



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Statistical release

P9115

Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2014

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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, sewerage and sanitation. The 2014 non-financial census of municipalities obtained information on various issues, including:

- particulars of services provided in the municipalities as at 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014; and
- particulars of total employment in the municipalities as at 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014.

This statistical release contains the preliminary results of the 2014 non-financial census of municipalities and the revised figures for 2013. In the event of revised figures being obtained for 2014, they will be incorporated into the 2015 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 2013 and 2014) can be obtained from the Stats SA website (or can be made available upon request).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

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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 2014.

Questionnaire and data collection

The methods used for collection included personal visits, telephone, fax, email and post. Data are generally comparable between the 2013 and 2014 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 2014 financial year per province

Province	Municipalities				Collection rate
	Metropolitan municipalities	Districts municipalities	Local municipalities	Total	
Western Cape	1	5	24	30	100%
Eastern Cape	2	6	37	45	100%
Northern Cape	0	5	27	32	100%
Free State	1	4	19	24	100%
KwaZulu-Natal	1	10	50	61	100%
North West	0	4	19	23	100%
Gauteng	3	2	7	12	100%
Mpumalanga	0	3	18	21	100%
Limpopo	0	5	25	30	100%
Total	8	44	226	278	100%

List of municipalities (2014)

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

Saartjie Baartman District Municipality (was Cacadu)

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
Ntabankulu
Mbizana

O.R. Tambo District Municipality

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

ZF Mgcawu 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**eThekwin Metro****Ugu District Municipality**

Vulamehlo
Umdoni
Umzumbi
UMuziwabantu
Ezinqolweni
Hibiscus Coast

uMgungundlovu District Municipality

uMshwathi
uMngeni
Mooi Mpofana
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
City of uMhlathuze
Ntambanana
uMlalazi
Mthonjaneni
Nkandla

ILembe District Municipality

Mandeni
KwaDukuza
Ndwedwe
Maphumulo

Harry Gwala District Municipality (was Sisonke)

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
Mahikeng
Ditsobotla
Ramotshere Moila

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality

Kagisano-Molopo
Naledi
Mamusa
Greater Taung
Lekwa-Teemane

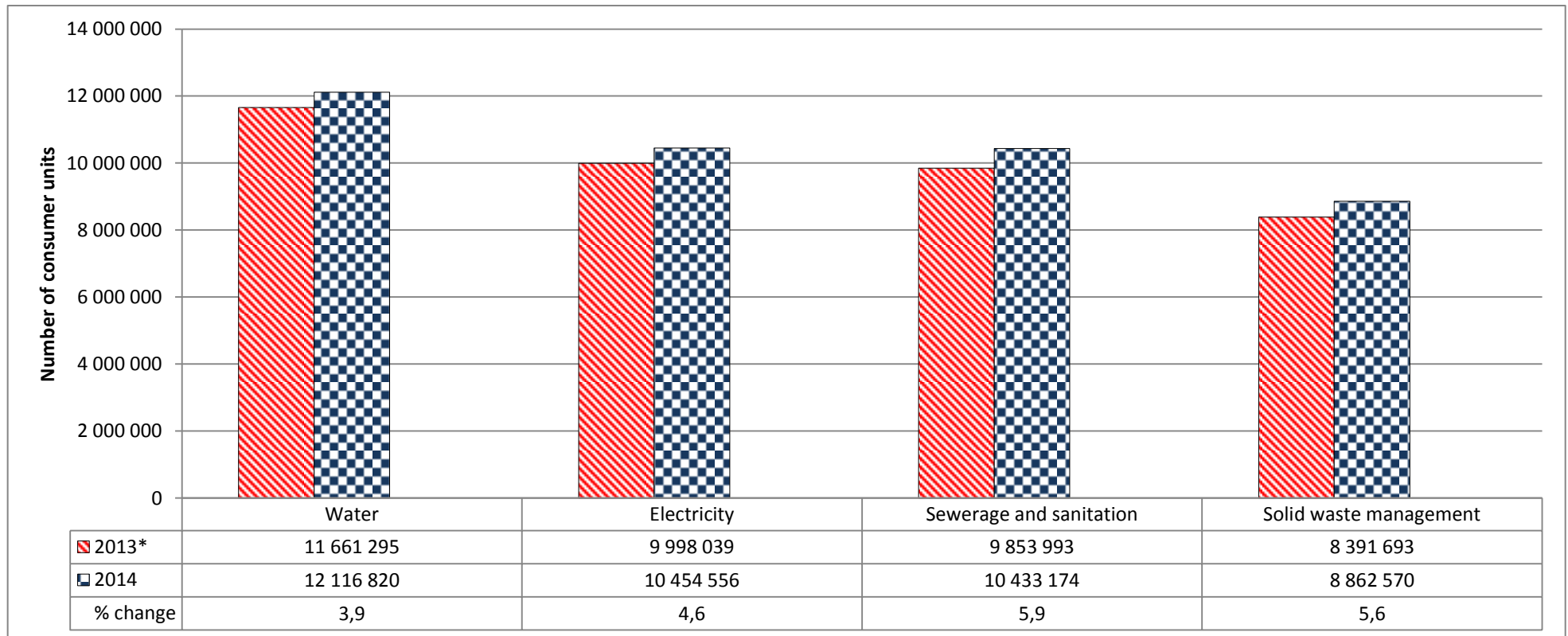
Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality

Ventersdorp
Tlokwe
City of Matlosana
Maquassi Hills

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**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: 2013 and 2014

