



stats sa

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STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2022

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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, sewerage and sanitation and solid waste management. The 2022 non-financial census of municipalities obtained information on various issues, including:

- particulars of services provided in the municipalities as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022;
- particulars of households receiving free basic services and those benefiting from the indigents support system as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022; and
- particulars of total employment in the municipalities as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022.

This statistical release contains the preliminary results of the 2022 non-financial census of municipalities and the revised figures for 2021. In the event of revised figures being obtained for 2022, they will be incorporated into the next non-financial census of municipalities publication (if applicable).

For the purposes of this printed version, all results are presented at provincial level and by municipal categories. Unit data for all municipalities (2021 and 2022) can be obtained from the Stats SA website (or can be made available upon request).



Risenga Maluleke
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 and sewerage and sanitation.

Purpose of the survey

This publication is directed towards the following major goals:

- Assists in monitoring the progress made with regard to the implementation of service provision, free basic services and poverty alleviation as national priorities.
- Provides 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).
- Provides information that can serve as a framework for policymakers and other stakeholders for planning, as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of municipalities.
- Allows national and provincial governments and other stakeholders to analyse the actual services provided by municipalities.
- Makes data available for use by researchers, organisations and individuals.

Methodology

Scope of the survey

All 257 municipalities responded to the survey for 2022.

Questionnaire and data collection

The methods used for collection included personal visits, telephone and email. Data are generally comparable between the 2021 and 2022 publications.

Limitations of the survey

- This publication is not necessarily comparable with the Stats SA Population Census, 2022, the Community Survey, 2016, 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.

Table (i): Collection rates for the 2022 financial year per province

Province	Municipalities				Collection rate (%)
	Metropolitan municipalities	District municipalities	Local municipalities	Total	
Western Cape	1	5	24	30	100
Eastern Cape	2	6	31	39	100
Northern Cape	0	5	26	31	100
Free State	1	4	18	23	100
KwaZulu-Natal	1	10	43	54	100
North West	0	4	18	22	100
Gauteng	3	2	6	11	100
Mpumalanga	0	3	17	20	100
Limpopo	0	5	22	27	100
Total	8	44	205	257	100

List of municipalities (2022)**Western Cape (30)****City of Cape Town Metropolitan****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

Garden Route District Municipality

Kannaland
Hessequa
Mossel Bay
George
Oudtshoorn
Bitou
Knysna

Central Karoo District Municipality

Laingsburg
Prince Albert
Beaufort West

Eastern Cape (39)**Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan****Buffalo City Metropolitan****Sarah Baartman District Municipality**

Dr Beyers Naude
Blue Crane Route
Makana
Ndlambe
Sunday's River Valley
Kouga
Kou-Kamma

Amathole District Municipality

Mbhashe
Mnquma
Great Kei
Amahlathi
Ngqushwa
Raymond Mhlaba

Chris Hani District Municipality

Inxuba Yethemba
Enoch Mgijima
Intsika Yethu
Emalahleni
Dr AB Xuma
Sakhisizwe

Eastern Cape (concluded)**Alfred Nzo District Municipality**

Matatiele
Umzimvubu
Ntabankulu
Winnie Madikizela-Mandela

O.R. Tambo District Municipality

Ngquza Hill
Port St Johns
Nyandeni
Mhlontlo
King Sabata Dalindyebo

Joe Gqabi District Municipality

Elundini
Walter Sisulu
Senqu

Northern Cape (31)**Namakwa District Municipality**

Richtersveld
Nama Khoi
Kamiesberg
Hantam
Karoo Hoogland
Khai-Ma

Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality

Ubuntu
Umsobomvu
Emthanjeni
Kareeberg
Renosterberg
Thembelihle
Siyathemba
Siyancuma

