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Statistical release

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Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2012

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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 the level of service delivery performance of selected aspects of the functions of municipalities. The results of the census provide information that can serve as a framework for stakeholders and policy-makers for planning and monitoring. It allows national and provincial governments to analyse the actual services provided by municipalities in terms of water, electricity, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation. The 2012 non-financial census of municipalities obtained information on various issues, including:

- ◆ Particulars of services provided between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012.
- ◆ Particulars of total employment in the municipalities as at 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2012.

This statistical release contains the preliminary results of the 2012 non-financial census of municipalities and the revised figures for 2011. In the event of revised figures being obtained for 2012, they will be incorporated into the 2013 non-financial census of municipalities (if applicable).

For the purposes of this printed version, all results are presented at provincial level. Detailed information of each respondent (for 2011 and 2012) can be obtained from the Stats SA website (or can be made available upon request).

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Introduction

Background

The census provides information that serves as a framework for stakeholders and policy-makers 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 measurements:

- 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 stakeholders and policy-makers 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 for research.

Questionnaire and data collection

- The methods used for collection included personal visits, telephone, facsimile, email and post. Data are generally comparable between the 2011 and 2012 publications.

Methodology

Scope of the survey

All 278 municipalities responded to the survey for 2012.

Limitations of the survey

- This publication is not necessarily comparable with the Stats SA population census of 2011 and/or household survey data, due mainly 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 period.
- 'Household' refers to a consumer / billing unit and is therefore not comparable with other Stats SA surveys of households.

Technical notes

Response rates for the 2012 financial year per province

Province	Municipalities			
	Metros and district municipalities (MMs and DMs)	Local municipalities (LMs)	Total	Response rate
Western Cape	6	24	30	100%
Eastern Cape	8	37	45	100%
Northern Cape	5	27	32	100%
Free State	5	19	24	100%
KwaZulu-Natal	11	50	61	100%
North West	4	19	23	100%
Gauteng	5	7	12	100%
Mpumalanga	3	18	21	100%
Limpopo	5	25	30	100%
Total	52	226	278	100%

With effect from 18 May 2011, the Municipal Demarcation Board announced that the number of municipalities would be reduced from 283 to 278, and that there would be a number of other changes to the boundaries of the remaining municipalities.

The following major changes were effected:

Mangaung LM in Free State became a category A municipality - thus a metropolitan municipality;
 Motheo DM in Free State was abolished, and as a result Thabo-Mofutsanyane DM in Free State was extended to include Mantsopa LM, and Xhariep DM in Free State was also extended to include Naledi LM. These two local municipalities in Free State previously belonged to Motheo DM;
 Buffalo City LM in Eastern Cape became a category A municipality - thus a metropolitan municipality and as a result it was excluded from Amatole DM in Eastern Cape;
 Kagisano and Molopo LMs in North West were amalgamated; and Metsweding DM, Nokeng Tsa Taemane LM and Kungwini LM (all in Gauteng) were incorporated into City of Tshwane MM (also in Gauteng).

List of municipalities (2012)

Western Cape

City of Cape Town Metro

West Coast District Municipality

Matzikama
Cederberg
Bergrivier
Saldanha Bay
Swartland

Cape Winelands 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

Cacadu District Municipality

Camdeboo
Blue Crane Route
Ikwezi
Makana
Ndlambe
Sunday's River Valley
Baviaans
Kouga
Kou-Kamma

Amathole District Municipality

Mbhashe
Mnquma
Great Kei
Amahlathi
Ngqushwa
Nkonkobe
Nxuba

Chris Hani District Municipality

Inxuba Yethemba
Tsolwana
Inkwanca
Lukhanji
Intsika Yethu
Emalahleni
Engcobo
Sakhisizwe

Alfred Nzo District Municipality

Matatiele
Umzimvubu

Eastern Cape (concluded)

O.R. Tambo District Municipality

Mbizana
Ntabankulu
Ngquza Hill
Port St Johns
Nyandeni
Mhlontlo
King Sabata Dalindyebo

Joe Gqabi District Municipality

Elundini
Gariep
Maletswai
Senqu

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

Siyanda District Municipality

Mier
Kai !Garib
Khara Hais
!Kheis
Tsantsabane
Kgatelopele

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

Ga-Segonyana
Gamagara
Joe Morolong

Frances Baard District Municipality

Dikgatlong
Magareng
Phokwane
Sol Plaatje

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

eThekweni Metro

Ugu District Municipality

Vulamehlo
Umdoni
Umzumbe
UMuziwabantu
Ezingolweni
Hibiscus Coast

uMgungundlovu District Municipality

uMshwathi
uMngeni
Mooi Mpozana
Impendle
Msunduzi
Mkhambathini
Richmond

uThukela District Municipality

Emnambithi-Ladysmith
Indaka
Umtshezi
Okhahlamba
Imbabazane

Umzinyathi District Municipality

Endumeni
Nqutu
Msinga
Umvoti

Amajuba District Municipality

Newcastle
Emadlangeni
Dannhauser

KwaZulu-Natal (concluded)

Zululand District Municipality

eDumbe
uPhongolo
Abaqulusi
Nongoma
Ulundi

uMkhanyakude District Municipality

uMhlabuyalingana
Jozini
The Big Five False Bay
Hlabisa
Mtubatuba

uThungulu District Municipality

Mfolozi (Mbonambi)
City of uMhlathuze
Ntambanana
uMlalazi
Mthonjaneni
Nkandla

ILembe District Municipality

Mandeni
KwaDukuza
Ndwedwe
Maphumulo

Sisonke District Municipality

Ingwe
Kwa Sani
Greater Kokstad
Ubuhlebezwe
Umzimkhulu

North West

Bojanala District Municipality

Moretele
Madibeng
Rustenburg
Kgetlengrivier
Moses Kotane

Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality

Ratlou
Tswaing
Mafikeng
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

Gauteng

City of Johannesburg Metro

City of Tshwane 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 (Delmas)

