Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2016

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PREFACE

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has undertaken an annual non-financial census of municipalities with effect from 2002. The purpose of the census is to measure selected aspects of service delivery of municipalities. The results of this census provide information that can serve as a framework for policymakers and other stakeholders for planning and monitoring. The census enables users to analyse the services provided by municipalities in terms of water, electricity, solid waste management and sewerage and sanitation. The 2016 non-financial census of municipalities obtained information on various issues, including:

- particulars of services provided in the municipalities as at 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016; and
- particulars of total employment in the municipalities as at 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016.

This statistical release contains the preliminary results of the 2016 non-financial census of municipalities and the revised figures for 2015. In the event of revised figures being obtained for 2016, they will be incorporated into the 2017 non-financial census of municipalities (if applicable).

For the purposes of this printed version, all results are presented at provincial level. Unit data for all municipalities (2015 and 2016) can be obtained from the Stats SA website (or can be made available upon request).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General
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Explanatory notes

Glossary

Technical enquiries

General information
Background

The census provides information that serves as a framework for policymakers and other stakeholders for analysis, planning and monitoring in terms of service delivery of water, electricity, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation.

Purpose of the survey

This publication is directed towards the following major goals:

- Assist in monitoring the progress made with regard to the implementation of service provision, free basic services and poverty alleviation as national priorities.
- Provide baseline non-financial information from those institutions classified as municipalities in terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998).
- Provide information that can serve as a framework for policymakers and other stakeholders for planning, as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of municipalities.
- Allow national and provincial governments and other stakeholders to analyse the actual services provided by municipalities.
- Make data available for use by researchers, organisations and individuals.

Methodology

Scope of the survey

All 278 municipalities responded to the survey for 2016.

Questionnaire and data collection

The methods used for collection included personal visits, telephone, fax, email and post. Data are generally comparable between the 2015 and 2016 publications.

Limitations of the survey

- This publication is not necessarily comparable with the Stats SA population census of 2011 and/or household survey data, mainly due to:
  i. The data source is municipalities as opposed to households.
  ii. The different definitions of ‘household’. Most municipalities do not have a system for identifying multiple households served by one billing unit or delivery point.
  iii. Different reporting periods.
- The term ‘consumer unit’ or ‘billing unit’ (as used by the municipality for their recording purposes) is not directly comparable with other Stats SA household-based surveys.
Technical notes

Collection rates for the 2016 financial year per province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Metropolitan municipalities</th>
<th>Districts municipalities</th>
<th>Local municipalities</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Collection rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of municipalities (2016)

**Western Cape**
- City of Cape Town Metro
- West Coast District Municipality
  - Matzikama
  - Cederberg
  - Bergrivier
  - Saldanha Bay
  - Swartland
- Cape Winelands District Municipality
  - Witzenberg
  - Drakenstein
  - Stellenbosch
  - Breede Valley
  - Langeberg
- Overberg District Municipality
  - Theewaterskloof
  - Overstrand
  - Cape Agulhas
  - Swellendam
- Eden District Municipality
  - Kannaland
  - Hessequa
  - Mossel Bay
  - George
  - Oudtshoorn
  - Bitou
  - Knysna
- Central Karoo District Municipality
  - Laingsburg
  - Prince Albert
  - Beaufort West

**Eastern Cape**
- Nelson Mandela Bay Metro
- Buffalo City Metro
- Sarah Baartman District Municipality (was Cacadu)
  - Camdeboo
  - Blue Crane Route
  - Ixwezi
  - Makana
  - Ndlambe
  - Sunday’s River Valley
  - Baviaans
  - Kouga
  - Kou-Kamma
- Amathole District Municipality
  - Mbashe
  - Mqumo
  - Great Kei
  - Amahlathi
  - Ngqushwa
  - Nkonkobe
  - Nxuba
- Chris Hani District Municipality
  - Inxuba Yethemba
  - Tsolwana
  - Inkwanca
  - Lukhanji
  - Intsika Yethu
  - Emalahleni
  - Engcobo
  - Sakhisizwe