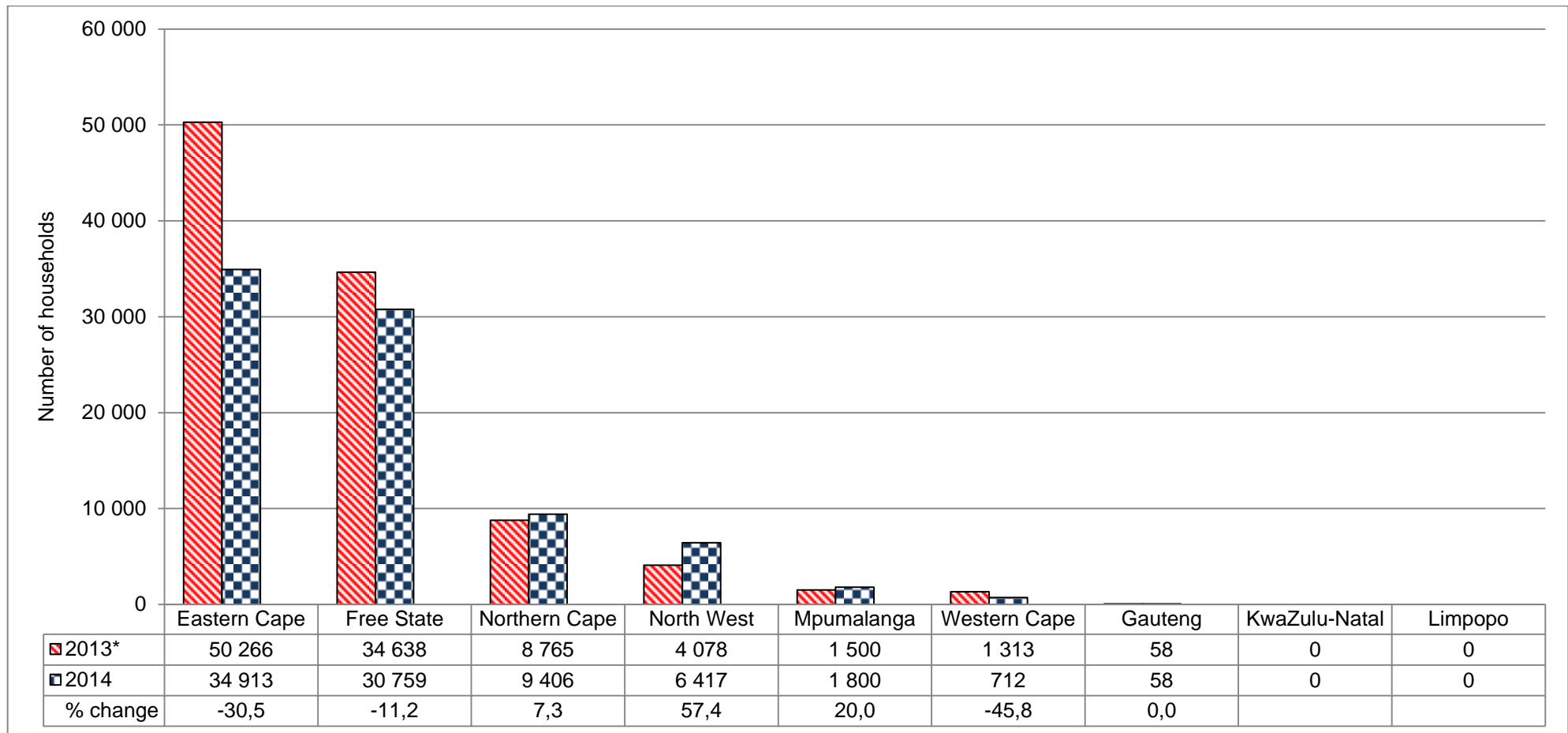


* Some figures have been revised.

The number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities increased between 2013 and 2014. The highest percentage increase from 2013 to 2014 in the provision of services was recorded in sewerage and

sanitation (5,9%), followed by solid waste management (5,6%), electricity (4,6%) and water (3,9%).

Figure B - Number of consumer units using bucket toilet systems provided by municipalities in each province: 2013 and 2014



*Some figures have been revised.

Over the period 2013 to 2014, three provinces showed a decrease in the use of bucket toilet systems provided by municipalities: Western Cape (-45,8%), Eastern Cape (-30,5%) and Free State (-11,2%). The following three provinces,

on the other hand, showed an increase in the use of bucket toilet systems over the same period: North West (57,4%), Mpumalanga (20,0%) and Northern Cape (7,3%).

Figure C - Number of consumer units receiving basic services and free basic services: 2014