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

Blouberg
Aganang
Molemole
Polokwane
Lepelle-Nkumpi

Waterberg District Municipality

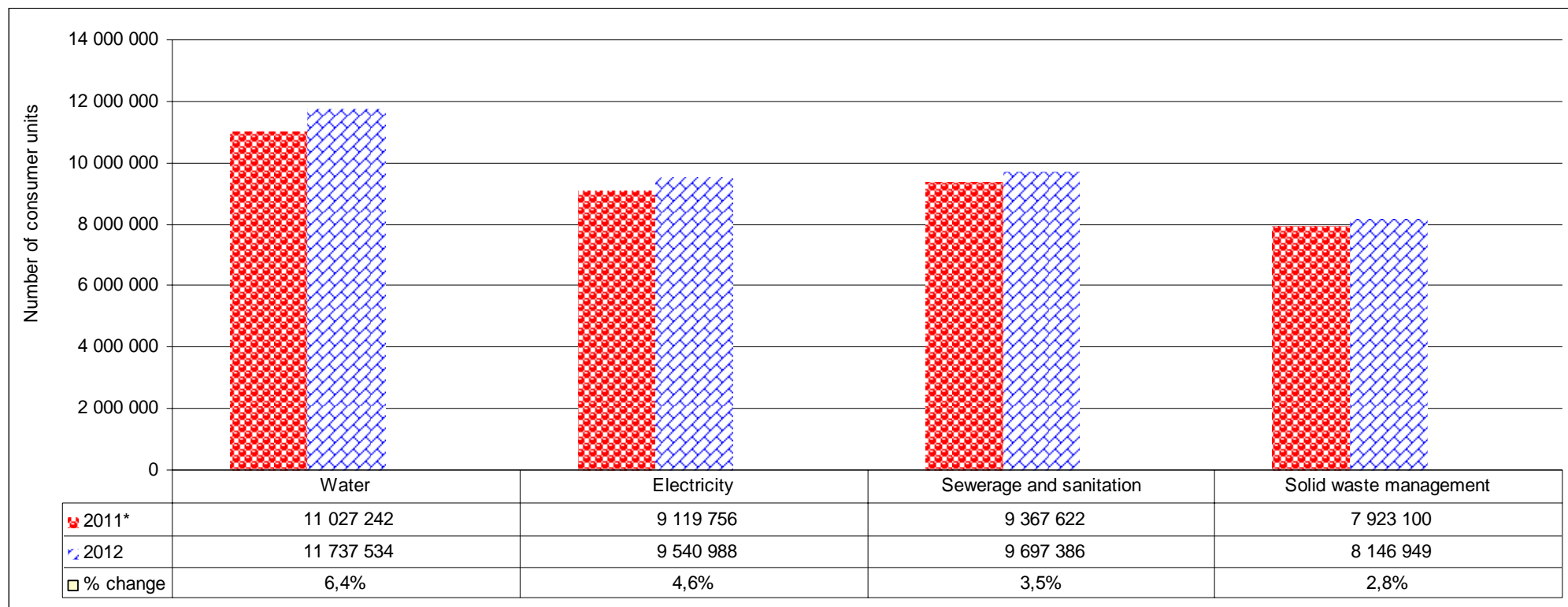
Thabazimbi
Lephalale
Mookgopong
Modimolle
Bela-Bela
Mogalakwena