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality

Dawid Kruiper
Kai !Garib
!Kheis
Tsantsabane
Kgatelopele

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

Ga-Segonyana
Gamagara
Joe Morolong

Frances Baard District Municipality

Dikgatlong
Magareng
Phokwane
Sol Plaatje

Free State (23)**Mangaung Metropolitan****Xhariep District Municipality**

Letsemeng
Kopanong
Mohokare

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 (54)**eThekweni Metropolitan****Ugu District Municipality**

Umdoni
Umzumbe
uMuziwabantu
Ray Nkonyeni

uMgungundlovu District Municipality

uMshwathi
uMngeni
Mpofana
Impendle
Msunduzi
Mkhambathini
Richmond

uThukela District Municipality

Alfred Duma
Inkosi Langalibalele
Okhahlamba

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 Hlabisa
Mtubatuba

King Cetshwayo District Municipality

Mfolozi
City of uMhlathuze
uMlalazi
Mthonjaneni
Nkandla

iLembe District Municipality

Mandeni
KwaDukuza
Ndwedwe
Maphumulo

Harry Gwala District Municipality

Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma
Greater Kokstad
Ubuhlebezwe
Umzimkhulu

North West (22)**Bojanala Platinum District Municipality**

Moretele
Madibeng
Rustenburg
Kgetlengrivier
Moses Kotane

Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality

Ratlou
Tswaing
Mahikeng
Ditsobotla
Ramotshere Moiloa

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality

Kagisano-Molopo
Naledi
Mamusa
Greater Taung
Lekwa-Teemane

Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality

JB Marks
City of Matlosana
Maquass Hills

Gauteng (11)

**City of Johannesburg
Metropolitan**

City of Tshwane Metropolitan

City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan

Sedibeng District Municipality

Emfuleni
Midvaal
Lesedi

West Rand District Municipality

Mogale City
Rand West
Merafong City

Mpumalanga (20)

**Gert Sibande District
Municipality**

Albert Luthuli
Msukaligwa
Mkhondo
Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme
Lekwa
Dipaleseng
Govan Mbeki

Nkangala District Municipality

Emalaheni
Steve Tshwete
Emakhazeni
Thembisile
Dr JS Moroka
Victor Khanye

Ehlanzeni District Municipality

Bushbuckridge
Thaba Chweu
City of Mbombela
Nkomazi

Limpopo (27)