**Northern Cape**
- Namakwa District Municipality
  - Richtersveld
  - Nama Khoi
  - Kamiesberg
  - Hantam
  - Karoo Hoogland
  - Khai-Ma
- Pixley kaSeme District Municipality
  - Ubuntu
  - Umsobomvu
  - Emthanjeni
  - Kareeberg
  - Renosterberg
  - Thembelihle
  - Siyathemba
  - Siyancuma
- ZF Mgcawu District Municipality
  - Mier
  - !Kai! Garib
  - //Khora Hais
  - ! Kheis
  - Tsantsabane
  - Kgatelopele
- John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality
  - Ga-Segonyana
  - Gamagara
  - Joe Morolong
- Frances Baard District Municipality
  - Dikgatlong
  - Magareng
  - Phokwane
  - Sol Plaatje

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**Free State**

- Mangaung Metro
  - Xhariep District Municipality
    - Letsemeng
    - Kopanong
    - Mohokare
    - Naledi
  - Lejweleputswa District Municipality
    - Masilonyana
    - Tokologo
    - Tswelopele
    - Matjhabeng
    - Nala

- Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality
  - Setsoto
  - Dihlabeng
  - Nketoana
  - Maluti a Phofung
  - Phumelela
  - Mantsopa

- Fezile Dabi District Municipality
  - Moqhaka
  - Ngwathe
  - Metsimaholo
  - Mafube

**KwaZulu-Natal**

- eThekwini Metro
  - Ugu District Municipality
    - Vulamehlo
    - Umdoni
    - Umzumbe
    - uMztiwabantu
    - Ezingqolweni
    - Hibiscus Coast
  - uMgungundlovu District Municipality
    - uMshwathi
    - uMngeni
    - Mooi Mpofana
    - Impendle
    - Msunduzi
    - Mkambathini
    - Richmond
  - uThukela District Municipality
    - Emnambithi-Ladysmith
    - Indaka
    - Umtsheni
    - Okhahlamba
    - Imbabazane
  - uMzinyathi District Municipality
    - Endumeni
    - Nqutu
    - Msinga
    - Umvoti

- Amajuba District Municipality
  - Newcastle
  - eMadlangeni
  - Dannhauser

- KwaZulu-Natal (concluded)

- Zululand District Municipality
  - eDumbe
  - uPhongolo
  - Akafulusi
  - Nongoma
  - Ulundi
  - uMkhanyakude District Municipality
    - uMhlubuyalingana
    - Jozini
    - The Big Five False Bay
    - Hlabisa
    - Mtubatuba
  - uThungulu District Municipality
    - Mfolozi
    - City of uMhlathuze
    - Ntambanana
    - uMlalazi
    - Mthonjaneni
    - Nkandla
  - iLembe District Municipality
    - Mandeni
    - KwaDukuza
    - Ndwedwe
    - Maphumulo

**North West**

- Bojanala District Municipality
  - Moretele
  - Madibeng
  - Rustenburg
  - Kgetjengrivier
  - Moses Kotane

- Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality
  - Ratlou
  - Tswaing
  - Mahikeng
  - Ditsobotla
  - Ramotshere Moila

- Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality
  - Kagisano-Molopo
  - Naledi
  - Mamusa
  - Greater Taung
  - Lekwa-Teemane

- Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality
  - Ventersdorp
  - Tlokwe
  - City of Matlosana
  - Maquassi Hills

Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2016
### Gauteng

- **City of Johannesburg Metro**
- **Ekurhuleni Metro**
  - Sedibeng District Municipality
    - Emfuleni
    - Midvaal
    - Lesedi
  - West Rand District Municipality
    - Mogale City
    - Randfontein
    - Westonaria
    - Merafong City

### Mpumalanga

- Gert Sibande District Municipality
  - Albert Luthuli
  - Msukaligwa
  - Mkhondo
  - Pixley ka Seme
  - Lekwa
  - Dipaleseng
  - Govan Mbeki

- Nkangala District Municipality
  - Emalahleni
  - Steve Tshwete
  - Emakhazeni
  - Thembisile
  - Dr J.S. Moroka
  - Victor Khanye

- Ehlanzeni District Municipality
  - Bushbuckridge
  - Thaba Chweu
  - Mbombela
  - Umjindi
  - Nkomazi

### Limpopo

- Mopani District Municipality
  - Ba-Phalaborwa
  - Greater Giyani
  - Greater Letaba
  - Greater Tzaneen
  - Maruleng

- Vhembe District Municipality
  - Musina
  - Mutale
  - Thulamela
  - Makhado

- Capricorn District Municipality
  - Bloubberg
  - Aganang
  - Molemole
  - Polokwane
  - Lepelle-Nkumpi

- Waterberg District Municipality
  - Thabazimbi
  - Lephala
  - Mookgopong
  - Modimolle
  - Bela-Bela
  - Mogalakwena

- Sekhukhune District Municipality
  - Makhuduthamaga
  - Fetakgomo
  - Elias Motsoaledi
  - Ephriam Mogale
  - Greater Tubatse
Key findings

Figure A - Number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities: 2015 and 2016

* Some figures have been revised.

