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Locality of the area assessed

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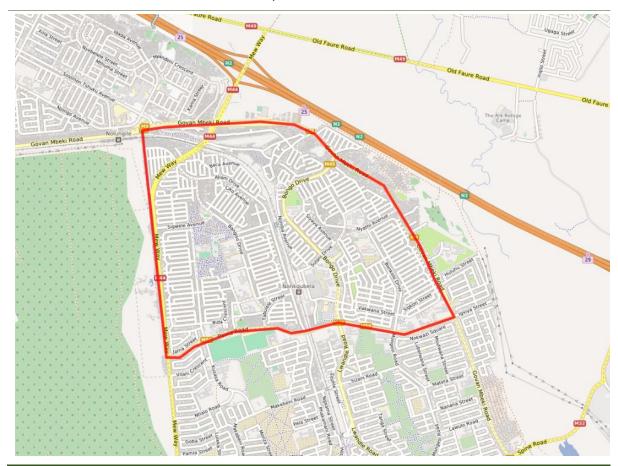
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Area Overview Report

This report was generated by MapAble® and shows the demographic and other characteristics for the area under assessment. The outputs of this report must always be interpreted with care. Not all the data exists at the same level of detail and the accuracy of the outputs will be affected by the size of the area. One must assume that the smaller the area the less accurate figures might be when sourced from high-level national datasets.

Section 1.   General background

1   Locality

This section provides a short introductory overview of the area location, demarcation history and extent.

1.1   Demarcation history

South Africa undergoes a major reassessment of its municipal demarcations prior to each municipal election. Changes in municipal and ward boundaries affect all levels of planning and also long-term development strategies. The next table shows the municipality(s) and ward(s) which previously formed part of the current area under assessment.

Table 1: The area's demarcation history

	2016	2011	2006	2001	1996
District municipality(s) / Metropolitan area(s) affected	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town MM	City of Cape Town MM	Metropolitan Area
Local municipality(s) affected:	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Tygerberg MLC
Municipal ward(s) affected	CPT-89 CPT-90 CPT-91 CPT-93	CPT-89 CPT-90 CPT-91 CPT-93	CPT-89 CPT-90 CPT-91 CPT-92 CPT-93 CPT-94	Cape Town-90 Cape Town-91 Cape Town-92 Cape Town-93	No data

The area is 277 hectares in extent.

1.2   Spatial relationships

Many areas are in isolated parts of the country or form part of a larger metropolitan system. The area relates to the following towns, suburbs, settlements and places. If the results are indicated as 0 km, then it implies that the town or settlement falls within the area. Distances are measured from the boundary of the area and is shown as the direct distance.

The nearest city:	The nearest city is Cape Town which is 23.8 km away
The nearest major town:	The nearest major town is Bellville which is 13.63 km away
The nearest town:	The nearest town Khayelitsha is 1.03 km away

The following small town(s) or settlement point(s) are in the area and is primarily based on the main places as defined in Census 2011.

Table 2: Smaller towns, settlements and villages

Small towns/Main places	Settlement points, villages and small places
The area has *0* small town(s), namely:	The area has *0* small place(s), namely:
•	•

Section 2.   Demography[1]

2   Basic population characteristics

Population dynamics, such as changes in population size, structure and distribution along with the associated demographic factors of births, deaths and migration affect all facets of human life. Planners in every sector should examine the population aspects of their sectors carefully and address their sector plans with reference to the relevant population issues. This report provides the necessary base data from which inferences can be drawn about the population dynamics of the area.

2.1   Population and gender

The total population is the starting point. For any planning assessment, the total population is fundamental to the current and long-term demand for services and facilities. The table below shows population for the three census periods with a gender split. From the time-related figures, inferences can be drawn on population growth or decline. Gender also serves as a proxy for economic conditions. Very generally speaking, male absenteeism can indicate that an area is shedding workers while a surplus of males might indicate the area is attracting migrant labour and hence higher expectation regarding economic growth and job creation. The table on age groups below will shed more light on this matter.

