

Socio-Demographic Profile
of the
Magisterial District of Hlabisa
- 1996 Census

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1. Introduction

Close collaboration between Hlabisa Hospital, the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Department of Health, the Medical Research Council, the University of Natal and the newly formed Africa Centre for Population Studies and Reproductive Health has resulted in an extensive programme of health research being conducted among the rural communities of Hlabisa. This report aims to make the basic socio-demographic details collected in the 1996 Census available to support these initiatives.

The magisterial district of Hlabisa is located in the northern part of KwaZulu-Natal and is bounded by Ubombo in the north, Lower Umfolozi (the Mfolozi River) in the south, Nongoma in the west and the Indian Ocean in the east. The district covers 3729 square kilometers and has an average population density of 53,15 per square kilometer. Approximately one-third of this area (1218km²) is covered by nature reserves (the major ones being the Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and St Lucia reserves).

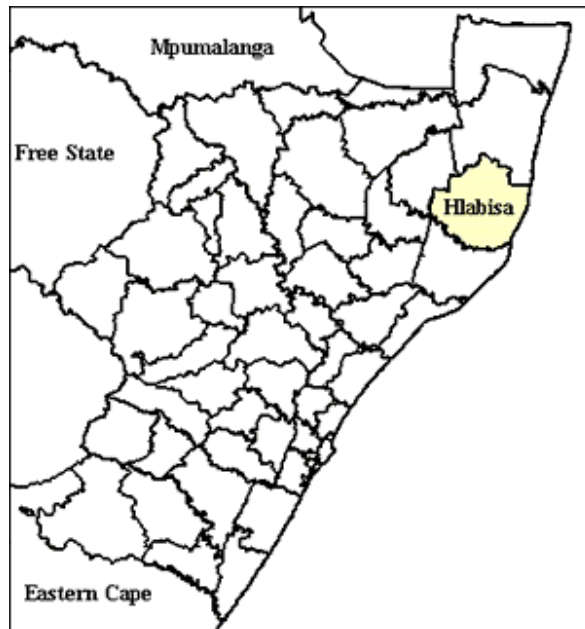


Figure 1. Hlabisa district in relation to KwaZulu-Natal.

Prior to 1994 the area now known as Hlabisa was previously made up of Hlabisa KwaZulu and Hlabisa Natal. There are four Tribal Authority areas (TBAs): Mpukunyano, Mdletshe, Hlabisa and Mpenbeni, and the remainder comprised the urban areas of Mtubatuba and St Lucia, and the non-urban part of Hlabisa that fell into Natal.

The 1996 Census was conducted by Statistics South Africa after a complete demarcation of the country into defined enumerator areas (EAs). The data from the census have been adjusted at EA level on the basis of a post-enumeration survey to estimate the extent of the undercount. The adjusted data have been made available for use with a computer program, Super-Cross, which the MRC's GIS unit purchased with the Census data. This report presents selected data for the TBAs of Hlabisa compared to the provincial and national averages. Maps are based on the "places" that are defined in the Census data and listed in Appendix 1.

2. Demographic profile

2.1 Population size

In 1996 the magisterial district of Hlabisa had a total population of 198 179 making up 2,4% of the population of KwaZulu-Natal (8,42 million). The Hlabisa population is comprised of 90 489 males (45,6%) and 107 690 females (54,4%), compared to the KwaZulu-Natal Province which has 3 950 527 males (46,9%) and 4 466 493 females (53,1%).

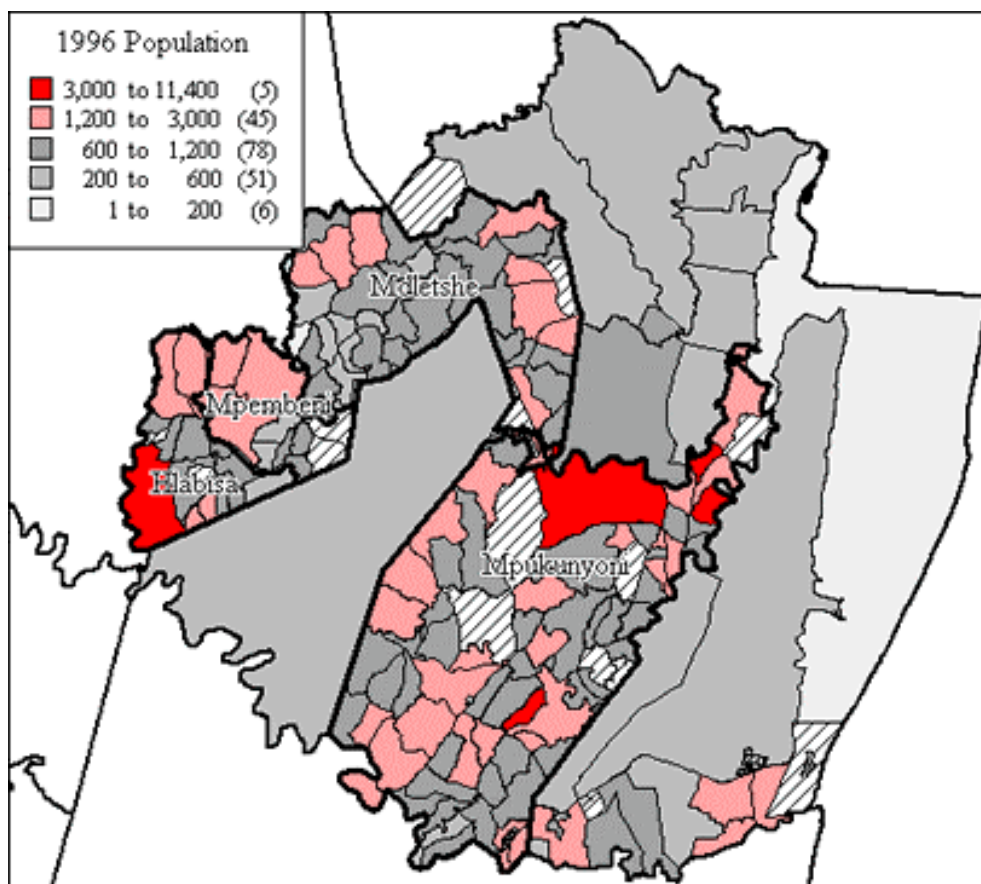


Figure 2. Hlabisa district: Population distribution, 1996.