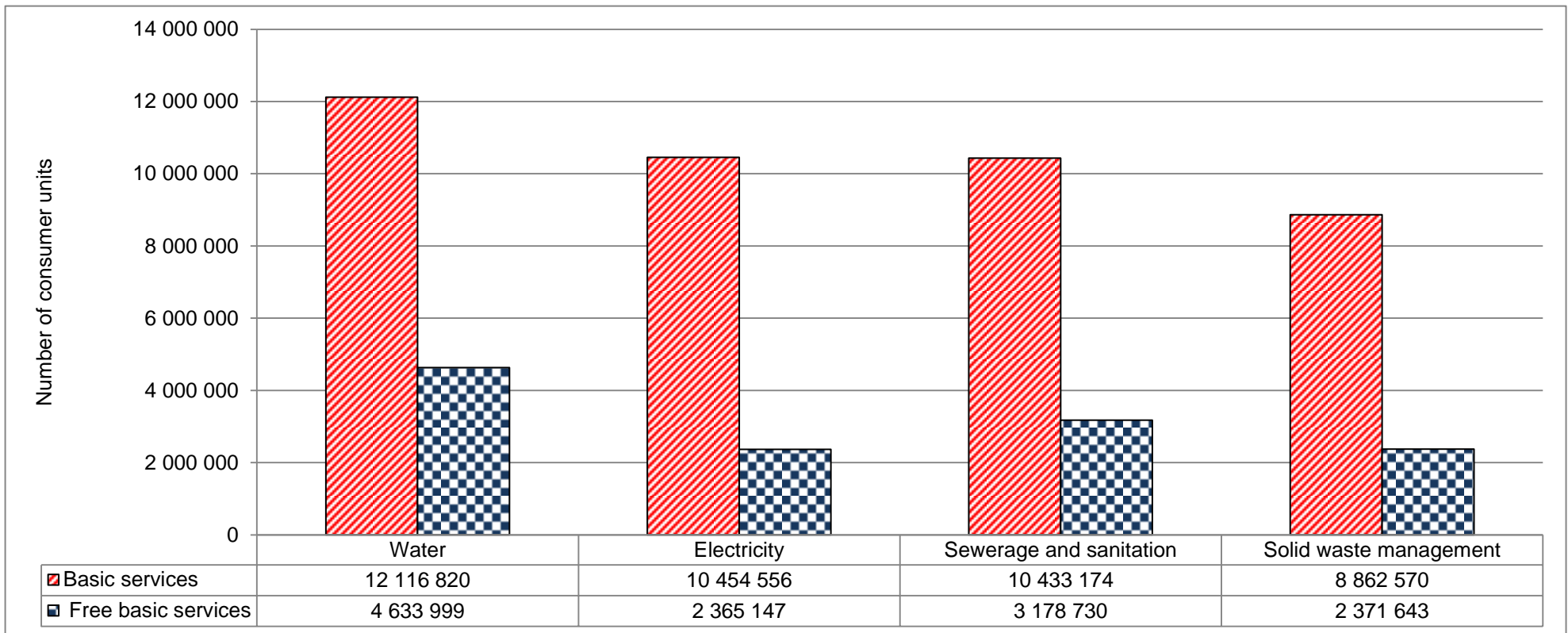


Figure C shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic services policy. Of the 12,1 million consumer units receiving water, 4,6 million consumer units had access to free basic water. Out of 10,5 million consumer units receiving electricity, 2,4 million received electricity as a free basic service from municipalities and service providers. About 3,2 million

consumer units received free basic sewerage and sanitation services from a total of 10,4 million consumer units. Out of 8,9 million consumer units receiving solid waste management, 2,4 million consumer units received free basic solid waste management.

Table A - Number of consumer units receiving water and free basic water services from municipalities over the period 2013 and 2014

Province	2013*			2014		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic water services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic water services	Proportion benefiting (%)	Number of consumer units receiving basic water services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic water services	Proportion benefiting (%)
Western Cape	1 202 348	944 844	78,6	1 223 563	926 007	75,7
Eastern Cape	1 494 344	678 014	45,4	1 550 681	610 690	39,4
Northern Cape	271 919	91 240	33,6	281 901	68 700	24,4
Free State	770 967	272 151	35,3	781 915	187 111	23,9
KwaZulu-Natal	2 068 512	814 266	39,4	2 118 994	856 225	40,4
North West	840 751	188 894	22,5	889 881	212 265	23,9
Gauteng	2 850 080	1 077 660	37,8	3 000 662	830 471	27,7
Mpumalanga	1 021 837	581 307	56,9	1 050 250	433 979	41,3
Limpopo	1 140 537	480 787	42,2	1 218 973	508 551	41,7
South Africa	11 661 295	5 129 163	44,0	12 116 820	4 633 999	38,2

* Some figures have been revised.

Table A shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy. According to 2014 estimates, 12,1 million consumer units received water from municipalities in South Africa, of which 4,6 million (38,2%) consumer units received free basic water.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy (75,7%), followed by Limpopo (41,7%) and Mpumalanga (41,3%). The provinces with the lowest proportion of consumer

units that benefited from the free basic water policy were North West and Free State (23,9%), followed by Northern Cape (24,4%).

Differences in free basic services between 2013 and 2014 are partly the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services, namely technical, geographical, broad-based, self-based, consumption-based, property value, and plot size.

Table B - Number of consumer units receiving electricity and free basic electricity services from municipalities over the period 2013 and 2014

Province	2013*			2014		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic electricity services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic electricity services	Proportion benefiting (%)	Number of consumer units receiving basic electricity services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic electricity services	Proportion benefiting (%)
Western Cape	1 241 350	560 877	45,2	1 260 398	565 442	44,9
Eastern Cape	1 144 731	313 343	27,4	1 168 878	300 888	25,7
Northern Cape	267 951	68 292	25,5	275 673	64 961	23,6
Free State	697 926	171 847	24,6	718 516	172 863	24,1
KwaZulu-Natal	1 609 718	180 181	11,2	1 658 519	243 532	14,7
North West	876 531	152 030	17,3	906 783	171 714	18,9
Gauteng	2 182 341	677 341	31,0	2 413 281	517 673	21,5
Mpumalanga	788 862	262 848	33,3	824 728	176 270	21,4
Limpopo	1 188 629	141 913	11,9	1 227 780	151 804	12,4
South Africa	9 998 039	2 528 672	25,3	10 454 556	2 365 147	22,6

* Some figures have been revised.

Table B shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic electricity policy. According to 2014 estimates, about 10,5 million consumer units received electricity from municipalities in South Africa and about 2,4 million (22,6%) consumer units had free basic electricity.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic electricity policy (44,9%), followed by Eastern Cape (25,7%) and Free State (24,1%). Limpopo showed the lowest proportion (12,4%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (14,7%) and North West (18,9%).

