Municipal Ward Report: 2011 Demarcations ©

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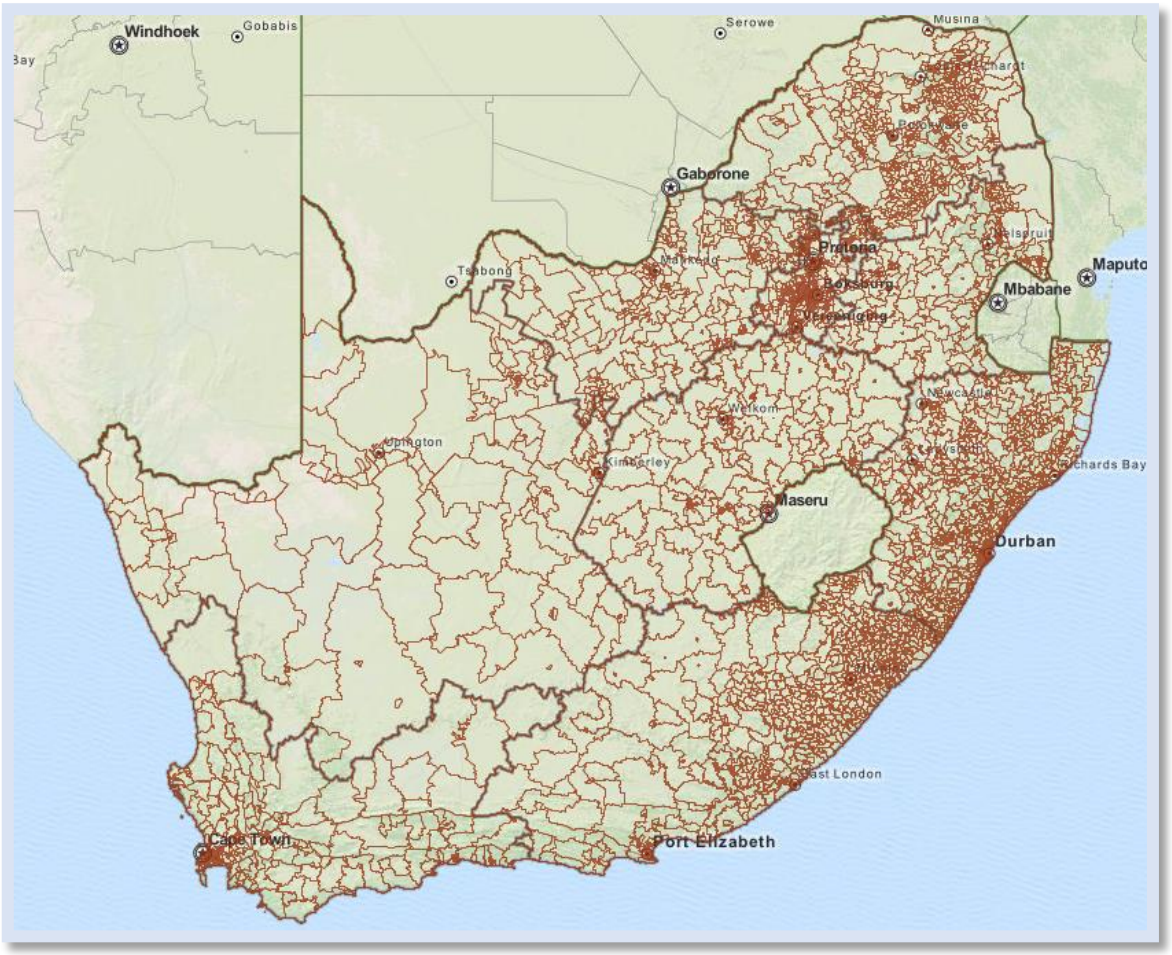
Municipal code: BUF
Ward number: BUF-43



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Municipal Ward Report 2011

This report was generated by MapAble® and shows the demographic and other characteristics for Ward 43,00 in Buffalo City Municipality. 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 ward. 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 ward's location, history and extent.

Province:	Eastern Cape
District Municipality/ Metropolitan area(s):	Buffalo City

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 ward.