Table 3: Population and gender

	1996	2001	2011
Males	34 945	41 543	42 113
Females	35 639	44 614	44 032
Population density (persons/ha)	254,89	311,10	311,06
Total Population	70 584	86 157	86 146

2.2   Population groups

Population groups need not be a central issue in development analysis. However, looking at the composition of the local population might help to explain current dynamics based on historical population settlement patterns.

Table 4: Population groups

	1996	2001	2011
Black	70 011	85 925	85 317
White	5	15	57
Coloured	123	217	262
Indian	0	0	59
Other	594	NA	444
Total	70 733	86 157	86 138

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[1] Stats SA maintain confidentiality of unit record information by using random rounding and cross tabulation to run queries without identifying an individual record. This accounts for discrepancies in totals caused by different random rounding approaches implemented in different data dissemination products. This is the reason for instances where totals between tables do differ.

2.3 Age groups

Age groups are very important in any demographic assessment. The age structure of the population provides a very direct indication of long-term demand for community and social services, housing and infrastructure demand. The table below only reflects on four age categories. The first category is the preschool population, the second category is the extent of the school population, the third category is the economically active population and the last group is the elderly population.

Table 5: Age groups

	1996		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<5	4 298	4 213	4 421	4 336	5 079	4 781
5 to 20	9 372	10 429	12 345	13 810	10 642	11 220
20 to 65	20 747	20 423	24 357	25 906	25 942	27 204
>65	342	414	430	550	551	847
Unspecified	322		0		0	
Total	34 920	35 639	41 553	44 602	42 215	44 052
	70 560		86 154		86 267	

In considering age groups, the 20 to 65-year cohort is very significant. The male-female ratio in this age group is important. As explained above male absenteeism or a male surplus is a good proxy for migrant labour. Furthermore, the number of women in this age group is also a good indicator for the expected number of households in an area. However, one should treat such a figure with care. For example, the proxy is not as accurate in KwaZulu-Natal as it is Limpopo as polygamous marriage customs are more prevalent in KwaZulu-Natal.

2.4 Language groups

Language groups display very strong spatial patterns in South Africa. These patterns and distributions have ramifications for education, labour markets, and labour relations. Its impact on the demand for community services, infrastructure and social facilities are, however, not significant for the planner.

Table 6: Language groups

	1996	2001	2011
Afrikaans	160	398	527
English	24	76	1 978
Ndebele	15	43	198
Sepedi	31	29	227
Sesotho	614	1 043	961
Siswati	3	92	20
Tsonga	5	7	40
Tswana	19	80	98
Venda	0	8	31
Xhosa	69 212	84 167	80 199
Zulu	51	180	345
Other	574	35	1 447
Total	70 709	86 158	86 073

3 Household characteristics

Population numbers relate to the demand for community and or social facilities. Households, on the other hand, determine the demand for infrastructure and housing. Furthermore, many planning indicators are measured in terms of household sizes and densities.

3.1 Households, size and density

Households are usually assessed in the context of the total population. This gives rise to density ratios and household size. The total number of households is always an important factor in determining the overall demand for infrastructure services and housing. Household density is an important indicator for settlement efficiency and plays and important role in urban planning and development strategies. Household size has an impact on the extent of consumption of goods and services.

One should note that housing support strategies have affected household formation to the extent that there are often different rates of change between households and population. The basic household profile for the assessment area is shown in the table below.

Table 7: Total households, size and density

	1996	2001	2011
Total households	18 989	23 047	26 585
Household density (households/ha)	68,57	83,22	96,00
Ave household size	3,72	3,74	3,24

3.2   Head of household

Gender is an important aspect in any development environment. The gender of household heads relates to many socio-economic and cultural practices and factors. Therefore, the data below should be interpreted within the context of the environment that is being assessed.

Table 8: Head of household by gender

	1996	2001	2011
Male head of household	12 520	13 147	15 535
Female head of household	6 540	10 011	11 118
Unspecified	0	0	0
Total	19 060	23 158	26 657

3.3   Household income

Household income is used as one of the main poverty indicators in South Africa. Social support and subsidy systems are often based on household income parameters. When comparing household income, it is important to discount the impact of inflation. The figures in the table below were adjusted to 2011 Rand values.

