



Statistics South Africa

CENSUS 2001

Metadata

Geography hierarchy and attributes

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Glossary and abbreviations

Category A (Cat A)	metropolitan area
Category B (Cat B)	local municipality
Category C (Cat C)	district council
CBDC	cross boundary district council
CBDMA	cross boundary district management area
CBLC	cross boundary local municipality
DMA	district management area
EA	enumeration area
FS	functional specifications
GIS	geographical information systems
GTDMA41	Gauteng District Management Area 41
MD	magisterial district
MP	main place
Municipality	municipality at any level (Cat A, Cat B, Cat C, DMA)
NC062, NC083....	Northern Cape municipalities
NCDMACB1	Northern Cape District Management Area Cross Boundary 1
NU	non-urban
SP	sub-place
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TA	tribal authority
WC011, WC012, WC053...	Western Cape municipalities
RF	Rural formal
NU	Other

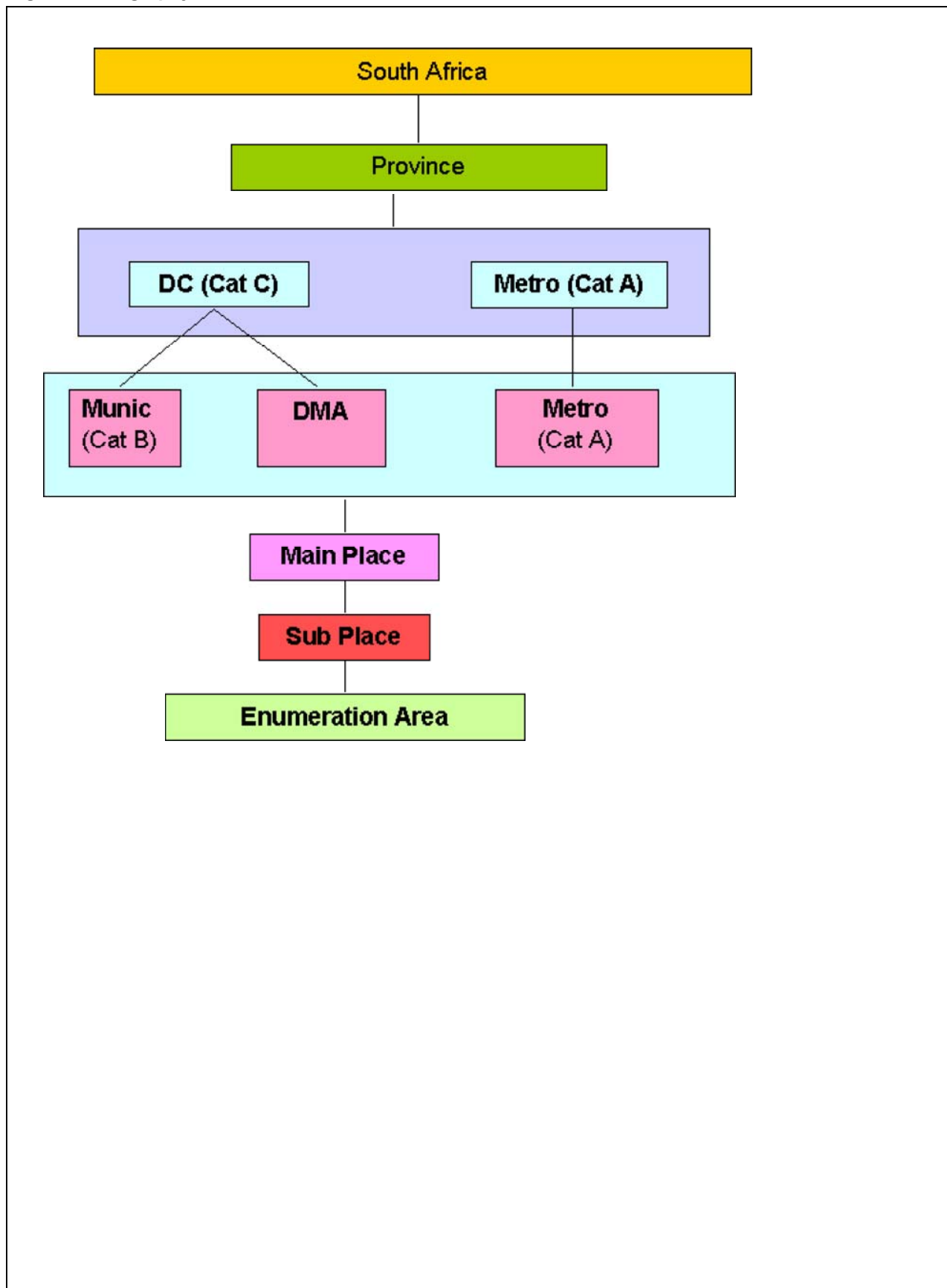
SECTION A: THE GEOGRAPHY FRAME FOR CENSUS PRODUCTS

1. Introduction

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) embarked on demarcation and map production for Census 2001 in mid-2000 and the process continued until July 2001. The whole country was delimited into EAs according to municipality and province. Municipal boundaries were obtained from the Municipal Demarcation Board. This document offers a brief explanation of how to use the geographical boundaries and provides an insight into the methods used to demarcate spatial layers. The coding structure for all entities at each geography level is explained as well as other useful information.

South Africa's geography has some inconsistent entities at the same level of reporting, which do not fit perfectly one onto the other. This results in cross-boundary geographical entities at all levels of the hierarchy structure. Cross-boundary areas occur where elements of a lower geographic level were referenced to an upper-level unit: some elements from the lower level are divided by the border of the upper geographic level and portions of them ended up belonging to more than one region. Coding cross-boundary areas required special attention to indicate the region to which each portion belongs.

Figure 1: Geography data model



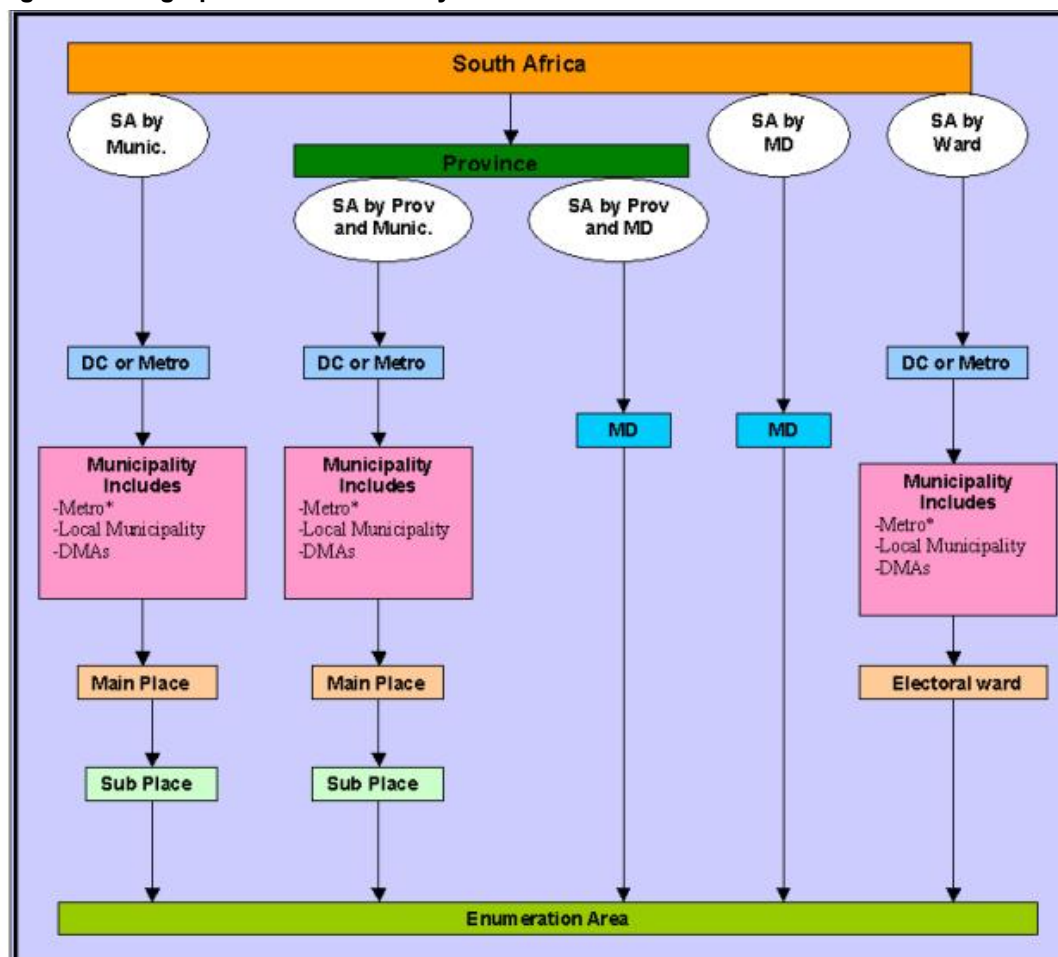
2. Census 2001 geographical area hierarchy structure

The geographical data model (Fig. 1) was used as the basis for the geo-code system to enable a unique coding of delimited census areas. A geo-code is a unique string of numbers that identify a single geographic unit within the geographical area hierarchy structure. The geo-code is used as a reference to extract information from a hierarchical database and also gives

a one-to-one relationship that assists in reporting at each level. In the hierarchy, different elements of the low-level category were referenced to a single unit of the upper level (e.g. a number of enumeration areas referenced to one municipality).

Figure 2 shows five pathways or hierarchical structures of geographical entities built for Census 2001 spatial products dissemination. The first and second reflect the new municipal structure, the third and fourth represent the old Magisterial District geography, while the fifth represents the electoral wards. Each route comprises a number of levels of geography entities.

