

# Municipal Profile Report: 2011 Demarcations<sup>©</sup>



Municipality: Beaufort West  
Municipal code: WC053



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This report is based on a data in the MapAble<sup>®</sup> database. The report is the result of the integration of a series of existing data sets. However, it is not always possible to be definitive and precise in the application and integration of various data sets. The outputs represented on these pages are presented for use as it is. MapAble<sup>®</sup> has confidence in its technology and technical processes but there is no claim as to the correctness the data as MapAble<sup>®</sup> is not the data custodian, nor can MapAble<sup>®</sup> accept any responsibility for decisions taken based on these report outputs



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# Municipal Profile Report 2011

This report was generated by MapAble® and shows the demographic and other characteristics for Beaufort West.

## Section 1. General background

### 1 Locality

This section provides a short introductory overview of the municipality's location, history and extent.

Province:	Western Cape
District Municipality/ Metropolitan area(s):	Central Karoo
Number of wards in the municipality	15

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 municipality.

Table 1: The municipality's demarcation history

	2006	2001	1996
District municipality(s) / Metropolitan area(s) affected	Central Karoo DC	Cacadu DM, Central Karoo DM, Karoo DM, Namakwa DM	Hantam DC Sentrale Karoo DC Upper Karoo DC Western Region DC Aberdeen Rural TRC
Local municipality(s) affected:	Beaufort West Central Karoo DC	Aberdeen Plain Beaufort West Camdeboo Central Karoo Karoo Hoogland Laingsburg Prince Albert Ubuntu	Beaufort West TLC Beaufort West TRC Graaff-Reinet Rural TRC Laingsburg TRC Murraysburg TLC Murraysburg TRC Nuweveld TRC Prince Albert TRC Roggeveld TRC Sentrale Karoo TRC Willowmore Rural TRC
Number of ward(s) affected	11	17	No data

The municipality is 2 210 710 Hectares in extent.

Many municipalities are situated in isolated parts of the country. The municipality'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 municipality. Distances are measured from the boundary of the municipality and are shown as direct distance.