The number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities increased between 2015 and 2016. For the period under review the highest percentage increase was recorded in the provision of sewerage and sanitation (2,9%), followed by electricity (2,5%), solid waste management (2,4%) and water (2,3%).
Over the period 2015 to 2016, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo are the only provinces that reported zero in the provision of bucket toilets. Mpumalanga province reported the same figure over the period of 2015 to 2016. All other five provinces showed a decrease in the provision of bucket toilets.
Figure C shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic services policy. Of the 12.8 million consumer units receiving water, 4.7 million consumer units had access to free basic water. Out of 11.2 million consumer units receiving electricity, about 2.5 million received electricity as a free basic service from municipalities and service providers. About 3.3 million consumer units received free basic sewerage and sanitation services compared with a total of 11.2 million consumer units. Out of 9.6 million consumer units receiving solid waste management, about 2.8 million consumer units received free basic solid waste management.
Table A - Number of consumer units receiving water services and free basic water services from municipalities: 2015 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>2015*</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Proportion benefiting (%)</th>
<th>Proportion benefiting (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving water services</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving free basic water services</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving water services</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving free basic water services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>1 273 861</td>
<td>1 019 484</td>
<td>80,0</td>
<td>1 298 584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>1 578 702</td>
<td>696 452</td>
<td>44,1</td>
<td>1 632 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>290 293</td>
<td>93 856</td>
<td>32,3</td>
<td>300 269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>763 988</td>
<td>151 112</td>
<td>19,8</td>
<td>783 971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>2 145 210</td>
<td>764 438</td>
<td>35,6</td>
<td>2 166 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>889 140</td>
<td>133 443</td>
<td>15,0</td>
<td>929 623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>3 198 426</td>
<td>930 300</td>
<td>29,1</td>
<td>3 226 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>1 081 728</td>
<td>357 417</td>
<td>33,0</td>
<td>1 157 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>1 250 201</td>
<td>450 281</td>
<td>36,0</td>
<td>1 258 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>12 471 549</td>
<td>4 596 783</td>
<td>36,9</td>
<td>12 752 366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some figures have been revised.

Table A shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy. According to 2016 estimates, 12.8 million consumer units received water from municipalities in South Africa, of which 4.7 million (36,9%) consumer units received free basic water.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy (78,1%), followed by Eastern Cape (39,7%) and Gauteng (38,0%). The provinces with the lowest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy were North West (16,1%), Free State (21,8%) and Northern Cape (25,2%).

Differences in the number of consumer units receiving free basic services between 2015 and 2016 are the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services.
## Table B - Number of consumer units receiving electricity services and free basic electricity services from municipalities: 2015 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving electricity services</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving free basic electricity services</td>
<td>Proportion benefiting (%)</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving electricity services</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving free basic electricity services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>1 304 843</td>
<td>549 590</td>
<td>42,1</td>
<td>1 315 838</td>
<td>539 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>1 239 198</td>
<td>329 928</td>
<td>26,6</td>
<td>1 261 340</td>
<td>368 556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>281 695</td>
<td>68 528</td>
<td>24,3</td>
<td>285 758</td>
<td>73 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>729 206</td>
<td>144 663</td>
<td>19,8</td>
<td>751 128</td>
<td>132 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>1 733 630</td>
<td>282 547</td>
<td>16,3</td>
<td>1 803 931</td>
<td>317 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>929 815</td>
<td>156 862</td>
<td>16,9</td>
<td>942 725</td>
<td>158 023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>2 519 827</td>
<td>496 829</td>
<td>19,7</td>
<td>2 565 260</td>
<td>522 535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>905 790</td>
<td>166 430</td>
<td>18,4</td>
<td>947 671</td>
<td>179 929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>1 247 000</td>
<td>160 194</td>
<td>12,8</td>
<td>1 287 608</td>
<td>163 735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>10 891 004</td>
<td>2 355 571</td>
<td>21,6</td>
<td>11 161 259</td>
<td>2 454 903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some figures have been revised.