Mopani District Municipality

Ba-Phalaborwa
Greater Giyani
Greater Letaba
Greater Tzaneen
Maruleng

Vhembe District Municipality

Musina
Thulamela
Makhado
Collins Chabane

Capricorn District Municipality

Blouberg
Molemole
Polokwane
Lepelle-Nkumpi

Waterberg District Municipality

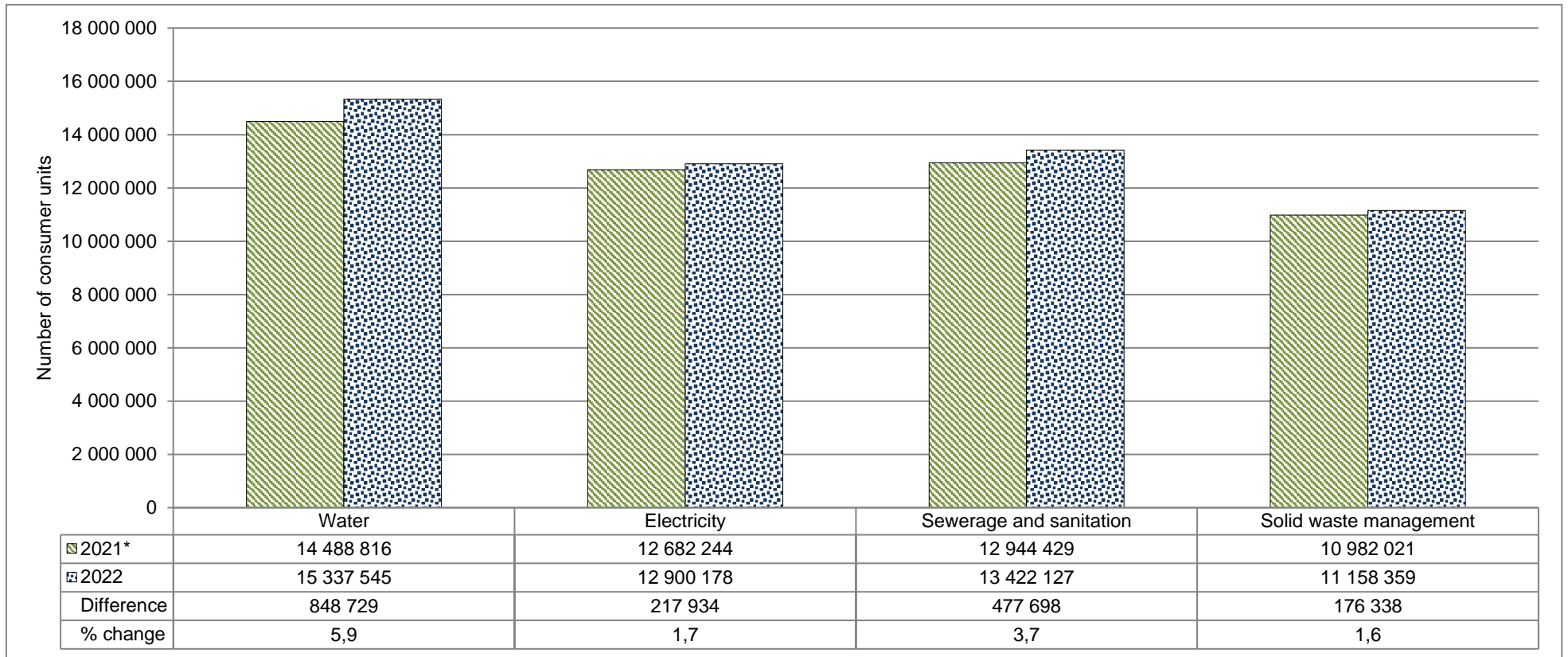
Thabazimbi
Lephalale
Modimolle-Mookgophong
Bela-Bela
Mogalakwena