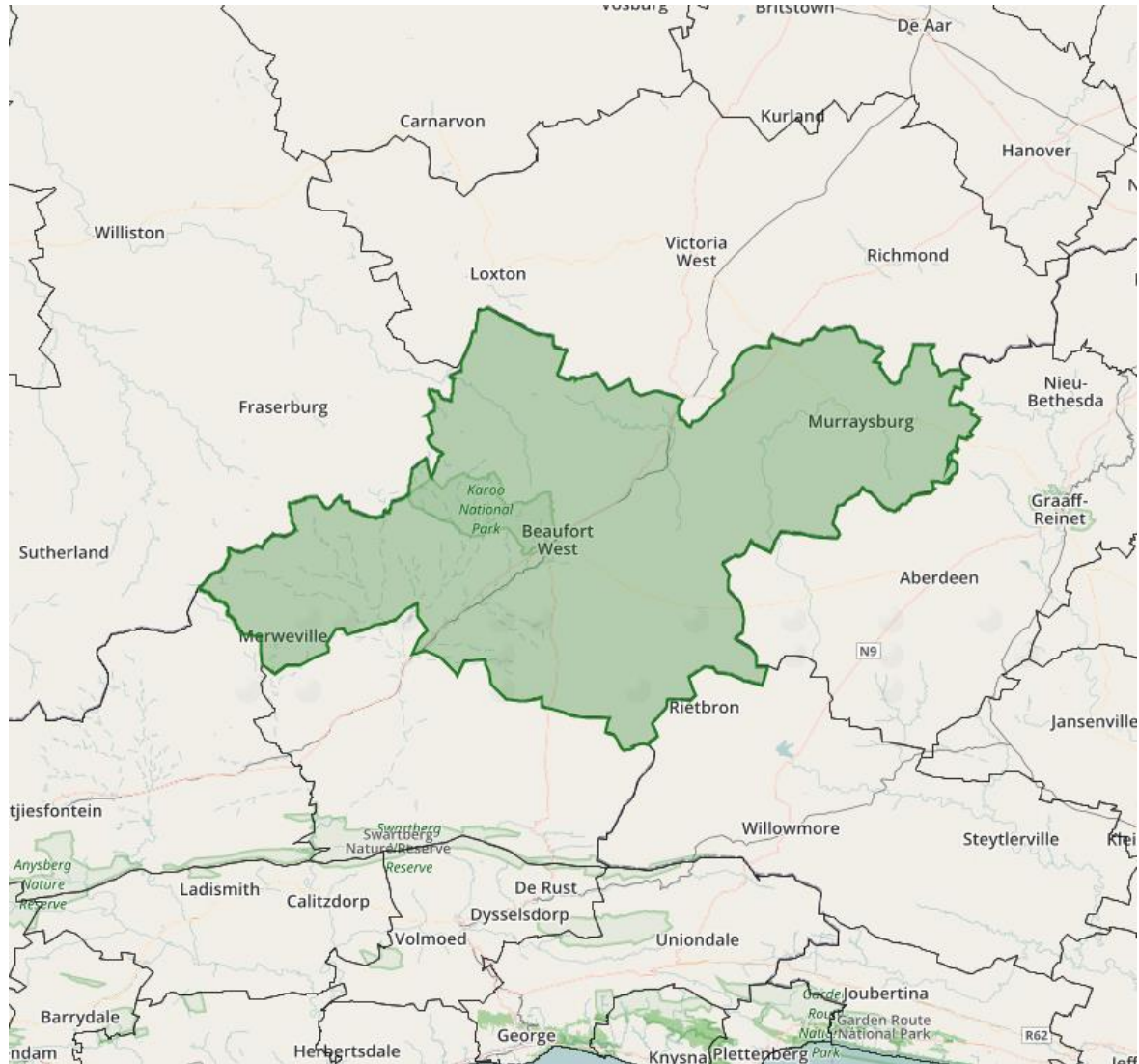
The nearest city:	The nearest city is George which is 109.87 km away
The nearest major town:	The nearest major town is Beaufort West which is 0 km away
Nearest town:	The nearest town Victoria West is 40.74 km away

The following small towns or settlement points are in the municipality. 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
<p>The area has 3 small town(s), namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Merweville, Murraysburg, Nelspoort</li> </ul>	<p>The area has 10 small place(s), namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Droerivier, Kwa-Mandlenkosi, Letjiesbos, Luttig, New Town, Renosterkop, Rooivlakte, Rosedene, Rustdene, Sneekraal</li> </ul>

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 municipality.

## 2.1 Population and gender

The total population is the starting point for any planning assessment as it determines 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 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 showing age groups below, will shed more light on this matter.

Table 3: Population and gender

	1996	2001	2011
Males	19 582	20 821	24 117
Females	20 961	22 471	25 443
Population density (persons/ha)	0,02	0,02	0,02
Total Population	40 543	43 292	49 569

## 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	6 126	6 944	8 098
White	5 145	4 484	4 532
Coloured	28 620	31 821	36 415
Indian	21	48	238
Other	770	NA	276
Total	40 681	43 297	49 559

## 2.3 Age groups

Age group 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, social services and 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	2 197	2 084	2 299	2 272	2 871	2 691
5 to 20	7 096	6 932	7 089	7 038	7 185	7 167
20 to 65	9 216	10 642	10 279	11 850	12 825	13 890
>65	940	1 218	1 089	1 378	1 311	1 686
Unspecified	170		0		0	
Total	19 534	20 961	20 756	22 538	24 192	25 434
	40 495		43 294		49 626	

