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Quarterly Financial Statistics of Selected Municipalities

June 2022

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Please note:

1. This *Quarterly financial statistics of selected municipalities* (QFSSM) - P9110.1 publication is based on the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) classification. See annexure D on pages 13 to 14 and explanatory note no. 4 on page 16 for more information.
2. When publishing the September 2022 quarter in December 2022, we aim to publish seasonally adjusted information for water and electricity as there will be sufficient quarters based on the new sample (top 130 municipalities) to compile seasonally adjusted estimates for those variables.

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Key findings

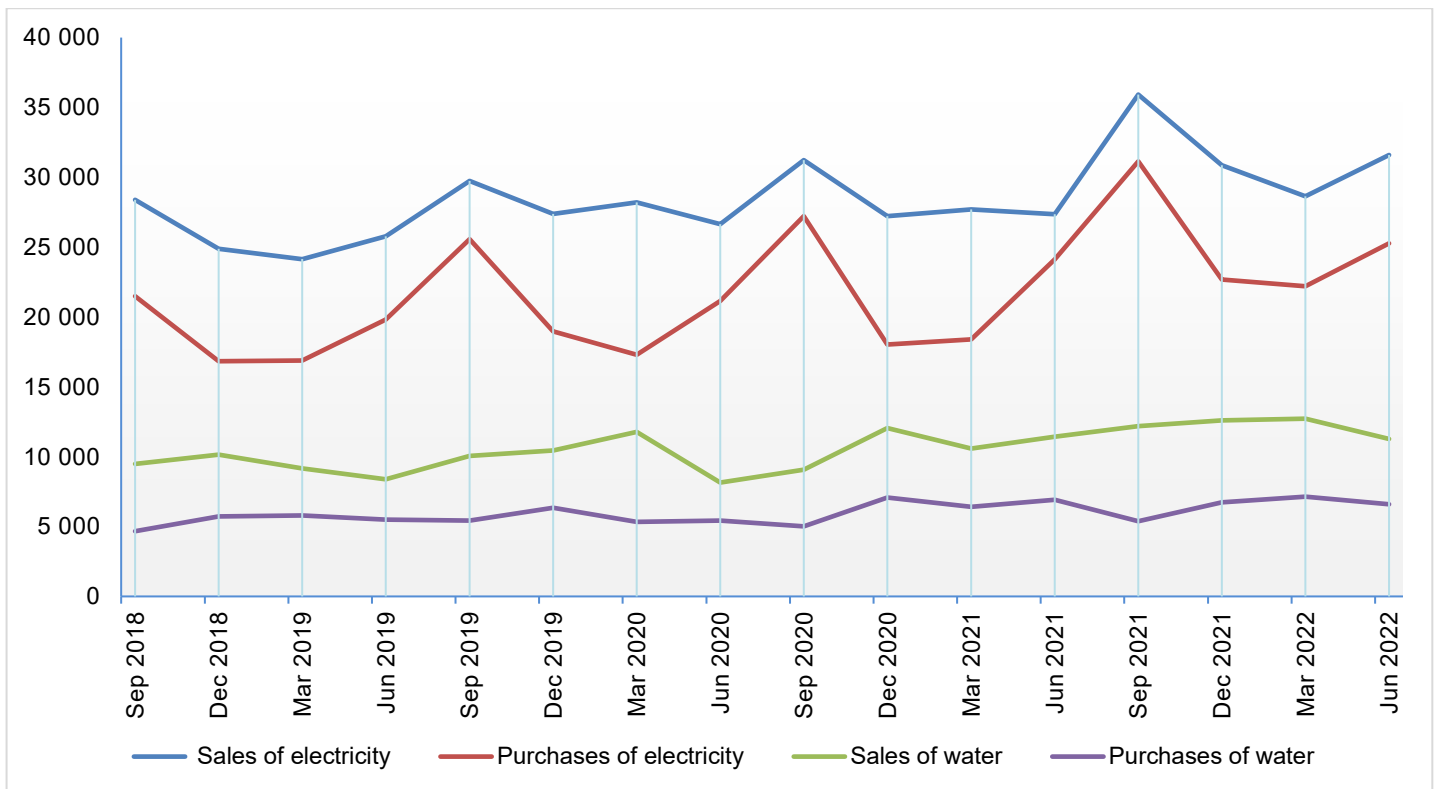
Table A – Purchases and sales of water and electricity

Item	Quarter ended				
	Jun-21*	Sep-21*	Dec-21*	Mar-22*	Jun-22
	Year-on-year % change				
Purchases of water	27,3	7,1	-4,9	11,2	-4,3
Sales of water	40,4	34,2	4,5	20,1	-1,5
Purchases of electricity	14,1	14,4	25,8	20,6	4,7
Sales of electricity	2,7	15,0	13,4	3,4	15,6

*Some figures have been revised.

Table A shows annual growth rates in the purchases and sales of water and electricity. Purchases of water decreased by 4,3% from the quarter ended June 2021 to the quarter ended June 2022 while sales of water decreased by 1,5%. Purchases and sales of electricity increased by 4,7% and 15,6% respectively over the same period.