**Sekhukhune District
Municipality**

Makhuduthamaga
Fetakgomo Tubatse
Elias Motsoaledi
Ephriam Mogale

Key findings

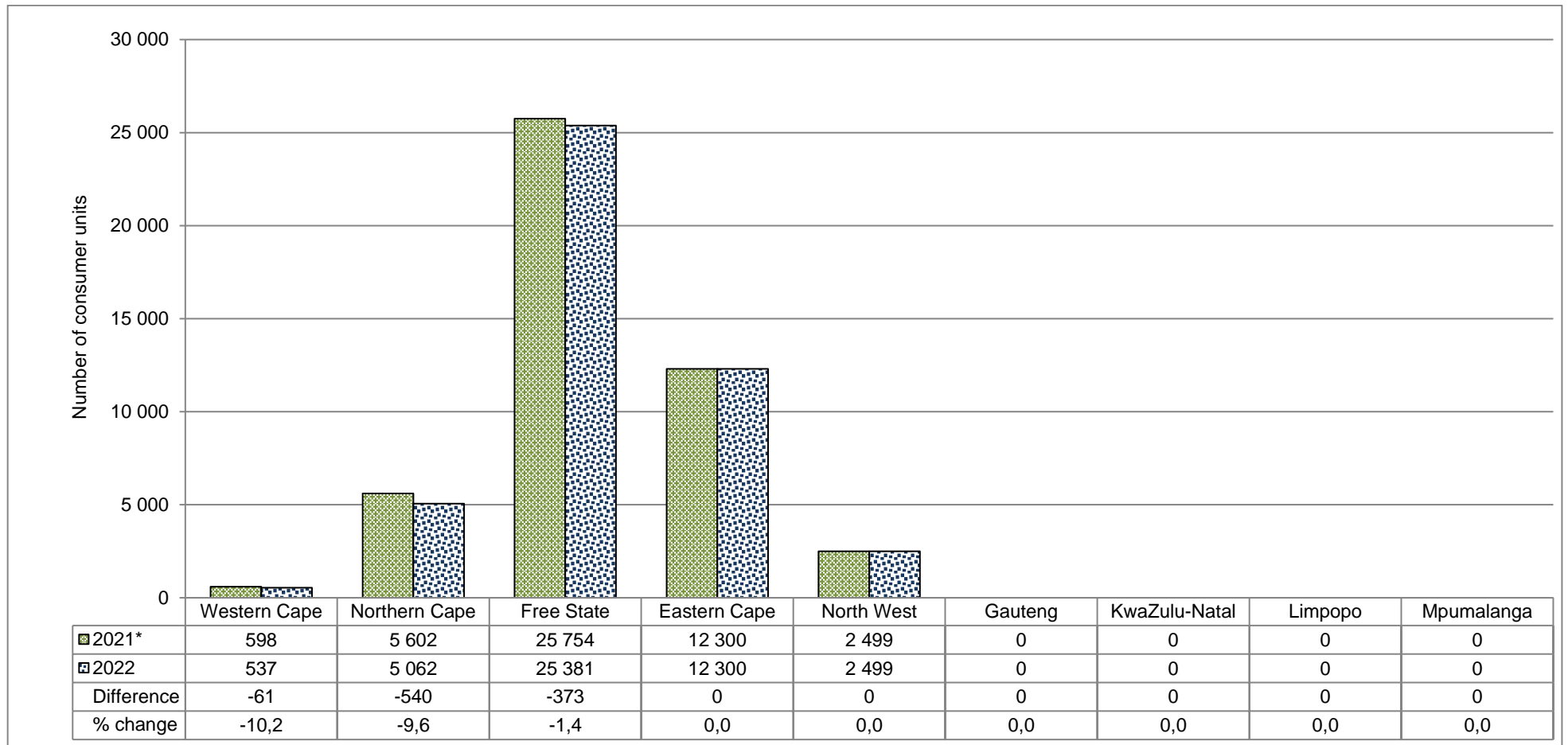
Figure A – Number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities



* Some figures have been revised.

The number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities increased between the 2021 and 2022 financial years. For the period under review, water showed the highest percentage increase (5,9%), followed by sewerage and sanitation (3,7%), electricity (1,7%) and solid waste management (1,6%).

