 052	78 713	11	192285	26
eThekweni	3 199 944	282 804	9	602091	19
Uthukela	680 333	82 329	12	181379	27
iLembe	580 307	65 417	11	147196	25
Umgungundlovu	960 819	90 471	9	208646	22
Uthungulu	917 451	109 032	12	242338	26
Zululand	833 037	107 223	13	240511	29
Umzinyathi	472 682	62 298	13	139410	29
Umkhanyakude	593 718	79 690	13	178449	30
Sisonke	308 999	36 708	12	84498	28
Amajuba	484 673	53 955	11	117798	24

Source: Statistics SA Census 2001 data

The highest concentration of traditional homestead, which in some way indicates poverty, are found in the Umkhanyakude, Zululand, Umzinyathi, Uthungulu, Uthukela, some areas of Umgungundlovu and Ugu.

The highest percentage of the vulnerable groups women, children and the elderly is found in the following districts:

- Umkhanyakude, Zululand, Umzinyathi and Ugu have the highest percentage of the elderly females;

- Umkhanyakude, Zululand, Umzinyathi, Uthungulu, iLembe and Ugu have the highest percentage of females;
- Umkhanyakude, Zululand, Umzinyathi, iLembe, Sisonke and Ugu have the highest percentage of the youth.

From the above we can see that the vulnerable groups are found on the districts where poverty is rife. These are also the districts where there are no Community Health Centres and no Regional Hospital Services indicating inequitable access to health services.

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KZN Poverty Indicators by District (Census 2001)

The province has ten districts and one metro. Four of the ten districts have been identified as Presidential nodal areas. These are the district municipalities of Umzinyathi, Zululand, Umkhanyakude and Ugu

where the unemployment rate stands at 54%. The proportions of households with access to safe water (32%), sanitation (24%) are far below national figures (79%) and (62%) respectively.

Population Distribution

District	No of persons living in Poverty	Poverty Rate (%)	Blacks in Poverty (%)	Urbanisation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Ugu	393,966	60.2	68.0	14.7	48.2
Ethekwini	970,345	31.5	44.9	82.6	37.0
Uthukela	350,414	64.1	68.5	30.1	57.2
Ilembe	335,857	62.5	67.9	20.7	48.5
Umgungundlovu	486,639	51.1	61.8	61.8	45.5
Uthungulu	648,221	63.7	67.4	18.1	53.1
Zululand	494,027	72.4	74.4	17.8	65.7
Umzinyathi	468,157	69.6	71.7	12.2	66.4
Umkhanyakude	426,795	77.1	78.0	2.4	66.5
Sisonke	219,330	71.6	75.1	13.6	52.2
Amajuba	262,018	56.8	62.7	59.9	48.0
Total	5,065,769	53.0	62.4	45.5	41.9

Source: Statistics SA Census 2001 data

The KwaZulu-Natal Poverty Map Report provides economic, social and service indicators of poverty.

Economic Indicators

The districts of Ethekwini and Umgungundlovu have low scores for the economic indicators of poverty. On the other hand, many areas in Ilembe, Uthungulu, Uthukela, Umkhanyakude, Umzinyathi and Zululand have high scores for the economic indicators of poverty.

Social Indicators

The urban areas in eThekweni, uMgungundlovu and Amajuba have low scores in the social indicators of poverty in the Province. The farming areas of uMgungundlovu and Sisonke, with a low population density and overall low populations also have low scores in the social indicators. In contrast, the central areas of Ugu, iLembe and Umzinyathi, the eastern

places of uThukela and Zululand, and the northern regions of Umkhanyakude have high scores in the social indicators of poverty. These are areas with low levels of education, high population densities, and where relatively large percentages of the population are youth, older persons and people with disabilities.

Service Indicators

The rural areas in Umzinyathi, Uthungulu, Uthukela, Umkhanyakude, Zululand, Ugu, Ilembe and Sisonke have high scores in the Services Indicator indicating inadequate provision of water and sanitation and refuse removal which poses a public health problem.

The urban areas in eThekweni and Umgungundlovu have relatively low scores in the services indicators, mostly due to the adequate provision of municipal services.