Figure A – Purchases and sales of water and electricity from the quarter ended September 2018 to the quarter ended June 2022 – South Africa, R million



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Table 1 – Combined consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for the quarters ended June 2021, September 2021, December 2021, March 2022 and June 2022: Expenditure

Expenditure	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022*	June 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Mar. 2022 and Jun. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Jun. 2021 and Jun. 2022
	R million						
Employee-related costs	27 877	26 848	32 184	28 114	29 142	1 028	1 265
Remuneration of councillors	786	793	778	762	877	115	91
Finance costs	2 679	1 785	2 159	2 665	2 982	317	303
Loss on disposal of assets	263	12	2	1 593	515	-1 078	252
Debt impairment	7 383	4 371	4 626	6 424	7 139	715	-244
Contracted services:							
Consultants and professional services	1 489	903	1 438	1 200	1 743	543	254
Contractors	8 883	3 635	5 903	5 642	7 179	1 537	-1 704
Outsourced services	4 315	2 459	4 163	4 933	4 616	-317	301
Operating leases:							
Buildings and infrastructure	437	553	365	311	325	14	-112
Computer, furniture and office equipment	110	48	59	60	76	16	-34
Transport assets, machinery and equipment	1 149	125	215	190	317	127	-832
Other operating leases	17	54	67	76	138	62	121
Inventory consumed	1 208	1 369	1 917	2 046	2 264	218	1 056
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6 998	5 170	6 458	7 477	6 511	-966	-487
Bulk purchases:							
Purchases of water	6 906	5 382	6 735	7 140	6 606	-534	-300
Purchases of electricity	24 131	31 138	22 684	22 191	25 264	3 073	1 133
Other bulk purchases	0	0	0	0	23	23	23
Transfers and subsidies paid to:							
Other local government institutions	85	42	52	60	192	132	107
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	2	0	0	1	1	0	-1
Households or individuals	151	151	252	203	323	120	172
Non-profit institutions	6	17	10	12	13	1	7
Other transfers and subsidies	600	359	351	425	856	431	256
Operational costs:							
Advertising, publicity and marketing	184	59	124	123	173	50	-11
Bank charges, facility and card fees	125	135	116	129	183	54	58
Communication	331	166	211	283	277	-6	-54
Courier and delivery services	80	24	31	35	31	-4	-49
Entertainment costs	41	3	9	5	9	4	-32
External audit fees	291	45	375	282	121	-161	-170
Hire charges	280	197	292	249	375	126	95
Insurance underwriting	289	706	484	321	168	-153	-121
Printing, publications and books	77	46	47	53	78	25	1
Professional bodies, membership and subscriptions	185	173	107	98	163	65	-22
Transport costs	90	7	20	36	45	9	-45
Travel and subsistence	135	97	106	129	228	99	93
Wet fuel	488	195	384	495	529	34	41
Other operational costs	3 283	3 308	3 883	6 604	5 110	-1 494	1 827
Other expenditure	7 203	2 415	3 142	3 279	4 649	1 370	-2 554
Taxation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus	15 205	50 882	30 893	33 093	14 238	-18 855	-967
Total expenditure	123 762	143 672	130 642	136 739	123 479	-13 260	-283

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Combined consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for the quarters ended June 2021, September 2021, December 2021, March 2022 and June 2022: Revenue

Revenue	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022*	June 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Mar. 2022 and Jun. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Jun. 2021 and Jun. 2022
	R million						
Property rates from:							
Residential	11 448	13 482	11 210	10 736	11 050	314	-398
Commercial or business	4 089	7 229	5 884	5 425	5 951	526	1 862
State	497	1 145	876	640	765	125	268
Other (includes agricultural, municipal etc.)	1 867	1 340	1 084	959	1 127	168	-740
Property rates – penalties imposed and collection charges	125	17	27	100	113	13	-12
Service charges:							
Sales of water	11 439	12 189	12 599	12 722	11 272	-1 450	-167
Sales of electricity	27 350	35 920	30 868	28 637	31 606	2 969	4 256
Refuse removal charges	3 633	3 391	3 366	3 411	2 902	-509	-731
Sewerage and sanitation charges	7 705	4 863	4 725	4 791	4 775	-16	-2 930
Other service charges (e.g. fresh produce market)	182	33	33	32	32	0	-150
Interest on:							
Investments	1 257	565	680	1 359	1 226	-133	-31
Receivables	1 641	1 773	2 135	2 308	2 429	121	788
Dividends	0	2	2	2	2	0	2
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1 834	557	851	813	866	53	-968
Licences and permits	229	189	225	203	195	-8	-34
Agency services	637	606	786	604	731	127	94
Rental	566	495	509	609	527	-82	-39
Sales of goods and rendering of services	487	448	493	515	923	408	436
Gains on the disposal of assets	221	17	40	35	162	127	-59
Government transfers and subsidies received:							
Capital	9 031	3 264	6 798	5 092	7 513	2 421	-1 518
Operational	11 288	29 133	22 161	26 867	13 187	-13 680	1 899
Other transfers and subsidies (incl. contributions and donations)	325	1 066	1 190	1 184	447	-737	122
Operational revenue	4 451	3 473	3 918	4 895	4 017	-878	-434
Deficit	23 460	22 475	20 182	24 800	21 661	-3 139	-1 799
Total revenue	123 762	143 672	130 642	136 739	123 479	-13 260	-283

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for rates and general services for the quarters ended June 2021, September 2021, December 2021, March 2022 and June 2022: Expenditure