Table 9: Household income per month in 2011 Rand values

Income group (Rands)	1996	2001	2011
<1200	4 262	8 949	10 888
1 200 – 2 000	141	5 891	4 645
2 000 – 5 000	523	3 964	6 390
5000 – 10 000	1 230	3 196	3 541
10 000 – 20 000	2 663	915	926
20 000 – 50 000	7 208	201	182
>50 000	2 992	42	45
Total	19 018	23 158	26 643

The following income comparisons can be drawn between the Censuses:

Table 10: Household income indicators per month in 2011 Rand values

	1996	2001	2011
Total income in the area (per month)	455 642 981	75 451 856	72 321 110
Income per capita (per month)	6 449	876	839
Income per ha (per month)	1 645 368	272 442	261 157
Ave household income (per month)	23 958	3 258	2 714

3.4   Dwelling type

Housing backlogs and the demand for housing was and will always remain an issue in development and social support strategies in South Africa. The next table shows the different dwelling types in the area under assessment.

Table 11: Dwelling type

	1996	2001	2011
Traditional	7	548	95
House made of bricks	364	4 912	10 140
Flat	8	99	75
Multiple housing	9	274	65
Dwelling in backyard	13	333	131
Room/ granny flat	330	35	13
Informal	409	15 777	14 269
Informal dwelling in backyard	16 907	949	1 751
Other	992	235	118
Total	19 041	23 163	26 657

3.5 Dwelling ownership

Dwelling ownership data must be treated with circumspect. The data from the census below is based on the occupant's perceptions. There are many ownership systems available. If ownership is interpreted as freehold ownership in terms of a title deed, most areas in South Africa are excluded from this form of ownership. This applies to tribal land and many of the townships in South Africa that were surveyed but never proclaimed. The table below reflects the position as reported in the censuses.

Table 12: Dwelling ownership[2]

Tenure	2001	2011
Rented	2 435	2 175
Owned but not yet paid off	14	1 193
Occupied rent-free	9 975	7 057
Owned and fully paid off	9 189	15 236
Other	107	986
Total	21 720	26 647

4 Migration

In a country where urbanisation plays a pivotal role in long-term development strategies and where the local economy is open, migration is an important issue.

4.1 Country of origin

Migration into the area of assessment from abroad is shown in the next table.

Table 13: Migration - country of origin

Migration	1996	2001	2011
RSA Origin	70 609	86 051	84 074
SADC	31	64	429
Rest of Africa	6	41	264
Europe	9	3	0
Asia	1	0	0
Oceania	0	0	0
North America	0	0	0
South America	0	0	0
Unspecified/Other	83	NA	1 348
Total	70 739	86 159	86 116

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[2] 1996 census data is not comparable to the 2001 and 2011 census.

4.2   Province of previous residence

This section describes the movement of people within South Africa to the area under assessment.

Table 14: Province of previous residence

Migration	1996	2001	2011
Eastern Cape	22 518	7 359	5 984
Free State	75	103	36
Gauteng	230	316	402
KwaZulu-Natal	83	180	72
Limpopo	3	31	18
Mpumalanga	5	36	18
Northern Cape	185	34	30
North West	16	32	9
Western Cape	31 328	77 702	78 440
Unspecified/Other	16 262	364	1 109
Total	70 705	86 157	86 120

5   Education

Education is pivotal in the development process. Skill levels are derivatives of levels of education. The next table shows the profile of the highest level of education for the area.

Table 15: Highest level of education

	1996	2001	2011
Under 5	8 508	8 758	9 909
No school	9 508	6 264	2 482
Primary	23 103	31 106	21 738
Secondary	23 730	28 146	33 405
Matric	4 352	10 116	15 916
Post matric	471	1 266	1 969
Graduate	88	255	181
Post-graduate	0	57	243
Other	894	188	230
Total	70 654	86 157	86 073

6   Employment

Employment and unemployment are some the most challenging aspects of the South African development environment. The next table shows how employment and related factors have changed since 1996.