The map in Figure 2 shows the distribution of the population according to the EAs from the Census, with the TBA boundaries superimposed on top of these. The map reveals that the highest population can be found in the Mpukunyoni TBA, with a total of 112028. The second largest TBA, in terms of population, is Mdletshe with 37 468, followed by Hlabisa with 21425 and then Mpembeni with 6555. The areas with a striped fill have no population and are reflected as such in all the maps.

The district is predominately rural with 88,6% of the population living in TBAs, 6,8% in formal urban areas and 4,6% on commercial farmland. This is compared to KwaZulu-Natal which has 47,2% in TBAs, 34,8% in formal urban areas and 6% on commercial farmland.

2.2 Age structure

The age and sex distribution of Hlabisa in 1996 is shown in Figure 3 and suggests that there has been a rapid decline in fertility. It also displays a predominance of adult women in the area, a common pattern seen in the “sending” areas of South Africa. There is an unusual drop in the proportion of women aged 70-74 when compared to the younger age groups, which may have resulted from age-misreporting related to social pensions.

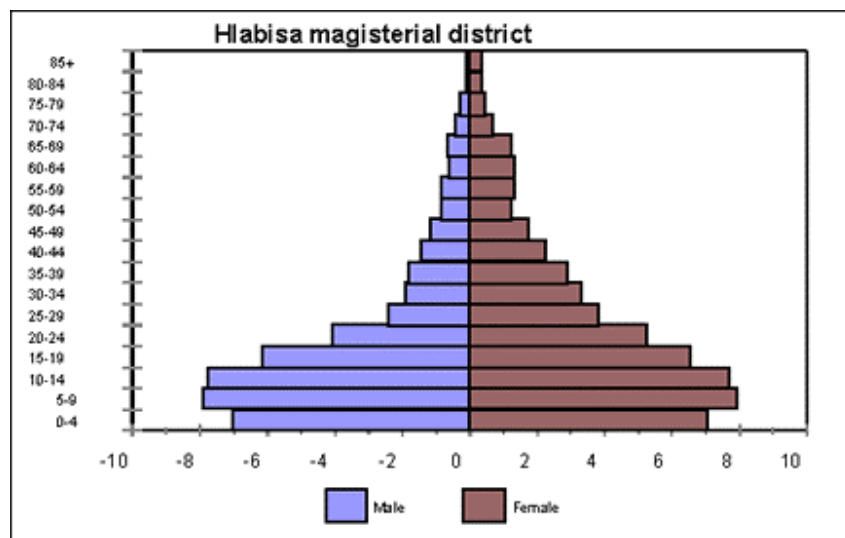


Figure 3. Age pyramid for Hlabisa district, 1996.

The age structures for each of the regions within the Hlabisa district are shown in Figure 4. It is clear that the part of Hlabisa that was previously in Natal has a completely different age structure and has a much lower proportion of children, in keeping with a more mature demographic profile. The low proportion of teenagers may reflect a lack of high schools in the area. The Mpembeni district has an unusually low proportion of girls under the age of 5.

