Municipal Profile Report:
2016 Demarcations©

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Municipality: Lekwa
Municipal code: MP305

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Municipal Profile Report 2016

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

Section 1. General background

1 Locality

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

Province:	Mpumalanga
District Municipality/ Metropolitan area(s):	Gert Sibande
Number of wards in the municipality	27

South Africa undergoes a major reassessment of it 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

	2011	2006	2001	1996
District municipality(s) / Metropolitan area(s) affected	Gert Sibande	Gert Sibande DC	Govan Mbeki DM, Northern Free State DM, Thabo Mofutsanyane DM	Eastern Free State DC Eastvaal DC
Local municipality(s) affected:	Lekwa	Standerton	Dipaleseng Lekwa Mafube Phumelela Seme	Amersfoort Rural TRC Bethal TRC Ermelo TRC Morgenzon TLC Riemland RLC Standerton TLC Standerton TRC Volksrust TRC
Number of ward(s) affected	28	25	26	No data

The municipality is 455 714 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 Johannesburg which is 95.64 km away
The nearest major town:	The nearest major town is Standerton which is 0 km away
Nearest town:	The nearest town Morgenzon is 0 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
The area has *1,00* small town(s), namely:	The area has *9,00* small place(s), namely:

Small towns/Main places	Settlement points, villages and small places
•Sakhile	•Bettiesdam, Elmtree, Holmerdene, Maizefield, Platrand, Roberts Drift, Sivukile, Thuthukani, Tutuka

Map of the area under assessment
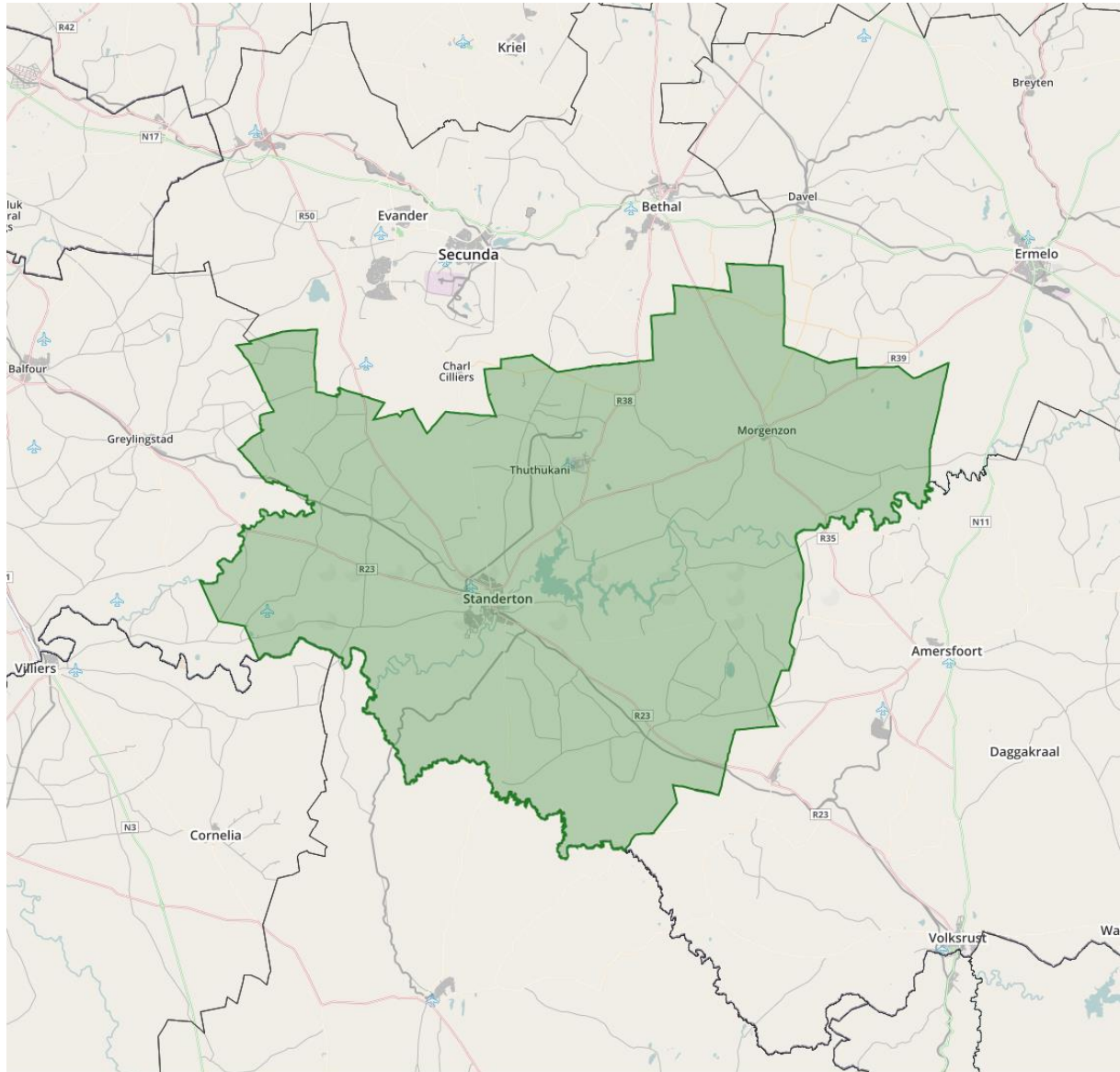
Section 2.   Demography