Sekhukhune District Municipality

Makhuduthamaga
Fetakgomo
Elias Motsoaledi
Ephriam Mogale
Greater Tubatse

Key findings

Figure A: Number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities

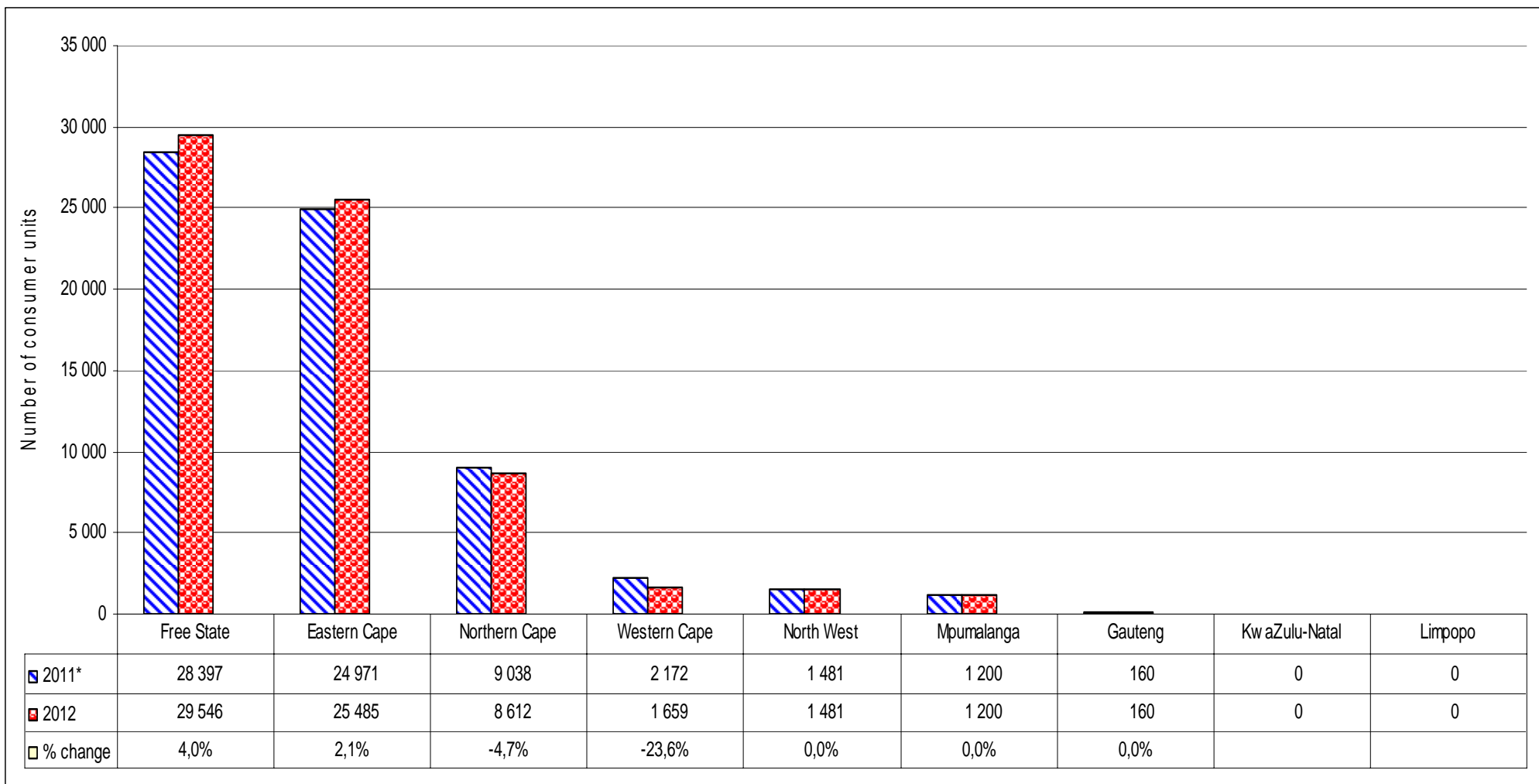


* Some figures have been revised.
Some services were provided by providers contracted by municipalities.

The number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities and service providers increased between 2011 and 2012. The highest percentage increase from 2011 to 2012 in the provision of services was recorded in water

(6,4%), followed by electricity (4,6%), sewerage and sanitation (3,5%) and solid waste management services (2,8%).

Figure B: Number of consumer units using bucket toilet system in each province



* Some figures have been revised.

Over the period 2011 to 2012, the following provinces reported a decline in the use of the bucket toilet system: Northern Cape and Western Cape. An increase in the use of the bucket toilet system was reported by Free State

and Eastern Cape. There was no bucket toilet system reported in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo.

Figure C: Number of consumer units receiving basic services and free basic services for the period 2012

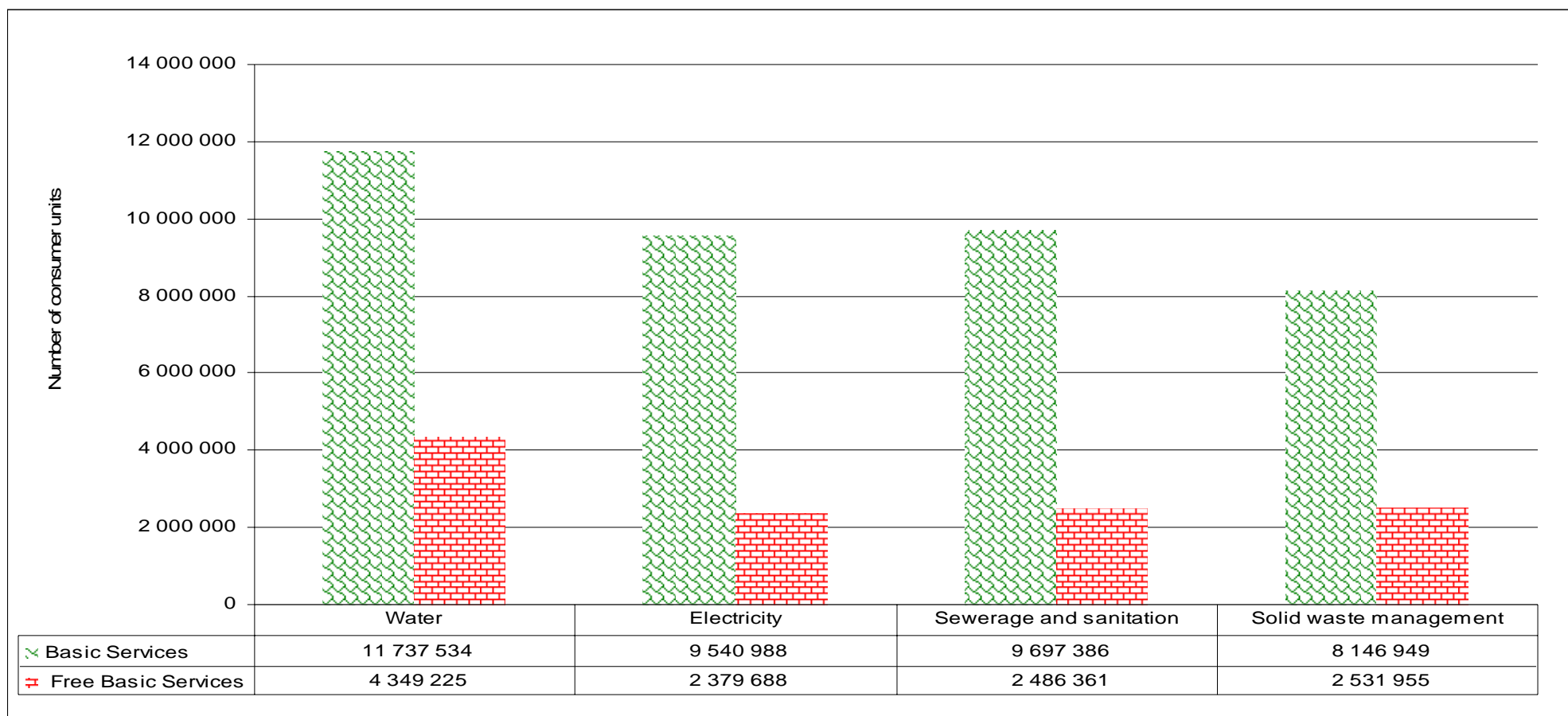


Figure C shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic services policy. Of the 11,7 million consumer units receiving water, 4,3 million consumer units had access to free basic water. Out of 9,5 million consumer units receiving electricity, 2,4 million consumer units were receiving free basic electricity.

Consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation were 9,7 million and 2,5 million received sewerage and sanitation as a free basic service from municipalities and service providers. About 2,5 million consumer units received free basic solid waste management services from a total of 8,1 million consumer units.