Expenditure	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022*	June 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Mar. 2022 and Jun. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Jun. 2021 and Jun. 2022
	R million						
Employee-related costs	18 137	17 327	20 740	18 050	18 823	773	686
Remuneration of councillors	786	793	778	762	877	115	91
Finance costs	1 880	1 217	1 211	2 034	1 821	-213	-59
Loss on disposal of assets	211	6	2	59	75	16	-136
Debt impairment	2 857	1 664	1 986	3 178	3 663	485	806
Contracted services:							
Consultants and professional services	957	652	985	819	1 141	322	184
Contractors	3 093	818	1 577	1 596	2 430	834	-663
Outsourced services	2 212	1 257	1 945	2 056	1 975	-81	-237
Operating leases:							
Buildings and infrastructure	145	188	132	170	166	-4	21
Computer, furniture and office equipment	76	30	53	53	67	14	-9
Transport assets, machinery and equipment	459	62	103	103	177	74	-282
Other operating leases	16	30	34	33	85	52	69
Inventory consumed	419	398	606	683	752	69	333
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2 684	1 741	1 958	2 086	2 213	127	-471
Transfers and subsidies paid to:							
Other local government institutions	11	21	23	33	145	112	134
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	2	0	0	1	1	0	-1
Households	36	38	48	47	77	30	41
Non-profit institutions	5	16	10	12	12	0	7
Other transfers and subsidies paid	328	300	278	307	595	288	267
Operational costs:							
Advertising, publicity and marketing	141	48	96	88	135	47	-6
Bank charges, facility and card fees	121	131	111	124	178	54	57
Communication	227	137	178	248	230	-18	3
Courier and delivery services	79	24	26	34	30	-4	-49
Entertainment	40	3	9	5	9	4	-31
External audit fees	267	41	336	259	115	-144	-152
Hire charges	90	78	95	94	78	-16	-12
Insurance underwriting	167	644	414	266	145	-121	-22
Printing, publications and books	64	41	37	43	63	20	-1
Professional bodies, membership and subscriptions	175	169	104	95	158	63	-17
Transport	58	5	10	22	34	12	-24
Travel and subsistence	111	68	72	88	189	101	78
Wet fuel	301	129	205	296	308	12	7
Other operational costs	1 967	2 019	2 225	2 688	3 221	533	1 254
Other expenditure	3 062	781	851	953	1 439	486	-1 623
Taxation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus	6 419	33 219	20 220	22 914	6 956	-15 958	537
Total expenditure	47 603	64 095	57 458	60 299	48 383	-11 916	780

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 4 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for rates and general services for the quarters ended June 2021, September 2021, December 2021, March 2022 and June 2022: Revenue

Revenue	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022*	June 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Mar. 2022 and Jun. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Jun. 2021 and Jun. 2022
	R million						
Property rates from:							
Residential	11 448	13 482	11 210	10 736	11 050	314	-398
Commercial or business	4 089	7 229	5 884	5 425	5 951	526	1 862
State	497	1 145	876	640	765	125	268
Other (includes agricultural, municipal etc.)	1 867	1 340	1 084	959	1 127	168	-740
Property rates – penalties imposed and collection charges	125	17	27	100	113	13	-12
Interest on:							
Investments	1 201	527	636	1 303	1 151	-152	-50
Receivables	881	970	1 063	1 168	1 156	-12	275
Dividends	0	2	2	2	2	0	2
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1 771	540	821	772	833	61	-938
Licences and permits	78	63	80	71	66	-5	-12
Agency services	190	293	395	328	314	-14	124
Rental	282	247	252	289	293	4	11
Sales of goods and rendering of services	261	288	279	273	648	375	387
Gains on the disposal of assets	138	12	37	26	152	126	14
Government transfers and subsidies received:							
Capital	3 177	1 957	2 392	1 897	2 787	890	-390
Operational	6 973	21 379	16 032	20 241	6 540	-13 701	-433
Other transfers and subsidies (incl. contributions and donations)	23	1 022	1 018	1 057	47	-1 010	24
Operational revenue	1 980	2 554	2 702	3 148	2 288	-860	308
Deficit	12 622	11 028	12 668	11 864	13 100	1 236	478
Total revenue	47 603	64 095	57 458	60 299	48 383	-11 916	780

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for housing and trading services for the quarters ended June 2021, September 2021, December 2021, March 2022 and June 2022: Expenditure

Expenditure	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022*	June 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Mar. 2022 and Jun. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Jun. 2021 and Jun. 2022
Employee-related costs	9 740	9 521	11 444	10 064	10 319	255	579
Finance costs	799	568	948	631	1 161	530	362
Loss on disposal of assets	52	6	0	1 534	440	-1 094	388
Debt impairment	4 526	2 707	2 640	3 246	3 476	230	-1 050
Contracted services:							
Consultancy and professional fees	532	251	453	381	602	221	70
Contractors	5 790	2 817	4 326	4 046	4 749	703	-1 041
Outsourced services	2 103	1 202	2 218	2 877	2 641	-236	538
Operating leases:							
Buildings and infrastructure	292	365	233	141	159	18	-133
Computer, furniture and office equipment	34	18	6	7	9	2	-25
Transport assets, machinery and equipment	690	63	112	87	140	53	-550
Other operating leases	1	24	33	43	53	10	52
Inventory consumed	789	971	1 311	1 363	1 512	149	723
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss	4 314	3 429	4 500	5 391	4 298	-1 093	-16
Bulk purchases:							
Purchases of water	6 906	5 382	6 735	7 140	6 606	-534	-300
Purchases of electricity	24 131	31 138	22 684	22 191	25 264	3 073	1 133
Other bulk purchases	0	0	0	0	23	23	23
Transfers and subsidies paid to:							
Other local government institutions	74	21	29	27	47	20	-27
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households	115	113	204	156	246	90	131
Non-profit institutions	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Other grants paid	272	59	73	118	261	143	-11
Operational costs:							
Advertising, promotions and marketing	43	11	28	35	38	3	-5
Bank charges, facility and card fees	4	4	5	5	5	0	1
Communication	104	29	33	35	47	12	-57
Courier and delivery services	1	0	5	1	1	0	0
Entertainment	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
External audit fees	24	4	39	23	6	-17	-18
Hire charges	190	119	197	155	297	142	107
Insurance underwriting	122	62	70	55	23	-32	-99
Printing, publications and books	13	5	10	10	15	5	2
Professional bodies, membership and subscriptions	10	4	3	3	5	2	-5
Transport	32	2	10	14	11	-3	-21
Travel and subsistence	24	29	34	41	39	-2	15
Wet fuel	187	66	179	199	221	22	34
Other operational costs	1 316	1 289	1 658	3 916	1 889	-2 027	573
Other expenditure	4 141	1 634	2 291	2 326	3 210	884	-931
Taxation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus	8 786	17 663	10 673	10 179	7 282	-2 897	-1 504
Total expenditure	76 159	79 577	73 184	76 440	75 096	-1 344	-1 063