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	44 690	50 503	57 581
Females	45 388	52 513	57 938
Population density (persons/ha)	0,15	0,23	0,25
Total Population	90 078	103 016	115 536

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	73 036	88 825	97 243
White	13 518	11 297	13 209
Coloured	2 087	1 935	3 307
Indian	1 087	954	1 400
Other	532	NA	390
Total	90 259	103 011	115 549

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	4 330	4 532	5 235	5 375	6 018	6 003
5 to 20	14 871	14 751	17 099	17 079	16 141	15 923
20 to 65	23 487	23 631	26 530	27 397	33 025	32 629
>65	1 606	2 136	1 694	2 641	2 305	3 451
Unspecified	678		0		0	
Total	44 633	45 388	50 558	52 492	57 488	58 004
	90 022		103 050		115 492	

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	14 395	12 314	15 003
English	2 381	2 095	4 073
Ndebele	382	621	1 304
Sepedi	828	482	667
Sesotho	12 027	14 609	11 655
Siswati	1 719	1 611	1 244
Tsonga	173	165	456
Tswana	99	259	858
Venda	21	79	179
Xhosa	1 079	1 516	1 745
Zulu	56 291	69 113	75 072
Other	852	161	3 263
Total	90 247	103 023	115 520

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 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 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	20 441	25 152	30 959
Household density (households/ha)	0,03	0,06	0,07
Ave household size	4,41	4,10	3,73

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	15 235	17 350	19 962
Female head of household	5 275	8 774	11 078
Unspecified	24	0	0
Total	20 535	26 124	31 047

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	2 824	7 605	9 013
1 200 – 2 000	163	6 392	4 889
2 000 – 5 000	602	3 622	6 458
5000 – 10 000	1 694	3 886	5 120
10 000 – 20 000	3 111	2 281	3 329
20 000 – 50 000	5 876	2 065	1 739
>50 000	6 215	285	473
Total	20 483	26 135	31 033

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)	579 800 530	177 175 970	207 548 886
Income per capita (per month)	6 429	1 720	1 799
Income per ha (per month)	948	389	455
Ave household income (per month)	28 306	6 779	6 688

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	3 075	2 873	567
House made of bricks	10 241	12 381	20 814
Flat	481	353	586
Multiple housing	174	114	859
Dwelling in backyard	786	655	411
Room/ granny flat	136	152	179
Informal	1 589	7 452	5 127
Informal dwelling in backyard	3 739	934	2 278
Other	215	1 219	230
Total	20 495	26 132	31 052

3.5   Dwelling ownership

Dwelling ownership data must be 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	6 638	8 908
Owned but not yet paid off	244	3 326
Occupied rent-free	8 215	5 836
Owned and fully paid off	7 367	12 198
Other	987	787
Total	23 452	31 055

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	87 486	101 988	110 891
SADAC	412	767	1 019
Rest of Africa	10	27	105
Europe	240	182	63
Asia	32	36	156
Oceania	3	6	0
North America	1	0	0
South America	7	10	3
Unspecified/Other	2 068	NA	3 327
Total	90 258	103 016	115 564

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	758	388	474
Free State	1 629	890	996
Gauteng	2 290	1 427	1 870
KwaZulu-Natal	1 661	1 110	1 412
Limpopo	378	298	432
Mpumalanga	40 874	98 455	106 213
Northern Cape	83	66	164
North West	200	164	327
Western Cape	184	90	183
Unspecified/Other	42 184	154	3 430
Total	90 241	103 042	115 503