Table A: Number of consumer units receiving water and free basic water services from municipalities over the period 2011 and 2012

Province	2011*			2012		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic water services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic water services	%	Number of consumer units receiving basic water services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic water services	%
Western Cape	1 023 117	824 571	80,6	1 223 237	812 760	66,4
Eastern Cape	1 496 300	752 338	50,3	1 568 621	698 620	44,5
Northern Cape	240 435	89 165	37,1	250 605	90 871	36,3
Free State	725 191	311 299	42,9	768 064	309 315	40,3
KwaZulu-Natal	1 919 351	700 904	36,5	1 991 349	821 118	41,2
North West	713 216	269 202	37,7	741 934	326 226	44,0
Gauteng	2 799 716	373 448	13,3	3 001 574	414 606	13,8
Mpumalanga	940 433	429 102	45,6	963 323	424 285	44,0
Limpopo	1 169 483	440 368	37,7	1 228 827	451 424	36,7
South Africa	11 027 242	4 190 397	38,0	11 737 534	4 349 225	37,1

* Some figures have been revised.
Some services were provided by providers contracted by municipalities.

Table A shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy. According to 2012 estimates, 11,7 million consumer units were receiving water from municipalities in South Africa, of which 4,3 million (37,1%) consumer units were receiving free basic water.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy (66,4%), followed by Eastern Cape (44,5%),

North West and Mpumalanga (44,0% each). The province with the lowest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy was Gauteng (13,8%), followed by Northern Cape (36,3%), and Limpopo (36,7%).

Fluctuations between 2011 and 2012 are due to the change in the mechanisms used by municipalities to roll out such services, from broad-based to either self-targeting, technical or geographical mechanisms.

Table B: Number of consumer units receiving electricity and free basic electricity services from municipalities over the period 2011 and 2012

Province	2011*			2012		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic electricity services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic electricity services	%	Number of consumer units receiving basic electricity services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic electricity services	%
Western Cape	1 215 410	538 083	44,3	1 242 786	542 230	43,6
Eastern Cape	997 571	355 200	35,6	1 056 322	308 780	29,2
Northern Cape	248 465	97 397	39,2	261 591	96 914	37,0
Free State	656 332	305 454	46,5	661 732	210 373	31,8
KwaZulu-Natal	1 526 952	193 048	12,6	1 597 910	219 787	13,8
North West	775 743	143 813	18,5	792 721	153 197	19,3
Gauteng	1 925 463	344 709	17,9	2 076 143	369 965	17,8
Mpumalanga	670 271	271 474	40,5	706 914	279 044	39,5
Limpopo	1 103 549	226 922	20,6	1 144 869	199 398	17,4
South Africa	9 119 756	2 476 100	27,2	9 540 988	2 379 688	24,9

* Some figures have been revised.
Some services were provided by providers contracted by municipalities.

Table B shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic electricity policy. According to 2012 estimates, 9,5 million consumer units were receiving electricity from municipalities in South Africa, and 2,4 million (24,9%) consumer units had free basic electricity.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic electricity policy (43,6%), followed by Mpumalanga (39,5%)

and Northern Cape (37,0%). KwaZulu-Natal showed the lowest proportion (13,8%), followed by Limpopo (17,4%) and Gauteng (17,8%).

Fluctuations between 2011 and 2012 are due to the change in the mechanisms used by municipalities to roll out such services, from broad-based to either self-targeting, technical or geographical mechanisms.

Table C: Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation and free basic sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities over the period 2011 and 2012

Province	2011*			2012		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic sewerage and sanitation services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services	%	Number of consumer units receiving basic sewerage and sanitation services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services	%
Western Cape	1 014 527	744 467	73,4	1 032 682	699 058	67,7
Eastern Cape	1 021 752	504 772	49,4	1 098 311	473 476	43,1
Northern Cape	237 708	72 107	30,3	245 114	75 339	30,7
Free State	665 955	158 548	23,8	698 785	150 214	21,5
KwaZulu-Natal	1 675 267	508 754	30,4	1 723 360	233 026	13,5
North West	588 158	81 645	13,9	615 626	97 539	15,8
Gauteng	2 708 004	318 790	11,8	2 778 742	331 127	11,9
Mpumalanga	820 665	102 851	12,5	853 648	156 474	18,3
Limpopo	635 586	189 941	29,9	651 118	270 108	41,5
South Africa	9 367 622	2 681 875	28,6	9 697 386	2 486 361	25,6

* Some figures have been revised.
Some services were provided by providers contracted by municipalities.

Table C shows the proportion of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation from municipalities. According to 2012 estimates, 9,7 million consumer units were receiving sewerage and sanitation from municipalities in South Africa and 25,6% of the 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 (67,7%), followed by Eastern Cape (43,1%) and Limpopo (41,5%). The province with the lowest proportion was Gauteng (11,9%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (13,5%) and North West (15,8%).

There were 2,5 million consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation from municipalities in 2012 compared with 2,7 million consumer units in 2011.

Fluctuations between 2011 and 2012 are due to the change in the mechanisms used by municipalities to roll out such services, from broad-based to either self-targeting, technical or geographical mechanisms.

Table D: Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management and free basic solid waste management services from municipalities over the period 2011 and 2012

Province	2011*			2012		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic solid waste management services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic solid waste management services	%	Number of consumer units receiving basic solid waste management services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic solid waste management services	%
Western Cape	1 257 378	610 199	48,5	1 274 281	609 706	47,8
Eastern Cape	752 350	260 773	34,7	778 202	234 039	30,1
Northern Cape	209 947	76 803	36,6	219 947	68 459	31,1
Free State	526 830	114 046	21,6	560 684	109 630	19,6
KwaZulu-Natal	1 429 068	535 828	37,5	1 455 627	803 061	55,2
North West	465 048	81 701	17,6	466 084	97 912	21,0
Gauteng	2 513 354	318 790	12,7	2 577 966	331 127	12,8
Mpumalanga	405 734	103 890	25,6	420 509	145 605	34,6
Limpopo	363 391	69 864	19,2	393 649	132 416	33,6
South Africa	7 923 100	2 171 894	27,4	8 146 949	2 531 955	31,1

* Some figures have been revised.
Some services were provided by providers contracted by municipalities.