Differences in free basic services between 2013 and 2014 are partly the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services, namely technical, geographical, broad-based, self-based, consumption-based, property value, and plot size.

Table C - Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation and free basic sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities over the period 2013 and 2014

Province	2013*			2014		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic sewerage and sanitation services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services	Proportion benefiting (%)	Number of consumer units receiving basic sewerage and sanitation services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services	Proportion benefiting (%)
Western Cape	1 061 682	738 830	69,6	1 087 067	749 909	69,0
Eastern Cape	1 142 293	501 222	43,9	1 284 399	538 619	41,9
Northern Cape	256 976	58 353	22,7	265 367	56 013	21,1
Free State	718 743	144 716	20,1	769 701	158 000	20,5
KwaZulu-Natal	1 867 052	397 867	21,3	1 994 091	461 710	23,2
North West	679 569	97 872	14,4	707 185	100 412	14,2
Gauteng	2 459 296	891 986	36,3	2 559 973	785 349	30,7
Mpumalanga	906 416	97 053	10,7	970 353	102 273	10,5
Limpopo	761 966	207 705	27,3	795 038	226 445	28,5
South Africa	9 853 993	3 135 604	31,8	10 433 174	3 178 730	30,5

* Some figures have been revised.

Table C shows the proportion of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation from municipalities. According to 2014 estimates, about 10,4 million consumer units received sewerage and sanitation from municipalities in South Africa and 30,5% 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 (69,0%), followed by Eastern Cape (41,9%) and Gauteng (30,7%). The province with the lowest proportion was Mpumalanga (10,5%), followed by North West (14,2%) and Free State (20,5%).

There were about 3,2 million consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation from municipalities in 2014 compared with about 3,1 million consumer units in 2013.

Differences in free basic services between 2013 and 2014 are partly the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services, namely technical, geographical, broad-based, self-based, consumption-based, property value, and plot size.

Table D - Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management and free basic solid waste management services from municipalities over the period 2013 and 2014

Province	2013*			2014		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic solid waste management services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic solid waste management services	Proportion benefiting (%)	Number of consumer units receiving basic solid waste management services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic solid waste management services	Proportion benefiting (%)
Western Cape	1 172 648	553 379	47,2	1 184 892	625 246	52,8
Eastern Cape	766 131	224 769	29,3	802 073	223 579	27,9
Northern Cape	221 478	59 073	26,7	227 012	56 000	24,7
Free State	628 430	146 547	23,3	655 580	137 256	20,9
KwaZulu-Natal	1 423 290	698 875	49,1	1 466 259	691 111	47,1
North West	491 175	97 866	19,9	573 424	103 291	18,0
Gauteng	2 763 184	482 053	17,4	2 978 735	343 713	11,5
Mpumalanga	513 075	88 370	17,2	549 468	95 002	17,3
Limpopo	412 282	77 457	18,8	425 127	96 445	22,7
South Africa	8 391 693	2 428 389	28,9	8 862 570	2 371 643	26,8

* Some figures have been revised.

Table D shows the proportion of consumer units receiving solid waste management as a free basic service. According to 2014 estimates, 8,9 million consumer units received solid waste management from municipalities in South Africa and 26,8% 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 (52,8%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (47,1%) and Eastern Cape (27,9%). The province with the lowest proportion was Gauteng (11,5%), followed by Mpumalanga (17,3%) and North West (18,0%).

Differences in free basic services between 2013 and 2014 are partly the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services, namely technical, geographical, broad-based, self-based, consumption-based, property value, and plot size.

Table 1.1 - Managerial positions by province according to Section 57 of Local Government Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000): 2013 and 2014

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female					
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	107	113	22	21	12	12	1	0	29	22	171	168
Eastern Cape	179	162	89	58	0	0	0	0	37	49	305	269
Northern Cape	76	79	25	22	13	12	3	3	30	39	147	155
Free State	82	78	26	26	2	2	3	3	12	14	125	123
KwaZulu-Natal	292	293	75	85	3	4	2	2	43	54	415	438
North West	92	107	30	43	2	4	2	2	29	18	155	174
Gauteng	149	91	81	47	0	0	0	0	33	8	263	146
Mpumalanga	80	74	24	22	0	0	0	0	27	31	131	127
Limpopo	91	89	45	49	3	3	0	2	50	44	189	187
South Africa	1 148	1 086	417	373	35	37	11	12	290	279	1 901	1 787

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.2 - Managerial positions by province according to organogram: 2013 and 2014

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female					
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	669	700	242	252	3	7	3	1	112	107	1 029	1 067
Eastern Cape	557	657	314	371	0	0	0	0	176	135	1 047	1 163
Northern Cape	196	190	51	60	6	0	0	4	55	57	308	311
Free State	386	407	120	124	1	5	0	0	117	140	624	676
KwaZulu-Natal	793	836	328	369	0	2	0	0	122	147	1 243	1 354
North West	319	322	152	167	0	0	0	0	81	71	552	560
Gauteng	1 813	2 255	977	1 590	2	0	0	1	654	914	3 446	4 760
Mpumalanga	346	408	136	153	0	1	0	0	65	52	547	614
Limpopo	439	487	189	195	1	0	0	0	179	113	808	795
South Africa	5 518	6 262	2 509	3 281	13	15	3	6	1 561	1 736	9 604	11 300

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.3 – Number of councillors by province: 2013 and 2014