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 6 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for housing and trading services for the quarters ended June 2021, September 2021, December 2021, March 2022 and June 2022: Revenue

Revenue	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022*	June 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Mar. 2022 and Jun. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Jun. 2021 and Jun. 2022
	R million						
Interest on:							
Investments	56	38	44	56	75	19	19
Receivables	760	803	1 072	1 140	1 273	133	513
Dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fines, penalties and forfeits	63	17	30	41	33	-8	-30
Licences and permits	151	126	145	132	129	-3	-22
Agency services	447	313	391	276	417	141	-30
Rental	284	248	257	320	234	-86	-50
Sales of goods and rendering of services	226	160	214	242	275	33	49
Gains on the disposal of assets	83	5	3	9	10	1	-73
Service charges:							
Sales of water	11 439	12 189	12 599	12 722	11 272	-1 450	-167
Sales of electricity	27 350	35 920	30 868	28 637	31 606	2 969	4 256
Refuse removal charges	3 633	3 391	3 366	3 411	2 902	-509	-731
Sewerage and sanitation charges	7 705	4 863	4 725	4 791	4 775	-16	-2 930
Other service charges (e.g. fresh produce market)	182	33	33	32	32	0	-150
Government transfers and subsidies received:							
Capital	5 854	1 307	4 406	3 195	4 726	1 531	-1 128
Operational	4 315	7 754	6 129	6 626	6 647	21	2 332
Other transfers and subsidies (incl. contributions and donations)	302	44	172	127	400	273	98
Operational revenue	2 471	919	1 216	1 747	1 729	-18	-742
Deficit	10 838	11 447	7 514	12 936	8 561	-4 375	-2 277
Total revenue	76 159	79 577	73 184	76 440	75 096	-1 344	-1 063

* Some figures have been revised.

Annexure A – Purchases and sales of water

Quarter ended	Purchases		Sales	
	R million	Year-on-year % change	R million	Year-on-year % change
Jun 2016	3 928		7 430	
Sep 2016	4 202		8 082	
Dec 2016	3 088		5 746	
Mar 2017	5 000		9 837	
Jun 2017	4 544	15,7	8 459	13,8
Sep 2017	4 184	-0,4	8 284	2,5
Dec 2017	4 722	52,9	8 828	53,6
Mar 2018	4 625	-7,5	8 923	-9,3
Jun 2018	5 035	10,8	8 916	5,4
Sep 2018	4 667	11,5	9 493	14,6
Dec 2018	5 732	21,4	10 156	15,0
Mar 2019	5 806	25,5	9 167	2,7
Jun 2019	5 502	9,3	8 385	-6,0
Sep 2019	5 437	16,5	10 067	6,0
Dec 2019	6 352	10,8	10 449	2,9
Mar 2020	5 346	-7,9	11 767	28,4
Jun 2020	5 423	-1,4	8 150	-2,8
Sep 2020	5 026	-7,6	9 081	-9,8
Dec 2020	7 082	11,5	12 061	15,4
Mar 2021	6 422	20,1	10 594	-10,0
Jun 2021	6 906	27,3	11 439	40,4
Sep 2021	5 382	7,1	12 189	34,2
Dec 2021	6 735	-4,9	12 599	4,5
Mar 2022	7 140	11,2	12 722	20,1
Jun 2022	6 606	-4,3	11 272	-1,5

Annexure B – Purchases and sales of electricity

Quarter ended	Purchases		Sales	
	R million	Year-on-year % change	R million	Year-on-year % change
Jun 2016	16 985		22 437	
Sep 2016	19 681		28 397	
Dec 2016	11 179		16 797	
Mar 2017	19 781		28 334	
Jun 2017	16 915	-0,4	23 772	5,9
Sep 2017	20 156	2,4	27 880	-1,8
Dec 2017	15 687	40,3	23 566	40,3
Mar 2018	15 496	-21,7	22 738	-19,8
Jun 2018	17 637	4,3	24 178	1,7
Sep 2018	21 493	6,6	28 378	1,8
Dec 2018	16 835	7,3	24 875	5,6
Mar 2019	16 886	9,0	24 137	6,2
Jun 2019	19 827	12,4	25 785	6,6
Sep 2019	25 579	19,0	29 730	4,8
Dec 2019	18 969	12,7	27 375	10,1
Mar 2020	17 303	2,5	28 193	16,8
Jun 2020	21 151	6,7	26 642	3,3
Sep 2020	27 213	6,4	31 237	5,1
Dec 2020	18 032	-4,9	27 229	-0,5
Mar 2021	18 402	6,4	27 697	-1,8
Jun 2021	24 131	14,1	27 350	2,7
Sep 2021	31 138	14,4	35 920	15,0
Dec 2021	22 684	25,8	30 868	13,4
Mar 2022	22 191	20,6	28 637	3,4
Jun 2022	25 264	4,7	31 606	15,6

