

# Census 2001: Metadata

## INFORMATION ON GEOGRAPHY

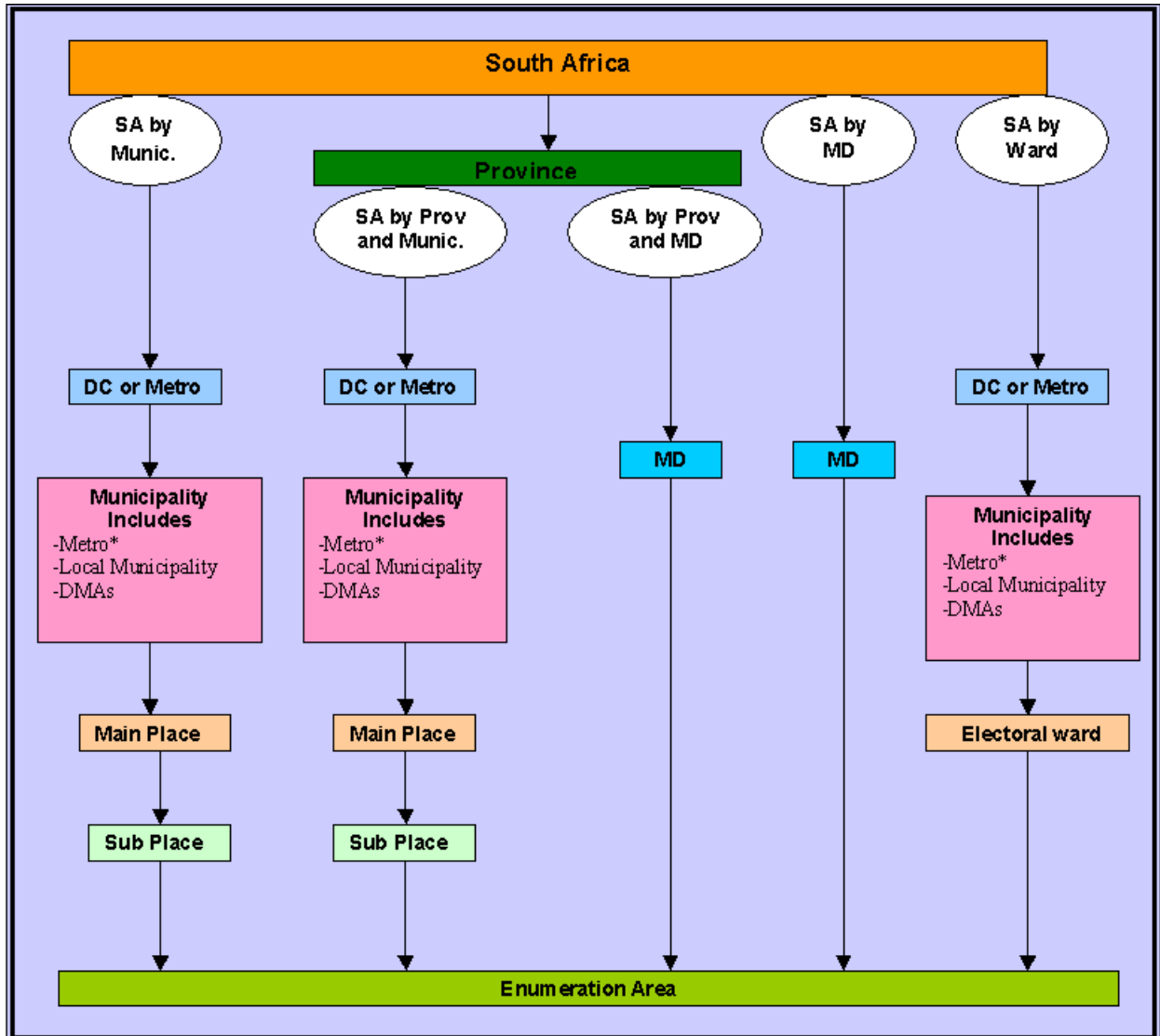
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# INFORMATION ON GEOGRAPHY

## GEOGRAPHY HIERARCHY

This part of the metadata refers to the geographical location of the enumeration area (EA).