Figure 2: Geographical area hierarchy for Census 2001 dissemination



* Will be expanded to metropolitan substructures when available

The structure of the first path (South Africa by Municipality) is composed of six geography levels:

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

The second structure (South Africa by Province and Municipality) consists of seven levels:

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

The Magisterial District (MD) routes are alternatives, which preserve the old geography structure of Census '96. These are also used for Census 2001 dissemination. The first (South Africa by Province and MD) has four levels of geographical entities:

- Level 1 – South Africa
- Level 2 – Province
- Level 3 – Magisterial District
- Level 4 – Enumeration Area

The second (South Africa by MD) has three levels of geographical entities:

- Level 1 – South Africa
- Level 2 – Magisterial District
- Level 3 – Enumeration Area

The structure of the Electoral Ward hierarchy (South Africa by Electoral Wards) consists of five levels:

- Level 1 – South Africa
- Level 2 – District Council (Cat C) and Metropolitan Area (Cat A)
- Level 3 – Local Municipality (Cat B), District Management Area (DMA)
- Level 4 – Ward
- Level 5 – Enumeration Area

3. Enumeration area (EA)

An EA is a small unit of manageable size (in terms of population and land area) assigned to a single person to enumerate during the census count. A total of 80 787 EAs were demarcated for Census 2001. After demarcation each EA was geo-coded (assigned a unique EA number). The EA geo-code is based on two geographic scales: province and municipality.

The first digit represents the province

The second and third digits represent the municipality

The last five digits represent the specific EA.

The province digit is based on Stats SA's permanent provincial codes, whereby the country is numbered from the bottom left of the map (Western Cape = 1) to the top right (Limpopo = 9) (see section 7). The municipal code digits are explained below in section 5.2. Dijkstra's nearest neighbour algorithm was used to assign unique numbers for the last five digits. The method first numbered the EA in the bottom left hand corner of the municipality and then searched for the nearest centroid of adjacent EAs, until the last EA in the municipality was geo-coded. Figures 3 and 4 show EAs within a municipality.

Figure 3: EAs within a municipality: Sentrale Karoo municipality

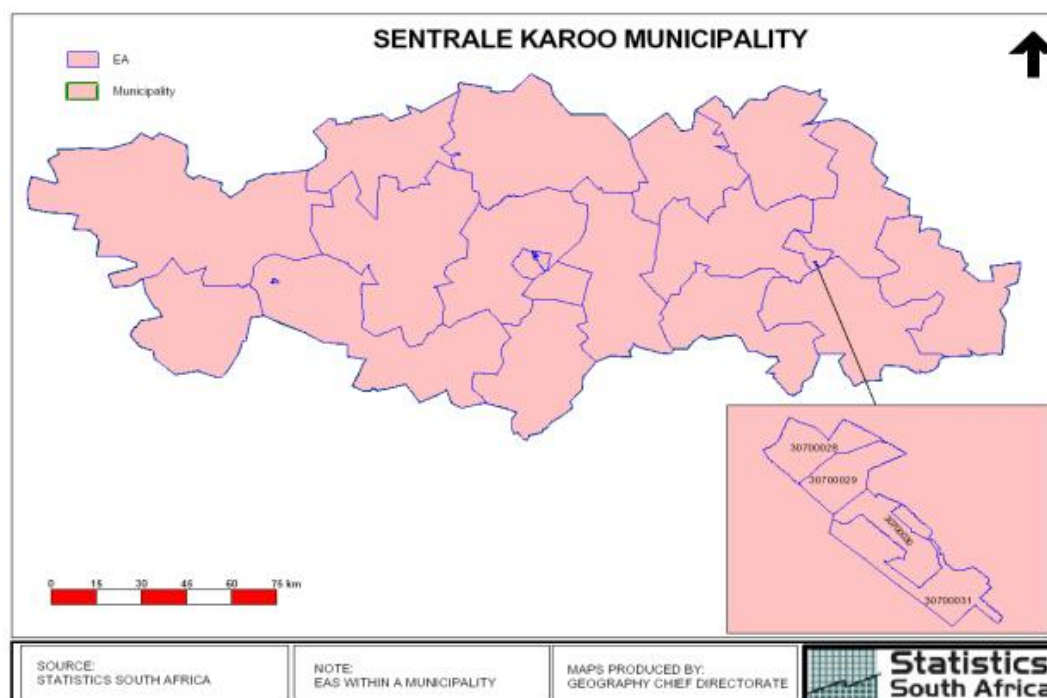


Figure 4: Municipalities of the Northern Cape and EAs in Ubuntu municipality (NC071)

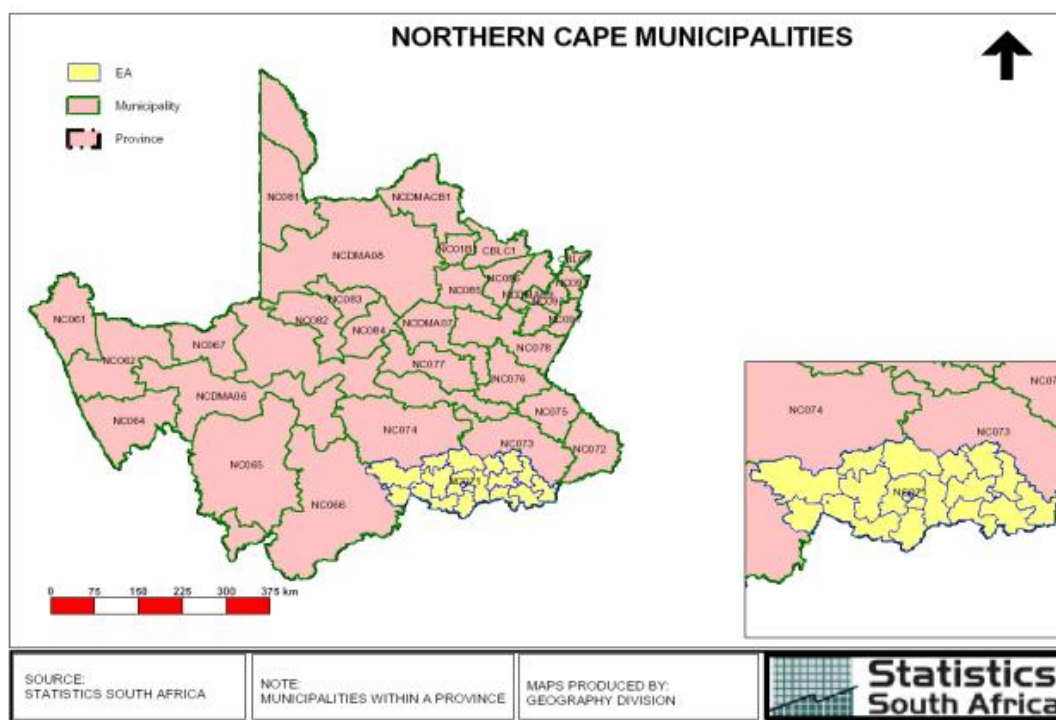


Table 1 shows the structure of the EA master table on the GIS CD. This master table links all the geography boundaries together for the five routes in SuperCross.

Table 1: Sample from the EA master table

EA CODE	MP CODE	SP CODE	MN CODE	MN PR C	DC MN C	DC PR C	MD CODE	MD PR C	PR CODE	WARD CO
10100001	10101	10101000	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100002	10101	10101000	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100003	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101005
10100004	10107	10107000	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100005	10107	10107000	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100006	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100007	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100008	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100009	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100010	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101005
10100011	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100012	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100013	10106	10106003	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101002
10100014	10102	10102000	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001
10100015	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101005
10100016	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101005
10100017	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101002
10100018	10106	10106004	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101002
10100019	10110	10110001	101	101	1	1	138	138	1	10101001

During Stats SA's quality assurance process it was discovered that twenty EAs were misallocated at provincial level, while two were coded to the wrong province (Table 2). The former were misallocated in that they span a provincial boundary, and were allocated to one province whilst the greater area of the EA is in the other. This occurs because provincial and municipal boundaries are not aligned and sometimes cut through settlements.

Table 2: Misallocated EAs

EA_NUMBER	PROV_CURRE	PROV_OVERL	PERC1	RANK1	POPTOTAL	MUNIC	NOTE
67600014	6	7	62.81540	1	548	Pretoria	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: demarcated on road centre line
67600034	6	7	77.94580	1	417	Pretoria	Demarcation error, did not adhere to prov boundary
67600294	6	7	73.18270	1	707	Pretoria	Coding error, should be in 7
68100001	6	3	99.99970	1	0	CBLC1	Coding error, should be in 3
77303241	7	8	63.87080	1	483	East Rand	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Followed MDB boundary
77303242	7	8	97.44350	1	962	East Rand	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Followed MDB boundary
77303243	7	8	95.53770	1	0	East Rand	Followed MDB boundary
79100006	7	6	100.00000	1	482	GTDMA41	Followed MDB boundary: Coding error, should be in 6
89600019	8	9	99.98190	1	46	CBDMA4	Coding error, should be in 9
91400106	9	6	99.71570	1	651	NP361	Digital provincial boundary wrong, followed MDB boundary: should be in 6
98400093	9	8	67.05370	1	753	CBLC4	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
98400110	9	8	73.98940	1	721	CBLC4	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
98500092	9	8	60.54150	1	676	CBLC5	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
98500095	9	8	88.55030	1	477	CBLC5	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
98500134	9	8	67.50000	1	627	CBLC5	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
98600044	9	8	88.30850	1	457	CBLC6	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
98600075	9	8	80.26430	1	894	CBLC6	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
98600106	9	8	97.11680	1	0	CBLC6	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
98600112	9	8	91.85930	1	0	CBLC6	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
98600123	9	8	61.46040	1	387	CBLC6	Provincial boundary inhibited adherence thereto: Coding error, should be in 8
99600005	9	8	100.00000	1	23	CBDMA4	Coding error, should be in 8

4. Place name

The place name is the most easily recognisable small area geographical entity at a local level. However, classification of place names by different types and levels of hierarchies is not simple. In order to take care of the vertical hierarchical structure built into the name code, two place name levels (main and sub) based on settlement name and type were used for Census 2001. To achieve the desired place name structure Stats SA developed an enhanced place name database for Census 2001. The product is an improvement on the 1996 place name database. The place names were audited (corrected, new names added and invalid names renamed) and coded. A main place name and sub-place name was assigned to each EA. EAs were rolled up to create the sub and main place layers in the geography hierarchy.