Annexure C – Top 130 municipalities in terms of total expenditure

Rank based on total expenditure	Municipality	Type	Category	Province
1	City of Johannesburg MM	Metro	A	Gauteng
2	City of Cape Town MM	Metro	A	Western Cape
3	eThekweni MM	Metro	A	KwaZulu-Natal
4	Ekurhuleni MM	Metro	A	Gauteng
5	City of Tshwane MM	Metro	A	Gauteng
6	Nelson Mandela Bay MM	Metro	A	Eastern Cape
7	Mangaung MM	Metro	A	Free State
8	Emfuleni LM	Local/secondary city	B	Gauteng
9	Buffalo City MM	Metro	A	Eastern Cape
10	Msunduzi LM	Local/secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
11	Rustenburg LM	Local/secondary city	B	North West
12	Polokwane LM	Local/secondary city	B	Limpopo
13	City of Mbombela LM	Local/secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
14	Emalahleni (MP) LM	Local/secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
15	Matjhabeng LM	Local/secondary city	B	Free State
16	Mogale City LM	Local/secondary city	B	Gauteng
17	City of Matlosana LM	Local/secondary city	B	North West
18	City of uMhlathuze LM	Local/secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
19	Newcastle LM	Local/secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
20	Madibeng LM	Local/secondary city	B	North West
21	Drakenstein LM	Local/secondary city	B	Western Cape
22	Rand West LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Gauteng
23	Govan Mbeki LM	Local/secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
24	Sol Plaatje LM	Local/secondary city	B	Northern Cape
25	George LM	Local/secondary city	B	Western Cape
26	JB Marks LM	Local/secondary city	B	North West
27	Merafong City LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Gauteng
28	O.R. Tambo DM	District	C	Eastern Cape
29	Amathole DM	District	C	Eastern Cape
30	Steve Tshwete LM	Local/secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
31	Vhembe DM	District	C	Limpopo
32	Stellenbosch LM	Local/secondary city	B	Western Cape
33	KwaDukuza LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
34	King Sabata Dalindyebo LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Eastern Cape
35	Mopani DM	District	C	Limpopo
36	Greater Tzaneen LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
37	Chris Hanani DM	District	C	Eastern Cape
38	Bushbuckridge LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
39	Midvaal LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Gauteng
40	Ugu DM	District	C	KwaZulu-Natal
41	Mogalakwena LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
42	Ray Nkonyeni LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
43	Metsimaholo LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
44	Saldanha Bay LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape

Annexure C – Top 130 municipalities in terms of total expenditure (continued)

Rank based on total expenditure	Municipality	Type	Category	Province
45	Overstrand LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
46	Sekhukhune DM	District	C	Limpopo
47	Breede Valley LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
48	Lekwa LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
49	Makhado LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
50	Mossel Bay LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
51	Moses Kotane LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	North West
52	Mahikeng LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	North West
53	Fetakgomo/Greater Tubatse LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
54	Alfred Duma LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
55	Moqhaka LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
56	Dihlabeng LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
57	Nkomazi LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
58	Msukaligwa LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
59	Ngwathe LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
60	King Cetshwayo DM	District	C	KwaZulu-Natal
61	UMgungundlovu DM	District	C	KwaZulu-Natal
62	Knysna LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
63	Lesedi LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Gauteng
64	Mookgopong/Modimolle LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
65	Maluti-A-Phofung LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
66	Mkhondo LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
67	Kouga LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Eastern Cape
68	Enoch Mgijima LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Eastern Cape
69	Thembisile Hani LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
70	Capricorn DM	District	C	Limpopo
71	Dawid Kruiper LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Northern Cape
72	Uthukela DM	District	C	KwaZulu-Natal
73	iLembe DM	District	C	KwaZulu-Natal
74	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	District	C	North West
75	Zululand DM	District	C	KwaZulu-Natal
76	Langeberg LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
77	Thulamela LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
78	Oudtshoorn LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
79	Swartland LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
80	Bitou LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
81	Joe Gqabi DM	District	C	Eastern Cape
82	Setsotho LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
83	Umkhanyakude DM	District	C	KwaZulu-Natal
84	Thaba Chweu LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
85	Dr JS Moroka LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
86	Moretele LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	North West
87	Witzenberg LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
88	Greater Giyani LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
89	Ba-Phalaborwa LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
90	Lephalale LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo

Annexure C – Top 130 municipalities in terms of total expenditure (concluded)

Rank based on total expenditure	Municipality	Type	Category	Province
91	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM	District	C	North West
92	Abaqulusi LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
93	Inkosi Langalibalele LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
94	Elias Motsoaledi LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
95	Harry Gwala DM	District	C	KwaZulu-Natal
96	Makana LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Eastern Cape
97	Alfred Nzo DM	District	C	Eastern Cape
98	Victor Khanye LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
99	Ditsobotla LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	North West
100	Theewaterskloof LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
101	Makhuduthamaga LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
102	Chief Albert Luthuli LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga
103	Bela-Bela LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
104	Lepelle-Nkumpi LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
105	Sedibeng DM	District	C	Gauteng
106	uMngeni LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
107	Umzinyathi DM	District	C	KwaZulu-Natal
108	Gert Sibande DM	District	C	Mpumalanga
109	Umzimvubu LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Eastern Cape
110	Maquassi Hills LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	North West
111	Ga-Segonyana LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Northern Cape
112	uMlalazi LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
113	Dr Beyers Naude LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Eastern Cape
114	Nala LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
115	Gamagara LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Northern Cape
116	Nketoana LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
117	Hessequa LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Western Cape
118	Nkangala DM	District	C	Mpumalanga
119	Mantsopa LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
120	West Rand DM	District	C	Gauteng
121	Raymond Mhlaba LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Eastern Cape
122	Garden Route DM	District	C	Western Cape
123	Ulundi LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	KwaZulu-Natal
124	Naledi LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	North West
125	Cape Winelands DM	District	C	Western Cape
126	Musina LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Limpopo
127	Kopanong LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Free State
128	Matatiele LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Eastern Cape
129	West Coast DM	District	C	Western Cape
130	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme LM	Local/non-secondary city	B	Mpumalanga