Table 1: The ward' demarcation history

	2006	2001	1996
District municipality(s) / Metropolitan area(s) affected	Amathole DC	Amatole	Amatola DC
Local municipality(s) affected:	East London	Amahlathi Buffalo City	King Williams Town Rural TRC King Williams Town TLC
Municipal ward(s) affected	EC125-45 EC125-44	EC124-3 EC125-16 EC125-11 EC125-12	No data

The ward is 6 651 Hectares in extent.

Many wards are in isolated parts of the country or form part of a larger metropolitan system. The ward's nearest neighbours are 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 ward. Distances are measured from the boundary of the ward and are shown as direct distance.

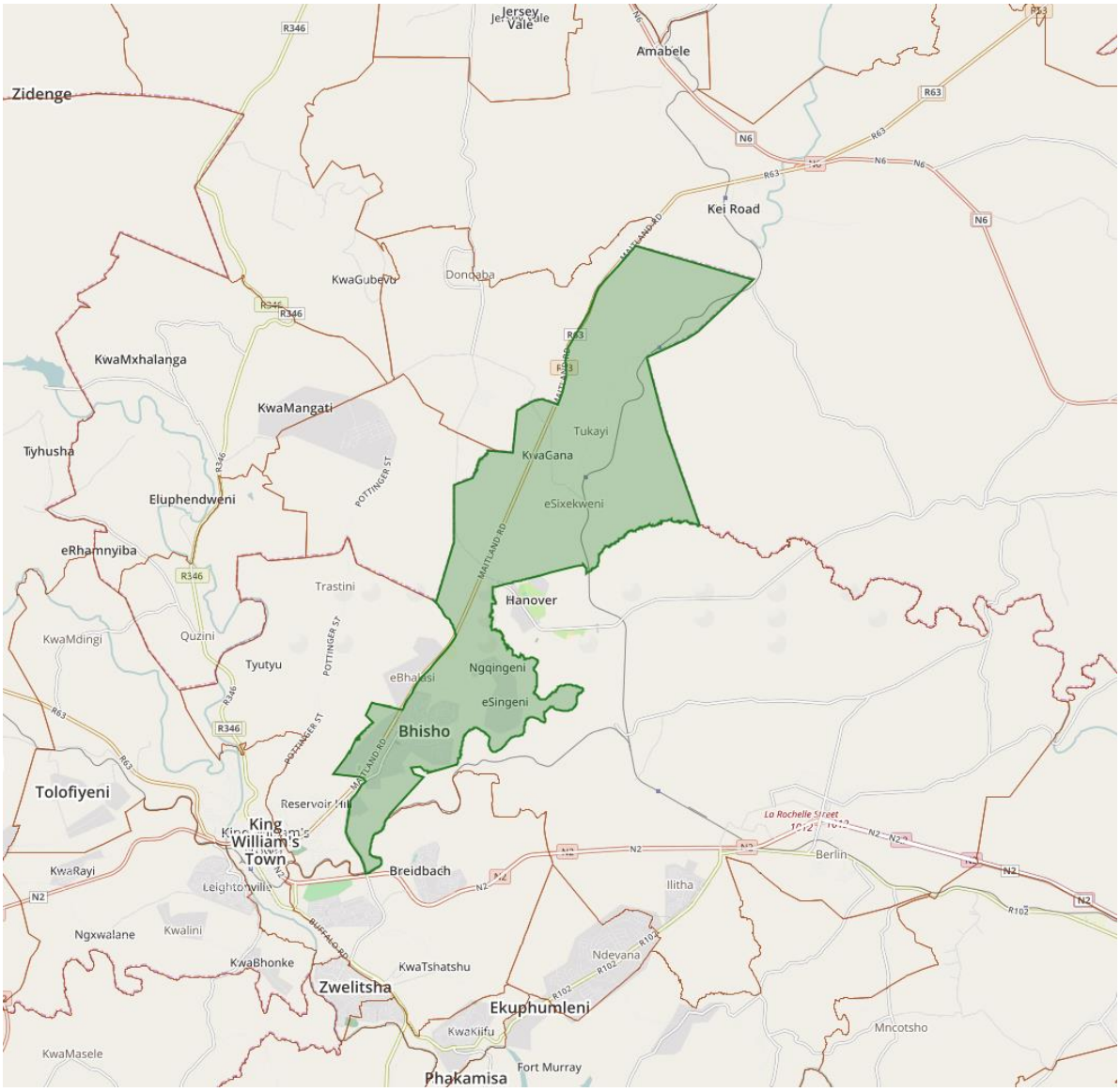
The nearest city:	The nearest city is East London which is 43.08 km away
The nearest major town:	The nearest major town is King William's Town which is 2.34 km away
Nearest town:	The nearest town Bisho is 0 km away