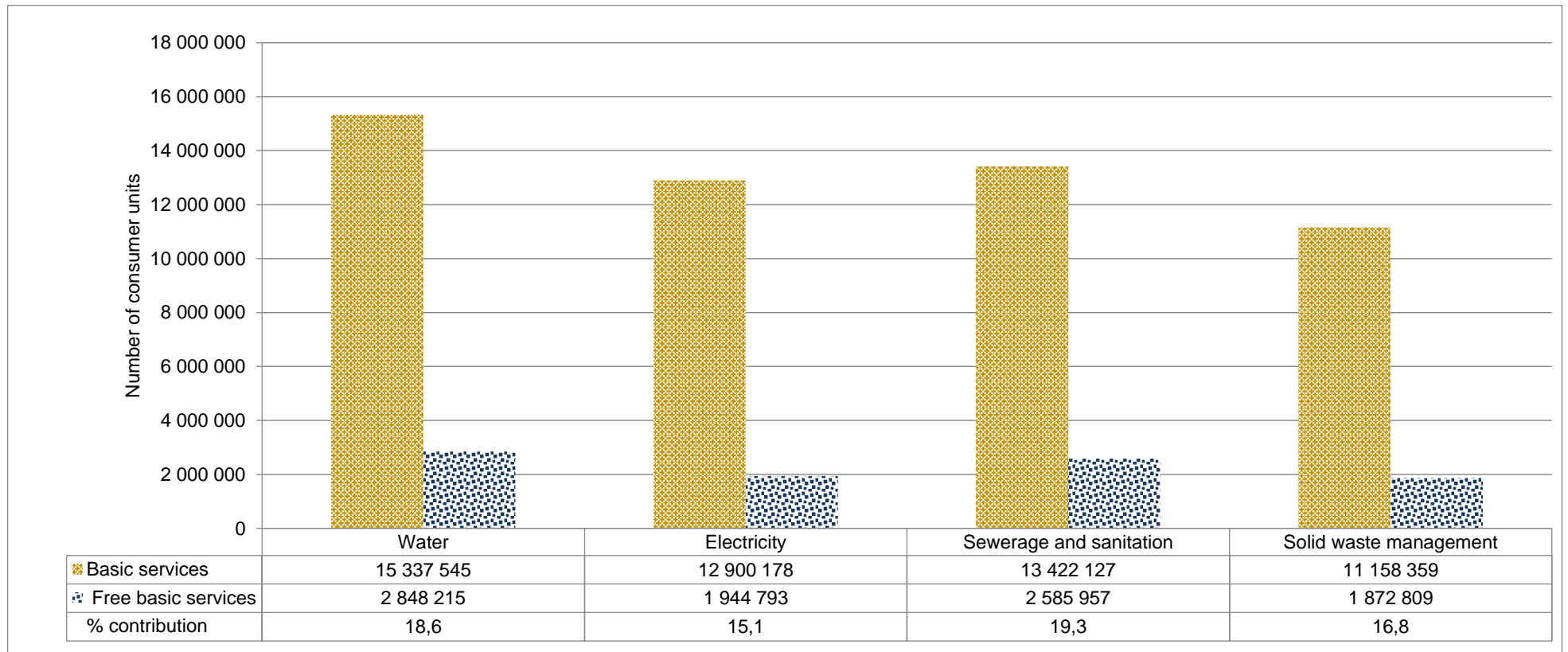
Figure B – Number of consumer units using the bucket toilet system provided by municipalities in each province



* Some figures have been revised.

Between the 2021 and 2022 financial years, decreases in the municipal provision of bucket toilets were reported in Western Cape (-10,2%), Northern Cape (-9,6%) and Free State (-1,4%). Municipalities in the Eastern Cape and North West provinces reported no change in the number of consumer units using the bucket toilet system over this period. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Mpumalanga reported zero provision of bucket toilets by municipalities.

Figure C – Number of consumer units receiving services and free basic services: 2022



* Some figures have been revised.

Figure C shows the number of consumer units that received services and those that benefited from the free basic services policy in 2022. As a proportion of the total number of units receiving sewerage and sanitation services, the percentage of units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services was 19,3%. The corresponding percentages regarding the other services were 18,6% for water, 16,8% for solid waste management and 15,1% for electricity.

Table A – Number of consumer units receiving water services and free basic water services from municipalities: 2022

Province	Category	Number of consumer units receiving water services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic water services	Percentage (%) contribution of those benefiting from free basic water services
Western Cape	Metro	892 755	553 752	62,0
	Local	593 027	133 464	22,5
	District	894	23	2,6
Eastern Cape	Metro	604 288	127 262	21,1
	Local	130 230	32 735	25,1
	District	944 379	174 987	18,5
Northern Cape	Metro	0	0	0
	Local	329 295	65 719	20,0
	District	0	0	0
Free State	Metro	289 094	50 217	17,4
	Local	653 981	108 432	16,6
	District	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	Metro	1 231 111	594 986	48,3
	Local	448 961	31 496	7,0
	District	1 197 255	30 585	2,6
North West	Metro	0	0	0
	Local	1 185 588	96 179	8,1
	District	42 343	0	0,0
Gauteng	Metro	3 440 406	541 414	15,7
	Local	668 560	120 272	18,0
	District	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	Metro	0	0	0
	Local	1 273 095	79 596	6,3
	District	0	0	0
Limpopo	Metro	0	0	0
	Local	423 533	17 009	4,0
	District	988 750	90 087	9,1

Table A shows the proportion of consumer units that receive water services from municipalities. The metropolitan municipality in Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic water services (62,0%), followed by the metropolitan municipality in KwaZulu-Natal (48,3%) and the local municipalities in Eastern Cape (25,1%). The district municipalities in North West (0,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (2,6%) and Western Cape (2,6%) had the lowest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic water services.