Annexure D – Changes brought about by mSCOA classification

Expenditure	
Pre-mSCOA classification	mSCOA classification
Employee-related costs	No change
Remuneration of board of directors/councillors	Remuneration of councillors
Interest paid	Finance costs
Loss on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	Loss on disposal of assets
Bad debts	Debt impairment
Contracted services	Contracted services: Consultants and professional services Contractors (new variable) Outsourced services (new variable)
Collection costs	Falls away – it went to other operational costs
Depreciation and amortisation	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment
Impairment loss (PPE)	Combined with depreciation and amortisation
Repairs and maintenance	Falls away – it went to other contracted services
Bulk purchases:	No change
Purchases of water	No change
Purchases of electricity	No change
Other bulk purchases	No change
	Operating leases:
	Buildings and infrastructure (new variable)
	Computer, furniture and office equipment (new variable)
	Transport assets, machinery and equipment (new variable)
	Other operating leases (new variable)
	Inventory consumed (new variable)
Grants and subsidies paid to:	Transfers and subsidies paid to:
Other local government institutions	No change
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	No change
Households or individuals	No change
Non-profit institutions serving households	No change
Other	Other transfers and subsidies
General expenditure:	Operational costs:
Accommodation, travelling and subsistence	Travel and subsistence
Advertising, promotions and marketing	Advertising, publicity and marketing
Audit fees	External audit fees
Bank charges	Bank charges, facility and card fees
Cleaning services	Falls away – it went to other contracted services / other operational costs
Consultancy and professional fees	Falls under contracted services
Entertainment costs	No change
Fuel and oil	Wet fuel
Hiring of plant and equipment	Hire charges
Insurance costs	Insurance underwriting
Pharmaceutical	Falls away – it went to other operational costs
Postal and courier services	Courier and delivery services
Printing and stationery	Printing, publications and books
Rebates for property rates	Falls away – it went to other expenditure
Rebates for service charges	Falls away – it went to other expenditure
Rental of land, buildings and other structures	Catered for under operating leases
Rental of office equipment	Catered for under operating leases
Security services	Falls away – it went to other contracted services
Subscriptions and membership fees	Professional bodies, membership and subscriptions
Telecommunication services	Communication
Training and education	Falls away – it went to other operational costs
Transport costs	No change
	Other operational costs
Other expenditure	No change
Taxation	No change
Surplus	No change
Total expenditure	No change

Annexure D – Changes brought about by mSCOA classification (concluded)

Revenue	
Pre-mSCOA classification	mSCOA classification
Property rates from:	No change
Residential	No change
Commercial or business	No change
State	No change
Other (includes agricultural, municipal, etc.)	No change
Property rates - penalties imposed and collection charges	No change
Service charges:	No change
Sales of water	No change
Sales of electricity	No change
Refuse removal charges	No change
Sewerage and sanitation charges	No change
Other service charges (e.g. fresh produce market)	No change
Interest earned from:	Interest on:
External investments	Investments
Outstanding debtors	Receivables
Dividends received	Dividends
Fines	Fines, penalties and forfeits
Licences and permits	No change
Income for agency services	Agency services
Rental of facilities and equipment	Rental
Bad debts recovered	Falls away – now under operational revenue
	Sales of goods and rendering of services (new variable)
Public contributions and donations (including PPE)	Moves to transfers and subsidies received
Gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	Gains on the disposal of assets
Grants and subsidies from:	Government transfers and subsidies received:
National government	Catered for under operational transfers
Provincial government	Catered for under operational transfers
Local government	Catered for under operational transfers
Spent conditional grant	Catered for under capital transfers
	Capital (new variable)
	Operational (new variable)
Other	Other transfers and subsidies (incl. contributions and donations)
Other income	Operational revenue
Deficit	No change
Total income	Total revenue

Notes

Forthcoming issue	Issue	Expected release date										
	September 2022	December 2022										
Purpose of survey	The <i>Quarterly financial statistics of selected municipalities</i> (QFSSM) (statistical release P9110.1) is a quarterly survey that obtains financial information from institutions that are determined to be municipalities in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998). The results of the survey are used to compile estimates of national accounts in order to calculate the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components; by the fiscal and monetary authorities for policy formulation; and for the analysis of local government finances.											
Response rates	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>June 2021 quarter:</td> <td>100% (of 130)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>September 2021 quarter:</td> <td>100% (of 130)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>December 2021 quarter:</td> <td>99% (of 130)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2022 quarter:</td> <td>99% (of 130)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>June 2022 quarter:</td> <td>99% (of 130)</td> </tr> </table>		June 2021 quarter:	100% (of 130)	September 2021 quarter:	100% (of 130)	December 2021 quarter:	99% (of 130)	March 2022 quarter:	99% (of 130)	June 2022 quarter:	99% (of 130)
June 2021 quarter:	100% (of 130)											
September 2021 quarter:	100% (of 130)											
December 2021 quarter:	99% (of 130)											
March 2022 quarter:	99% (of 130)											
June 2022 quarter:	99% (of 130)											
Imputations	Imputation was performed for one municipality whose response was not usable.											
Cautionary note	The QFSSM survey provides quarterly financial updates based on preliminary figures from municipalities. Please refer to the annual <i>Financial census of municipalities</i> (statistical release P9114), where most results are based on audited figures, for a more in-depth report.											
	Implementation of Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA)											
	The implementation of mSCOA caused a few municipalities to experience challenges with their newly upgraded or acquired systems. The following were some of the most common issues:											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Municipalities were not able to integrate their reporting systems (such as payroll and municipal systems) into the newly upgraded mSCOA-compliant system. ii. Municipalities experienced difficulty in capturing figures into the new systems – this was primarily a problem for municipalities that were moving from one system to another. 											
	Stats SA is working with the affected municipalities and other stakeholders to resolve the issues reported above. The data for the quarter ended June 2022 are preliminary (see explanatory note 7 on page 16: Revised figures).											