Table B shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic electricity policy. According to 2016 estimates, about 11.2 million consumer units received electricity from municipalities in South Africa and about 2.5 million (22.0%) consumer units had free basic electricity.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic electricity policy (41.0%), followed by Eastern Cape (29.2%) and Northern Cape (25.7%). Limpopo showed the lowest proportion (12.7%), followed by North West (16.8%), and Free State and KwaZulu-Natal (both 17.6%).

Differences in the number of consumer units receiving free basic services between 2015 and 2016 are the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services.
Table C - Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation services and free basic sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities: 2015 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Proportion benefiting (%)</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Proportion benefiting (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation services</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services</td>
<td>Proportion benefiting (%)</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation services</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services</td>
<td>Proportion benefiting (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>1 138 781</td>
<td>776 682</td>
<td>68,2</td>
<td>1 156 445</td>
<td>796 373</td>
<td>68,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>1 432 350</td>
<td>445 980</td>
<td>31,1</td>
<td>1 535 639</td>
<td>591 130</td>
<td>38,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>268 187</td>
<td>64 872</td>
<td>24,2</td>
<td>276 132</td>
<td>71 378</td>
<td>25,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>736 859</td>
<td>133 958</td>
<td>18,2</td>
<td>750 749</td>
<td>159 345</td>
<td>21,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>2 024 193</td>
<td>452 409</td>
<td>22,4</td>
<td>2 072 264</td>
<td>451 177</td>
<td>21,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>730 390</td>
<td>87 165</td>
<td>11,9</td>
<td>738 814</td>
<td>68 955</td>
<td>9,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>2 598 017</td>
<td>866 635</td>
<td>33,4</td>
<td>2 634 642</td>
<td>901 566</td>
<td>34,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>1 103 000</td>
<td>91 989</td>
<td>8,3</td>
<td>1 125 394</td>
<td>110 958</td>
<td>9,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>825 580</td>
<td>204 041</td>
<td>24,7</td>
<td>879 565</td>
<td>197 947</td>
<td>22,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>10 857 357</td>
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<td>11 169 644</td>
<td>3 348 829</td>
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</table>

* Some figures have been revised.

Table C shows the proportion of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities. According to 2016 estimates, about 11,2 million consumer units received sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities in South Africa and 30,0% of these consumer units had access to free basic sewerage and sanitation.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic sewerage and sanitation (68,9%), followed by Eastern Cape (38,5%) and Gauteng (34,2%). The province with the lowest proportion was North West (9,3%), followed by Mpumalanga (9,9%) and Free State (21,2%).

There were about 3,3 million consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation from municipalities in 2016 compared with about 3,1 million consumer units in 2015.

Differences in the number of consumer units receiving free basic services between 2015 and 2016 are the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services.
Table D - Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management services and free basic solid waste management services from municipalities: 2015 and 2016

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<td>Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management services</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving free basic solid waste management services</td>
<td>Proportion benefiting (%)</td>
<td>Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management services</td>
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* Some figures have been revised.

Table D shows the proportion of consumer units receiving solid waste management as a free basic service. According to 2016 estimates, 9.6 million consumer units received solid waste management from municipalities in South Africa and 29.0% of these consumer units had access to free basic solid waste management.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic solid waste management (50.3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (47.1%) and Eastern Cape (31.0%). The province with the lowest proportion was Limpopo (14.0%), followed by Mpumalanga (15.5%) and North West (16.3%).