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		2013*	2014	2013*	2014
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014				
Western Cape	182	147	95	53	354	404	215	238	2	6	848	848
Eastern Cape	121	184	86	127	828	760	608	571	7	8	1 650	1 650
Northern Cape	43	31	26	22	217	231	153	156	1	0	440	440
Free State	126	204	86	113	318	240	193	166	3	3	726	726
KwaZulu-Natal	181	195	92	97	1 092	1 070	522	521	3	7	1 890	1 890
North West	167	187	122	152	388	347	234	223	0	2	911	911
Gauteng	425	453	289	405	228	131	140	88	13	18	1 095	1 095
Mpumalanga	70	73	55	48	465	454	321	336	0	0	911	911
Limpopo	72	146	63	101	636	560	466	427	8	11	1 245	1 245
South Africa	1 387	1 620	914	1 118	4 526	4 197	2 852	2 726	37	55	9 716	9 716

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.4 - Executive mayor and mayor positions by province: 2013 and 2014

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		2013*	2014	2013*	2014
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014				
Western Cape	24	23	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
Eastern Cape	29	26	15	17	1	1	0	1	0	0	45	45
Northern Cape	19	18	13	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	32	32
Free State	15	16	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
KwaZulu-Natal	41	42	18	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	61	61
North West	10	13	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Gauteng	6	5	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Mpumalanga	11	12	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
Limpopo	15	14	14	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	30	30
South Africa	170	169	104	104	2	1	2	3	0	1	278	278

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2.1 - Employment positions including managerial positions by province: 2013 and 2014

Province	Employment type							
	Full-time		Part-time		Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	42 664	42 478	1 129	1 649	4 468	4 361	48 261	48 488
Eastern Cape	25 606	25 514	970	580	3 937	5 398	30 513	31 492
Northern Cape	7 608	7 675	482	838	1 378	1 384	9 468	9 897
Free State	15 871	14 792	465	834	4 909	5 649	21 245	21 275
KwaZulu-Natal	41 217	42 401	4 465	4 480	7 572	6 531	53 254	53 412
North West	11 540	11 943	570	464	2 276	2 980	14 386	15 387
Gauteng	70 923	79 554	6 321	570	19 801	13 523	97 045	93 647
Mpumalanga	13 108	13 167	274	571	1 703	1 760	15 085	15 498
Limpopo	13 598	13 211	375	440	3 986	3 240	17 959	16 891
South Africa	242 135	250 735	15 051	10 426	50 030	44 826	307 216	305 987

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2.2 - Employment positions excluding managerial positions by department for 2013 and 2014:

Employment section	Employment type							
	Full-time		Part-time		Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Community and Social Services	25 544	22 342	891	1 407	4 683	5 213	31 118	28 962
Finance and Administration	48 310	43 767	1 343	1 564	9 162	8 597	58 815	53 928
Electricity	17 174	15 863	238	173	4 510	3 508	21 922	19 544
Environmental Protection	5 625	3 291	140	92	1 185	707	6 950	4 090
Health	7 568	7 112	19	119	1 231	1 212	8 818	8 443
Public Safety	29 415	33 484	439	757	6 626	5 199	36 480	39 440
Road Transport	16 270	18 108	847	668	3 979	4 737	21 096	23 513
Sport and Recreation	7 409	7 350	408	436	1 898	1 474	9 715	9 260
Waste Management	27 682	26 273	973	793	5 812	3 282	34 467	30 348
Waste Water Management	9 060	9 565	194	327	2 196	2 034	11 450	11 926
Water	24 997	27 635	725	748	3 229	3 689	28 951	32 072
Other	13 489	24 943	8 772	3 272	3 668	3 159	25 929	31 374
Total	232 543	239 733	14 989	10 356	48 179	42 811	295 711	292 900

* 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: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	30	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
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	24	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	14	14	51	51	14	14	49	49
North West	23	23	11	11	19	19	11	11	19	19
Gauteng	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Limpopo	30	30	11	11	24	24	11	11	25	25
South Africa	278	278	153	153	234	234	153	153	233	233

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 4 - Number of municipalities in each province with infrastructure to provide services: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	30	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	26	26	29	29	26	26	38	38
Northern Cape	32	32	27	27	25	25	27	27	27	27
Free State	24	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	15	15	26	26	15	15	47	47
North West	23	23	19	19	14	14	19	19	16	17
Gauteng	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Limpopo	30	30	26	26	17	17	25	25	24	24
South Africa	278	278	187	187	185	185	186	186	226	227

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 - Number of municipalities in each province that provide basic services: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	30	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	23	23	31	31	23	23	39	39
Northern Cape	32	32	27	27	25	25	27	27	27	27
Free State	24	24	20	20	18	18	20	20	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	15	15	27	27	15	15	46	47
North West	23	23	18	18	14	14	18	18	16	17
Gauteng	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Limpopo	30	30	11	11	17	17	11	11	24	24
South Africa	278	278	168	168	186	186	168	168	226	228

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 6 - Number of municipalities in each province that have commercialised or outsourced basic services: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	30	30	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1
Eastern Cape	45	45	0	0	37	37	0	0	1	1
Northern Cape	32	32	3	3	15	15	0	0	0	0
Free State	24	24	1	1	15	15	1	1	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	2	2	57	57	2	2	2	2
North West	23	23	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	1
Gauteng	12	12	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1
Mpumalanga	21	21	1	1	8	9	0	0	0	0
Limpopo	30	30	2	3	23	23	2	2	1	1
South Africa	278	278	10	11	182	183	6	6	6	7

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 7 - Number of consumer units in each province receiving selected services from municipalities: 2013 and 2014