Explanatory notes

- Introduction** 1 The purpose of the quarterly financial statistics survey of selected municipalities is to provide stakeholders with information for allowing analysis and assessment of the state of local government finances.
- This publication contains estimates for the quarters ended June 2021, September 2021, December 2021, March 2022 and June 2022. The survey is designed to obtain financial information of local government institutions relating to the consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for:
- rates and general services; and
 - housing and trading services.
- Survey methodology and design** 2 With effect from the quarter ended September 2020, Stats SA has conducted a quarterly survey which focuses on the largest 130 municipalities, which include metropolitan municipalities, secondary cities, other large local municipalities and district municipalities (see Annexure C on page 10 for a full list of these municipalities). The ranking of municipalities was based on their total expenditures as of the 2017/2018 annual financial statements from the largest to the smallest. This quarterly survey represents approximately 85 percent of the total value when the full scope of municipalities is surveyed. Data for 130 municipalities are available since September 2016. Before that there were re-demarcation issues which resulted in the scope reduction. So not all 130 can be extracted from the 278, 283, and 284 etc. municipalities that were there before 2016. A similar survey called *Financial Census of Municipalities* (P9114) inclusive of the other municipalities is conducted annually.
- Scope of the survey** 3 According to note 2, the survey covers quarterly financial information for 130 selected municipalities. Consequently, there is comparable information available for this new scope because it is included in a collection of 257 municipalities that collects, processes, analyses, and publishes *Quarterly Financial Statistics of Municipalities* (P9110).
- Classification and accounting standards** 4 For the purposes of classification of local government institutions according to activities, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) used the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No.09-90-02 of January 1993. Activities of local government institutions also adhere to the accounting standards and requirements in terms of the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).
- The Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) was initially rolled out (piloted-tested) in some municipalities in 2016. Since then, it has been implemented in all municipalities beginning in 2017. As part of the general ledger, which forms part of the books of account containing a standard list of all available accounts, this framework provides the method and format for recording and classifying financial transaction information. See annexure D for changes made as a result of the alignment to mSCOA.
- Survey methodology and design** 5 The statistical unit for the collection of information is the municipality.
- Imputation** 6 A historical method is used to impute for non-response. Historical imputation is when a previous value of a non-respondent is used for the imputation of a current value. This value may be brought forward unchanged (un-weighted historical imputation), or have some kind of movement applied to it (weighted historical imputation). QFSSM (P9110.1) uses the unweighted imputation method currently.
- Revised figures** 7 Estimates for the current quarter are preliminary. Figures will be revised if respondents report revisions or corrections to their figures and also if the data were received late by Stats SA (after the cut-off date for submitting their questionnaires).
- Rounding off figures** 8 The figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest digit shown and as a result there may be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Related publications	9	Users may wish to refer to the following Stats SA publications: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• P9110 <i>Quarterly financial statistics of municipalities (discontinued);</i>• P9101 <i>Capital expenditure of the public sector;</i>• P9114 <i>Financial census of municipalities;</i>• P9119.4 <i>Financial statistics of consolidated general government;</i>• P0441 <i>Gross domestic product; and</i>• P0277 <i>Quarterly employment statistics.</i>
Symbols and abbreviations used	10	GRAP Generally Recognised Accounting Practice mSCOA Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts QES Quarterly employment statistics SIC Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Stats SA Statistics South Africa 0 Nil or not applicable

Glossary of the selected terms

Agency services	The guideline underlying agency services is that the municipality performs a service on behalf of another entity. The amounts collected on behalf of the principal are not revenue. Instead, revenue is the amount of any commission received or receivable for the collection or handling of the gross flows.
Consolidated statement of financial performance	The aggregate or consolidated statement of financial performance (previously referred to as income statement) reports the institution's financial performance during a specific period of time. This statement covers all the revenue and expenditure of an entity over a specific period of time.
Consultants and professional services	Consulting services refer to specialist services and skills provided that are required for the achievement of a specific objective, with the aim of providing expert and professional advice on a time and material basis. It is unnecessary to maintain these skills in-house, since they are required on a once-off or temporary basis. Therefore, a consultant is a professional person appointed by the municipality to provide technical and specialist advice or to assist with the design and implementation of specific projects or programmes.
Contracted services	This group of accounts consists of outsourced services, consultants and professional services, and contractors. See above and below for descriptions of these.
Contractors	Contractors are required to provide services that are not the core business of the municipality. It is normally not cost effective to maintain these skills within the department. Contractors include costs associated with the use of contracted individuals or businesses on projects or tasks. This does not include amounts payable to contractors in respect of provision of services such as cleaning and security even if a staff element can be identified. Note also that it is common practice that the said contractor provides all the materials required for the project – the tenders are for the whole project, materials included.
Current expenditure	Current expenditure refers to transactions that decrease the net worth of the institution, including interest paid, compensation of employees, grants and subsidies paid and depreciation, but excluding the acquisition of fixed capital. It consists of the total expenditure of rates and general services (excluding the surplus) and the total expenditure of housing and trading services (excluding the surplus).
Debt impairment	Impaired debt is debt of any kind that is unlikely to be paid in full. This results in a loss of value of the amounts that an entity has pending to claim from its customers for the goods or services delivered.
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	<p>Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the cost of an asset from the statement of financial position to depreciation expense on the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the asset.</p> <p>Amortisation is the systematic allocation of the discount, premium or issue cost of a financial instrument over the life of the instrument, or an intangible asset over a certain period.</p> <p>Impairment is a permanent reduction in the value of an asset. It may occur as a result of an unusual or one-time event, such as a change in legal or economic conditions, a change in consumer demand, or damage that impacts an asset.</p>
District municipality	District municipality refers to a municipality that has a 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 the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No.117 of 1998).