Differences in the number of consumer units receiving free basic services between 2015 and 2016 are the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services.
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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 1.2 - Managerial positions by province according to organogram: 2015 and 2016

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<th>Female Full-time</th>
<th>Male Part-time</th>
<th>Female Part-time</th>
<th>Vacant posts</th>
<th>Total (including vacancies)</th>
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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 1.3 - Number of councillors by province: 2015 and 2016

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<th>Part-time</th>
<th></th>
<th>Vacant posts</th>
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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 1.4 - Executive mayor and mayor positions by province: 2015 and 2016

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* Some figures have been revised.
### Table 2.1 - Employment positions including managerial positions by province: 2015 and 2016

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<td>12 494</td>
<td>1 118</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>3 211</td>
<td>4 311</td>
<td>16 599</td>
<td>17 657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
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<td>80 911</td>
<td>1 137</td>
<td>1 411</td>
<td>10 154</td>
<td>10 656</td>
<td>93 718</td>
<td>92 978</td>
</tr>
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<td>Part-time</td>
<td>14 294</td>
<td>14 465</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>2 097</td>
<td>1 789</td>
<td>16 867</td>
<td>16 916</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14 294</td>
<td>14 465</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>2 097</td>
<td>1 789</td>
<td>16 867</td>
<td>16 916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total (including vacancies)</td>
<td>14 294</td>
<td>14 465</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>2 097</td>
<td>1 789</td>
<td>16 867</td>
<td>16 916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>13 797</td>
<td>13 752</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3 220</td>
<td>1 908</td>
<td>17 360</td>
<td>15 908</td>
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<td>13 752</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3 220</td>
<td>1 908</td>
<td>17 360</td>
<td>15 908</td>
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<tr>
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<td>13 752</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3 220</td>
<td>1 908</td>
<td>17 360</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Total (including vacancies)</td>
<td>13 797</td>
<td>13 752</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3 220</td>
<td>1 908</td>
<td>17 360</td>
<td>15 908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>257 403</td>
<td>259 329</td>
<td>11 437</td>
<td>9 692</td>
<td>41 383</td>
<td>45 096</td>
<td>310 223</td>
<td>314 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>257 403</td>
<td>259 329</td>
<td>11 437</td>
<td>9 692</td>
<td>41 383</td>
<td>45 096</td>
<td>310 223</td>
<td>314 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant posts</td>
<td>257 403</td>
<td>259 329</td>
<td>11 437</td>
<td>9 692</td>
<td>41 383</td>
<td>45 096</td>
<td>310 223</td>
<td>314 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total (including vacancies)</td>
<td>257 403</td>
<td>259 329</td>
<td>11 437</td>
<td>9 692</td>
<td>41 383</td>
<td>45 096</td>
<td>310 223</td>
<td>314 117</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Some figures have been revised.
### Table 2.2 - Employment positions excluding managerial positions by department for 2015 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment section</th>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Community and Social Services</td>
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<td>1 554</td>
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<td>4 253</td>
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<td>1 295</td>
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<td>640</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>4 432</td>
<td>5 227</td>
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<td>18 681</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>4 357</td>
<td>5 487</td>
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<td>1 424</td>
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<td>1 426</td>
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<td>3 429</td>
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<td>983</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>3 746</td>
<td>4 169</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>17 650</td>
<td>2 427</td>
<td>3 113</td>
<td>3 185</td>
<td>3 007</td>
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<td>247 366</td>
<td>11 361</td>
<td>9 611</td>
<td>39 782</td>
<td>43 123</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Some figures have been revised.
Table 3 - Number of municipalities in each province responsible for providing services under the powers and functions allocated to them: 2015 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of municipalities</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Sewerage and sanitation</th>
<th>Solid waste management</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Western Cape</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>26</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>23</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>278</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some figures have been revised.
Table 4 - Number of municipalities in each province with infrastructure to provide services: 2015 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of municipalities</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Sewerage and sanitation</th>
<th>Solid waste management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
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<td>North West</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
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</table>

* Some figures have been revised.
**Table 5 - Number of municipalities in each province that provide services: 2015 and 2016**

<table>
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<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of municipalities</th>
<th>Water</th>
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<th>Sewerage and sanitation</th>
<th>Solid waste management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Western Cape</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Mpumalanga</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>278</td>
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</table>

* Some figures have been revised.
Table 6 - Number of municipalities in each province that have commercialised or outsourced the provision of services: 2015 and 2016

<table>
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<th>Sewerage and sanitation</th>
<th>Solid waste management</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
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</table>

* Some figures have been revised.
Table 7 - Number of consumer units in each province receiving services from municipalities: 2015 and 2016