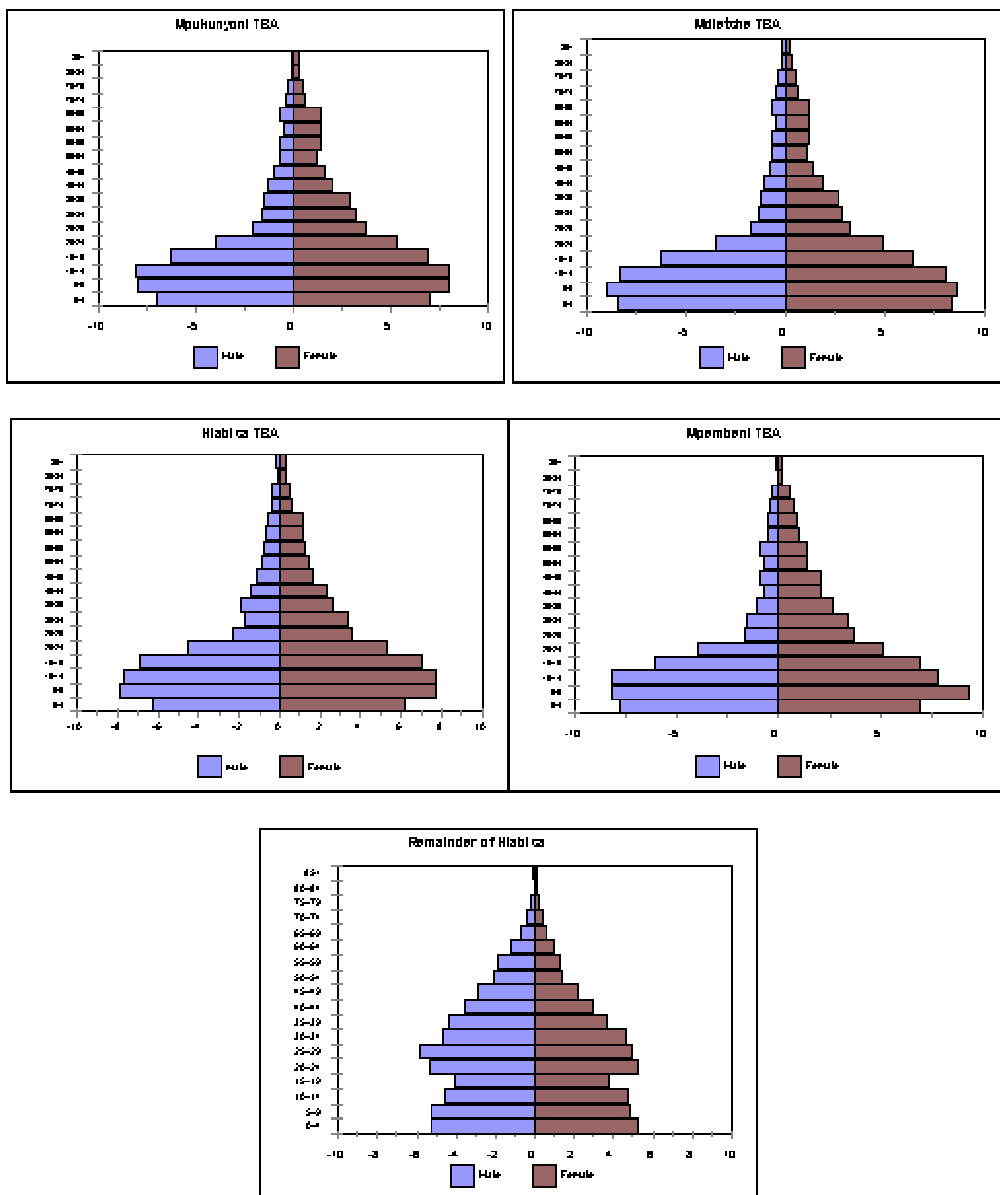


Figure 4. Age pyramid for each geographic area in Hlabisa district, 1996.

2.3 Household composition

The average number of people per household is 7,5 for Hlabisa district, much larger than the national average of 4,5 and the provincial average of 5,1. The part of Hlabisa that was formerly in Natal has a lower number of people per household, equivalent to the provincial average. Half of the households are headed by women, a higher proportion than in the rest of the province (Table I). The variations are displayed in Figure 5.

Table I. Household size and proportion of female-headed households, 1996.

Geographic area	Average number of people per household	Proportion of households headed by females
Hlabisa TBA	7,5	50,7%
Mpukunyoni TBA	7,3	54,7%
Mdletshe TBA	7,8	58,2%
Mpembeni TBA	7,6	59,0%
Remainder Hlabisa	5,1	28,6%
Hlabisa district	7,1	51,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	5,1	39,3%
South Africa	4,5	37,8%

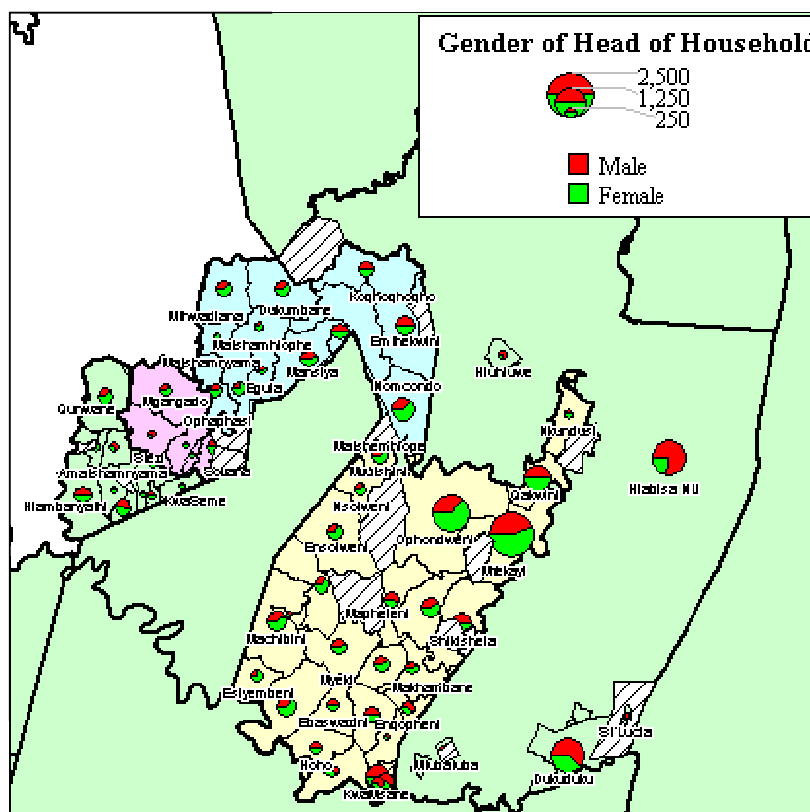


Figure 5. Hlabisa district: The proportion of households headed by females, 1996.

3. Environmental factors

3.1 Sanitation

The following map shows the distribution of the type of sanitation found at dwellings in “places” within the TBAs.