Table D shows the proportion of consumer units receiving solid waste management as a free basic service. According to 2012 estimates, 8,1 million consumer units were receiving solid waste management from municipalities in South Africa and 31,1% of the consumer units had access to free basic solid waste management.

KwaZulu-Natal showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic solid waste management (55,2%), followed by Western Cape (47,8%) and Mpumalanga (34,6%).

The province with the lowest proportion was Gauteng (12,8%), followed by Free State (19,6%) and North West (21,0%).

Fluctuations between 2011 and 2012 are due to the change in the mechanisms used by municipalities to roll out such services, from broad-based to either self-targeting, technical or geographical mechanisms.

Table E: Number of indigent households in each province benefiting from an indigent support system over the period 2011 and 2012

Province	Indigent households identified by the municipalities		Beneficiaries							
			Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	345 347	384 512	333 499	372 793	326 004	367 241	329 807	366 546	329 116	368 051
Eastern Cape	828 337	867 969	624 195	564 737	328 724	292 358	468 829	445 846	258 738	230 208
Northern Cape	86 854	87 731	79 900	79 893	79 689	78 961	71 691	75 339	76 387	68 459
Free State	146 599	143 688	146 599	142 998	145 498	137 966	132 757	129 708	97 487	99 289
KwaZulu-Natal	386 239	880 623	278 417	594 638	177 431	172 780	104 521	205 977	278 492	764 745
North West	170 693	169 361	108 597	99 822	127 108	129 943	77 441	89 487	80 702	89 692
Gauteng	318 790	331 127	318 790	331 127	304 144	331 127	318 790	331 127	318 790	331 127
Mpumalanga	111 324	115 563	102 091	103 051	91 605	98 028	83 382	85 388	83 405	85 476
Limpopo	236 014	492 605	91 289	196 410	159 404	146 651	53 606	112 194	59 917	65 432
South Africa	2 630 197	3 473 179	2 083 377	2 485 469	1 739 607	1 755 055	1 640 824	1 841 612	1 583 034	2 102 479

* Some figures have been revised.
Some services were provided by providers contracted by municipalities.

Table E depicts the number of indigent households identified by the municipalities and those benefiting from the indigent support system for the financial years ended 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2012. According to 2012 estimates, there were 3,5 million indigent households as identified by municipalities. Out of this total, 2,5 million (71,6%) indigent households benefited from the indigent support system

for water, while 1,8 million (50,5%) benefited from free basic electricity provided by municipalities. The table also shows that 1,8 million (53,0%) indigent households benefited from the indigent support system for sewerage and sanitation and 2,1 million (60,5%) indigent households benefited from the indigent support system for solid waste management.

Tables

Table 1.1: Summary of managerial positions by province according to Section 57

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Female		Male		Female		Male		2011*	2012	2011*	2012
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012				
Western Cape	16	19	129	119	3	0	8	10	18	41	174	189
Eastern Cape	54	56	182	181	1	0	8	1	45	36	290	274
Northern Cape	18	21	85	74	3	3	4	8	30	44	140	150
Free State	20	18	52	58	5	6	14	12	39	28	130	122
KwaZulu-Natal	68	72	297	283	0	4	0	6	50	52	415	417
North West	20	27	88	93	0	0	0	0	32	34	140	154
Gauteng	55	57	104	110	0	0	1	0	35	47	195	214
Mpumalanga	23	26	47	66	3	1	7	3	45	46	125	142
Limpopo	38	38	93	102	6	1	13	4	32	46	182	191
South Africa	312	334	1 077	1 086	21	15	55	44	326	374	1 791	1 853

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.2: Summary of managerial positions by province according to organogram

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Female		Male		Female		Male		2011*	2012	2011*	2012
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012				
Western Cape	213	235	659	629	1	1	5	6	92	82	970	953
Eastern Cape	231	338	426	550	7	0	6	0	67	68	737	956
Northern Cape	41	47	143	178	0	0	6	6	38	41	228	272
Free State	102	116	325	327	0	0	2	1	129	59	558	503
KwaZulu-Natal	312	312	733	795	3	6	0	11	131	92	1 179	1 216
North West	86	115	196	275	0	0	1	0	52	80	335	470
Gauteng	825	872	1 673	1 764	1	4	3	9	260	380	2 762	3 029
Mpumalanga	138	122	405	366	0	0	0	7	93	62	636	557
Limpopo	141	163	450	443	3	0	2	0	102	97	698	703
South Africa	2 089	2 320	5 010	5 327	15	11	25	40	964	961	8 103	8 659

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.3: Summary of councillor positions by province

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Female		Male		Female		Male		2011*	2012	2011*	2012
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012				
Western Cape	76	84	152	172	206	217	414	387	0	2	848	862
Eastern Cape	106	118	144	158	595	563	741	790	5	19	1 591	1 648
Northern Cape	24	33	44	55	138	143	230	205	0	7	436	443
Free State	46	71	81	109	227	196	368	340	2	1	724	717
KwaZulu-Natal	110	56	229	109	474	543	1 045	1 159	5	17	1 863	1 884
North West	60	82	73	100	292	285	447	464	0	1	872	932
Gauteng	170	168	251	253	262	265	414	423	60	24	1 157	1 133
Mpumalanga	77	80	103	121	311	296	442	411	7	0	940	908
Limpopo	87	66	132	96	465	471	576	614	5	1	1 265	1 248
South Africa	756	758	1 209	1 173	2 970	2 979	4 677	4 793	84	72	9 696	9 775

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.4: Summary of executive mayor and mayor positions by province

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Female		Male		Female		Male		2011*	2012	2011*	2012
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012				
Western Cape	10	8	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
Eastern Cape	15	18	25	26	2	0	2	1	1	0	45	45
Northern Cape	17	14	14	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	32	32
Free State	9	8	15	14	0	0	1	1	0	1	25	24
KwaZulu-Natal	18	17	32	40	3	1	8	2	0	1	61	61
North West	12	11	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	23
Gauteng	7	5	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	12
Mpumalanga	8	9	13	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
Limpopo	16	15	13	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	30	30
South Africa	112	105	152	165	7	2	11	4	1	2	283	278