The flow diagram below explains the hierarchical structure used for geographical areas in Census 2001.



\* will be expanded to metropolitan substructures when available

The structure of the first path consists of seven levels, as follows:

- Level 1 – South Africa
- Level 2 – Province
- Level 3 – District Council (Category C) or Metropolitan Area (Category A)
- Level 4 – Local Municipality (Category B), or District Management Area (DMA)
- Level 5 – Main Place
- Level 6 – Sub-place
- Level 7 – Enumeration Area (EA)

While the structure is intended to be hierarchical, South Africa's geography has cross-boundary entities at all seven levels which complicate the picture. For example, there are eight municipalities which lie across provincial boundary lines. These cross-boundary areas require special codes to indicate to which region each portion belongs.

## PROVINCE

FOR OFFICE USE									
EA number:						Name of local munic.:			
Record number:			Household number:			Main place:			
Institution number:			Province:			Sub-place:			

### Notes to users

South Africa is divided into nine provinces. Enumerators were instructed to write the 'Province' abbreviation into the box 'FOR OFFICE USE' provided on the front page of the questionnaire.

Enumerators were asked to use the following abbreviations:

- WC Western Cape
- EC Eastern Cape
- NC Northern Cape
- FS Free State
- KN KwaZulu-Natal
- NW North West
- MP Mpumalanga
- GP Gauteng
- NP Northern Province (now called Limpopo)

### Universe

All households (A-type questionnaires) and institutions (C-type questionnaires).

### Final code list

- 1 Western Cape
- 2 Eastern Cape
- 3 Northern Cape
- 4 Free State
- 5 KwaZulu-Natal
- 6 North West
- 7 Gauteng
- 8 Mpumalanga
- 9 Limpopo

## DISTRICT COUNCIL

### Notes to users

In the demarcation process which occurred between Census '96 and Census 2001, a total of 47 district councils (DCs) were established which together cover all non-metropolitan areas. Forty-two of the DCs are confined to a single province and are geo-coded from 1 to 43 (DC 11 does not exist). In addition, there are five DCs which cross provincial boundaries and are geo-coded with numbers between 81 and 88.

The codes are:

Codes 1, 2, .....44 = DC1, DC2, .....DC44 (DC11 and DC41 do not exist)

81, 82, 83, 84, 88 = CBDC1, CBDC2, CBDC3, CBDC4, CBDC8 (Cross-boundary district councils are identified by an initial 8)

### Cross-boundary DCs and provinces affected:

Code	DC	Province
CBDC1	Kgalagadi	Northern Cape and North West
CBDC2	Metsweding	Gauteng and Mpumalanga
CBDC3	Sekhukhune cross-boundary	Limpopo and Mpumalanga
CBDC4	Eastern cross-boundary	Limpopo and Mpumalanga
CBDC8	West Rand cross-boundary	Gauteng and North West
DC9	Francis Baard	Northern Cape and North West

### Final code list

See GIS spatial CD or attached code list.

## MUNICIPALITY

FOR OFFICE USE										
EA number:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Name of local munic.:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Record number:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Household number:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Main place:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Institution number:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Province:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Sub-place:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Notes to users

Enumerators were instructed to write the 'Name of local munic.' in the box 'FOR OFFICE USE ONLY' on the front page of the questionnaire.

Stats SA acquired new municipality boundaries from the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2000. These boundaries were defined in mid-2000 as part of the country's local government demarcation process. The new structure consists of metropolitan areas (Category A) and district councils (Category C or DC) at one level. At the lower level, district councils are sub-divided into local municipalities (Category B) or district management areas (DMAs). In total, there are six metropolitan areas, 47 district councils, 231 local municipalities and 25 DMAs. These new municipal boundaries were used to demarcate EAs for Census 2001.