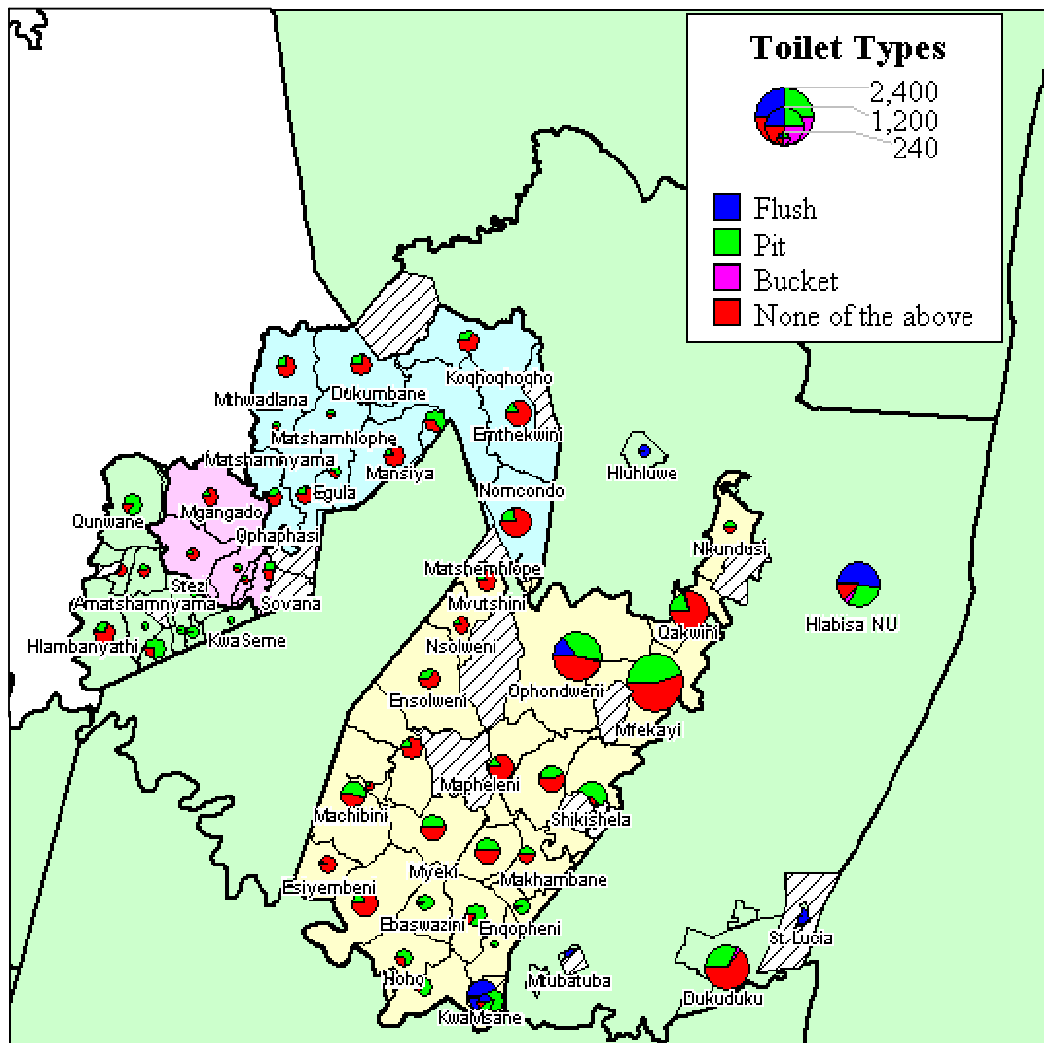


Figure 6. Hlabisa District: Proportion of households according to type of sanitation, 1996.

The map shows that the “places” with the highest proportions of access to flush toilets are found in St Lucia, Hluhluwe, Mtubatuba, KwaMsane and Hlabisa rural. Table II highlights the fact that Mdletshe is the worst off TBA in terms of access to sanitation, with 67% of the dwellings having no toilets, and 31% making use of pit latrines. For the district as a whole, 47% have no toilets, while 40% use pit latrines.

Table II. Households according to type of sanitation, 1996.

Geographic Area	Flush	Pit	Bucket	None	Unspecified
Hlabisa TBA	2,7%	66,3%	1,0%	28,9%	1,1%
Mpukunyoni TBA	8,4%	41,6%	0,8%	48,4%	0,8%
Mdletshe TBA	0,02%	30,7%	0,9%	66,6%	1,7%
Mpembeni TBA	0,0%	47,9%	0,2%	51,8%	0,1%
Remainder Hlabisa	40,14%	24,2%	2,9%	28,9%	3,9%
Hlabisa district	10,9%	39,8%	1,1%	46,8%	1,4%
KwaZulu-Natal	41,7%	41,6%	0,9%	15,2%	0,6%
South Africa	50,3%	32,2%	4,6%	12,4%	0,5%

3.2 Water

The following map shows the distribution of the type of water supply found at dwellings in “places” within the TBAs. From Table III it can be seen that only 12% of the households in Hlabisa have piped water in the dwelling and another 11% have piped water from a public tap. The majority of households in the district (65%) obtain water from dams and rivers.