4.1 Main place

The main place is level five in the geographical area hierarchy structure (Fig. 1). It is one level above the sub-place and one level below the municipality. Municipality names were used where main place names were not supplied.

A five-digit code was generated for each main place:

The first digit denotes the province,

The second and third digit denote the municipality, and

The last two digits identify a unique main place in the municipality.

Figure 5: Main places within a municipality: Soshanguve, Ga-Rankuwa and Akasia

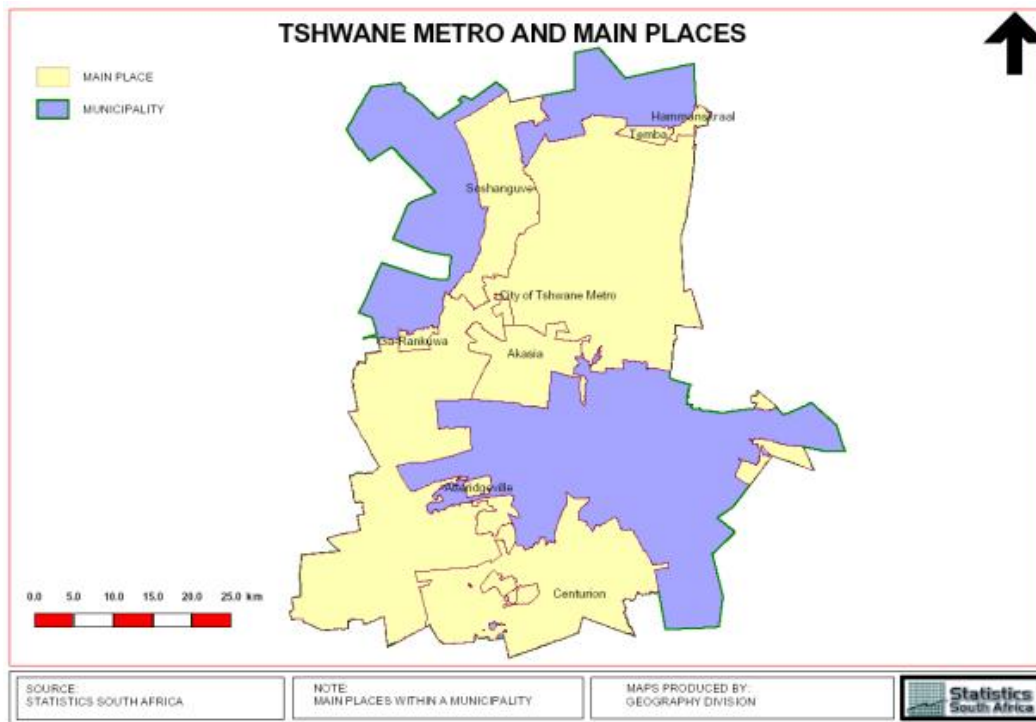


Table 3 shows the structure of the main place table on the GIS CD. Each main place geo-code has a main place name.

Table 3: Sample from the main place table

MP_CODE	MP_NAME
11703	Dana Baai
11202	Danger Point
32001	Danielskuil
52607	Dannhauser Part 1
52601	Dannhauser Part 2
10503	Darling
54403	Darnall
10504	Dassen Island
57294	Dassenhoek Part 1
57215	Dassenhoek Part 2
80203	Davel
77309	Daveyton
90802	Davhana
30903	De Aar

There are 2 674 unique main place names, but altogether 3 109 main places were coded. This is a result of cross-boundary entities, as well as different main places having the same name (for example, Springs is found in Ekurhuleni, Mquma and Lesedi municipalities). Cross-boundary coding is explained in Section B.

In cases where different main places have the same name, 'Part 1', 'Part 2', etc., has been inserted as a suffix to distinguish the names. In order to identify the exact main place required, users may need to refer to the main place look-up table, which can be found on the Stats SA website via the Census 2001 webpage → Census products → Electronic data → Placename lookup tables.

4.2 Sub-place

This is the next spatial level up from the EA and one below the main place in the place name hierarchy (Figure 6). In cases where a sub-place is not defined the main place name has been used, with the suffix SP to indicate that this is a sub-place. An eight-digit geo-code was generated for each sub-place.

The first digit denotes the province,

The second and third digits denote the municipality,

The fourth and fifth digits identify the main place (as above), while

The last three digits identify a unique sub-place within the main place.

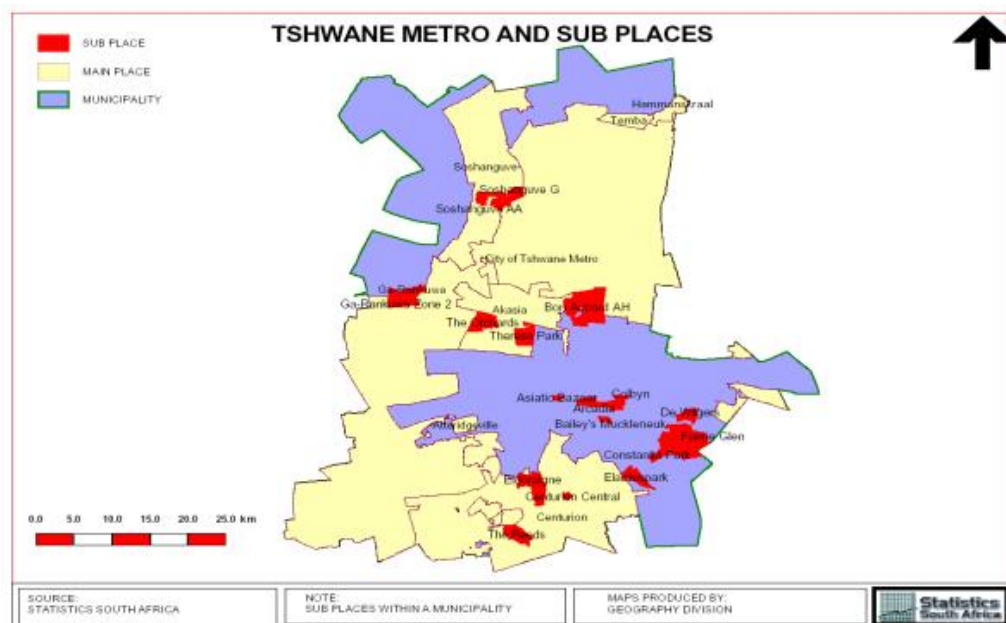
The last five digits therefore identify a unique sub-place within a municipality.

Table 4 shows the structure of the sub-place table on the GIS spatial CD.

Table 4: Sample from the sub-place table

SP_CODE1	SP_NAME1
10101000	Doringbaai SP
10102000	Ebenhaesar SP
10103000	Klawer SP
10103001	Klawer Ward 12
10104000	Koekenaap SP
10104001	Koekenaap
10105001	Lutzville BSB
10105002	Lutzville West
10105003	Uitkyk
10106000	Matzikama SP
10106001	Klawer
10106002	Van Rhynsdorp NU
10106003	Vredenda NU
10106004	Vredenda NU

Figure 6: Sub-places within their respective main place and municipality



There are 15 966 unique sub-place names, but because of cross-boundary sub-places, as well as names occurring more than once, altogether 21 243 sub-places were coded. There are 1 896 sub-place names which occur more than once. For example, Figure 7 shows that sub-places called Mandela Park are found in eight different municipalities across five provinces. Each such sub-place has a unique geocode.

Figure 7: Same sub-place name in more than one province or municipality: Mandela Park

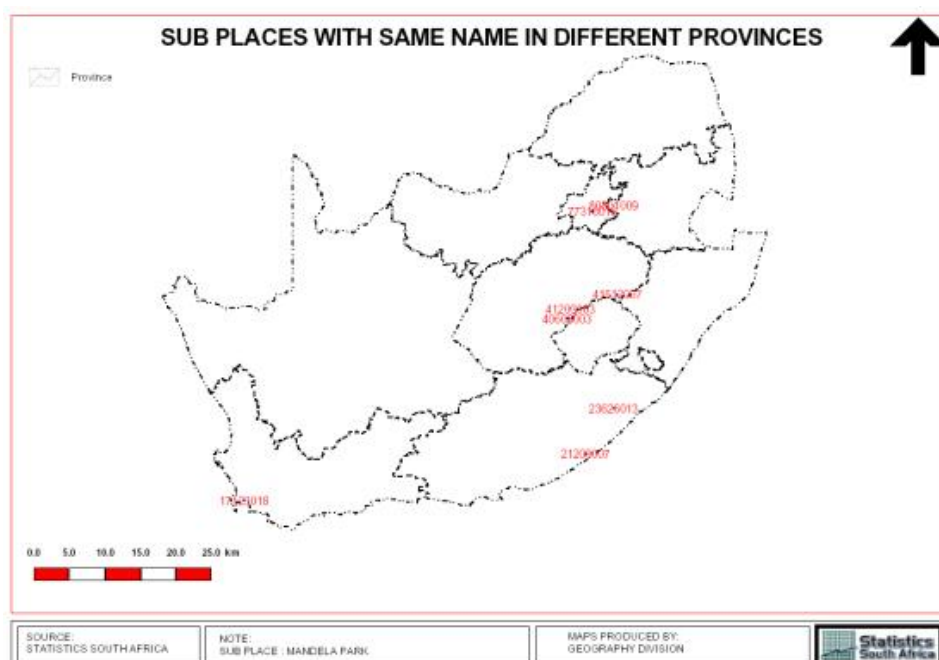


Table 5 shows a sample of sub-place names used in more than one province or in different municipalities within the same province.