Table 16: Employment within the area

Employment	1996	2001	2011
Employed	19 595	19 396	23 873
Unemployed	13 210	22 224	15 223
Discouraged	2 188	4 078	2 644
Not economically active	13 654	4 388	19 267
< 15 years	21 999	9 884	168
Unspecified/Other	33	NA	24 976
Total	70 745	59 971	86 151

Section 3.   Social and community facilities

7   Education facilities

Education facilities include primary, secondary, combined and intermediate schools as listed in the database of the National Department of Education. Generally, the queries list educational facilities within the area.

7.1   Primary Schools

There is a total of 8 primary schools in the area.

The nearest primary school to the area is Kukhanyile which is 0 km away[3].

Table 17: Primary schools' statistics within the area

Name of primary school	Number of learners	Number of Teachers	Learners per educator ratio
Ikhusi	1 037	26	40
Kukhanyile	745	22	34
Ntwasahlobo	653	24	27
Sobambisana	1 195	33	36
Sosebenza	1 265	33	38
Soyisile	1 134	31	37
Ummangaliso	1 029	35	29
Yomelela	908	23	39

7.2   Secondary Schools

There are 2 secondary schools in the area.

The nearest secondary school to the area under assessment is Usasazo which is 0 km away[2].

Table 18: Secondary schools' statistics within the area

Name of secondary school	Number of learners	Number of Teachers	Learners per educator ratio
Matthew Goniwe	1 455	45	32
Usasazo	1 185	44	27

7.3   Intermediate Schools

There are 2 intermediate schools in the area.

The nearest intermediate school to the area is Sakumlandela which is 0 km away [4].

Table 19: Intermediate schools' statistics within the area

Name of intermediate school	Number of learners	Number of Teachers	Learners per educator ratio
Chumisa	1 118	32	35
Sakumlandela	1 028	30	34

7.4   Combined Schools

The area has a total of 0 combined schools.

The area's nearest combined school is indicated below[3].

The nearest combined school to the area is Intsebenziswano which is 6.79 km away (This only applies if there are no combined schools within the assessment area).

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[3] This only applies if there are no primary schools within the area. If the results are indicated as 0 km, then it implies that the school falls within the area assessed. Distances are measured from the boundary of the area and are show as direct distance.

[4] This only applies if there are no primary schools within the area. If the results are indicated as 0 km, then it implies that the school falls within the area assessed. Distances are measured from the boundary of the area and are show as direct distance.

Table 20: Combined schools' statistics within the area

Name of combined school	Number of learners	Number of Teachers	Learners per educator ratio

8 Health Facilities

A distinction is made between public and private health facilities in the assessment.

8.1 Public Health Facilities

There is a total of 6 public health facilities in the area under assessment.

The area's nearest public health facility is indicated below[3].

The nearest public health facility to the area is Khayelitsha (Site B) C which is 0 km away (This only applies if there are no public health facilities within the assessment area)

Table 21: List of public health facilities within the area

Name of public health facility	Type of public health facility
Khayelitsha (Site B) C	Community Health Centre
Khayelitsha (Site B) C	Community Health Centre
Khayelitsha (Site B) C	Clinic
Khayelitsha (Site B) M	Midwife Obstetrics Unit
Khayelitsha Mobile	Clinic
Site B Youth Clinic	Clinic

8.2 Private health facilities

Private health facilities play a critical role in the national health care system. There are a total of 0 in the area under assessment.

The nearest private health facility to the area is Mitchells Plain Medical Centre which is 3.45 km away [5].

Table 22: Private health facility and ownership within the area

Name of private health facility	Private health group

The next table indicates the beds per specialist function in each of the facilities.

Table 23: Number of beds per facility within the area

Name of private health facility	Beds: Total	Beds: ICU	Beds: Paediatric	Beds: General	Beds: Neo-ICU	Beds: Special ICU	Beds: High care	Beds: Psychiatric	Beds: Day/ Ward

9 SAPS Stations

There are a total of 1 SAPS stations in the area.

The area's nearest police station is Khayelitsha which is 0 km away[4].

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[5] This only applies if there are no primary schools within the area. If the results are indicated as 0 km, then it implies that the school falls within the area assessed. Distances are measured from the boundary of the area and are show as direct distance.