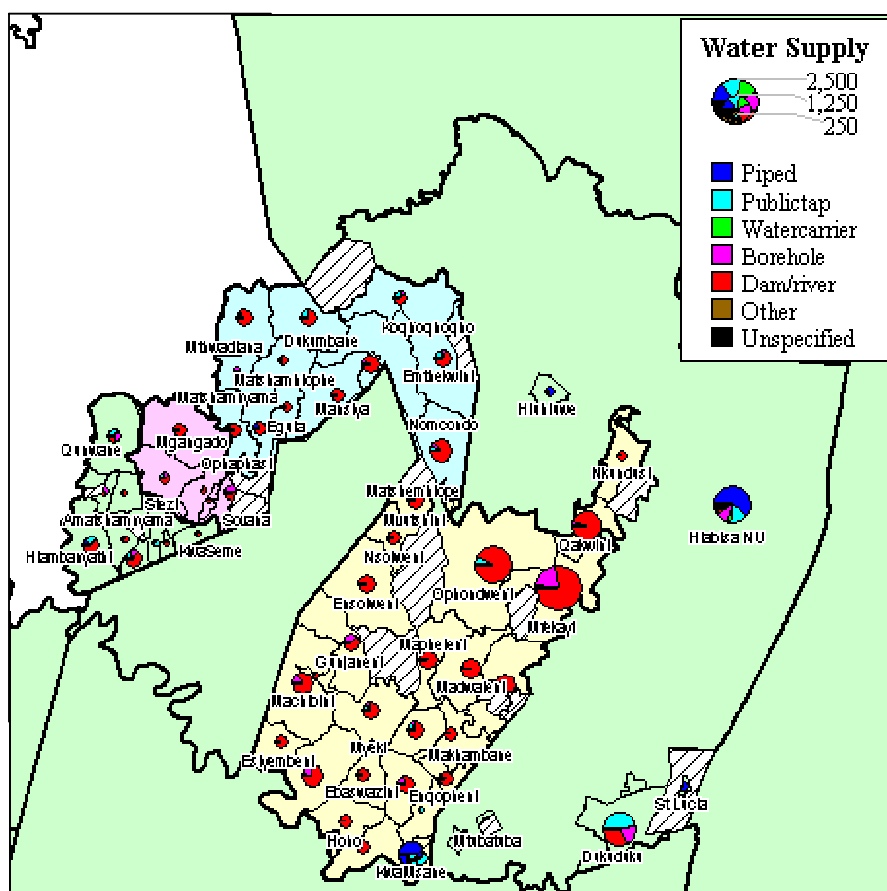


Figure 7. Hlabisa district: The proportion of households according to water source, 1996.

Table III. Households according to source of water, 1996

Geographic area	Piped	Public tap	Water carrier/ tanker	Borehole/ rainwater tank/well	Dam/ river/ spring/stream	Other/ Unspecified
Hlabisa TBA	7,2%	24,9%	1,8%	18,2%	46,6%	1,2%
Mpukunyoni TBA	6,8%	6,7%	0,3%	8,0%	77,1%	1,0%
Mdletshe TBA	2,7%	9,2%	0,2%	6,6%	79,5%	1,8%
Mpembeni TBA	0,8%	3,7%	1,6%	18,7%	74,8%	0,4%
Remainder Hlabisa	45,2%	24%	1,4%	12,3%	13,1%	4,1%
Hlabisa district	11,5%	11,1%	0,7%	9,8%	65,3%	1,6%
KwaZulu-Natal	47,9%	18,3%	1,2%	6,7%	24,3%	1,6%
South Africa	60,3%	19,5%	1,2%	4,9%	12,4%	1,7%

4. Socio-economic profile

4.1 Education

The education data are specifically for the population aged 20 years or older. The map in Figure 8 shows the percentage of the population aged 20 years or older with a matric or higher qualification and highlights a situation of concern with regard to education. Twenty of the places have between 0 and 5% of the population with a matric or higher qualification; these are found in Mpembeni, Mdletshe and Mpukunyoni TBAs.

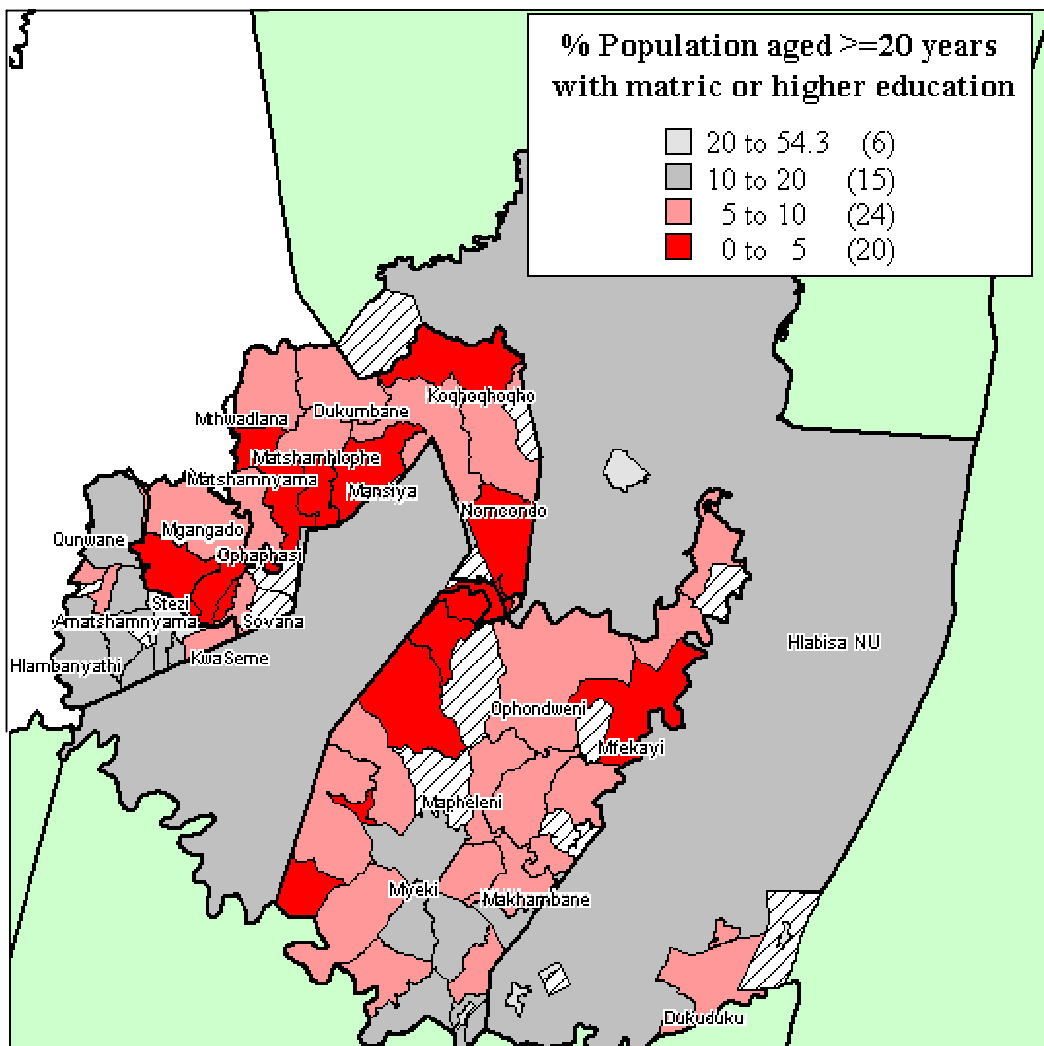


Figure 8. Hlabisa District: Education levels of adult population, 1996.