Table 5: Sample of sub-place names in more than one province or municipality

SP_CODE	SP_NAME	MUNIC_NAME	DIST_COUNCIL_NAME	PROV_NAME
29101001	Aberdeen NU	Aberdeen Plain	Cacadu District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
20102001	Aberdeen NU	Camdeboo	Cacadu District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
20510001	Albany NU	Ndlambe	Cacadu District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
20404001	Albany NU	Makana	Cacadu District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
77401001	Alexandra	City of Johannesburg Metro	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	GAUTENG
57214001	Alexandra	Ethekwini	Ethekwini Municipality	KWAZULU-NATAL
20610001	Alexandria NU	Sunday's River Valley	Cacadu District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
20510002	Alexandria NU	Ndlambe	Cacadu District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
50411001	Alfred NU	uMuziwabantu	Ugu District Municipality	KWAZULU-NATAL
50501001	Alfred NU	Ezingoleni	Ugu District Municipality	KWAZULU-NATAL
21628001	Allendale	Nkonkobe	Amatole	EASTERN CAPE
98601002	Allendale	Bushbuckridge	Bohlabela District Municipality	NORTHERN PROVINCE
77612001	Alphen Park	City of Tshwane Metro	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	GAUTENG
77304001	Alphen Park	Ekurhuleni Metro	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	GAUTENG
98509001	Alverton	Greater Tubatse	Sekhukhune Cross Boundary District Municipality	NORTHERN PROVINCE
98501001	Alverton	Greater Tubatse	Sekhukhune Cross Boundary District Municipality	NORTHERN PROVINCE

Full details of all sub-place names that occur more than once are given in the sub-place look-up table, which can be found on the Stats SA website (details as given above for the main place look-up table). This table should enable users to identify the geocode of the particular sub-place required.

4.3 Intermediate and alternative names and types

An intermediate layer will be created for administrative areas found in the Transkei and the metropolitan substructures during maintenance. Alternative names already exist in Stats SA's place name database. These will be linked to formal names to facilitate searching if clients do not know formal names.

Table 6 lists the type of areas treated as main place, intermediate place and sub-place.

Table 6: Place name level of each type of area

Type of area	Place name level
City	Main place
Town	
Township	
RF_Munic	
Tribal authority	
Administration area	
National parks	
MD (as TA if not known)	
Administration area (Transkei)	Intermediate place

Metropolitan substructure (metros)	
Suburb	Sub-place
Small holding	
Resort	
Industrial	
Locality	
Village	
Ward	
Farm/NU (MD + NU)	
NONE	
Institution (if main place is Park)	

Names can vary for reasons of language (e.g. Cape Town/ Kaapstad), history (e.g. Thaba Tshwane/ Voortrekkerhoogte) or spelling (e.g. Umbumbulu/ Embumbulu). Other alternatives include sub-village and sub-ward.

5. Wards

Wards are clusters of voting district polygons obtained from the Independent Electoral Commission. The Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) created wards in 2000. There are 3754 wards in 229 of the 237 local and metropolitan municipalities. In 8 local municipalities and 25 DMAs, there are no wards (86). Each ward was allocated a unique code. The structure of the code is as follows:

The first digit denotes the province,
The second and third digits denote the district council,
The fourth and fifth digits identify the municipality, while
The last three digits identify the particular ward.

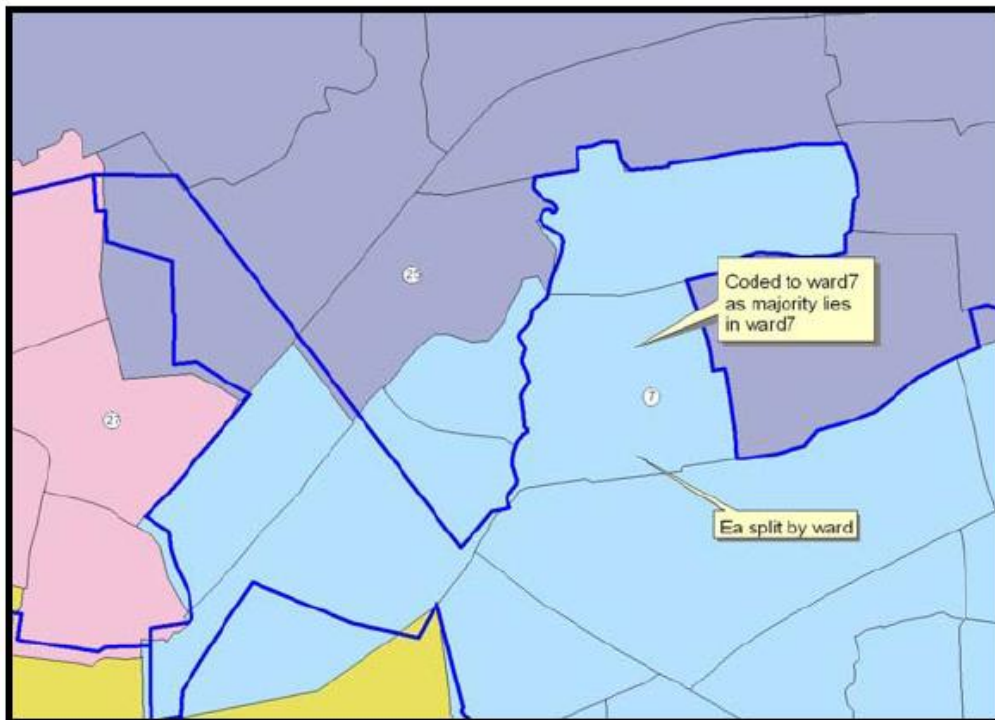
In the case of the 8 municipalities and the 25 DMAs without wards, the ward code allocated still has eight digits; with the last three digits being zeros (i.e. 000) and the ward number is given as zero.

Table 7: Local municipalities and DMAs where electoral wards are not defined

MN MDB_C	WD_CODE	WD_NO
CBDMA3	98399000	0
CBDMA4	98499000	0
EC103	21003000	0
EC107	21007000	0
EC133	21303000	0
ECDMA10	21099000	0
ECDMA13	21399000	0
ECDMA14	21499000	0
ECDMA44	24499000	0
FSDMA19	41999000	0
GTDMA41	74199000	0
KZ5a2	54302000	0
KZ5a3	54303000	0
KZDMA22	52299000	0
KZDMA23	52399000	0
KZDMA27	52799000	0
KZDMA43	54399000	0
MPDMA31	83199000	0
MPDMA32	83299000	0
NC081	30801000	0
NCDMA06	30699000	0
NCDMA07	30799000	0
NCDMA08	30899000	0
NCDMA09	30999000	0
NCDMACB1	38199000	0
NWDMA37	63799000	0
WC051	10501000	0
WC052	10502000	0
WCDMA01	10199000	0
WCDMA02	10299000	0
WCDMA03	10399000	0
WCDMA04	10499000	0
WCDMA05	10599000	0

Due to the importance of ward data for municipal governance purposes, the MDB assisted Stats SA in developing a link table that maps the EA to the ward. This was done in 2003. Three scenarios for the allocation of the ward code to the EA were identified:

- EAs that fall wholly within the ward
- EAs that have a minor overlap with the ward boundary
- EAs that have a major overlap with the ward boundary

Figure 8: EA split by ward boundary

In cases where EAs were not wholly within ward boundaries (Figure 7), each EA was assessed using available data (i.e. sub- and main-place boundaries and aerial photography) in order to allocate it to a ward. In instances where EAs crossed municipal boundaries to keep a community together (Figure 8), the MDB examined the EA code to see how the EA had been assigned, and allocated it in the same way for ward purposes. This is to ensure that aggregated totals for the census data tally.

Table 8 shows the structure of the electoral ward table on the GIS spatial CD. Each electoral ward geo-code has an electoral ward number within each municipality (numbered from one upwards till the last).

Table 8: Sample from the electoral ward table

WD_CODE	WD_NO
10199000	0
10299000	0
10399000	0
10499000	0
10599000	0
10101001	1
10101007	7
10101003	3
10101002	2
10101004	4
10101005	5
10101006	6

Figure 9: EA split by municipal boundary



6. New municipal structure

The Municipal Demarcation Board provided the new municipality boundaries to Stats SA in 2000. These boundaries were defined in mid-2000 when the new municipal structure replaced the old structure. The new structure consists of Category A municipalities, which are the metropolitan areas (Cat A or Metros), Category C municipalities, or district councils (Cat C or DCs), District Management Areas (DMAs) and Category B or local municipalities (Cat B). All local municipalities and DMAs fall within a district council. 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 the 2001 census. It should be noted that these boundaries do not all fit perfectly into the provincial boundaries as some municipalities straddle provincial boundaries, creating cross-boundary municipalities

6.1 Category B municipalities

Key considerations in redetermining local municipality boundaries included: settlement type, the rationalisation of municipalities, manageable size and functionality. Local municipalities and DMAs are the next spatial level up from the main place. There are 231 Category B municipalities. Among them are eight cross-boundary municipalities. Stats SA use a two-digit code for each municipality within a province. These correspond to the MDB numbers as follows.

For example, in the Western Cape: 01, 02, ...42 correspond to WC011, WC012 ... WC053

In the case of cross-boundary municipalities, the first digit is an 8. 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.

In the case of cross-boundary municipalities,

- 381 refers to the portion of CBLC1 in the Northern Cape, and
- 681 to the portion in North West

Table 9: Sample from the municipality table

MN_CODE	MN_MDB_C	MN_NAME
991	CBDMA3	Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve
996	CBDMA4	Kruger Park
81	CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana
82	CBLC2	Kungwini
83	CBLC3	Greater Marble Hall
84	CBLC4	Greater Groblersdal
85	CBLC5	Greater Tubatse
86	CBLC6	Bushbuckridge
87	CBLC7	Phokwane
88	CBLC8	Merafong City
171	Cape Town	City of Cape Town
572	Durban	Ethekwini

The MN_SA spatial file should be used to link data extracted through the South Africa by Municipality route in Supercross.