Table B – Number of consumer units receiving electricity services and free basic electricity services from municipalities: 2022

Province	Category	Number of consumer units receiving electricity services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic electricity services	Percentage (%) contribution of those benefiting from free basic electricity services
Western Cape	Metro	1 145 541	316 454	27,6
	Local	512 196	143 551	28,0
	District	96	16	16,7
Eastern Cape	Metro	505 688	87 423	17,3
	Local	924 315	169 933	18,4
	District	0	0	0,0
Northern Cape	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	32 1694	67 561	21,0
	District	0	0	0,0
Free State	Metro	259 427	50 217	19,4
	Local	617 714	108 001	17,5
	District	0	0	0,0
KwaZulu-Natal	Metro	792 486	103 719	13,1
	Local	1 262 471	103 787	8,2
	District	8070	0	0,0
North West	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	1 092 524	118 773	10,9
	District	0	0	0,0
Gauteng	Metro	2 194 841	410 686	18,7
	Local	495 266	120 464	24,3
	District	0	0	0,0
Mpumalanga	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	1 154 587	75 875	6,6
	District	0	0	0,0
Limpopo	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	1 613 262	68 333	4,2
	District	0	0	0,0

Table B shows the proportion of consumer units that receive electricity services from the municipalities. The local municipalities in Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic electricity services (28,0%), followed by the metropolitan municipality in Western Cape (27,6%) and the local municipalities in Gauteng (24,3%). The district municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal (0,0%) and the local municipalities in Limpopo (4,2%) and Mpumalanga (6,6%) had the lowest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic electricity services.

Table C – Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation services and free basic sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities: 2022

Province	Category	Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services	Percentage (%) contribution of those benefiting from free basic sewerage and sanitation services
Western Cape	Metro	726 851	553 752	76,2
	Local	575 522	131 691	22,9
	District	96	16	16,7
Eastern Cape	Metro	514 084	86 265	16,8
	Local	137 019	28 635	20,9
	District	1 017 421	174 987	17,2
Northern Cape	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	310 808	58 505	18,8
	District	0	0	0,0
Free State	Metro	274 494	50 217	18,3
	Local	646 191	108 380	16,8
	District	0	0	0,0
KwaZulu-Natal	Metro	886 042	446 400	50,4
	Local	370 653	74 343	20,1
	District	1 177 542	11 432	1,0
North West	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	985 371	86 574	8,8
	District	64 564	0	0,0
Gauteng	Metro	2 844 224	534 841	18,8
	Local	579 942	120 313	20,7
	District	0	0	0,0
Mpumalanga	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	1 205 421	74 827	6,2
	District	0	0	0,0
Limpopo	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	341 008	16 548	4,9
	District	764 874	28 231	3,7

Table C shows the proportion of consumer units that receive sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities. The metropolitan municipalities in Western Cape (76,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (50,4%) showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic sewerage and sanitation services. The district municipalities in North West (0,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (1,0%) had the lowest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic sewerage and sanitation services.