Almost 16% of the people over 20 years of age living in Hlabisa have a matric or higher level of education (Table IV). This is a bit lower than the national average of 23% or the provincial average of 20%.

Table IV. Education levels of adult population, 1996.

Geographic area	Proportion of population aged 20 years and older with matric or higher education
Hlabisa TBA	15,8%
Mpukunyoni TBA	9,5%
Mdletshe TBA	5,6%
Mpembeni TBA	6,2%
Remainder Hlabisa	15,2%
Hlabisa district	10,2%
KwaZulu-Natal	19,7%
South Africa	22,6%

4.2 Employment status

The employment data are specifically for the population aged 15-64 years and therefore consider the potential economically active population as the total. The definition of unemployment is the one used by Statistics South Africa and is considered the "expanded definition". This definition uses the category; 'unemployed and looking for work' as unemployed. The map in Figure 9 shows the population aged 15-64 years according to employment status. The highest unemployment is found in Mpembeni (76%), which is significantly higher than the rate for the whole district (47%).

Nearly two-thirds (59%) of the economically active age group are unemployed in the Hlabisa district (Table V), this being almost double the national average (34%) and somewhat higher than the provincial average (39%).

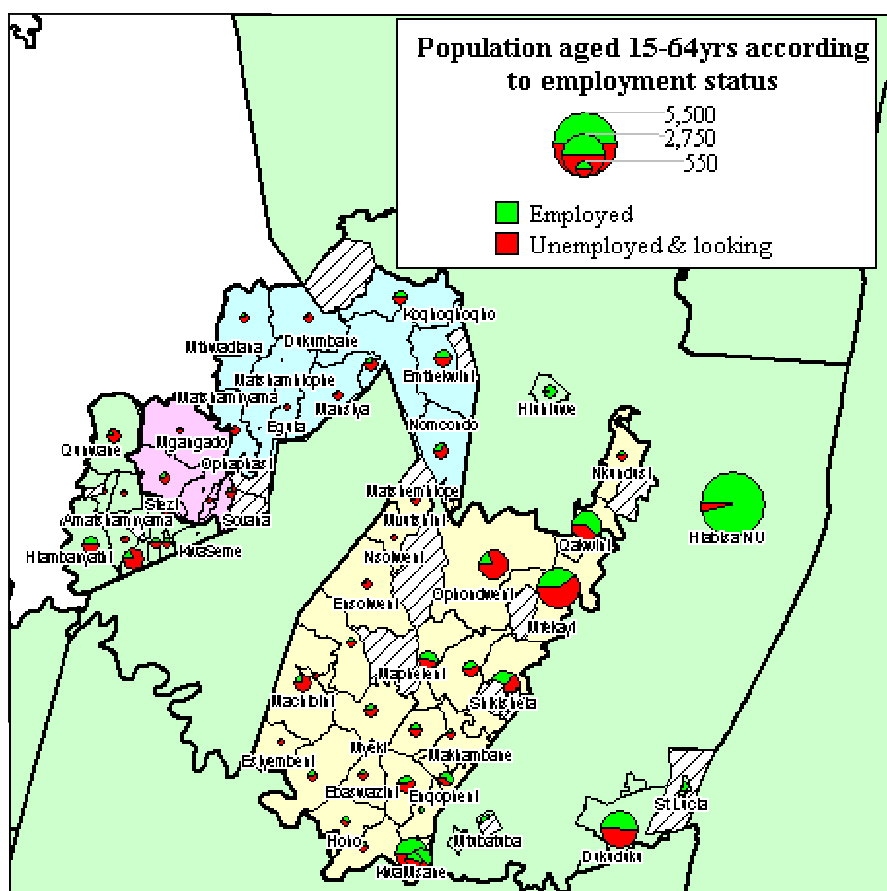


Figure 9. Hlabisa district: Employment status of adults aged 15-64 years, 1996.

Table V. Employment status of adults aged 15-64, 1996.

Geographic area	Employed	Unemployed and looking
Hlabisa TBA	40,9%	59,1%
Mpukonyoni TBA	45,3%	54,7%
Mdletshe TBA	31,4%	68,6%
Mpembeni TBA	24,4%	75,6%
Remainder Hlabisa	85,0%	15,0%
Hlabisa district	53,3%	46,7%
KwaZulu-Natal	60,8%	39,2%
South Africa	66,1%	33,9%

4.3 Income distributions

In Hlabisa 16% of households had no income and 35% had less than R6000 per year. This level of poverty is higher than the average for the province, which is higher than the national average. It can be seen from Table VI that Mpembeni is the poorest area in the district. From the graph in Figure 10, it can be seen that the remainder of Hlabisa has the highest income levels and that it is comparable to the national average.

Table VI. Proportion of households with no or low income, 1996.