Table 9 shows the structure of the municipality table (this table contain local municipalities, DMAs and metros) on the GIS Spatial CD. Each municipality has a name and two codes: the MN_MDB_C and MN_CODE.

6.2 District management areas

These are areas with both district and local municipality features, where the establishment of a local municipality is not appropriate (does not meet a set of requirements). DMAs are areas of special interest e.g. deserts and semi-arid areas, state-protected and conservation areas and special economic areas. There are 25 DMAs, four of which are cross-boundary. DMAs have a two-digit code. The first digit 9 identifies a DMA.

Thus in the Western Cape:

- 91, 92,...95 correspond to WCDMA01, WCDMA02 ... WCDMA05.

These two digits are combined with the provincial code to give a three-digit code. :

- 191, 192 ... 195.

6.3 Category A municipalities

Metros and DCs are a level above the DMAs and local municipalities in the geography hierarchy. In 1999, the MDB published redetermined metropolitan and district council boundaries. Metropolitan areas are conurbations featuring high population density; intense movement of people, goods and services; extensive development; and multiple business districts and industrial areas. Other features include a complex and diverse economy, a single area where integrated development is desirable, and strong interdependent social and economic linkages between its constituent units. There are six metros in South Africa:

- Cape Town,
- Ethekwini (Durban),
- Ekurhuleni (East Rand),
- Johannesburg,
 - Tshwane (Pretoria),
- Nelson Mandela (Port Elizabeth)

A two-digit code is used for the metros. The digit 7 denotes a metro while the second digit identifies the particular metro:

- 71 – Cape Town
- 72 – Ethekwini
- 73 – Ekurhuleni
- 74 – Johannesburg
- 75 – Nelson Mandela
- 76 – Tshwane

These two-digit codes are combined with the provincial code to give a three-digit code:

- 171 – Cape Town
- 572 – Durban
- 773 – Ekurhuleni
- 774 – Johannesburg
 - 275 – Nelson Mandela
- 776 – Tshwane for Gauteng province
- 676 – Tshwane for North West province

NB: Note that Tshwane appears twice, with two different provincial codes, because it is a cross boundary metro.

Metropolitan areas are further subdivided into smaller administrative units called substructures.

NB: In the hierarchy, the metropolitan substructures are at the same level as local municipalities. Changes will be effected when substructure data and boundaries are obtained from metro councils.

6.4 Category C municipalities

District councils were redetermined with the aim of strengthening them, and ensuring better coordination with other spheres of government, better planning and better resource allocation across the local municipalities of which they are made up. There are 42 DCs geo-coded from 1 to 43 (11 does not exist). In addition, there are also five cross-border DCs. The codes are:

- 1, 2, ...43 = DC1, DC2, DC43 (DC11 does not exist)
- 81, 82, 83, 84, 88 = CBDC1, CBDC2, CBDC3, CBDC4, CBDC8 (Cross-boundary district councils are identified by the first digit 8)

Table 10: Sample from the district council and metro table

DC_MDB_C	DC_NAME	DC_MN_C
Cape Town	City of Cape Town	171
CBDC1	KGALAGADI District Municipality	81
CBDC2	Metsweding District Municipality	82
CBDC3	Sekhukhune Cross Boundary District Municipality	83
CBDC4	Bohlabela District Municipality	84
CBDC8	West Rand District Municipality	88
DC1	West Coast District Municipality	1
DC10	Cacadu District Municipality	10
DC12	Amatole	12
DC13	Chris Hani District Municipality	13
DC14	Ukhahlamba District Municipality	14
DC15	O.R.Tambo	15

The DC_SA spatial file should be used to link data extracted through the [South Africa by Municipality](#) route in Supercross.

Table 10 shows the structure of the district council and metro table on the GIS Spatial CD. Each district council or metro has a name and two codes: the DC_MDB_C and DC_MN_C.

7. Magisterial district

There are 354 MDs, numbered consecutively per province. A two-digit code is used to identify each MD. These two-digit codes are combined with the provincial code to give a three-digit code. The following examples are Western Cape magisterial districts:

Table 11: Sample from the magisterial district table

MD_CODE	MD_NAME
101	Bellville
102	Goodwood
103	Cape
104	Simonstown
105	Vynberg
106	Mitchell's Plain
107	Kullsrivier
108	Paarl
109	Stellenbosch
110	Somerset West
111	Strand

The MD_SA spatial file should be used to link data extracted through the [South Africa by Magisterial District](#) route in Supercross

Table 11 shows the structure of the magisterial district table on the GIS Spatial CD. Each magisterial district has a code and name: the MD code and the Stats SA name.

8. Province

Provincial boundaries were obtained from Land Affairs in 1999. There are nine provinces in the country coded by Stats SA from 1 to 9. The codes are as follows:

Table 12: SA provinces and their codes

	PR_CODE	PR_NAME
▶	1	WESTERN CAPE
	2	EASTERN CAPE
	3	NORTHERN CAPE
	4	FREE STATE
	5	KWAZULU-NATAL
	6	NORTH WEST
	7	GAUTENG
	8	MPUMALANGA
	9	LIMPOPO

The PR_SA spatial file should be used to link data extracted through the *South Africa by Province and Municipality* as well as *South Africa by Province and MD* routes in Supercross.

SECTION B: CROSS-BOUNDARY GEOGRAPHY ENTITIES

In this section we consider all entities from the Municipality Demarcation Board or Stats SA (i.e. place name, magisterial district, district council, metro, local municipality or DMA) whose boundaries cross a provincial border. These geographic elements belong to more than one province. The coding structure of such entities always identifies the province to which each portion belongs. Cross-boundary entities at each geography level are discussed below.

NB: Extracting summary data involves rolling up EA data to any element of a geographic entity. Thus, to get summary data on cross-boundary areas the name of the geography element required should be used instead of the code. Codes will extract partial information since they are linked to the provinces.

1. Cross-boundary places

Stats SA demarcated cross-boundary main or sub-places such that each portion was assigned to the province or municipality it belongs to. This resulted in a single place being split into more than one element. The coding structure was designed so that the first digit identifies the province while the next two digits identify the municipality. Thus for cross-boundary places, each element was coded in the province and municipality it belongs to.

Figure 10: Cross-boundary main place: Ga-Rankuwa

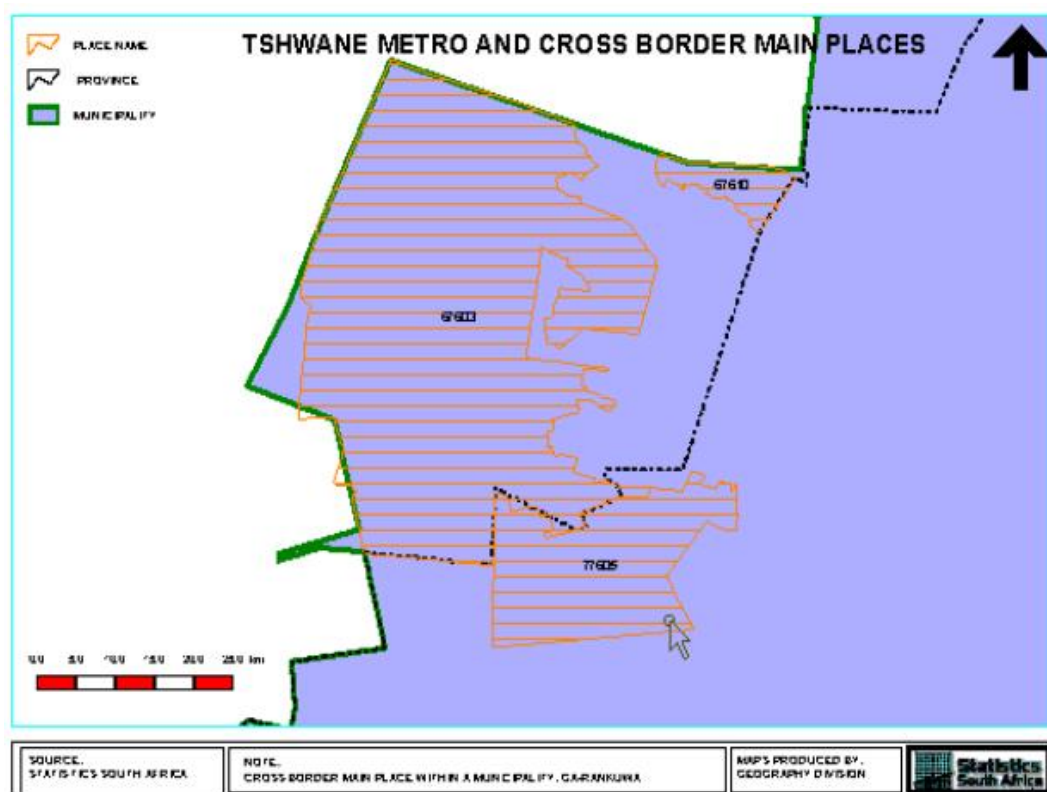


Table 13: Sample from the cross-boundary main place table

MP_CODE	MP_NAME	MUNIC_NAME	DIST_COUNCIL_NAME	PROV_NAME
20602	Addo Elephant National Park	Sunday's River Valley	Cacadu District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
29102	Addo Elephant National Park	Aberdeen Plain	Cacadu District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
77301	Alberton	Ekurhuleni Metro	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	GAUTENG
70501	Alberton	Midvaal	Sedibeng District Municipality	GAUTENG
22201	Amabhele	Intsika Yethu	Chris Hani District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
21101	Amabhele	Mnguma	Amatole	EASTERN CAPE
23501	Amacwera	Mhlontlo	O.R.Tambo	EASTERN CAPE
23101	Amacwera	Ntebankulu	O.R.Tambo	EASTERN CAPE
21301	Amahlathi	Amahlathi	Amatole	EASTERN CAPE
21326	Amahlathi	Amahlathi	Amatole	EASTERN CAPE
21501	Amahlubi	Ngqushwa	Amatole	EASTERN CAPE
22601	Amahlubi	Elundini	Ukhahlamba District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
22202	Amahlubi	Intsika Yethu	Chris Hani District Municipality	EASTERN CAPE
60501	Amahlubi	Moses Kotane	Bojanala District Municipality	NORTH WEST

2. Cross-boundary local municipalities

These municipalities cross provincial borders and thus belong to more than one province. There are eight cross-boundary local municipalities numbered incrementally within the whole country (Table 14). Hence, there are 262 unique municipalities but altogether 272 municipality codes, because each cross-boundary municipality has two codes. The codes were combined with the province code to identify the province to which each portion of the municipality belongs. For example,

- 381 is the code for the portion of CBLC1 that lies in Northern Cape
- 681 is the code for the portion of CBLC1 that lies in North West.