Table D – Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management services and free basic solid waste management services from municipalities: 2022

Province	Category	Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management	Number of consumer units receiving free basic solid waste management services	Percentage (%) contribution of those benefiting from free basic solid waste management services
Western Cape	Metro	888 150	486 648	54,8
	Local	493 104	134 659	27,3
	District	96	16	16,7
Eastern Cape	Metro	393 036	84 640	21,5
	Local	422 807	76 961	18,2
	District	0	0	0,0
Northern Cape	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	256 468	61 301	23,9
	District	0	0	0,0
Free State	Metro	250 737	50 217	20,0
	Local	517 520	108 349	20,9
	District	0	0	0,0
KwaZulu-Natal	Metro	1 189 540	123 342	10,4
	Local	613 480	100 164	16,3
	District	0	0	0,0
North West	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	764 296	95 562	12,5
	District	0	0	0,0
Gauteng	Metro	3 611 233	327 858	9,1
	Local	482 503	120 313	24,9
	District	0	0	0,0
Mpumalanga	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	782 317	75 878	9,7
	District	0	0	0,0
Limpopo	Metro	0	0	0,0
	Local	493 072	26 901	5,5
	District	0	0	0,0

Table D shows the proportion of consumer units that receive solid waste management services from municipalities. The metropolitan (54,8%) and the local (27,3%) municipalities in Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic solid waste management services. The local municipalities in Limpopo (5,5%) had the lowest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic solid waste management services.

Table 1.1 – Number of managerial positions by province according to Section 54A and 56 of Local Government Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000)

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total posts (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		2021*	2022	2021*	2022
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022				
Western Cape	102	106	26	27	0	0	0	0	37	32	165	165
Eastern Cape	141	143	84	82	0	0	0	0	29	29	254	254
Northern Cape	87	81	28	25	0	0	0	0	30	39	145	145
Free State	73	60	31	21	0	0	0	0	25	48	129	129
KwaZulu-Natal	191	187	85	70	0	0	0	0	33	52	309	309
North West	84	70	32	30	0	0	0	0	23	39	139	139
Gauteng	59	49	41	30	0	0	0	0	24	43	124	122
Mpumalanga	78	63	32	27	0	0	0	0	19	39	129	129
Limpopo	83	72	51	51	0	0	0	0	38	49	172	172
South Africa	898	831	410	363	0	0	0	0	258	370	1 566	1 564

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.2 – Number of managerial positions by province according to organogram (excluding Section 56 managers)

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total posts (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female					
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	730	727	336	352	4	4	0	2	188	177	1 258	1 262
Eastern Cape	684	675	458	465	10	8	5	6	210	256	1 367	1 410
Northern Cape	221	229	140	154	1	1	0	1	65	52	427	437
Free State	322	332	487	494	1	0	1	0	65	61	876	887
KwaZulu-Natal	1 070	1 137	706	786	3	0	0	0	457	270	2 236	2 193
North West	414	413	208	198	0	3	0	1	40	55	662	670
Gauteng	2 908	2 804	2 152	2 074	22	0	7	4	949	923	6 038	5 805
Mpumalanga	454	453	220	217	6	7	2	3	134	154	816	834
Limpopo	438	427	184	192	0	0	0	0	151	150	773	769
South Africa	7 241	7 197	4 891	4 932	47	23	15	17	2 259	2 098	14 453	14 267

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.3 – Number of councillors by province

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total posts (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		2021*	2022	2021*	2022
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022				
Western Cape	163	172	94	102	365	368	258	253	2	0	882	895
Eastern Cape	129	147	113	130	757	771	572	541	6	3	1 577	1 592
Northern Cape	29	50	36	42	211	239	165	166	4	2	445	499
Free State	69	112	52	67	382	375	203	172	2	0	708	726
KwaZulu-Natal	141	278	104	155	1 120	1 075	609	515	0	5	1 974	2 028
North West	103	121	74	109	473	447	305	232	1	40	956	949
Gauteng	71	96	57	69	620	729	383	395	5	1	1 136	1 290
Mpumalanga	106	123	101	119	462	465	307	253	6	4	982	964
Limpopo	198	244	155	183	518	459	415	289	1	0	1 287	1 175
South Africa	1 009	1 343	786	976	4 908	4 928	3 217	2 816	27	55	9 947	10 118

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.4 – Number of executive mayor and mayor positions by province