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

5   Education

Education is pivotal in the development process. Skill levels are derivatives of levels of educations. 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	8 854	10 637	14 014
No school	20 137	15 211	8 745
Primary	27 954	40 166	34 034
Secondary	20 836	23 498	31 488
Matric	7 004	10 087	18 804
Post matric	2 194	2 328	6 323
Graduate	536	572	881
Post-graduate	73	250	820
Other	2 607	286	418
Total	90 195	103 034	115 528

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	26 577	26 487	34 105
Unemployed	8 334	15 216	11 866
Discouraged	1 005	2 874	2 595
Not economically active	23 636	10 572	28 163
< 15 years	28 682	10 860	173
Unspecified/Other	1 978	NA	38 632
Total	90 273	66 008	115 533

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	24	11 753	360	32,65
Secondary	10	7 643	260	29,40
Intermediate	0	0	0	0
Combined	11	5 085	175	29,06

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	11
Private Facilities	1

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
4	15

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 for both 1990 and 2014. The results are expressed as hectares covered by a category and as well as the extent not covered by the specific category.

Table 20: Urban and settlement land cover for 1990 and 2014[2]

Land cover category	Extent of cover 1990 (ha)	Extent of cover 2014 (ha)
Natural Thicket Dense Bush	321.63	321.63
Natural Woodland	237.79	1370.93
Forests & Plantations	760.11	1609.13
Cultivated commercial fields	192066.75	174704.37
Cultivated commercial pivot	1413.05	5316.55
Cultivated orchard and vines	4.01	23.33
Sugarcane		
Subsistence farming		
Erosion dongas	962.52	1473.61
School and sports grounds	133.75	118.7
Urban sports and golf	92.89	83.79
Urban built-up	646	684.54
Urban commercial	122.89	121.72
Urban industrial	417.5	471.4
Urban residential	1028.57	953.32
Urban small holdings		
Urban townships	430.35	1051.5
Urban informal		39.17
Rural villages		
Mining	867.06	837.21

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

Land cover category	Extent of cover 1990 (ha)	Extent of cover 2014 (ha)
Waterbodies	24520.32	19562.15

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

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

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	10 303	4 052	3 226	2 534	392	20 507
	%	50,24 %	19,76 %	15,73 %	12,36 %	1,91%	100 %
2001	Total	8 765	8 168	4 293	3 546	392	25 158
	%	34,84 %	32,47 %	17,06 %	14,09 %	1,54 %	100 %
2011	Total	17 142	10 986	1 424	759	728	31 038
	%	55,23 %	35,39 %	4,59 %	2,45 %	2,34 %	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	12 400	0	0	5 083	2 250	20 516
	%	60,44 %	0,00 %	0,00 %	24,78 %	14,79 %	100 %
2001	Total	14 194	336	499	6 211	3 918	25 158
	%	56,42 %	1,33 %	1,98 %	24,69 %	15,58 %	100 %
2011	Total	26 642	221	508	2 349	1 277	30 998
	%	85,95 %	0,71 %	1,64 %	7,58 %	4,12 %	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	9 356	11 155	20 511

		Full access	No access	Total
	%	45,61 %	54,39 %	100 %
2001	Total	14 973	10 174	25 147
	%	59,54 %	40,46 %	100 %
2011	Total	27 574	3 413	20 511
	%	88,99 %	11,00 %	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	11 642	101	1 537	5 817	1 410	20 532
	%	56,70 %	0,49 %	7,48 %	28,33 %	6,87 %	100 %
2001	Total	14 572	310	932	7 528	1 814	25 153
	%	57,93 %	1,23 %	3,70 %	29,93 %	7,21 %	100 %
2011	Total	25 535	237	406	3 554	1 277	31 009
	%	82,35 %	0,76 %	1,31 %	11,46 %	4,12 %	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	0,00 km
Arterial	293,04 km
Secondary	838,50 km
Tertiary	1 734,85 km
Main (Urban)	0,26 km
Streets (Urban)	377,91 km

This report was prepared by Albert Ferreira

Report date: 12 April 2017 09:18

(MapAble® report system name: AR09 2016 Municipal 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 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 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: The municipality'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: Education Facilities	Department of Basic Education 2015
Table 18: Health facilities	Department of Health 2015
Table 19: SAPS 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

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