Geographic area	No Income	R1-R6000 Per Annum
Hlabisa TBA	14,7%	32,2%
Mpukunyoni TBA	14,5%	38,3%
Mdletshe TBA	22,2%	33,2%
Mpembeni TBA	23,4%	34,9%
Remainder Hlabisa	14,2%	24,9%
Hlabisa district	16%	35%
KwaZulu-Natal	15%	22,5%
SA	12,6%	22,1%

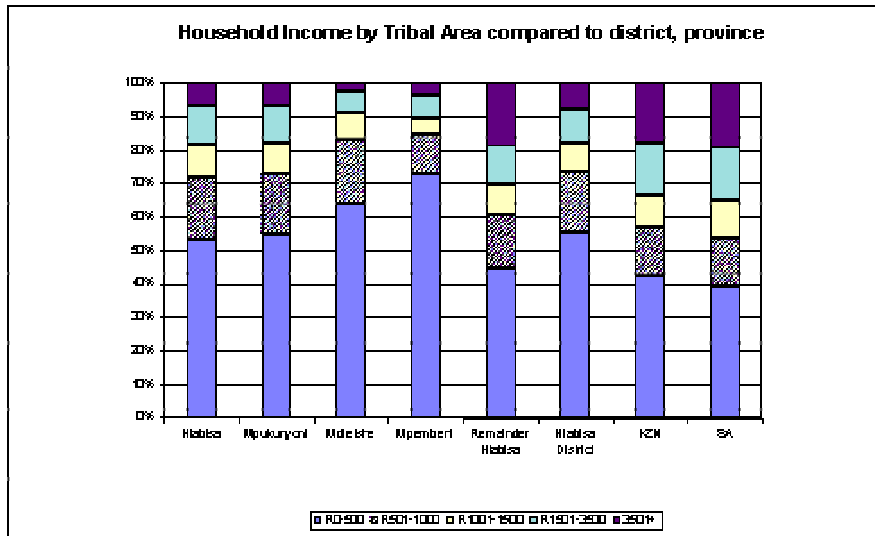


Figure 10. Income categories of households in Hlabisa district, 1996.

5. Health

5.1 Self reported disability

Hlabisa district has slightly lower levels of self reported disability of 5% compared to the national average of 6,7%. Mpembeni, Mdletshe and Hlabisa TBAs had higher levels of disabilities of 7,1%, 6,8% and 6,2% respectively.

Table VII. Self-reported disability, 1996

Geographic area	Proportion disabled
Hlabisa TBA	6,2%
Mpukunyoni TBA	4,1%
Mdletshe TBA	6,8%
Mpembeni TBA	7,1%
Remainder Hlabisa	5,0%
Hlabisa district	5,0%
KwaZulu-Natal	6,1%
South Africa	6,7%

5.2 Access to health care facilities

The district of Hlabisa is serviced by one hospital, 13 clinics, one Primary Health Care post and one ambulance and emergency services post. The facilities are listed in Appendix 2. When compared with the population distribution in the district, just under half of the population (48%) live within 5 km of a clinic, while 13% live within 10 km of the hospital (see Figure 11).

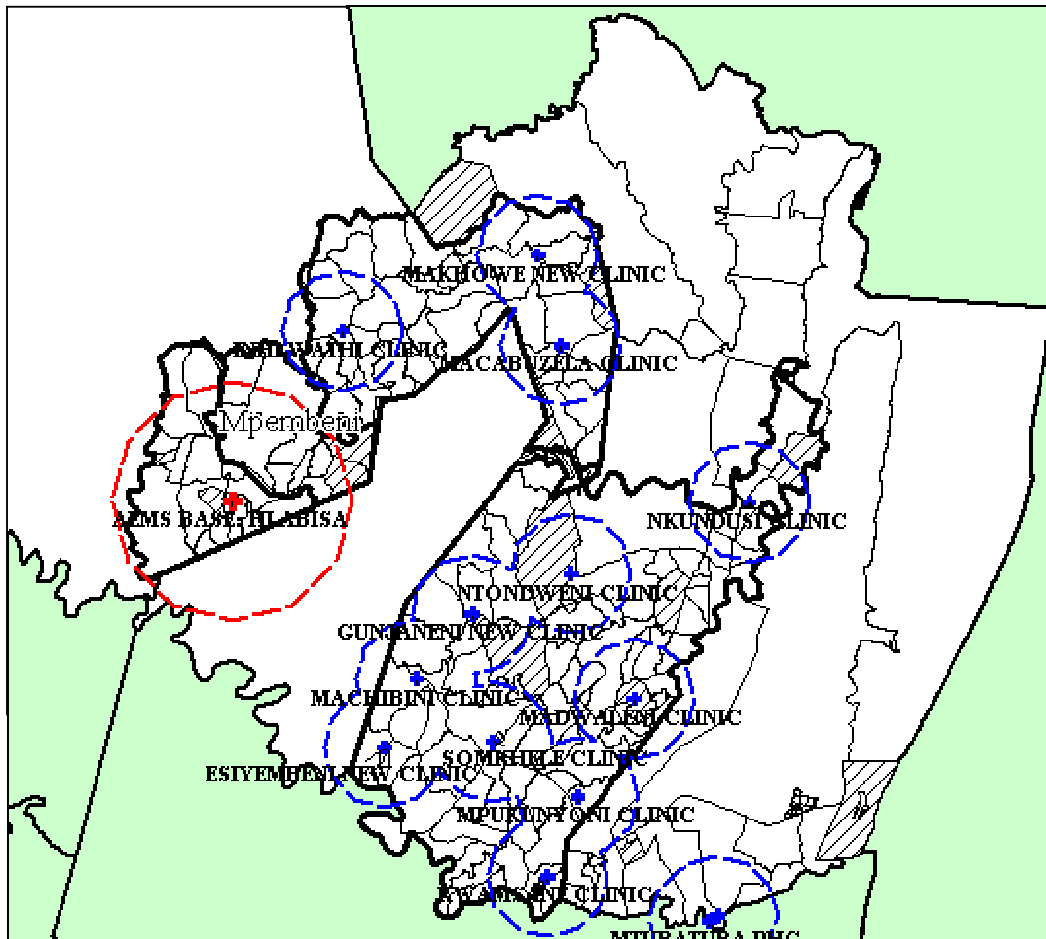


Figure 11. Hlabisa District: Health facilities, 1996.