Employee-related costs	<p>Employee-related costs include payment to full-time and part-time employees irrespective of whether the remuneration is paid out of revenue capital or any other account.</p> <p>Employee-related costs also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic compensation; • allowances; • contributions to other benefit funds of employees such as medical aid, pension fund contributions, group life, etc. (excluding unemployment insurance and workmen’s compensation, etc. which may be looked upon as a form of insurance and would appear under general expenditure), and other benefits such as housing subsidies; and • uniform and clothing allowances (clothing, boots, overalls etc. supplied to uniformed employees). <p>Also refer to the <i>Quarterly employment statistics</i> (QES) – statistical release P0277, which measures employment and gross earnings of all employees on a given municipal payroll.</p>
Fines, penalties and forfeits	<p>This item consists of all compulsory receipts imposed by a court or quasi-judicial body considered to be non-exchange revenue, e.g. traffic fines, fines for illegal connections, disconnection fees, motor vehicle licences, tender withdrawals, retentions, unclaimed money or deposits etc.</p>
Housing services	<p>Housing includes all activities associated with the municipal provision of housing.</p>
Licences or permits	<p>This item provides accounts for the granting of licences or permits associated with a regulatory function administered by the municipality.</p>
Local municipality	<p>Local municipality refers to municipalities that share municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls that is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality. Refer to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No.117 of 1998).</p>
Metropolitan municipality	<p>Metropolitan municipality refers to an institution 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 A municipality. Refer to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No.117 of 1998).</p>
Municipality	<p>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). Refer to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No.117 of 1998).</p>
Operating leases	<p>These are leases other than a finance lease. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.</p>
Operational costs including other operational costs not covered separately	<p>This group of accounts provides for all expenditure items not specifically provided for in any other category and replaces the customary “miscellaneous, general, sundry, other, etc.” classification. An operating expense is a day-to-day expense such as sales and administration, or research and development, accounting expenses, licence fees, advertising, office expenses, utilities such as telephone, insurance, property management, travel and vehicle expenses.</p>
Operational revenue	<p>This group of accounts provides for “all other types of revenue” not specifically provided for in the revenue accounts, e.g. administrative handling fees, bad debts recovered, breakages recovered, collection charges, commission, incidental cash surpluses, insurance refunds, skills development levy refunds, agricultural activities etc.</p>

Other expenditure	<p>The following are included in other expenditure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • departmental charges/fees; • books and magazines; • licences and trade licences; • workshops; • refreshments; and • sundries.
Outsourced services	<p>Refers to activities performed by the municipality through external providers rather than the municipality's own staff. Reasons for such arrangements include temporary incapacity and cost savings (e.g. cleaning, security, recruitment).</p>
Rates and general services	<p>Rates and general services refer to municipal services that are not economically self-supporting and are financed by imposing assessment and other rates, the receipt of subsidies, and other contributions. This includes ambulance services, fire control (or fire-fighting), health services (clinics, old-age homes), roads and storm water drainage, parks and recreation (libraries, cultural activities, museums, sport administration, community halls, swimming pools, sports grounds, nature reserves, etc.), sewerage and cleansing, traffic (licensing offices) and other services (city engineers, administration, personnel, legal services, city treasurer, etc.).</p>
Sale of goods and rendering of Services	<p>This category consists of sales and services rendered provided that the municipality produced or partially produced the good or service. Goods include goods produced by the municipality for the purpose of sale, such as publications, and goods purchased for resale, such as merchandise or land and other property held for resale. The rendering of services typically involves the performance by the municipality of an agreed task over an agreed period of time. Examples of services rendered by entities for which revenue is typically received in exchange may include the provision of housing, management of water facilities, management of toll roads, and management of transfer payments.</p>
Service charges	<p>This group of accounts provides for the typical services rendered by the municipality as "exchange transactions", for example electricity, water, waste water management and waste management.</p>
Trading services	<p>Trading services are services for which the tariffs are determined in such a way that the provision of the service should yield a trading profit (market-related goods and services). These include waste management (refuse removal, solid waste disposal [landfill sites], street cleaning, recycling etc.), waste water management (sewerage, storm water management and public toilets), water (water distribution, water storage, etc.), electricity (electricity distribution, electricity generation, street lighting, etc.), etc.</p>
Transfers and subsidies paid	<p>Transfers and subsidies include all unrequited payments made by the municipality to another institution, businesses, and individuals; it does not constitute final expenditure by the municipality. A payment is unrequited provided that the municipality does not receive anything directly in return for the transfer to the other party.</p> <p>Subsidies are unrequited payments that municipalities make to public corporations and private enterprises. These payments usually have a direct policy outcome, either by subsidising the price of goods and services or by influencing the level of production.</p>
Transfers and subsidies received	<p>This category provides for of all unrequited, voluntary receipts from other parties. Thus, an entry should be made under this item when the municipality does not provide anything of similar value directly in return for the transfer from the other party and the transfer is voluntary. Subsidies are unrequited payments that municipalities obtain from public and private enterprises. These payments usually have a direct policy outcome, either by subsidising the price of goods and services or by influencing the level of production.</p>

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