Moreover Stats SA re-demarcated cross-boundary local municipalities into two portions. These are unofficial convenience boundaries to enable easy access to Census 2001 information.

Table 14: Cross-boundary local municipality codes combined with the provincial code

MN_PR_C	MN_MDB_C	PR_NAME	MN_NAME	DC_MDB_C
381	CBLC1	NORTHERN CAPE	Ga-Segonyana	CBDC1
681	CBLC1	NORTH WEST	Ga-Segonyana	CBDC1
782	CBLC2	GAUTENG	Kungwini	CBDC2
882	CBLC2	MPUMALANGA	Kungwini	CBDC2
883	CBLC3	MPUMALANGA	Greater Marble Hall	CBDC3
983	CBLC3	NORTHERN PROVINCE	Greater Marble Hall	CBDC3
884	CBLC4	MPUMALANGA	Greater Groblersdal	CBDC3
984	CBLC4	NORTHERN PROVINCE	Greater Groblersdal	CBDC3
885	CBLC5	MPUMALANGA	Greater Tubatse	CBDC3
985	CBLC5	NORTHERN PROVINCE	Greater Tubatse	CBDC3
886	CBLC6	MPUMALANGA	Bushbuckridge	CBDC4
986	CBLC6	NORTHERN PROVINCE	Bushbuckridge	CBDC4
387	CBLC7	NORTHERN CAPE	Phokwane	DC9
687	CBLC7	NORTH WEST	Phokwane	DC9
688	CBLC8	NORTH WEST	Merafong City	CBDC8
788	CBLC8	GAUTENG	Merafong City	CBDC8

Figure 11 show that CBLC5 crosses the provincial border between Mpumalanga and Northern Province (Limpopo). This municipality hence belongs to both provinces.

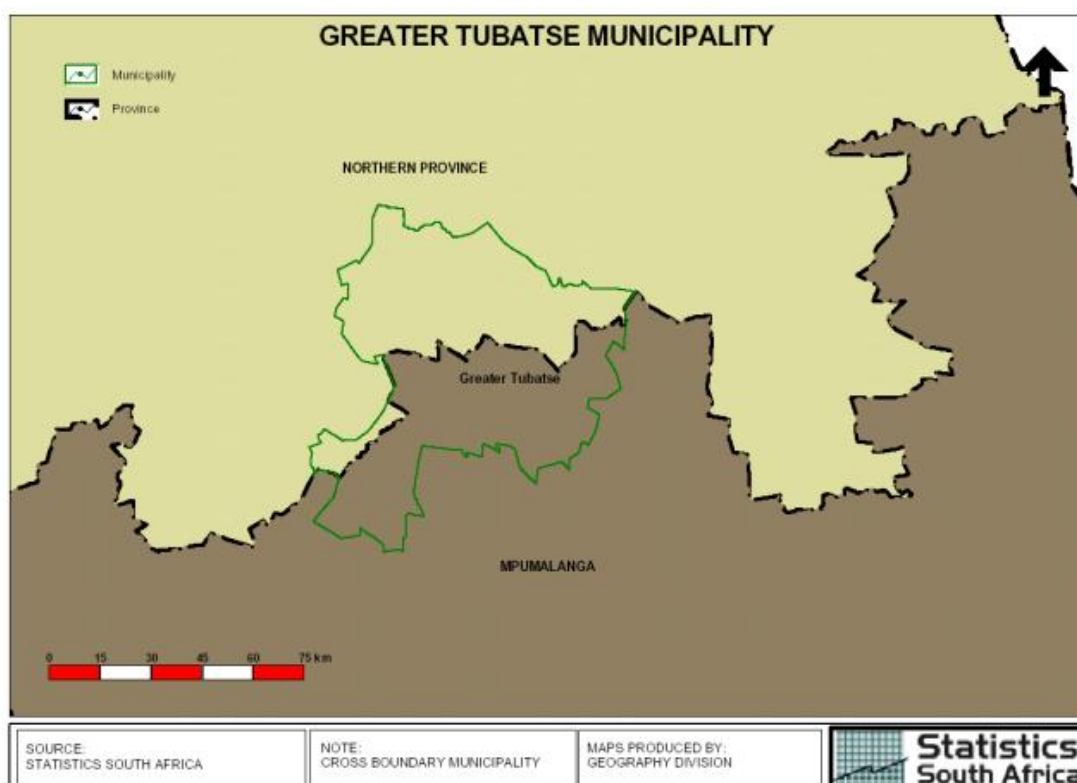
Table 15: Sample from the municipality table

MN_PR_C	MN_MDB_C	MN_NAME
891	CBDMA3	Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve
996	CBDMA4	Kruger Park
681	CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana
782	CBLC2	Kungwini
983	CBLC3	Greater Marble Hall
884	CBLC4	Greater Groblersdal
986	CBLC6	Bushbuckridge
387	CBLC7	Phokwane
788	CBLC8	Merafong City
171	Cape Town	City of Cape Town

The MN_PR_SA spatial file should be used to link data extracted through the *South Africa by Province and Municipality* route in Supercross.

Table 15 shows the structure of the municipality table (MN_PR_SA) on the GIS Spatial CD. Each municipality has a name and two codes: the MN_PR_C and MN_MDB_C. There are 272 municipal codes, names and polygons in this file.

Figure 11: Cross-boundary local municipality: Greater Tubatse



3. Cross-boundary district management areas

Like cross-boundary local municipalities, cross-boundary DMAs cross provincial borders and belong to more than one province. Figure 12 is an example of a cross-boundary DMA shared between Mpumalanga and Limpopo. Cross-boundary DMA codes are combined with the province code to identify the province to which each portion of the DMA belongs (Table 16).

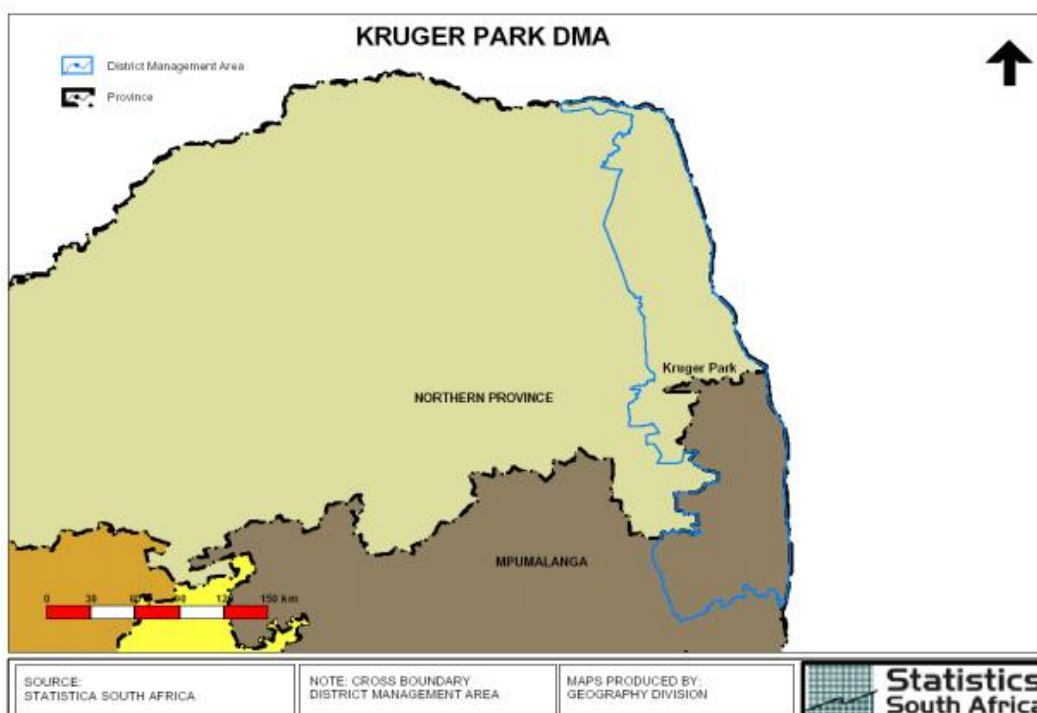
Table 16: Cross-boundary DMA codes combined with provincial code

MN_MDB_C	MN_PR_C	MN_CODE	MN_NAME	DC_MDB_C	PR_NAME
NCDMACB1	395	395	Kalahari	CBDC1	NORTHERN CAPE
CBDMA4	996	996	Kruger Park	CBDC4	NORTHERN PROVINCE
CBDMA4	896	996	Kruger Park	CBDC4	MPUMALANGA
CBDMA3	991*	891	Schuijsdraai Nature Reserve	CBDC3	MPUMALANGA
GTDMA41	791	791	West Rand	CBDC8	GAUTENG

*CBDMA3 code is erroneously captured as 991 instead of 891 in SuperCross

Moreover Stats SA re-demarcated cross-boundary DMAs into two portions. These are unofficial convenience boundaries to enable easy access to Census 2001 information.