Municipal structure:

- #### Local Municipality (Cat B)

Of the 231 Category B municipalities, eight straddle provincial boundaries.

Cat Bs are identified by a two-digit code numbered incrementally within the province:

For example, in the Western Cape, 01, 02, .....42 = WC011, WC012, .....WC053.

An initial 8 identifies cross-boundary municipalities:

For example, 81 and 82 correspond to the DMB numbers CBLC1 and CBLC2.

These two-digit codes are combined with the Stats SA provincial code to give a three-digit code. Thus,

- 101, 102, .....142 correspond to WC011, WC012, .....WC053, and
- 381 refers to the portion of CBLC1 in the Northern Cape, and 681 to the portion in North West.

- #### District Management Areas (DMAs)

DMAs include areas such as deserts and semi-arid areas, State-protected and conservation areas, and special economic areas. Of the 25 DMAs, four cross provincial boundaries. DMAs have a two-digit code, of which the first digit is 9:

91, 92, .....95 = WCDMA01, WCDMA02, .....WCDMA05

These two digits are added to the provincial code to obtain a three-digit code:

191, 192, .....95 = WCDMA01, WCDMA02, .....WCDMA05

- #### Metropolitan Areas (Metros)

Metropolitan areas are conurbations featuring high population density; intense movement of people, goods and services; extensive development; and multiple business districts and industrial areas. There are six metros, as follows:

Cape Town - City of Cape Town  
 Durban - Ethekewini  
 East Rand - Ekurhuleni  
 Johannesburg - City of Johannesburg  
 Port Elizabeth - Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Area  
 Pretoria - Tshwane

EAs were allocated to Metros during demarcation. A two-digit code is used for the Metros. An initial 7 denotes a Metro while the second digit identifies a particular Metro:

- 71 Cape Town
- 72 Durban
- 73 East Rand
- 74 Johannesburg
- 75 Port Elizabeth
- 76 Pretoria

The two-digit code is added to the provincial code to give a three-digit code as follows:

- 171 Cape Town
- 572 Durban
- 773 East Rand
- 774 Johannesburg
- 275 Port Elizabeth
- 776 Pretoria for Gauteng province
- 676 Pretoria for North West province

Note: Pretoria appears twice, as it crosses the provincial boundary between Gauteng and North West.

### Cross-boundary municipalities and provinces affected:

Code	Municipality	Province
-	Tshwane	Gauteng and North West
CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana	Northern Cape and North West
CBLC2	Kungwini	Gauteng and Mpumalanga
CBLC3	Greater Marble Hall	Limpopo and Mpumalanga
CBLC4	Greater Groblersdal	Limpopo and Mpumalanga
CBLC5	Greater Tubatse	Limpopo and Mpumalanga
CBLC6	Bushbuckridge	Limpopo and Mpumalanga
CBLC7	Phokwane	North West and Northern Cape
CBLC8	Merafong City	North West and Gauteng

### Final code list

See GIS spatial CD or attached code list.

## MAIN PLACE

FOR OFFICE USE																			
EA number:							Name of local munic.:												
Record number:							Household number:			Main place:									
Institution number:							Province:			Sub-place:									

### Notes to users

Enumerators were instructed to write the name of the 'Main place' in the box 'FOR OFFICE USE ONLY' on the front page of the questionnaire.

A place name is an easily recognisable, small-area geographical entity at local level, and corresponds, for example, to the name of the city, town, tribal area or administrative area. However, classification of place names by different types and levels of hierarchies is not easy. In order to take account of the vertical hierarchical structure built into the name code, two place name levels (**Main** and **Sub**) based on the settlement type are used for Census 2001.