Table 24: Police stations

Name of SAPS station in the area
Khayelitsha

The following SAPS precinct(s) are affecting the area although the police stations for the precincts may be located outside the area of assessment[6]:

Table 25: Area covered by SAPS precincts

Precinct name	% of assessment area
Khayelitsha	96.28 %
Lingelethu-West	3.72 %

10 Lower courts

The courts of South Africa are the civil and criminal courts responsible for the administration of justice in South Africa. The following table below describes the courts within the area (if present).

Table 26: Lower courts in the area

Type of court	Area/Office	Address

Section 4.   Settlement footprint

11 Land cover

This section deals with land cover. The dataset has been derived from multi-seasonal Landsat 8 imagery, using operationally proven, semi-automated modelling procedures developed specifically for the generation of this dataset, based on repeatable and standardised modelling routines. The dataset has been created by GEOTERRAIMAGE (GTI) and is available as a commercial data product. The data is presented at 30m resolution, as a result, the accuracy of the query results is affected accordingly.

The following table lists the extent of land cover in the area under assessment. The results are expressed as hectares covered by a category.

Table 27: Land cover 1990 and 2014[7]: Natural elements

Land cover category	Extent of cover 1990 (ha)	Extent of cover 2014 (ha)
Natural Thicket Dense Bush	0.58	0.04
Natural Woodland		0.04
Erosion dongas		
Waterbodies	0.35	

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[6] Please note that precinct boundaries do not align with cadastral boundaries. This causes "slivers" in spatial data which the reporting system picks up. Value of 0% in the table below can therefore be ignored.

[7] No data against a category implies that in a particular land cover category does not occur the assessment area.

Table 28: Land cover 1990 and 2014[8]: Primary economic activities

Land cover category	Extent of cover 1990 (ha)	Extent of cover 2014 (ha)
Cultivated commercial fields		
Cultivated commercial pivot		
Cultivated orchard and vines		
Sugarcane		
Small holdings		
Subsistence farming		
Forests & Plantations		
Mining		0.23

Table 29: Land cover 1990 and 2014[9]: Human settlement

Land cover category	Extent of cover 1990 (ha)	Extent of cover 2014 (ha)
Urban built-up		9.44
Urban commercial	9.12	16.3
Urban industrial		
Urban residential		
Urban townships	156.42	123.38
Urban informal	93.11	106.44
Rural villages		
Urban sports and golf		
School and sports grounds	16.47	14.24

12 Service access

Access to infrastructure services is a driving force for the betterment of all communities in South Africa. It is a core function of government and since 1994 access to services for previously disadvantaged communities was emphasised to the extent that it become the driving force of most government delivery policies. Initial approaches were to meet the health requirements of the World Health Organisation and hence the adoptions of the so-called RDP standards, later referred to as access to basic services. However, these policies have evolved over time for many reasons to the extent that many of the services currently contemplated by the government at all levels exceed the initial norms and standards.

The way that access to services was presented in the three available censuses varies from each other. Annexure B gives a summary of how the different services have been categorised into basic, intermediate and full services to allow for comparison between the censuses.

12.1 Water services

Water services have been a very high priority in services delivery strategies over the past two decades. It is one of the key Millennium Goals adopted in 2000, which stated that countries should aim to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. In terms of these goals, at least 50% of households should have access to at least basic services.

The table below shows the access to water has changed between 1996 and 2011

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[8] No data against a category implies that in a particular land cover category does not occur the assessment area.
[9] No data against a category implies that in a particular land cover category does not occur the assessment area.

Table 30: Access to water services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	1 307	8 560	4 713	51	4 411	19 041
	%	6,87 %	44,95 %	24,75 %	0,27 %	23,16%	100 %
2001	Total	1 236	9 018	7 879	4 624	4 411	23 051
	%	5,36 %	39,12 %	34,18 %	20,06 %	1,27 %	100 %
2011	Total	5 729	8 268	9 766	2 596	288	26 646
	%	21,50 %	31,03 %	36,65 %	9,74 %	1,08 %	100 %

12.2   Sanitation services

Access to appropriate sanitation services is a very high health priority. Although sanitation services received a high priority from government, there are always challenges and this service did not achieve the same level of success as improved access to water services. This section shows the sanitation access for the area.