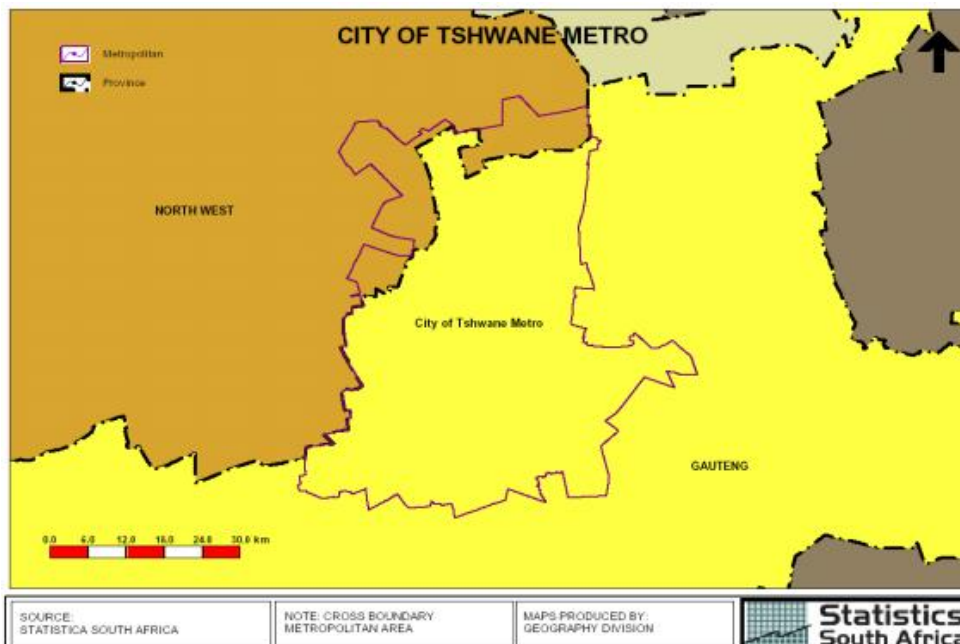
Figure 12: Cross-boundary district management area: Kruger Park



4. Cross-boundary metropolitan areas

Tshwane is a cross-boundary metro with portions in Gauteng and North West (Figure 13). It has two codes (see Section 5.3). Stats SA re-demarcated cross-boundary Tshwane into two portions. These are unofficial convenience boundaries to enable easy access to Census 2001 information.

Figure 13: Cross-boundary metropolitan area: Tshwane



5. Cross-boundary district councils

There are five cross-boundary district councils (Table 17). Each cross-boundary district council has two codes. A two-digit code is used to identify the cross-boundary DCs, with the first digit (8) denoting cross-boundary. These digits are combined with the relevant province code to distinguish between the two portions:

- 381 – for the portion of CBDC1 that lies in Northern Cape
- 681 – for the portion of CBDC1 that lies in North West

Moreover Stats SA re-demarcated cross-boundary district councils into two portions. These are unofficial convenience boundaries to enable easy access to Census 2001 information.

Table 17: Cross-boundary district councils

DC_MDB_C	DC_PR_C	DC_MN_C	DC_NAME	PR_NAME
DC9	69	9	Frances Baard	NORTH WEST
CBDC1	381	81	KGALAGADI District Municipality	NORTHERN CAPE
CBDC1	681	81	KGALAGADI District Municipality	NORTH WEST
CBDC2	782	82	Metsweding District Municipality	GAUTENG
CBDC2	882	82	Metsweding District Municipality	MPUMALANGA
CBDC3	883	83	Sekhukhune Cross Boundary District Municipality	MPUMALANGA
CBDC3	983	83	Sekhukhune Cross Boundary District Municipality	NORTHERN PROVINCE
CBDC4	884	84	Bohlabela District Municipality	MPUMALANGA
CBDC4	984	84	Bohlabela District Municipality	NORTHERN PROVINCE
CBDC8	688	88	West Rand District Municipality	NORTH WEST
CBDC8	788	88	West Rand District Municipality	GAUTENG
DC9	39	9	Frances Baard	NORTHERN CAPE

Table 18: Sample from the DC or metro table

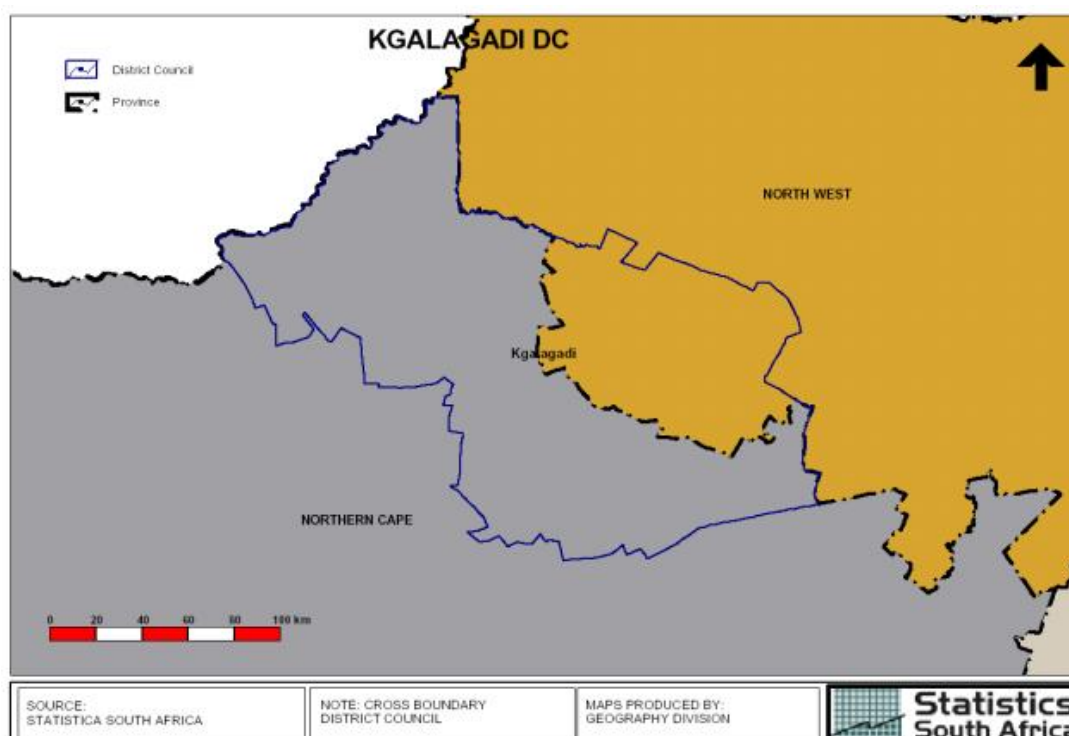
	DC_NAME	DC_PR_C	DC_MDB_C
▶	Sekhukhune Cross Boundary District Municipality	883	CBDC3
	Bohlabela District Municipality	984	CBDC4
	KGALAGADI District Municipality	681	CBDC1
	Metsweding District Municipality	782	CBDC2
	Sekhukhune Cross Boundary District Municipality	983	CBDC3
	FRANCES BAARD District Municipality	389	DC9
	West Rand District Municipality	788	CBDC8
	City of Cape Town	171	Cape Town
	Ethekwini Municipality	572	Durban
	Alfred Nzo District Municipality	44	DC44
	Cacadu District Municipality	10	DC10
	Amatole	12	DC12

The DC_PR_SA spatial file should be used to link data extracted through the *South Africa by Province and Municipality* route in Supercross.

Table 18 shows the structure of the DC or Metro table (DC_PR_SA) on the GIS Spatial CD. Each municipality has a name and two codes: the DC_PR_C and DC_MDB_C. There are 60 DC or Metro codes, names and polygons in this file.

Figure 14 shows an example of a cross-boundary district council.

Figure 14 Cross-boundary district council: Kgalagadi



6. Cross-boundary magisterial districts

Theoretically cross-boundary MDs do not exist since MD boundaries are supposed to be aligned with provincial borders. Two technical problems gave rise to cross-boundary MDs: MD boundaries not aligned with provincial borders and EAs wrongly coded. There are twelve such MDs across the whole country (Table 19). Four of these MDs contain wrongly coded EAs thus are also classified as cross-boundaries. There are 354 unique MDs but altogether 366 MD codes, because each cross-boundary MD has two codes. The cross-boundary MD code is combined with the provincial code to show where each part of the cross-boundary MD belongs, giving a four-digit code. The first digit represents the province and the second digit (8 or 9) stands for cross-boundary (Table 20).

Table 19: Cross-boundary MDs as they were coded in 1996

MD CODE	MD NAME	PR NAME	Reason it is treated as cross-boundary
617	Brits	NORTH WEST	EA coding error
812	Delmas	MPUMALANGA	MD boundary not aligned with provincial border
618	Ga-Rankuwa	NORTH WEST	MD boundary not aligned with provincial border
322	Kuruman	NORTHERN CAPE	MD boundary not aligned with provincial border
830	KwaMhlanga	MPUMALANGA	MD boundary not aligned with provincial border
927	Mapulaneng	NORTHERN PROVINCE	MD boundary not aligned with provincial border
903	Phalaborwa	NORTHERN PROVINCE	EA coding error
822	Pilgrim's Rest	MPUMALANGA	MD boundary not aligned with provincial border
925	Sekhukhuneland	NORTHERN PROVINCE	MD boundary not aligned with provincial border
702	Soshanguve	GAUTENG	MD boundary not aligned with provincial border
817	Witbank	MPUMALANGA	MD boundary not aligned with provincial border
703	Wonderboom	GAUTENG	EA coding error

Moreover Stats SA re-demarcated cross-boundary MD into two portions. These are unofficial convenience boundaries to enable easy access to Census 2001 information.