6. Conclusion

This report has provided a summary of some of the socio-demographic data available from the 1996 Population Census for the Hlabisa district. The data have been mapped in an attempt to display the spatial distribution of these variables within the district.

The purpose of the report is to make the socio-demographic information from the Census available to researchers and managers who need these details. None the less the data highlight the need for improved services within the district, with 47% of the households having no access to sanitation and 65% making use of dams, rivers, springs or streams for water supply.

In terms of education, the district is considerably worse-off than the province, with only 10% of the population aged 20 years and older having a matric or higher education (as opposed to 20% in the province). Another major issue in Hlabisa is unemployment; 47% of the adults aged 15-64 years are unemployed and looking for work.

About half of the population live within 5 km of a clinic and 13% within 10 km of the hospital.

Appendix 1. List of places in Hlabisa District, the TBA they fall into and the population size.

PLACE NAME	TBA	POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE
Dukuduku	Outside	8298	3837	4461
Hlabisa	Hlabisa	585	307	278
Hluhluwe	Outside	870	462	408
KwaMsane	Mpukunyoni	4384	1978	2406
Mtubatuba	Outside	1387	698	689
St Lucia	Outside	958	498	460
Amatshamnyama	Hlabisa	1141	537	604
Bazaneni	Hlabisa	1823	817	1006
Dukumbane	Mdletshe	3215	1447	1768
Ebaswazini	Mpukunyoni	2435	1070	1365
Egula	Mdletshe	1264	583	681
Emacekeni	Hlabisa	4100	1881	2219
Emthekwini	Mdletshe	5222	2382	2840
Enqopheni	Mpukunyoni	2450	1105	1345
Ensolweni	Mpukunyoni	3477	1556	1921
Esiyembeni	Mpukunyoni	2160	904	1256
Gunjaneni	Mpukunyoni	3533	1587	1946
Hlambanyathi	Hlabisa	3919	1902	2017
Hoho	Mpukunyoni	2135	966	1169
Koqhoqhoqho	Mdletshe	3338	1475	1863
KwaMadondo	Hlabisa	910	383	527
KwaQonsa	Hlabisa	1120	512	608
Kwaqubuka	Mpukunyoni	0	0	0
KwaSeme	Hlabisa	523	236	287
Mabundeni	Hlabisa	952	394	558
Machibini	Mpukunyoni	5483	2463	3020
Madwaleni	Mpukunyoni	4613	2037	2576
Makhambane	Mpukunyoni	2087	894	1193
Makopini	Hlabisa	882	396	486
Mansiya	Mdletshe	3472	1571	1901
Mapheleni	Mpukunyoni	3834	1720	2114
Mathunzi	Mpembeni	882	391	491
Matshamhlophe	Mdletshe	981	456	525
Matshamnyama	Mdletshe	458	191	267
Matshemhlope	Mdletshe	0	0	0
Mfekayi	Mpukunyoni	17052	7508	9544
Mgangado	Mpembeni	2501	1109	1392
Mhujini	Mpukunyoni	778	377	401
Mpembeni	Mpembeni	765	318	447
Mpukunyoni	Mpukunyoni	0	0	0
Mshaya	Mpukunyoni	2169	995	1174
Mthwadlana	Mdletshe	3578	1564	2014
Mtondweni	Mpukunyoni	0	0	0
Mvutshini	Mpukunyoni	3255	1419	1836
Myeki	Mpukunyoni	4269	1933	2336
Mzinene	Mdletshe	4098	1978	2120
Nhlwathi	Mdletshe	2251	995	1256
Nkolokotho	Mpukunyoni	4966	2165	2801

Nkombose	Mpukunyoni	901	392	509
Nkundusi	Mpukunyoni	1467	655	812
Nomcondo	Mdletshe	5056	2207	2849
Nsolweni	Mpukunyoni	1918	860	1058
Ophaphasi	Mdletshe	2306	1064	1242
Ophondweni	Mpukunyoni	13559	5907	7652
Phaphasi	Mpukunyoni	3617	1618	1999
Qakwini	Mpukunyoni	9566	4435	5131
Qunwane	Hlabisa	3146	1417	1729
Shikishela	Mpukunyoni	5419	2456	2963
Sovana	Mpembeni	3352	1445	1907
Stezi	Mpembeni	1379	625	754
Msane1	Mpukunyoni	2177	979	1198
Msane2	Mpukunyoni	2422	1150	1272
Ogengele	Mpukunyoni	4131	1851	2280
Hlabisa NU	Outside	9190	5431	3759
Maphelane Nature Reserve	Outside	0	0	0

Appendix 2. Health facilities by type in Hlabisa.

NAME	TYPE	TBA
MONZI CLINIC	CLINIC	
HLABISA HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL	Hlabisa
NTONDWENI CLINIC	CLINIC	Mpukunyoni
MPUKUNYONI CLINIC	CLINIC	Mpukunyoni
MADWALENI CLINIC	CLINIC	Mpukunyoni
MACHIBINI CLINIC	CLINIC	Mpukunyoni
MACABUZELA CLINIC	CLINIC	Mdletshe
KWAMSANE CLINIC	CLINIC	Mpukunyoni
INHLWATHI CLINIC	CLINIC	Mdletshe
SOMKHELE CLINIC	CLINIC	Mpukunyoni
NKUNDUSI CLINIC	CLINIC	Mpukunyoni
GUNJANENI NEW CLINIC	CLINIC	Mpukunyoni
MAKHOWE NEW CLINIC	CLINIC	Mdletshe
ESIYEMBENI NEW CLINIC	CLINIC	Mpukunyoni
MTUBATUBA PHC	PHC	
AEMS BASE: HLABISA	AEMS	Hlabisa