The following small towns or settlement points are in the ward. The selection 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 *12* small place(s), namely: •eDrayini, eSingeni, Esixekweni A, Esixekweni B, Mdange, Mngqalasini, Ngingiqini, Ngqingeni,

Map of the area under assessment



Section 2. Demography

2 Basic population characteristics

Population dynamics, such as changes in population size, structure and distribution, and 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 ward.

2.1 Population and gender

The total population is the starting point for any planning assessment where the total population is fundamental to the current and long-term demand for services and facilities. The table below shows population for the three censuses period with a gender split. From the time-related figures, inferences can be drawn on population growth and decline. Gender also services 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	8 730	8 655	8 852
Females	10 052	10 307	9 981
Population density (persons/ha)	2,67	2,85	2,83
Total Population	18 781	18 962	18 826

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	18 618	18 799	18 567
White	75	36	53
Coloured	35	99	140
Indian	39	31	23
Other	73	NA	40
Total	18 841	18 966	18 822

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 patterns for community and social services as well as housing and infrastructure demand. The table below only reflects on four categories. The first category is the preschool population, the second category the extent of the school population, the third category the economic active population and the last group the elderly population.

Table 5: Age groups

	1996		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<5	964	880	812	785	949	940
5 to 20	3 405	3 532	3 428	3 412	2 512	2 455
20 to 65	3 995	5 103	4 077	5 595	5 008	5 977
>65	336	518	325	551	355	626
Unspecified	38		0		0	
Total	8 719	10 052	8 643	10 344	8 824	9 998
	18 770		18 987		18 823	

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 male surpluses 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	36	136	92
English	143	162	664
Ndebele	2	3	41
Sepedi	1	13	29
Sesotho	24	37	81
Siswati	0	20	5
Tsonga	0	0	17
Tswana	2	17	25
Venda	0	11	12
Xhosa	18 512	18 543	16 345
Zulu	30	26	69
Other	87	10	1 431
Total	18 837	18 978	18 811

3 Household characteristics

Population numbers and dynamics determine the demand for a range of facilities. These are normally facilities and services to which people go to use or enjoy. Households, on the other hand, determine the demand for infrastructure and housing, basically service taken to the people. Furthermore, many planning indicators and densities 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 impacted on 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	4 018	4 866	5 245
Household density (households/ha)	0,57	0,73	0,79
Ave household size	4,68	3,90	3,57

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. The data below should, therefore, 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	2 312	2 594	2 589
Female head of household	1 727	2 332	2 663
Unspecified	10	0	0
Total	4 049	4 927	5 253

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 values.

Table 9: Household income per month in 2011 values

Income group (Rands)	1996	2001	2011
<1200	586	1 694	1 615
1 200 – 2 000	43	1 013	715
2 000 – 5 000	160	457	759
5000 – 10 000	352	561	722
10 000 – 20 000	584	516	800
20 000 – 50 000	954	546	481
>50 000	1 353	88	158
Total	4 030	4 871	5 253

The following income comparisons can be drawn between drawn:

Table 10: Household income indicators per month in 2011 values

	1996	2001	2011
Total income in the area (per month)	113 400 880	39 645 852	49 417 196
Income per capita (per month)	6 025	2 091	2 636
Income per ha (per month)	16 129	5 961	7 430
Ave household income (per month)	28 136	8 139	9 407

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	1 087	615	507
House made of bricks	2 184	3 288	4 010
Flat	25	61	133
Multiple housing	31	22	9
Dwelling in backyard	27	105	55
Room/ granny flat	34	48	19
Informal	144	573	231
Informal dwelling in backyard	417	163	216
Other	28	27	66
Total	4 045	4 901	5 245

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[1]