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	34 633	37 100	40 503
English	363	479	1 196
Ndebele	19	3	78
Sepedi	1	6	71
Sesotho	50	87	233
Siswati	12	3	18
Tsonga	9	13	8
Tswana	11	8	262
Venda	1	11	38
Xhosa	5 206	5 424	5 139
Zulu	23	24	120
Other	349	131	1 878
Total	40 677	43 289	49 544

## 3 Household characteristics

Population numbers and dynamics determine the demand for a range of facilities. These are normally facilities and services people go to in order to use or enjoy. Households, on the other hand, determine the demand for infrastructure and housing, showing 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 an 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 influenced the household formation process 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	8 815	10 546	13 053
Household density (households/ha)	0,00	0,00	0,01
Ave household size	4,61	4,10	3,80

### 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	5 941	6 688	8 154
Female head of household	2 872	3 915	4 932
Unspecified	53	0	0
Total	8 866	10 603	13 086

### 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 Rand values

Income group (Rands)	1996	2001	2011
<1200	1 269	1 987	3 792
1 200 – 2 000	24	2 990	2 379
2 000 – 5 000	98	1 885	2 837
5000 – 10 000	690	1 842	2 065
10 000 – 20 000	1 476	1 020	1 256
20 000 – 50 000	2 931	825	607
>50 000	2 296	99	137
Total	8 784	10 644	13 081

The following income comparisons can be drawn between drawn:

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

	1996	2001	2011
Total income in the area (per month)	245 848 727	75 423 628	76 860 001
Income per capita (per month)	6 047	1 742	1 550
Income per ha (per month)	111	34	35
Ave household income (per month)	27 989	7 086	5 876

### 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	73	214	43
House made of bricks	7 163	9 769	11 261
Flat	95	95	135
Multiple housing	801	72	1 108
Dwelling in backyard	126	69	293
Room/ granny flat	82	30	16
Informal	160	79	65
Informal dwelling in backyard	189	173	94
Other	142	120	73
Total	8 844	10 621	13 088

### 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<sup>1</sup>

Tenure	2001	2011
Rented	2 206	2 756
Owned but not yet paid off	331	1 830
Occupied rent-free	2 179	2 124
Owned and fully paid off	4 688	6 115
Other	108	256
Total	9 512	13 081

## 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

	1996	2001	2011
RSA Origin	38 611	43 088	47 322
SADAC	56	135	144
Rest of Africa	6	12	54
Europe	21	46	9
Asia	1	0	24
Oceania	0	9	3
North America	0	3	0
South America	0	3	0
Unspecified/Other	1 987	NA	2 004
Total	40 682	43 296	49 560

### 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	892	578	525
Free State	123	75	129
Gauteng	157	174	186
KwaZulu-Natal	32	54	66
Limpopo	1	12	36
Mpumalanga	31	82	48
Northern Cape	741	376	579
North West	13	24	36
Western Cape	17 817	41 801	45 804
Unspecified/Other	20 859	143	2 130
Total	40 665	43 320	49 539

## 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.

<sup>1</sup> 1996 census data is not comparable to the 2001 and 2011 census.

Table 15: Highest level of education

	1996	2001	2011
Under 5	4 284	4 579	7 065
No school	6 998	5 900	3 606
Primary	13 942	15 827	16 127
Secondary	9 811	10 989	13 441
Matric	2 860	4 438	7 281
Post matric	1 073	1 220	1 423
Graduate	285	212	223
Post-graduate	34	45	265
Other	1 359	70	138
Total	40 645	43 280	49 569

## 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	9 570	9 158	11 019
Unemployed	3 181	5 675	3 786
Discouraged	928	1 695	2 574
Not economically active	11 468	7 320	13 698
< 15 years	13 546	3 039	72
Unspecified/Other	1 975	NA	18 429
Total	40 687	26 887	49 578

## 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.

Table 17: Education Facilities

School Type	Number of Schools	Total Learners	Total Teachers	Learners/Education
Primary	8,00	6 383,00	184	34,69
Secondary	5,00	3 468	115	30,16
Intermediate	2,00	515	16	32,19
Combined	0,00	0	0	0

### 8 Health Facilities

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

Table 18: Health Facilities

Type of Facility	Number of Facilities
Public Facilities	18
Private Facilities	0

## 9 SAPS Stations

The total amount of SAPS stations and precincts in the municipality is described below.