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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>1 273 861</td>
<td>1 298 584</td>
<td>1 304 843</td>
<td>1 315 838</td>
<td>1 138 781</td>
<td>1 156 445</td>
<td>1 215 845</td>
<td>1 232 835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1 578 702</td>
<td>1 632 165</td>
<td>1 239 198</td>
<td>1 261 340</td>
<td>1 432 350</td>
<td>1 535 639</td>
<td>794 435</td>
<td>887 884</td>
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<td>300 269</td>
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<td>285 758</td>
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<td>276 132</td>
<td>235 291</td>
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<td>729 206</td>
<td>751 128</td>
<td>736 859</td>
<td>750 749</td>
<td>659 242</td>
<td>686 499</td>
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<td>2 072 264</td>
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<td>947 671</td>
<td>1 103 000</td>
<td>1 125 394</td>
<td>631 802</td>
<td>662 854</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>1 250 201</td>
<td>1 258 327</td>
<td>1 247 000</td>
<td>1 287 608</td>
<td>825 580</td>
<td>879 565</td>
<td>452 776</td>
<td>467 013</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12 752 366</td>
<td>10 891 004</td>
<td>11 161 259</td>
<td>10 857 357</td>
<td>11 169 644</td>
<td>9 349 484</td>
<td>9 576 533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some figures have been revised.
### Table 8 - Number of consumer units in each province receiving water services from municipalities: 2015 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of domestic consumer units served through a delivery point</th>
<th>Total number of non-domestic consumer units</th>
<th>Total number of consumer units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Inside the yard</td>
<td>Less than 200m from yard</td>
<td>More than 200m from yard</td>
</tr>
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<td>1 023 762</td>
<td>1 049 718</td>
<td>182 862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>741 395</td>
<td>789 649</td>
<td>499 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>225 253</td>
<td>237 774</td>
<td>46 609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>650 499</td>
<td>677 723</td>
<td>68 925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>1 446 340</td>
<td>1 455 377</td>
<td>531 620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>636 018</td>
<td>643 205</td>
<td>137 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>2 602 766</td>
<td>2 642 495</td>
<td>349 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>744 103</td>
<td>765 514</td>
<td>220 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>479 903</td>
<td>515 942</td>
<td>547 207</td>
</tr>
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<td>South Africa</td>
<td>8 550 039</td>
<td>8 777 397</td>
<td>2 583 433</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some figures have been revised.

Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2016
Table 9 - Number of consumer units in each province receiving sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities: 2015 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of domestic consumer units connected to different types of toilet facilities in each province</th>
<th>Total number of non-domestic consumer units</th>
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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 10 - Number of municipalities in each province with a policy in place relating to the provision of free basic services: 2015 and 2016

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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 11 - Number of municipalities in each province which have implemented the policy relating to the provision of free basic services: 2015 and 2016

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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 13 - Number of domestic consumer units in each province receiving free basic services from municipalities: 2015 and 2016

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* Some figures have been revised.
**Table 14.1 (a) - Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2016: Water**

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Table 14.1 (b) - Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2016: Electricity

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Table 14.1 (c) - Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2016: Sewerage and sanitation

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Table 14.1 (d) - Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2016: Solid waste management

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Table 14.2 - Number of municipalities in each province using indicated monthly income cut-off points to identify indigent households: 2016

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Table 15 - Number of municipalities in each province with an indigent support policy: 2015 and 2016

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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 16 - Number of municipalities in each province which have implemented an indigent support policy: 2015 and 2016

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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 17 - Number of indigent households in each province benefiting from an indigent support system over the period 2015 and 2016

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* Some figures have been revised.
### Table 18 - Number of municipalities in each province that provide free basic alternative energy: 2015 and 2016

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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 19 - Number of indigent households in each province provided with free basic alternative energy: 2015 and 2016

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* Some figures have been revised.
Table 20 - Number of municipalities in each province that have submitted an Integrated Development Plan (IDP), WSDP, monitoring for water quality and effluent discharges, an HIV/AIDS policy, and signed a funding agreement with Eskom: 2015 and 2016

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<th>IDP submitted</th>
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* Some figures have been revised.
**Explanatory notes**

**Introduction**
This publication contains results of the annual non-financial census of municipalities for the financial years ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016.