Tenure	2001	2011
Rented	465	880
Owned but not yet paid off	305	1 058
Occupied rent-free	2 302	663
Owned and fully paid off	1 104	2 523
Other	24	126
Total	4 200	5 249

4 Migration

In a country where urbanisation plays a determining 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	18 150	18 889	17 329
SADAC	11	8	54
Rest of Africa	38	42	42
Europe	1	4	6
Asia	26	24	7
Oceania	0	0	3
North America	1	0	0
South America	2	0	0
Unspecified/Other	609	NA	1 375
Total	18 839	18 967	18 817

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	8 102	18 653	17 001
Free State	14	18	25
Gauteng	39	78	92
KwaZulu-Natal	20	48	29
Limpopo	0	36	12
Mpumalanga	2	6	9
Northern Cape	27	11	18
North West	5	15	15
Western Cape	29	83	86
Unspecified/Other	10 591	25	1 507
Total	18 830	18 973	18 795

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.

[1] 1996 census data is not comparable to the 2001 and 2011 census.

Table 15: Highest level of education

	1996	2001	2011
Under 5	1 847	1 586	3 087
No school	2 851	1 650	577
Primary	5 923	6 969	4 997
Secondary	4 747	4 605	4 847
Matric	1 837	2 207	2 745
Post matric	919	1 180	1 529
Graduate	386	477	534
Post-graduate	68	230	422
Other	238	82	71
Total	18 818	18 987	18 809

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	3 738	3 494	4 129
Unemployed	2 710	3 468	2 071
Discouraged	393	1 019	900
Not economically active	4 794	1 606	5 600
< 15 years	6 600	2 477	21
Unspecified/Other	592	NA	6 103
Total	18 842	12 065	18 824

Section 3. Social and community facilities

7 Education facilities

Education facilities include primary, secondary 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 6,00 primary schools in the ward.

The nearest primary school to the area is Bisho which is 0 km away[2].

Table 17: Primary schools' statistics within the area

Name of primary school	Number of learners	Number of Teachers	Learners per educator ratio
Bisho	1 013	24	42
Majali	306	11	28
Ncemera	142	5	28
Sinako	473	14	34
Skobeni	255	11	23
Tyutyu	635	21	30

[2] This only applies if there are no primary schools within the ward. 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.

7.2 Secondary Schools

There are 3,00 secondary schools in the ward.

The nearest secondary school to the area under assessment is Bisho which is 0 km away (This only applies if there are no schools within the assessment 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 shown as direct distance.)

Table 18: Secondary schools' statistics within the area

Name of secondary school	Number of learners	Number of Teachers	Learners per educator ratio
Bisho	950	25	38
Phillip Mtywaku	302	12	25
Siyazama	341	16	21

7.3 Intermediate Schools

There are 1,00 intermediate schools in the ward.

The nearest intermediate school to the area is Zameka which is 0 km away (This only applies if there are no intermediate schools within the assessment area The area's nearest intermediate school is indicated below. 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 shown as direct distance.)

Table 19: Intermediate schools' statistics within the area

Name of intermediate school	Number of learners	Number of Teachers	Learners per educator ratio
Zameka	125	7	18

7.4 Combined Schools

The area houses a total of 0,00 combined schools.

The area's nearest combined school is indicated below (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 shown as direct distance).

The nearest combined school to the area is Hoër De Vos Malan which is 2.21 km away (This only applies if there are no combined schools within the assessment area)

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 6,00 public health facilities in the area under assessment.

The area's nearest public health facility is indicated below. If the results are indicated as 0 km, then it implies that the facility falls within the area assessed. Distances are measured from the boundary of the area and are shown as direct distance.

The nearest public health facility to the area is Bisho Hospital 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
Bisho Hospital	District Hospital
Bisho Parliament Clini	Clinic
Imidange Clinic	Clinic

Name of public health facility	Type of public health facility
Peelton Clinic	Clinic
Tyutyu Clinic	Clinic
Tyutyu Mobile	Clinic

8.2 Private health facilities

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

The nearest private health facility to the area is Life Grey Monument Private Clinic which is 2.29 km away (This only applies if there are no private health facilities within the assessment area) If the results are indicated as 0 km, then it implies that the facility falls within the area assessed. Distances are measured from the boundary of the area and are shown as direct distance.