Figure 15: Cross-boundary magisterial district: Mapulaneng

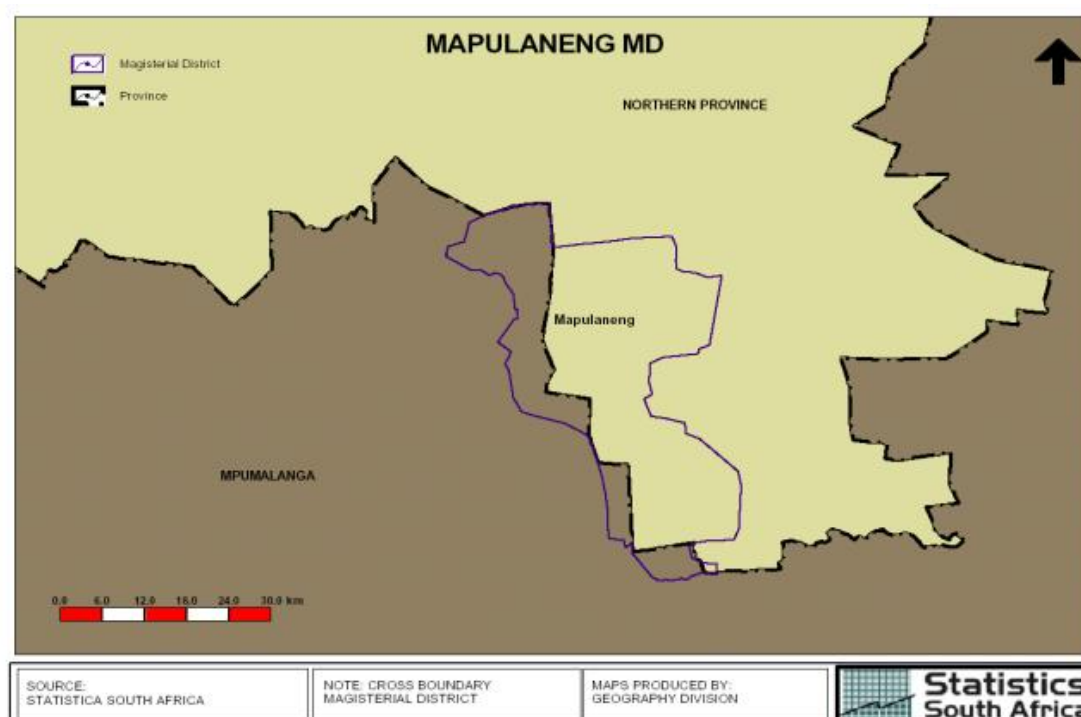


Table 20: Cross-boundary MD codes combined with provincial code, 2001

MD_CODE	MD_PR_C	MD_NAME	PR_NAME
617	6817	Brits	NORTH WEST
617	7917	Brits	GAUTENG
812	8812	Delmas	MPUMALANGA
812	7812	Delmas	GAUTENG
618	6818	Ga-Rankuwa	NORTH WEST
618	7818	Ga-Rankuwa	GAUTENG
322	6822	Kuruman	NORTH WEST
322	3822	Kuruman	NORTHERN CAPE
830	8830	KwaMhlanga	MPUMALANGA
830	7830	Kwamhlanga	GAUTENG
927	8827	Mapulaneng	MPUMALANGA
927	9827	Mapulaneng	NORTHERN PROVINCE
903	9803	Phalaborwa	NORTHERN PROVINCE
903	8803	Phalaborwa	MPUMALANGA
822	8822	Pilgrim's Rest	MPUMALANGA
822	9822	Pilgrim's Rest	NORTHERN PROVINCE
925	9825	Sekhukhuneland	NORTHERN PROVINCE
925	8825	Sekhukhuneland	MPUMALANGA
702	7802	Soshanguve	GAUTENG
702	6802	Soshanguve	NORTH WEST
817	8817	Witbank	MPUMALANGA
817	7817	Witbank	GAUTENG
703	7803	Wonderboom	GAUTENG
703	6803	Wonderboom	NORTH WEST

Table 21: Sample from the MD table

	MD_NAME	MD_PR_C
▶ Bellville		101
Goodwood		102
Cape		103
Simonstown		104
Wynberg		105
Mitchell's Plain		106
Kuilsrivier		107
Paarl		108
Stellenbosch		109
Somerset West		110
Strand		111
Wellington		112

The MD_PR_SA spatial file should be used to link data extracted through the South Africa by Province and MD route in Supercross.

Table 21 shows the structure of the MD table (MD_PR_SA) on the GIS Spatial CD. Each DC or Metro has a code and two alternative names: the MDB name and the Stats SA name. There are 366 MD codes, names and polygons in this file.

SECTION C: CONTENTS OF THE GIS SPATIAL CD

The CD contains a GIS spatial folder with ten geography shapefiles, plus a metadata folder. The CD will be identified by its name and contents.

CD name and contents

Census 2001: GIS spatial data (Ref. No. 03-02-27 (2001))

An outline of the four dissemination routes in SuperCross is given with a combination of the geography shapefile according to their specific path.

- **South Africa by Municipality**
 - DC_SA shapefiles
 - MN_SA shapefiles
 - MP_SA shapefiles

- SP_SA shapefiles
- EA_SA shapefiles
- **South Africa by Province and Municipality**
 - PR_SA shapefiles
 - DC_PR_SA shapefiles
 - MN_PR_A shapefiles
 - MP_SA shapefiles
 - SP_SA shapefiles
 - EA_SA shapefiles
- **South Africa by Magisterial District**
 - MD_SA shapefiles
 - EA_SA shapefiles
- **South Africa by Province and Magisterial District**
 - PR_SA shapefiles
 - MD_PR_SA shapefiles
 - EA_SA shapefiles
- **South Africa by Electoral Ward**
 - DC_SA shapefiles
 - MN_SA shapefiles
 - MP_SA shapefiles
 - SP_SA shapefiles
 - EA_SA shapefiles
- **Metadata Document** – metadata for all the geography boundaries.

It is recommended that clients use appropriate shapefile tables for each specific path.

Details of shapefile tables

The tables contain attribute tables and geography boundaries.

- PR_SA** This table contains all the provinces in SA and is used to link to **South Africa by Province and Municipality** as well as **South Africa by Province and Magisterial** routes in SuperCross.
- DC_SA** This table contains all the district councils and metros in SA with cross-boundary entities treated as a unit.
- DC_PR_SA** This table contains all the district councils and metros in SA with cross-boundaries entities split according to which province they belong to.
- MD_SA** This table contains all the magisterial districts in SA with cross-boundary entities treated as a unit.
- MD_PR_SA** This table contains all the magisterial districts in SA with cross-boundary entities split according to which province they belong to.
- MN_SA** This table contains all the municipalities (Cat A/ Cat B/ DMA) in SA with cross-boundary entities treated as a unit.
- MN_PR_SA** This table contains all the municipalities (Cat A/ Cat B/ DMA) in SA with cross-boundary entities according to which province they belong to.
- WD_SA** This table contains all the wards in SA.
- MP_SA** This table contains all the main places in SA.
- SP_SA** This table contains all the sub-places in SA.
- EA_SA** This table contains all the EAs, sub and main places, municipalities, metros, DCs, MDs and provinces in SA. It is used to link all geography entities to with each other.

Technical specifications of each table

PR_SA Table (provinces)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
PR_CODE	Long integer	The province code
PR_NAME	TEXT	The name of the province

DC_SA Table (district councils and metros)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
DC_MDB_C	TEXT	The DC or metro code as supplied by the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB)
DC_NAME	TEXT	The name of the DC or metro
DC_MN_C	Long integer	The code used to link to the SA-by-municipality route in SuperCross

DC_PR_SA Table (district councils and metros)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
DC_MDB_C	TEXT	The DC or metro code as supplied by the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB)
DC_NAME	TEXT	The name of the DC or metro
DC_PR_C	Long integer	The code used to link to the SA-by-province and municipality route in SuperCross

MD_SA Table (magisterial districts)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
MD_CODE	Long integer	The Census '96 code of the MD (used to link to SA by MD route in SuperCross)
MD_NAME	TEXT	Describes the Name of the MD

MD_PR_SA Table (magisterial districts)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
MD_PR_C	Long integer	The MD code used to link to SA by province and MD route in SuperCross
MD_NAME	TEXT	Describes the Name of the MD

MN_SA Table (municipalities)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
MN_MDB_C	TEXT	The municipality code (Cat A/Cat B/DMA) as supplied by the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB)
MN_NAME	TEXT	The name of the municipality
MN_CODE	Long integer	The code used to link to the SA-by-municipality route in SuperCross

MN_SA Table (municipalities)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
MN_MDB_C	TEXT	The municipality code (Cat A/Cat B/DMA) as supplied by the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB)
MN_NAME	TEXT	The name of the municipality
MN_PR_C	Long integer	The code used to link to the SA-by-province and municipality route in SuperCross

WD_SA Table (magisterial districts)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
WD_CODE	Long integer	The ward code used to link to SA by electoral ward route in SuperCross
WD_No	TEXT	Describes the Number of the ward within the municipality

MP_SA Table (main places)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
MP_CODE	Long integer	The main place code
MP_NAME	TEXT	The name of the main place

SP_SA Table (sub-places)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
SP_CODE	Long integer	The sub-place code
SP_NAME	TEXT	The name of the sub-place

EA_SA Table (enumeration areas)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
EA_CODE	Long integer	The enumeration area code
SP_CODE	Long integer	The sub-place code
MP_CODE	Long integer	The main place code
WD_CODE	Long integer	The electoral ward code used to link to the SA-by-electoral ward route in SuperCross
MN_CODE	Long integer	The municipality code used to link to the SA-by-municipality route in SuperCross
MN_PR_C	Long integer	The municipality code used to link to the SA-by-province route in SuperCross
MD_CODE	Long integer	

		The Census '96 MD code (used to link to SA-by-MD route in SuperCross)
MD_PR_C	Long Integer	The MD code used to link to the SA-by-province route in SuperCross
DC_MN_C	Long integer	The DC or Metro code used to link to the SA-by-municipality route in SuperCross
DC_PR_C	Long integer	The DC or Metro code used to link to the SA-by-province route in SuperCross
PR_CODE	Long integer	The province code