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2.1: Summary of employment positions including managerial positions by province

Province	Employment type							
	Full-time		Part-time		Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	41 593	41 141	900	1 373	3 988	3 694	46 481	46 208
Eastern Cape	24 142	25 015	1 833	1 336	4 383	3 257	30 358	29 608
Northern Cape	6 748	7 416	718	761	1 592	1 230	9 058	9 407
Free State	14 702	14 751	330	410	3 163	3 267	18 195	18 428
KwaZulu-Natal	38 290	38 655	4 468	4 195	4 026	3 973	46 784	46 823
North West	10 408	11 170	166	145	2 808	2 321	13 382	13 636
Gauteng	68 307	70 907	1 360	5 546	10 609	13 386	80 276	89 839
Mpumalanga	12 993	12 510	481	282	2 912	2 047	16 386	14 839
Limpopo	13 207	13 369	547	336	2 350	2 497	16 104	16 202
South Africa	230 390	234 934	10 803	14 384	35 831	35 672	277 024	284 990

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2.2: Summary of employment positions excluding managerial positions by department

Employment section	Employment type							
	Full-time		Part-time		Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Community and Social services	25 044	26 959	1 637	1 359	3 376	3 476	30 057	31 794
Finance and Administration	41 082	41 974	2 001	1 677	5 663	5 900	48 746	49 551
Electricity	15 461	16 286	163	225	3 768	3 999	19 392	20 510
Environmental Protection	4 731	6 975	205	368	691	602	5 627	7 945
Health	9 108	8 634	191	191	1 307	764	10 606	9 589
Public Safety	27 330	25 484	2 026	1 888	2 691	2 724	32 047	30 096
Road Transport	18 565	15 967	786	1 102	2 668	3 532	22 019	20 601
Sport and Recreation	9 861	9 807	352	406	1 630	1 645	11 843	11 858
Waste Management	23 572	22 940	1 826	1 172	4 593	4 830	29 991	28 942
Waste Water Management	8 040	8 641	50	173	1 312	1 353	9 402	10 167
Water	22 627	24 015	495	326	2 909	2 203	26 031	26 544
Other	16 481	18 185	955	5 387	3 933	3 309	21 369	26 881
Total employment	221 902	225 867	10 687	14 274	34 541	34 337	267 130	274 478

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 3: Number of municipalities in each province with infrastructure to provide services

Province	Total number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Eastern Cape	45	45	28	28	27	28	28	28	39	39
Northern Cape	32	32	29	29	27	27	29	29	28	28
Free State	25	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	16	16	27	27	16	16	46	47
North West	24	23	19	19	14	14	19	19	16	17
Gauteng	15	12	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Limpopo	30	30	26	26	17	17	25	25	23	23
South Africa	283	278	196	194	190	189	195	193	230	230

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 4: Number of municipalities in each province responsible for providing services under the powers and functions allocated

Province	Total number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Eastern Cape	45	45	16	16	39	39	16	16	39	39
Northern Cape	32	32	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Free State	25	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	14	14	51	51	14	14	49	49
North West	24	23	11	11	19	19	11	11	19	19
Gauteng	15	12	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Limpopo	30	30	11	11	25	25	11	11	25	25
South Africa	283	278	154	152	236	234	154	152	234	232

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 5: Number of municipalities in each province that provide basic services

Province	Total number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	28	26	28	26	28	26	28	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	26	27	27	29	26	26	38	39
Northern Cape	32	32	29	27	27	25	29	27	28	27
Free State	25	24	20	20	17	17	20	20	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	15	15	28	28	15	15	46	47
North West	24	23	18	18	14	14	18	18	16	16
Gauteng	15	12	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Limpopo	30	30	24	11	18	17	24	11	24	24
South Africa	283	278	190	172	189	184	190	171	230	227

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 6: Number of municipalities in each province that have commercialised or outsourced basic services

Province	Total number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	0	0	6	3	1	1	2	2
Eastern Cape	45	45	0	0	36	38	0	0	2	1
Northern Cape	32	32	4	4	13	14	1	1	3	2
Free State	25	24	1	1	14	14	1	1	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	3	3	46	48	3	3	2	3
North West	24	23	1	1	16	17	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	15	12	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1
Mpumalanga	21	21	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Limpopo	30	30	1	0	21	23	2	1	4	2
South Africa	283	278	11	10	161	166	9	8	14	11

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 7: Number of domestic and non-domestic consumer units in each province receiving selected services from municipalities

Province	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	1 023 117	1 223 237	1 215 410	1 242 786	1 014 527	1 032 682	1 257 378	1 274 281
Eastern Cape	1 496 300	1 568 621	997 571	1 056 322	1 021 752	1 098 311	752 350	778 202
Northern Cape	240 435	250 605	248 465	261 591	237 708	245 114	209 947	219 947
Free State	725 191	768 064	656 332	661 732	665 955	698 785	526 830	560 684
KwaZulu-Natal	1 919 351	1 991 349	1 526 952	1 597 910	1 675 267	1 723 360	1 429 068	1 455 627
North West	713 216	741 934	775 743	792 721	588 158	615 626	465 048	466 084
Gauteng	2 799 716	3 001 574	1 925 463	2 076 143	2 708 004	2 778 742	2 513 354	2 577 966
Mpumalanga	940 433	963 323	670 271	706 914	820 665	853 648	405 734	420 509
Limpopo	1 169 483	1 228 827	1 103 549	1 144 869	635 586	651 118	363 391	393 649
South Africa	11 027 242	11 737 534	9 119 756	9 540 988	9 367 622	9 697 386	7 923 100	8 146 949

* Some figures have been revised.
Some services were provided by providers contracted by municipalities.