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 1,00 SAPS stations in the ward.

The area's nearest police station is Bisho which is 0 km away. If the results are indicated as 0 km, then it implies that the facility falls within the area assessed. Distances are measured from the boundary of the area and are shown as direct distance.

Table 24: Police stations

Name of SAPS station in the ward
Bisho

The following SAPS precinct(s) are affecting the ward:

Table 25: Area covered by SAPS precincts

Precinct name	% of assessment area
Berlin	1.42 %
Bisho	30.67 %
Kei Road	0.03 %
King William's Town	0.06 %
Steve Vukile Tshwete	67.82 %

Section 4. Settlement footprint

10 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 a percentage of the area covered by a category and as well as the extent not covered by the specific category.

Table 26: Urban and settlement land cover 2014 [3]

Land cover category	Extent of cover (Total area is *6 650,64 hectares)*
School sports grounds	37.34 ha
Urban sport and golf	2.18 ha
Urban built up area	8.93 ha
Urban commercial and industrial	58.99 ha
Urban residential	11.68 ha
Urban smallholding	
Urban townships	448.89 ha
Urban informal settlement	
Rural villages	545.86 ha

11 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 while access to services to 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 exceeds the initial norms and standards.

The way that access to services was presented in the three available censuses vary 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.

11.1 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.

Table 27: Access to water services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	1 465	134	1 119	252	1 078	4 047
	%	36,18 %	3,30 %	27,65 %	6,23 %	26,64%	100 %
2001	Total	1 768	994	560	910	1 078	4 859
	%	36,38 %	20,46 %	11,52 %	18,72 %	12,92 %	100 %
2011	Total	2 363	1 093	1 150	479	167	5 252
	%	45,00 %	20,81 %	21,89 %	9,13 %	3,18 %	100 %

[3] "Not applicable" refers to the area in a particular land cover category not covered by the category queried

11.2 Sanitation services

Access to appropriate sanitation services is a very high health priority. Although sanitation serviced 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 position for the area.

Table 28: Access to sanitation services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	1 516	0	0	2 412	120	4 048
	%	37,46 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	59,60 %	2,94 %	100 %
2001	Total	1 845	14	176	2 488	323	4 846
	%	38,07 %	0,28 %	3,64 %	51,34 %	6,67 %	100 %
2011	Total	2 774	109	603	1 735	46	5 267
	%	52,68 %	2,06 %	11,45 %	32,95 %	0,87 %	100 %

11.3 Electricity services

Although electricity does not have 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 and is based on access to electricity for lighting.

Table 29: Access to electricity services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full access	No access	Total
1996	Total	1 451	2 598	4 049
	%	35,84 %	64,16 %	100 %
2001	Total	4 226	622	4 848
	%	87,18 %	12,82 %	100 %
2011	Total	4 914	333	4 049
	%	93,66 %	6,34 %	100 %

11.4 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 30: Access to refuse removal services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	1 439	11	33	2 354	208	4 049
	%	35,55 %	0,27 %	0,81 %	58,14 %	5,15 %	100 %
2001	Total	1 935	20	5	2 651	246	4 857
	%	39,83 %	0,42 %	0,10 %	54,58 %	5,06 %	100 %
2011	Total	1 944	54	12	2 900	337	5 247
	%	37,05 %	1,03 %	0,23 %	55,26 %	6,43 %	100 %

11.5 Road network

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

Table 31: Road services in the area

Road type/class	Total (km)
National	0,00 km
Arterial	11,85 km
Secondary	9,67 km
Tertiary	34,19 km
Main (Urban)	0,00 km
Streets (Urban)	123,83 km

This report was prepared by Albert Ferreira

Report date: 12 April 2017 10:23

(MapAble® report system name: AR06 2011 Ward Report)

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 EA's. 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 in so far as data categories are concerned. It was therefore necessary to make adjustments to 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 exactly the same throughout the report. The flowing 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 which are not necessarily spatially comparable or compatible.

Data sources

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

Data table	Data source
Table 27: Urban and settlement land cover 2014	GeoTerra Image (Pty) Ltd 2014
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

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011	
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
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