Province	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	1 202 348	1 223 563	1 241 350	1 260 398	1 061 682	1 087 067	1 172 648	1 184 892
Eastern Cape	1 494 344	1 550 681	1 144 731	1 168 878	1 142 293	1 284 399	766 131	802 073
Northern Cape	271 919	281 901	267 951	275 673	256 976	265 367	221 478	227 012
Free State	770 967	781 915	697 926	718 516	718 743	769 701	628 430	655 580
KwaZulu-Natal	2 068 512	2 118 994	1 609 718	1 658 519	1 867 052	1 994 091	1 423 290	1 466 259
North West	840 751	889 881	876 531	906 783	679 569	707 185	491 175	573 424
Gauteng	2 850 080	3 000 662	2 182 341	2 413 281	2 459 296	2 559 973	2 763 184	2 978 735
Mpumalanga	1 021 837	1 050 250	788 862	824 728	906 416	970 353	513 075	549 468
Limpopo	1 140 537	1 218 973	1 188 629	1 227 780	761 966	795 038	412 282	425 127
South Africa	11 661 295	12 116 820	9 998 039	10 454 556	9 853 993	10 433 174	8 391 693	8 862 570

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 8 - Number of consumer units in each province receiving water from municipalities: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of domestic consumer units served through a delivery point								Total number of non-domestic consumer units		Total consumer units for basic water supply	
	Inside the yard		Less than 200m from yard		More than 200m from yard		Total number of domestic consumer units		2013*	2014	2013*	2014
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014				
Western Cape	962 114	978 534	177 231	183 208	1 729	1 265	1 141 074	1 163 007	61 274	60 556	1 202 348	1 223 563
Eastern Cape	717 011	738 991	485 414	458 114	232 034	282 883	1 434 459	1 479 988	59 885	70 693	1 494 344	1 550 681
Northern Cape	204 479	214 134	48 949	48 995	9 434	9 625	262 862	272 754	9 057	9 147	271 919	281 901
Free State	658 882	677 847	74 928	68 200	6 992	5 230	740 802	751 277	30 165	30 638	770 967	781 915
KwaZulu-Natal	1 384 505	1 437 804	506 168	541 292	132 105	94 534	2 022 778	2 073 630	45 734	45 364	2 068 512	2 118 994
North West	566 730	616 582	158 444	174 528	107 758	90 623	832 932	881 733	7 819	8 148	840 751	889 881
Gauteng	2 263 191	2 416 146	389 182	332 413	100 459	123 887	2 752 832	2 872 446	97 248	128 216	2 850 080	3 000 662
Mpumalanga	726 911	806 457	179 824	128 344	68 378	67 061	975 113	1 001 862	46 724	48 388	1 021 837	1 050 250
Limpopo	408 393	426 542	569 904	647 748	150 507	131 483	1 128 804	1 205 773	11 733	13 200	1 140 537	1 218 973
South Africa	7 892 216	8 313 037	2 590 044	2 582 842	809 396	806 591	11 291 656	11 702 470	369 639	414 350	11 661 295	12 116 820

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 9 - Number of consumer units in each province receiving basic sewerage and sanitation from municipalities: 2013 and 2014

Number of domestic consumer units connected to different types of toilet facilities in each province														Total number of non-domestic consumer units		Total consumer units for sewerage and sanitation	
Province	Flush toilets connected to public sewerage system		Flush toilets connected to septic tank		Bucket system		Ventilated improved pit latrines		Other		Total number of domestic consumer units						
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2013*	2014	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	
Western Cape	909 707	931 006	48 943	46 171	1 313	712	4 014	2 952	39 244	48 181	1 003 221	1 029 022	58 461	58 045	1 061 682	1 087 067	
Eastern Cape	604 271	649 639	62 939	81 049	50 266	34 913	356 731	392 109	23 128	69 787	1 097 335	1 227 497	44 958	56 902	1 142 293	1 284 399	
Northern Cape	163 373	167 719	27 059	27 249	8 765	9 406	47 433	49 019	1 466	1 532	248 096	254 925	8 880	10 442	256 976	265 367	
Free State	510 441	555 083	20 224	12 532	34 638	30 759	118 840	117 239	4 978	23 816	689 121	739 429	29 622	30 272	718 743	769 701	
KwaZulu-Natal	827 255	866 653	174 561	178 115	0	0	652 557	653 801	173 570	255 840	1 827 943	1 954 409	39 109	39 682	1 867 052	1 994 091	
North West	421 364	434 319	35 001	43 309	4 078	6 417	131 789	140 925	80 173	73 977	672 405	698 947	7 164	8 238	679 569	707 185	
Gauteng	1 997 087	2 187 885	7 507	10 115	58	58	83 218	71 907	264 087	152 391	2 351 957	2 422 356	107 339	137 617	2 459 296	2 559 973	
Mpumalanga	456 537	484 556	27 122	31 309	1 500	1 800	152 421	283 778	224 499	139 421	862 079	940 864	44 337	29 489	906 416	970 353	
Limpopo	283 952	290 632	15 399	14 306	0	0	353 026	325 057	101 578	156 937	753 955	786 932	8 011	8 106	761 966	795 038	
South Africa	6 173 987	6 567 492	418 755	444 155	100 618	84 065	1 900 029	2 036 787	912 723	921 882	9 506 112	10 054 381	347 881	378 793	9 853 993	10 433 174	

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 10 - Number of municipalities in each province with a policy in place relating to free basic services: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		Free basic policy	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	30	30	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	41	42
Northern Cape	32	32	27	27
Free State	24	24	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	52	53
North West	23	23	19	19
Gauteng	12	12	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18
Limpopo	30	30	29	28
South Africa	278	278	242	243