Table 8: Details regarding water supply to domestic consumer units in each province

Province	Number of domestic consumer units served through a delivery point					
	Inside the yard		Less than 200m from yard		More than 200m from yard	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	928 563	952 143	32 287	207 389	3 136	2 080
Eastern Cape	731 896	805 348	457 595	418 139	238 716	276 514
Northern Cape	190 107	198 172	35 784	35 040	6 239	6 804
Free State	553 648	623 917	100 530	84 983	19 706	4 626
KwaZulu-Natal	1 213 543	1 309 003	499 464	557 866	157 343	84 964
North West	536 324	549 249	96 934	101 282	73 829	74 071
Gauteng	2 068 366	2 211 057	611 364	542 947	10 786	36 705
Mpumalanga	680 867	715 832	141 882	145 031	59 917	46 481
Limpopo	411 761	527 006	534 042	546 606	219 537	152 064
South Africa	7 315 075	7 891 727	2 509 882	2 639 283	789 209	684 309

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 9: Number of domestic consumer units connected to different types of toilet facilities in each province

Province	Flush toilets connected to public sewerage system		Flush toilets connected to septic tank		Bucket system		Ventilated improved pit latrines		Other	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	883 532	898 725	52 083	47 823	2 172	1 659	1 803	2 929	25 588	29 210
Eastern Cape	658 576	717 585	44 803	45 860	24 971	25 485	240 520	267 298	22 895	11 505
Northern Cape	158 334	162 897	26 268	27 262	9 038	8 612	35 384	37 876	1 802	1 704
Free State	447 802	465 107	4 230	8 708	28 397	29 546	115 267	118 700	20 580	23 902
KwaZulu-Natal	768 250	788 567	167 133	185 675	0	0	551 607	577 438	146 722	136 055
North West	389 010	392 507	18 204	34 796	1 481	1 481	98 942	120 648	74 859	60 134
Gauteng	2 025 133	2 118 454	8 839	7 654	160	160	197 293	204 077	385 975	363 728
Mpumalanga	446 174	462 484	27 237	26 506	1 200	1 200	127 456	145 375	165 815	167 035
Limpopo	263 882	266 262	18 953	12 804	0	0	266 360	284 737	82 230	85 725
South Africa	6 040 693	6 272 588	367 750	397 088	67 419	68 143	1 634 632	1 759 078	926 466	878 998

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 10: Number of municipalities in each province with a policy in place relating to free basic services

Province	Total number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	28	26	28	26	27	26	27	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	25	25	38	39	24	25	29	31
Northern Cape	32	32	29	27	29	27	28	26	28	26
Free State	25	24	20	20	20	20	18	18	16	17
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	15	16	40	39	13	12	28	30
North West	24	23	17	17	18	18	13	14	13	14
Gauteng	15	12	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18	18	18	15	15	15	15
Limpopo	30	30	23	11	25	25	17	10	17	18
South Africa	283	278	187	170	228	222	167	156	185	187

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 11: Number of municipalities in each province which have implemented the policy relating to free basic services

Province	Total number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	28	26	28	26	27	26	27	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	25	25	38	39	23	25	29	31
Northern Cape	32	32	29	27	29	27	28	26	28	26
Free State	25	24	20	20	20	20	18	18	16	17
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	14	15	38	38	12	11	28	30
North West	24	23	17	17	18	18	13	14	13	14
Gauteng	15	12	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18	18	18	15	15	15	15
Limpopo	30	30	23	11	25	25	17	10	17	18
South Africa	283	278	186	169	226	221	165	155	185	187

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 12: Number of municipalities in each province providing free basic services at standard and other levels

Province	Water				Electricity				Sewerage and sanitation				Solid waste management			
	6kl		Other		50kWh		Other		More than average (R50)		Other		More than average (R50)		Other	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	25	23	3	3	21	19	7	7	22	22	5	4	20	21	7	5
Eastern Cape	19	21	6	4	37	38	1	1	15	18	8	7	20	23	9	8
Northern Cape	23	22	6	5	28	27	1	.	20	22	8	4	17	19	11	7
Free State	19	18	1	2	20	20	.	.	13	14	5	4	8	10	8	7
KwaZulu-Natal	12	14	2	1	34	34	4	4	10	10	2	1	16	18	12	12
North West	15	15	2	2	17	17	1	1	5	9	8	5	5	10	8	4
Gauteng	6	6	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	4	4
Mpumalanga	17	17	1	1	18	18	.	.	10	9	5	6	11	9	4	6
Limpopo	20	9	3	2	21	21	4	4	7	5	10	5	7	9	10	9
South Africa	156	145	28	24	202	200	22	21	106	113	57	42	110	125	73	62

* Some figures have been revised.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 13: Number of consumer units in each province receiving free basic services from municipalities

Province	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	824 571	812 760	538 083	542 230	744 467	699 058	610 199	609 706
Eastern Cape	752 338	698 620	355 200	308 780	504 772	473 476	260 773	234 039
Northern Cape	89 165	90 871	97 397	96 914	72 107	75 339	76 803	68 459
Free State	311 299	309 315	305 454	210 373	158 548	150 214	114 046	109 630
KwaZulu-Natal	700 904	821 118	193 048	219 787	508 754	233 026	535 828	803 061
North West	269 202	326 226	143 813	153 197	81 645	97 539	81 701	97 912
Gauteng	373 448	414 606	344 709	369 965	318 790	331 127	318 790	331 127
Mpumalanga	429 102	424 285	271 474	279 044	102 851	156 474	103 890	145 605
Limpopo	440 368	451 424	226 922	199 398	189 941	270 108	69 864	132 416
South Africa	4 190 397	4 349 225	2 476 100	2 379 688	2 681 875	2 486 361	2 171 894	2 531 955

* Some figures have been revised.
Some services were provided by providers contracted by municipalities.