The main place is level five in the second tree of the geographical area hierarchy structure. It is one level above the sub-place and one level below the Cat A / Cat B / DMA. There are 2 674 unique main place names. However, because of the coding structure and because some main place names cross the boundaries of adjacent municipalities, a total of 3 031 main place names were coded. A five-digit code was generated for each main place as follows:

The first digit denotes province,  
the second and third digits denote municipality, and  
the last two digits identify a unique main place in a municipality.

Note: every cross-boundary main place has a unique code for each portion.

### Universe

All households (A-type questionnaires) and institutions (C-type questionnaires).

### Final code list

See attached place name code list.

## SUB-PLACE

FOR OFFICE USE																				
EA number:										Name of local munic.:										
Record number:					Household number:			Main place:												
Institution number:			Province:			Sub-place:														

### Notes to users

Enumerators were instructed to write the name of the 'Sub-place' in the box 'FOR OFFICE USE ONLY' on the front page of the questionnaire.

The sub-place is the next spatial level up from the EA and at a lower level than a main place in the place name hierarchy. The sub-place name corresponds to the name of the suburb, ward, village, farm or informal settlement. In some cases, a sub-place name and type was not defined, in which case 'None' was used. There are 15 966 unique sub-place names. However, because of the coding structure, and because some sub-place names crossed the borders of adjacent main places, a total of 21 219 sub-place names were coded. An eight-digit geo-code was generated for each sub-place name as follows:

The first digit denotes province,  
 the second and third digits indicate municipality,  
 the fourth and fifth digits identify main place name, and  
 the last three digits identify a unique sub-place in a main place.  
 (The last five digits therefore identify a unique sub-place in a municipality.)

### Universe

All households (A-type questionnaires) and institutions (C-type questionnaires).

### Final code list

See attached place name code list.



## MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT

### Notes to users

Magisterial district (MD) is an administrative area created to serve the justice system through a network of magisterial offices. There are 354 MDs, numbered consecutively per province. A two-digit code is used to identify each MD. When added to the province code, a three-digit code is created which indicates to which province the MD belongs.

Every EA was assigned to an MD after enumeration. The MDs utilised are the same as those used in Census '96.

The 1996 census used magisterial districts as a unit of demarcation. They were not used as a basis for demarcation in the 2001 census. MD codes are supplied with Census 2001 data to allow users to compare changes over time.

Twelve MDs cross provincial borders. Cross-boundary MDs have a three-digit code. The first digit, eight or nine, indicates a cross-boundary MD and the next two digits denote the MD. The code is added to the provincial code when it is necessary to distinguish which part of an MD is being referred to.

### Cross-boundary MDs and provinces affected:

MD Code	MD Name	Province
322	Kuruman	Northern Cape and North West
617	Brits	North West and Gauteng
927	Mapulaneng	Limpopo and Mpumalanga
925	Sekhukhuneland	Limpopo and Mpumalanga
903	Phalaborwa	Limpopo and Mpumalanga
830	Kwamhlanga	Mpumalanga and Gauteng
822	Pilgrim's Rest	Mpumalanga and Limpopo
817	Witbank	Mpumalanga and Gauteng
812	Delmas	Mpumalanga and Gauteng
703	Wonderboom	Gauteng and North West
618	Ga-Rankuwa	North West and Gauteng
702	Soshanguve	Gauteng and North West

### Derivation

There is no relationship between EA codes and MD codes. A link exists between each EA and the relevant MD.

### Final code list

Codes 101 to 931.

See GIS spatial CD or attached code list.

## EA TYPE

### Notes to users

All EAs were classified according to set criteria profiling land use and human settlement within the area. Classification was done during the demarcation phase.

For Census 2001, the classification was simplified into ten types:

- Sparse (10 or fewer households)
- Tribal settlement
- Commercial farm
- Smallholding
- Urban settlement
- Informal settlement
- State, park and recreational land
- Industrial area
- Institution (referring, in this context, to all collective living quarters other than hostels)
- Hostel

### Universe

All households (A-type questionnaires) and institutions (B- and C-type questionnaires).