**Scope of the survey**
This survey covers selected non-financial information of all 278 municipalities for 2015/16. The census provides information that can serve as a framework for policymakers and other stakeholders for analysis, planning and monitoring in terms of service delivery of water, electricity, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation, indigent households and employment.

**Statistical unit**
The statistical unit is the municipality.

**Survey methodology and design**
The information is collected annually from 278 municipalities administered through questionnaires by means of personal visits, email and fax.

**Reliability of estimates**
Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by municipalities. Every effort is made to reduce errors to a minimum by carefully designing the questionnaire, undertaking pilot studies/workshops and editing processes.

**Abbreviations and symbols**

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**Comparability with previous census**
The 2016 non-financial census of municipalities is generally comparable with the 2015 non-financial census of municipalities.

**Revision of data**
The 2016 information is preliminary, and is subject to revision. The revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions.
Glossary

**Broad-based approach**  Each consumer unit in that municipality receives free basic services on the current billing system of the municipality.

**Consumer unit/billing unit**  An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

**District municipality**  District municipality means a municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category C municipality. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No,117 of 1998).)

**Domestic consumer unit**  An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

**Electricity**  Provision of electricity service to consumer units connected to national grid and non-grid.

**Employees**  Employees are those people employed by the individual / enterprise / business / organisation who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for any part of the reference period (excluding independent contractors and employers).

**Free basic water**  An amount of water determined by government that should be provided free to poor households to meet basic needs, currently set at 6 kl per month per household within 200 metres from each dwelling.

**Full-time employees**  Full-time employees are those employees (permanent, temporary or casual) who normally work the agreed hours for a full-time employee in a specific occupation. If agreed hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they normally work 35 hours per week, including seasonal employees.

**Geographical approach**  The process whereby consumers living in a particular area are assumed to have the same socio-economic profile and therefore tariffs can be set on location.

**Household**  (a) A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone, (b) A billing unit or delivery point. Both definitions were specified in the questionnaire. Given the different meanings of ‘household’, users are advised to use caution when comparing this publication with other Stats SA publications that report data at the household level (for example, the General Household Survey and the Quarterly Labour Force Survey).

**Indigent household**  These are poor households as determined by municipalities. The basis on which a municipality determines if a household is indigent (and the criteria used for such determination) can vary.
Infrastructure

Physical structures used for the delivery of services (e.g. power lines, pipes, roads and assets such as trucks and equipment to unblock sewerage, pay-point offices and computers).

Integrated Development Plan

A process by which municipalities prepare 5-year strategic plans that are reviewed annually in consultation with communities and stakeholders.

Local municipality

Local municipality means a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No, 117 of 1998).)

Managerial position

For the purpose of this survey, managerial positions refer to Section 56 managers, according to the Local Government Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No, 32 of 2000, as amended) and other managers according to the organogram.

Metropolitan municipality

Metropolitan municipality means a municipality that has exclusive executive and legislative authority in its area, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category A municipality. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structure Act 1998, (Act No, 117 of 1998).)

Municipality

Municipality is a generic term describing the unit of government in the local sphere responsible for local government in a geographically demarcated area, and includes district, local and metropolitan municipalities. A municipality is an institution consisting of a municipal council (elected political representatives) and the municipal administration (appointed officials).

Non-domestic unit

This includes all other consumer units excluding domestic e.g. industrial, commercial, schools, clinics, hospitals and government departments etc.

Part-time employees

Part-time employees are employees (permanent, temporary or casual) who are not full-time employees as defined above or who normally work less than 35 hours per week, including seasonal employees.

Solid waste management services

Provision of refuse removal service to consumer units at least once-a-week, less often than once a week

Sewerage and sanitation services

Provision of flush toilet connected to public sewerage system, or conservancy tank, bucket toilet, pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe, pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe, other toilet such as ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion, enviroloo).

Self-targeting approach

A system whereby only indigent households receive the benefits of the free basic services programme as mutually determined by the service provider and service authority.

Technical targeting approach

The process whereby technology is used to regulate the provision of free basic services (including water and electricity meters).

Water services

Provision of piped water services to consumer units, inside the yard, less than 200m from the yard and more than 200m from the yard.

Water Service Development Plan

The WSDP is a sectoral plan that falls within the inter-sectoral umbrella plan of the IDP.

Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2016
Technical enquiries

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Forthcoming issues

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Technical enquiries

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Produced by Stats SA

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