Table 14.1: Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households (technical and geographic approaches)

Province	Technical approach				Geographic approach			
	Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management	Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
Western Cape	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eastern Cape	3	5	3	7	2	2	2	1
Northern Cape	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Free State	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
KwaZulu-Natal	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2
North West	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Gauteng	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mpumalanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limpopo	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	1
South Africa	9	11	8	13	4	6	4	4

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 14.2: Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households (broad-based and self-targeting approaches)

Province	Broad-based approach				Self-targeting approach			
	Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management	Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
Western Cape	6	2	1	.	20	24	24	25
Eastern Cape	4	.	2	.	16	32	18	22
Northern Cape	4	2	.	.	22	24	25	25
Free State	5	3	.	.	14	16	17	16
KwaZulu-Natal	6	2	2	2	6	28	7	19
North West	8	.	.	.	8	17	13	13
Gauteng	6	3	.	.	4	7	10	10
Mpumalanga	9	6	1	1	8	11	13	13
Limpopo	.	.	.	1	10	21	8	14
South Africa	48	18	6	4	108	180	135	157

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 14.3: Number of municipalities in each province using indicated income cut-off points to identify indigent households

Province	R1 200 and below	R1 200 - R1 499	R1 500 - R2 020	R2 021 - R2 400	Above R2 400
Western Cape	1	1	5	.	18
Eastern Cape	3	.	29	6	4
Northern Cape	1	1	12	5	8
Free State	1	3	10	2	2
KwaZulu-Natal	10	4	19	.	10
North West	.	1	5	4	8
Gauteng	.	1	4	1	3
Mpumalanga	8	3	3	2	1
Limpopo	8	2	10	1	5
South Africa	32	16	97	21	59

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 15: Number of municipalities in each province with an indigent support policy in place

Province	Total number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	27	26	27	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	25	25	38	39	23	25	27	29
Northern Cape	32	32	29	27	29	27	28	26	28	26
Free State	25	24	20	20	20	20	18	18	16	17
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	14	13	36	36	12	12	26	28
North West	24	23	16	16	16	16	13	14	13	14
Gauteng	15	12	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	17	17	17	17	14	14	14	14
Limpopo	30	30	22	11	25	25	16	10	17	18
South Africa	283	278	182	165	220	216	162	155	179	182

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 16: Number of municipalities in each province which have implemented an indigent support policy

Province	Total number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	27	26	27	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	25	25	38	39	23	25	27	29
Northern Cape	32	32	29	27	29	27	28	26	28	26
Free State	25	24	20	20	20	20	18	18	16	17
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	11	11	35	35	8	9	25	27
North West	24	23	16	16	16	16	13	14	13	14
Gauteng	15	12	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	17	17	17	17	14	14	14	14
Limpopo	30	30	22	11	25	25	16	10	17	18
South Africa	283	278	179	163	219	215	158	152	178	181

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 17: Number of municipalities in each province that provide free basic alternative energy

Province	Total number of municipalities		Coal		Liquefied petroleum gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar home system		Fire gel		Other	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	45	45	0	0	0	0	7	9	1	1	4	8	4	5	0	1
Northern Cape	32	32	1	1	0	0	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
Free State	25	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	4	6	6	4	1	0
North West	24	23	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	21	21	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limpopo	30	30	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	4	1	1	0	0
South Africa	283	278	1	1	3	1	14	15	5	5	17	23	12	11	1	2

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 18: Number of indigent households in each province provided with free basic alternative energy

Province	Coal		Liquefied petroleum gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar home system		Fire gel		Other	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	0	42 643	49 077	80	60	2 035	10 790	7 155	10 663	0	5 396
Northern Cape	26	50	0	0	528	3 785	235	3 468	7 837	7 837	235	235	0	3 234
Free State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 450	0	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	500	0	1 549	5 700	18 363	5 700	5 067	7 611	37 095	12 623	502	0
North West	0	0	0	0	1 250	1 936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34 328	50 551	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	535	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limpopo	0	0	63	0	1 553	0	5 437	4 310	11 496	11 874	300	300	0	0
South Africa	26	50	1 098	535	47 523	60 498	24 115	13 538	61 063	95 413	44 785	23 821	502	8 630

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 19: Number of municipalities in each province that have submitted an Integrated Development Plan (IDP), monitoring and development plans for water quality, effluent discharges, and an HIV/AIDS policy and signed a funding agreement

Province	Total number of municipalities		IDP submitted		WSDP submitted		Monitoring for water quality		Monitoring for effluent discharges		Funding agreement with Eskom		HIV/AIDS policy	
	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012	2011*	2012
Western Cape	30	30	29	29	26	25	29	29	28	28	16	21	23	27
Eastern Cape	45	45	27	37	20	21	22	27	14	23	14	15	25	28
Northern Cape	32	32	32	31	28	23	32	30	22	17	20	20	23	26
Free State	25	24	19	19	14	13	19	19	11	12	10	11	14	15
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	59	59	12	10	14	15	12	16	32	34	47	48
North West	24	23	12	15	7	8	13	13	9	9	5	7	9	12
Gauteng	15	12	15	12	12	9	12	10	12	10	12	9	15	12
Mpumalanga	21	21	19	20	15	17	16	18	14	16	9	12	16	18
Limpopo	30	30	22	23	13	11	17	16	14	14	18	12	16	16
South Africa	283	278	234	245	147	137	174	177	136	145	136	141	188	202

* Some figures have been revised.

Explanatory notes

Introduction	This publication contains results of the annual non-financial census of municipalities for the years ended 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2012.	
Scope of the survey	This survey covers non-financial information of all 283 municipalities for 2011 and 278 municipalities for 2012. The census provides information that can serve as a framework for stakeholders and policy-makers for analysis, planning and monitoring in terms of service delivery of water, electricity, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation.	
Statistical unit	The statistical unit for the collection of information is the municipality.	
Survey methodology and design	The information is collected annually from 278 municipalities administered through questionnaires by means of post, email and facsimile.	
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 the data.	
Abbreviations and symbols	0	Nil or not applicable
	IDP	Integrated Development Plan
	.	Not selected by municipalities
	WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
	DWA	Department of Water
Comparability with previous census	The 2012 non-financial census of municipalities is generally comparable with the 2011 non-financial census of municipalities.	
Revision of data	The 2012 information is preliminary, and is subject to revision. The revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions. Estimations made in 2011 have been revised on information provided by respondents.	

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.)
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 57 managers, according to the Local Government Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) 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 spheres 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.
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 Service Development Plan	The WSDP is a sectoral plan that falls within the inter-sectoral umbrella plan of the IDP.
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