### Final code list

- 0 Sparse (10 or fewer households)
- 1 Tribal Settlement
- 2 Farm
- 3 Smallholding
- 4 Urban Settlement
- 5 Informal Settlement
- 6 Recreational
- 7 Industrial Area
- 8 Institution
- 9 Hostel

## **GEO-TYPE**

### **Notes to users**

All EAs were classified according to certain geographical characteristics. Classification was done during the demarcation phase.

EAs were classified according to the following categories:

- Urban formal
- Urban informal
- Tribal areas
- Rural formal

### **Universe**

All households (A-type questionnaires) and institutions (B- and C-type questionnaires).

### **Final code list**

- 1 Urban formal
- 2 Urban informal
- 4 Tribal areas
- 5 Rural formal

Note: Code 3 has not been allocated.

## URBAN / RURAL CENSUS '96 CLASSIFICATION

### Notes to users

This classification is based on the EA type allocated during the pre-enumeration phase of Census 2001, which was based on the dominant settlement type or land use in the particular EA. The different EA types were then grouped to form the broad categories urban and rural. The process by which this was done is described in what follows.

For Census 1996, an urban area was one which fell within a municipality or local authority. EAs within the boundaries of a proclaimed urban area were then typed as one of the following:

- 11 An ordinary town or city area consisting of formal structures, e.g., houses, flats, hotels, boarding houses, old age homes, caravan parks, and school and university hostels, as well as vacant areas within such areas.
- 12 An area with mainly informal dwellings (a so-called 'squatter area').
- 13 An area with mainly hostels, e.g., mine, factory and municipal hostels.
- 14 An area with mainly hospital and prison institutions.

The new municipal structure does not differentiate between urban and rural on any level of administration or proclamation. The proclaimed urban area as used in Census 1996 does not exist anymore. Some other criteria had to be used in 2001 to obtain an indication of the location of traditional urban centres. The Census 2001 EA type 'Urban Settlement' was therefore used, and is defined as follows. 'A formal urban settlement is structured and organised. Land parcels (plots or erven) make up a formal and permanent structure. Services such as water, electricity and refuse removal are provided, roads are formally planned and maintained by the council. This category includes suburbs and townships.'

The Census 1996 definition of what constituted an urban EA was used to make a final allocation of Census 2001 EA types to the category 'urban', while EA types that did not meet the selection criteria were regarded as rural. Census 2001 urban EAs were spatially matched and linked to one of the 1996 urban types described above, according to the criteria shown in the table below.

Census 2001 EA type	Corresponding Census 1996 EA type	Criteria
Urban settlement	Type 11	As described.
Informal settlement	Type 12	Only if located within or adjacent to EA type 11 areas.
Hostels	Type 13	Only if located within or adjacent to EA type 11 and EA type 12 areas.
Industrial, recreational, institution	Type 14	Only if located within or adjacent to EA type 11, 12 and 13 areas.
Smallholding	Type 11	Only if located within or adjacent to EA type 11 areas.

This procedure was carried out to enable users to make a meaningful comparison between the 1996 and the 2001 censuses with regard to urban and rural.

### Final code list

- 1 Urban
- 2 Rural

## SIZE AND DENSITY OF LOCALITY

### Notes to users

Research is ongoing to arrive at a definition of urban and rural based on size and population density that will be appropriate for South Africa's settlement patterns. See also Report no. 03-02-20 (2001) *Investigation into appropriate definitions of urban and rural areas for South Africa: Discussion document* (available on request). As a result of this investigation, the following derived variable is proposed, although discussions are still ongoing. Note that this variable is not referred to as urban/rural, but as size and density.

According to this variable, the following are classified as high density or large settlements:

- towns, townships and cities containing 20 000 people or more, and
- main places containing 1000 people or more, with a density of 1000 or more people per km<sup>2</sup>

All other places are classified as low density.

### Final code list

1. High density or large settlement
2. Low density