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 11 - Number of municipalities in each province which have implemented the policy relating to free basic services: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	30	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	24	24	38	39	23	23	30	32
Northern Cape	32	32	27	27	27	27	25	26	25	25
Free State	24	24	20	20	20	20	19	20	19	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	15	15	40	41	12	12	29	30
North West	23	23	17	17	19	19	15	16	15	16
Gauteng	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	18	18	18	17	16	15	16	15
Limpopo	30	30	11	11	25	25	10	10	19	21
South Africa	278	278	168	168	223	224	156	158	189	195

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 12 - Number of municipalities in each province providing free basic services at standard and other levels: 2013 and 2014

Province	Water				Electricity				Sewerage and sanitation				Solid waste management			
	6kl		Other		50kWh		Other		More than average (R50)		Other		More than average (R50)		Other	
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	23	23	3	3	20	19	6	7	22	23	4	3	22	23	4	3
Eastern Cape	20	20	4	4	37	36	1	3	16	16	7	7	25	28	5	4
Northern Cape	22	23	5	4	26	27	1	.	22	23	3	3	19	21	6	4
Free State	17	17	3	3	20	20	.	.	18	17	1	3	11	16	8	4
KwaZulu-Natal	13	12	2	3	36	36	4	5	10	10	2	2	20	21	9	9
North West	16	16	1	1	18	18	1	1	9	9	6	7	11	11	4	5
Gauteng	7	6	3	4	6	6	4	4	4	6	6	4	7	9	3	1
Mpumalanga	17	15	1	3	18	17	.	.	7	9	9	6	10	10	6	5
Limpopo	9	9	2	2	22	22	3	3	5	5	5	5	11	13	8	8
South Africa	144	141	24	27	203	201	20	23	113	118	43	40	136	152	53	43

* Some figures have been revised.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 13 - Number of domestic consumer units in each province receiving free basic services from municipalities: 2013 and 2014

Province	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	944 844	926 007	560 877	565 442	738 830	749 909	553 379	625 246
Eastern Cape	678 014	610 690	313 343	300 888	501 222	538 619	224 769	223 579
Northern Cape	91 240	68 700	68 292	64 961	58 353	56 013	59 073	56 000
Free State	272 151	187 111	171 847	172 863	144 716	158 000	146 547	137 256
KwaZulu-Natal	814 266	856 225	180 181	243 532	397 867	461 710	698 875	691 111
North West	188 894	212 265	152 030	171 714	97 872	100 412	97 866	103 291
Gauteng	1 077 660	830 471	677 341	517 673	891 986	785 349	482 053	343 713
Mpumalanga	581 307	433 979	262 848	176 270	97 053	102 273	88 370	95 002
Limpopo	480 787	508 551	141 913	151 804	207 705	226 445	77 457	96 445
South Africa	5 129 163	4 633 999	2 528 672	2 365 147	3 135 604	3 178 730	2 428 389	2 371 643

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 14.1 (a) - Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2014: Water

Province	Technical targeting	Geographical targeting	Broad-based targeting	Self-based targeting	Consumption-based targeting	Property value targeting	Targeting based on plot size
Western Cape	.	.	6	20	.	.	.
Eastern Cape	.	3	2	17	1	1	.
Northern Cape	.	1	1	25	.	.	.
Free State	.	.	1	18	1	.	.
KwaZulu-Natal	.	1	3	7	.	.	.
North West	2	.	2	12	1	.	.
Gauteng	.	1	3	6	.	.	.
Mpumalanga	.	.	8	9	.	.	.
Limpopo	.	1	1	9	.	.	.
South Africa	2	7	27	123	3	1	.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 14.1 (b) - Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2014: Electricity

Province	Technical targeting	Geographical targeting	Broad-based targeting	Self-based targeting	Consumption-based targeting	Property value targeting	Targeting based on plot size
Western Cape	.	.	2	24	.	.	.
Eastern Cape	3	3	.	31	1	1	.
Northern Cape	.	1	.	26	.	.	.
Free State	.	.	2	18	.	.	.
KwaZulu-Natal	1	.	.	38	.	1	.
North West	2	.	.	15	1	.	.
Gauteng	.	1	1	8	.	.	.
Mpumalanga	.	.	3	14	.	.	.
Limpopo	1	.	.	24	.	.	.
South Africa	7	5	8	198	2	2	.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 14.1 (c) - Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2014: Sewerage and sanitation

Province	Technical targeting	Geographical targeting	Broad-based targeting	Self-based targeting	Consumption-based targeting	Property value targeting	Targeting based on plot size
Western Cape	.	.	1	25	.	.	.
Eastern Cape	1	3	2	16	.	1	.
Northern Cape	.	1	.	25	.	.	1
Free State	.	.	.	20	.	.	.
KwaZulu-Natal	.	1	1	7	.	1	.
North West	1	.	1	13	1	.	.
Gauteng	.	1	1	8	.	.	.
Mpumalanga	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
Limpopo	.	1	.	9	.	.	.
South Africa	2	7	6	138	1	2	1

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 14.1 (d) - Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2014: Solid waste management

Province	Technical targeting	Geographical targeting	Broad-based targeting	Self-based targeting	Consumption-based targeting	Property value targeting	Targeting based on plot size
Western Cape	.	.	.	26	.	.	.
Eastern Cape	.	3	.	28	.	1	.
Northern Cape	.	1	.	24	.	.	.
Free State	.	.	.	20	.	.	.
KwaZulu-Natal	.	.	1	28	.	1	.
North West	.	.	1	14	1	.	.
Gauteng	.	1	1	8	.	.	.
Mpumalanga	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
Limpopo	.	.	.	21	.	.	.
South Africa	.	5	3	184	1	2	.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 14.2 - Number of municipalities in each province using indicated monthly income cut-off points to identify indigent households: 2014