Table 31: Access to sanitation services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	9 440	0	0	416	9 420	19 043
	%	49,57 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	2,18 %	48,24 %	100 %
2001	Total	10 920	17	53	1 758	10 301	23 048
	%	47,38 %	0,07 %	0,23 %	7,63 %	44,69 %	100 %
2011	Total	20 502	507	43	3 035	2 582	26 669
	%	76,87 %	1,90 %	0,16 %	11,38 %	9,68 %	100 %

12.3   Electricity services

Although electricity does not have the same implications for health as water and sanitation, access to electricity is very important for general development and especially education. Access to electricity was therefore always a high priority. The table below shows how access to electricity has changed since 1996. This table is based on access to lighting as a proxy for access to electricity.

Table 32: Access to electricity services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full access	No access	Total
1996	Total	9 085	9 949	19 034
	%	47,73 %	52,27 %	100 %
2001	Total	11 526	11 522	23 048
	%	50,01 %	49,99 %	100 %
2011	Total	22 138	4 532	19 034
	%	83,01 %	17,00 %	100 %

12.4   Refuse removal

Solid waste management and refuse removal are important for health and environmental considerations. The table below shows how access to refuse removal services was reported in the previous three censuses.

Table 33: Access to refuse removal services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	8 951	1 543	914	3 312	4 311	19 057
	%	46,97 %	8,09 %	4,79 %	17,38 %	22,62 %	100 %
2001	Total	20 735	1 293	491	437	90	23 048
	%	89,97 %	5,61 %	2,13 %	1,90 %	0,39 %	100 %
2011	Total	21 842	105	3 685	518	511	26 660
	%	81,93 %	0,39 %	13,82 %	1,94 %	1,92 %	100 %

12.5   Road network

Access to road services is not recorded the censuses. The next table shows the available roads data for the area.

Table 34: Road services in the area

Road type/class	Total (km)
National	0,00 km
Arterial	0,00 km
Secondary	0,00 km
Tertiary	0,00 km
Main (Urban)	7,09 km
Streets (Urban)	54,11 km

Annexure A. Data extraction and data mining

This report is based on queries generated from the MapAble® database. The data sources are indicated in the table below. All the data utilised is in the public domain and can be sourced from the respective data custodians.

The bulk of the data comes from census data from Statistics South Africa. Each census is queried at the smallest data level at which a census was released. The 1996 census was released at enumerator area (EA) level while the 2001 census was only released at sub-place level. A sub place consists of a number of EAs. The 2011 census was released as a small area layer (SAL). Small areas are larger than EA's but smaller than sub-places. It is important to note that the censuses are not consistent insofar as data categories are concerned. It was therefore necessary to adjust some census data (subdividing categories or lumping categories together) in order to get the data at a consistent and comparable basis. Due to the way data is extracted from the census the totals in the tables in the report are not necessarily consistent or the same throughout the report. The following affects table totals:

- When data is extracted from the censuses, values of less than 5 are randomised with values between 1 and 5 in order to protect individual's identities. This accounts for smaller variations in totals.

- Data categories are not consistent between the censuses.

- The process of data partitioning is by its very nature affected by the physical scale at which queries are done. The smaller an area is the bigger the possibility for anomalies become.

Notwithstanding these issues, the results are valid and sufficiently accurate for general use.

Data partitioning is used in MapAble® to determine values for the selected areas. Data partitioning calculates the proportional ratios of underlying data sets (data linked to polygons such as EA's or sub-places) within a selected query area (ward, municipality, farm portion, etc.). Data partitioning is used to overcome the need for information on census demographics for areas that are not consistent with the standard boundaries themselves, or as the case in this report, where boundaries change from time to time and area profiles are not directly comparable. The proportions are based on the area of the intersecting themes.

Data partitioning allows for comparisons between datasets, which each having their own unique demarcations, and data that is not necessarily spatially comparable or compatible.