Table 19: SAPS stations and precincts

Number of SAPS stations	Number of SAPS precincts
2	12

## 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 20: Urban and settlement land cover 2014<sup>2</sup>

Land cover category	Extent of cover (Total area is 2 210 710,05 hectares)
School and sports grounds	49.47 ha
Urban sports and golf	43.89 ha
Urban built-up	260.77 ha
Urban commercial & industrial	44.12 ha
Urban residential	286.88 ha
Urban small holdings	
Urban townships	454.42 ha
Urban informal	0.7 ha
Rural villages	

### 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 access to services to previously disadvantaged communities have been 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 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

<sup>2</sup> No data against a category implies that in a particular land cover category does not occur the assessment area.

Table 21: Access to water services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	5 815	2 670	144	87	139	8 855
	%	65,67 %	30,15 %	1,63 %	0,98 %	1,57%	100 %
2001	Total	6 037	3 835	312	333	139	10 545
	%	57,25 %	36,37 %	2,96 %	3,16 %	0,27 %	100 %
2011	Total	10 636	2 108	80	187	72	13 083
	%	81,30 %	16,11 %	0,61 %	1,43 %	0,55 %	100 %

## 11.2 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 position for the area.

Table 22: Access to sanitation services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	6 726	0	0	1 442	615	8 858
	%	75,94 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	16,28 %	7,78 %	100 %
2001	Total	9 385	8	190	214	745	10 542
	%	89,02 %	0,08 %	1,80 %	2,03 %	7,07 %	100 %
2011	Total	12 105	48	351	264	321	13 089
	%	92,48 %	0,37 %	2,68 %	2,02 %	2,45 %	100 %

## 11.3 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 and is based on access to electricity for lighting.

Table 23: Access to electricity services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full access	No access	Total
1996	Total	7 312	1 543	8 855
	%	82,58 %	17,42 %	100 %
2001	Total	9 350	1 174	10 524
	%	88,84 %	11,16 %	100 %
2011	Total	12 252	855	8 855
	%	93,48 %	6,53 %	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 24: Access to refuse removal services 1996, 2001 and 2011

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	6 003	15	236	1 405	1 193	8 862
	%	67,74 %	0,17 %	2,66 %	15,85 %	13,46 %	100 %
2001	Total	8 696	29	168	1 610	36	10 539
	%	82,51 %	0,28 %	1,59 %	15,28 %	0,34 %	100 %
2011	Total	10 950	33	150	1 770	165	13 068
	%	83,79 %	0,25 %	1,15 %	13,54 %	1,26 %	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 25: Road services in the area

Road type/class	Total (km)
National	230,86 km
Arterial	369,02 km
Secondary	1 178,06 km
Tertiary	2 970,51 km
Main (Urban)	21,42 km
Streets (Urban)	191,48 km

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This report was prepared by Albert Ferreira

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## 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 as far 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 exactly 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 which are not necessarily spatially comparable or compatible.

### Data sources

Data table	Data source
Table 1: History of municipality demarcations	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: Schools statistics	Department of Basic Education 2015
Table 18: Health facilities	Department of Health 2015
Table 19: Police stations and precincts	South African Police Services 2015
Table 20: Urban and settlement land cover 2014	GeoTerra Image (Pty) Ltd 2014
Table 21: Access to water services 1996, 2001 and 2011	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 22: Access to sanitation services 1996 and 2011	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 23: Access to electricity services 1996 and 2011	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 24: Access to refuse removal services 1996 and 2011	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001 and 2011
Table 25: 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
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