Province	Number of municipalities	R1 600 and below	R1 601 – R2 700	Above R2 701
Western Cape	30	.	.	26
Eastern Cape	45	1	2	39
Northern Cape	32	1	5	21
Free State	24	2	4	14
KwaZulu-Natal	61	3	3	43
North West	23	.	4	14
Gauteng	12	1	.	9
Mpumalanga	21	6	1	10
Limpopo	30	8	.	21
South Africa	278	22	19	197

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 15 - Number of municipalities in each province with an indigent support policy: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		Indigent support policy	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	30	30	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	41	42
Northern Cape	32	32	27	27
Free State	24	24	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	46	48
North West	23	23	18	18
Gauteng	12	12	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	16	17
Limpopo	30	30	29	29
South Africa	278	278	233	237

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 16 - Number of municipalities in each province which have implemented an indigent support policy: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	30	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	24	24	38	39	23	23	30	32
Northern Cape	32	32	27	27	27	27	25	26	25	25
Free State	24	24	20	20	20	20	19	20	19	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	12	11	38	40	11	10	29	30
North West	23	23	17	17	18	18	15	16	15	16
Gauteng	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	21	15	17	16	17	14	15	14	15
Limpopo	30	30	11	11	25	25	10	10	19	21
South Africa	278	278	162	163	218	222	153	156	187	195

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 17 - Number of indigent households in each province benefiting from an indigent support system over the period 2013 and 2014

Province	Indigent households identified by the municipalities		Beneficiaries							
			Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	419 140	413 259	414 775	406 262	406 089	407 377	407 408	400 143	409 349	403 476
Eastern Cape	808 109	829 371	559 529	570 823	287 309	300 888	469 340	527 159	224 769	223 579
Northern Cape	76 252	71 274	73 512	66 514	65 221	64 232	57 184	55 905	57 904	55 901
Free State	141 127	122 611	141 100	122 427	139 827	121 099	132 142	122 486	134 973	122 465
KwaZulu-Natal	765 766	770 049	572 767	589 008	168 681	217 988	367 768	432 846	684 401	670 032
North West	159 879	184 510	106 787	117 640	146 320	165 974	97 872	100 412	97 543	103 291
Gauteng	335 177	484 861	247 843	228 304	230 116	484 861	259 091	240 128	326 584	308 734
Mpumalanga	123 090	140 777	98 076	131 449	106 139	133 829	85 211	94 037	86 769	87 566
Limpopo	514 314	465 548	232 404	227 708	141 906	151 804	111 655	115 452	75 306	94 744
South Africa	3 342 854	3 482 260	2 446 793	2 460 135	1 691 608	2 048 052	1 987 671	2 088 568	2 097 598	2 069 788

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 18 - Number of municipalities in each province that provide free basic alternative energy: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		Coal		Liquefied petroleum gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar home system		Fire gel		Other	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
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	6	9	1	1	6	6	3	3	0	0
Northern Cape	32	32	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	2	1	2	0	0	3	3
Free State	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	3	3	0	3
North West	23	23	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Limpopo	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	4	1	1	0	1
South Africa	278	278	0	0	0	0	13	18	4	5	22	22	7	7	4	7

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 19 - Number of indigent households in each province provided with free basic alternative energy: 2013 and 2014

Province	Coal		Liquefied petroleum gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar home system		Fire gel		Other	
	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	0	15 132	37 323	86	118	5 484	8 464	12 158	7 598	0	0
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	3 883	1 218	3 548	903	216	368	0	0	3 409	747
Free State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 450	6 450	0	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	0	0	0	780	0	780	7 255	11 832	5 581	13 247	0	2 405
North West	0	0	0	0	4 731	16 993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35 706	53 819	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	535	0
Limpopo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 500	5 400	7 344	4 329	300	250	0	12
South Africa	0	0	0	0	23 746	56 314	7 134	7 201	62 755	85 562	18 039	21 095	3 944	3 164

* 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, and an HIV/AIDS policy, and signed a funding agreement with Eskom: 2013 and 2014

Province	Number of municipalities		IDP submitted		WSDP submitted		Monitoring for water quality		Monitoring for effluent discharges		Funding agreement with Eskom		HIV/AIDS policy	
	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014
Western Cape	30	30	30	30	25	25	28	28	26	28	21	22	27	26
Eastern Cape	45	45	39	41	17	18	21	22	22	25	19	26	34	36
Northern Cape	32	32	32	32	24	22	31	29	21	20	21	18	29	29
Free State	24	24	23	18	15	13	21	17	11	12	14	9	17	11
KwaZulu-Natal	61	61	61	58	12	11	16	15	19	16	40	40	54	52
North West	23	23	19	20	13	13	16	17	12	15	10	13	15	17
Gauteng	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	12	12
Mpumalanga	21	21	20	20	17	15	17	17	16	16	11	11	18	18
Limpopo	30	30	27	25	15	12	17	13	13	13	15	10	21	20
South Africa	278	278	263	256	148	139	177	168	150	155	160	158	227	221

* 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 2013 and 30 June 2014.	
Scope of the survey	This survey covers selected non-financial information of all 278 municipalities for 2013/14. 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 the data.	
Abbreviations and symbols	0	Nil or not applicable
	.	Not selected by municipality
	IDP	Integrated Development Plan
	WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
Comparability with previous census	The 2014 non-financial census of municipalities is generally comparable with the 2013 non-financial census of municipalities.	
Revision of data	The 2014 information is preliminary, and is subject to revision. The revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions.	

Glossary of the selected variable:

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 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.
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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