Data sources:

Data table	Data source
Table 1: The area's demarcation history	Municipal Demarcation Board from 1996 to 2016
Table 2: Smaller towns, settlements and villages	MapAble® 2015
Table 3: Population and gender	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 4: Population groups	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 5: Age groups	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 6: Language groups	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 7: Total households, size and density	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 8: Head of household by gender	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 9: Household income per month in 2011 values	Calculated by MapAble® from census data 2016
Table 10: Household income indicators per month in 2011 values	Calculated by MapAble® from census data 2016
Table 11: Dwelling type	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 12: Dwelling ownership	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 13: Migration - country of origin	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 14: Province of previous residence	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 15: Highest level of education	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 16: Employment	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 17: Primary schools' statistics	Department of Basic Education 2015
Table 18: Secondary schools' statistics	Department of Basic Education 2015
Table 19: Intermediate schools' statistics	Department of Basic Education 2015
Table 20: Combined schools' statistics	Department of Basic Education 2015
Table 21: List of public health facilities	Department of Health 2015
Table 22: Private health facility and ownership	Department of Health 2015
Table 23: Number of beds per facility	Department of Health 2015
Table 24: Police stations	South African Police Services 2015
Table 25: Area covered by SAPS precincts	Institute for Security Studies as calculated by Mandala GIS 2015
Table 26: Lower courts in the area	Department of Justice and Correctional Services
Table 27: Urban and settlement land cover 2014	GeoTerraImage (Pty) Ltd 2014

Data table	Data source
Table 28: Access to water services 1996, 2001 and 2011	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 29: Access to sanitation services 1996 and 2011	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 30: Access to electricity services 1996 and 2011	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 31: Access to refuse removal services 1996 and 2011	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 32: Road services in the area	Calculated by MapAble® from various sources 2016

Annexure B. Classification of service access data from the censuses

This annexure shows how census data was classified in order to be represented as access to different access categories used in national service delivery policies.

1. Water services

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
Piped water in dwelling	Full	Piped water inside dwelling	Full	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	Full
Piped water on site	Intermediate	Piped water inside yard	Intermediate	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Intermediate
Public tap	Basic	Piped water on community stand distance < 200m from dwelling	Basic	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	Basic
Water-carrier/tanker	Below basic	Piped water on community stand distance > 200m from dwelling	Below basic	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	Below basic
Borehole/rainwater tank/well	Below basic	Borehole	Below basic	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	Below basic
Dam/river/stream/spring	None	Spring	Below basic	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	Below basic
Other	None	Rain-water tank	Below basic	No access to piped (tap) water	None
Unspecified/ Dummy	None	Dam/pool/stagnant water	None	Unspecified	None
		River/stream	None	Not applicable	None
		Water vendor	Basic		
		Other	None		

2. Sanitation services

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
Flush or chemical toilet	Full	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Full	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Full
Pit latrine	Below basic	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Full	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Full
Bucket latrine	Below basic	Chemical toilet	Intermediate	Chemical toilet	Intermediate
None of the above	None	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Basic	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	Basic
Unspecified/Dummy	None	Pit latrine without ventilation	Below basic	Pit toilet without ventilation	Below basic
		Bucket latrine	Below basic	Bucket toilet	Below basic
		None	None	Other	Below basic
				Unspecified	None
				Not applicable	None
				None	None

3. Electricity services

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
Electricity direct from authority	Full	Electricity	Full	Electricity	Full
Electricity from other source	Full	Gas	None	Gas	None
Gas	None	Paraffin	None	Paraffin	None
Paraffin	None	Candles	None	Candles (not a valid option)	None

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
Candles	None	Solar	Full	Solar	Full
Other	None	Other	None	None	None
Unspecified/ Dummy	None			Unspecified	None
				Not applicable	None

4. Refuse removal services

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
Removed by local authority at least weekly	Full	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Full	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Full
Removed by local authority less often	Intermediate	Removed by local authority less often	Intermediate	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Intermediate
Communal refuse dump	Basic	Communal refuse dump	Basic	Communal refuse dump	Basic
Own refuse dump	Below basic	Own refuse dump	Below basic	Own refuse dump	Below basic
No rubbish disposal	None	No rubbish disposal	None	No rubbish disposal	None
Other	None			Other	None
Unspecified/ Dummy	None			Unspecified	None
				Not applicable	None