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total posts (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		2021*	2022	2021*	2022
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022				
Western Cape	24	24	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
Eastern Cape	20	18	18	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	39	39
Northern Cape	20	23	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
Free State	15	12	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
KwaZulu-Natal	43	47	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54
North West	12	11	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22
Gauteng	8	6	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Mpumalanga	12	14	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Limpopo	20	20	6	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	27	27
South Africa	174	175	81	82	0	0	0	0	2	0	257	257

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.5 – Employment positions including managerial positions by province

Province	Employment type							
	Full-time		Part-time		Vacant posts		Total posts (including vacancies)	
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	45 257	45 317	2 773	2 656	3 322	5 516	51 352	53 489
Eastern Cape	28 621	28 087	4 264	2 793	1 024	2 737	33 909	33 617
Northern Cape	8 471	8 475	664	628	174	975	9 309	10 078
Free State	15 974	15 972	91	68	189	1 557	16 254	17 597
KwaZulu-Natal	49 437	49 145	1 909	1 718	547	7 845	51 893	58 708
North West	12 388	13 179	676	383	63	1 909	13 127	15 471
Gauteng	82 138	94 131	1 550	812	10 773	11 386	94 461	106 329
Mpumalanga	14 345	14 414	142	67	163	4 019	14 650	18 500
Limpopo	13 772	13 875	22	80	189	2 419	13 983	16 374
South Africa	270 403	282 595	12 091	9 205	16 444	38 363	298 938	330 163

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Number of municipalities in each province that provide services

Province	Number of municipalities	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
		2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	39	14	14	24	24	14	14	33	33
Northern Cape	31	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Free State	23	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
KwaZulu-Natal	54	15	15	29	29	15	15	43	43
North West	22	18	18	14	14	18	18	16	16
Gauteng	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Mpumalanga	20	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Limpopo	27	10	10	18	18	10	10	22	22
South Africa	257	154	154	182	182	154	154	211	211

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Number of consumer units in each province receiving services from municipalities

Province	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	1 466 358	1 486 676	1 625 148	1 657 833	1 268 792	1 302 469	1 336 565	1 381 350
Eastern Cape	1 579 129	1 678 897	1 418 785	1 430 003	1 530 534	1 668 524	793 485	815 843
Northern Cape	322 527	329 295	312 395	321 694	306 466	310 808	256 102	256 468
Free State	898 747	943 075	865 690	877 141	874 805	920 685	764 274	768 257
KwaZulu-Natal	2 542 583	2 877 327	2 040 975	2 063 027	2 376 877	2 434 237	1 797 413	1 803 020
North West	1 167 698	1 227 931	1 081 641	1 092 524	1 024 583	1 049 935	758 928	764 296
Gauteng	3 857 089	4 108 966	2 665 143	2 690 107	3 322 702	3 424 166	4 067 461	4 093 736
Mpumalanga	1 253 724	1 273 095	1 072 112	1 154 587	1 141 242	1 205 421	717 823	782 317
Limpopo	1 400 961	1 412 283	1 600 355	1 613 262	1 098 428	1 105 882	489 970	493 072
South Africa	14 488 816	15 337 545	12 682 244	12 900 178	12 944 429	13 422 127	10 982 021	11 158 359

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 4 – Number of consumer units in each province receiving water services from municipalities

Province	Number of domestic consumer units served through a delivery point								Total number of non-domestic consumer units receiving water services		Total number of consumer units receiving water services	
	Inside the yard		Less than 200m from yard		More than 200m from yard		Total number of domestic consumer units receiving water services		2021*	2022	2021*	2022
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022				
Western Cape	1 160 819	1 178 708	230 120	228 405	8 819	12 733	1 399 758	1 419 846	66 600	66 830	1 466 358	1 486 676
Eastern Cape	807 012	812 554	611 801	640 591	124 014	187 552	1 542 827	1 640 697	36 302	38 200	1 579 129	1 678 897
Northern Cape	260 017	263 566	47 179	47 362	6 505	6 509	313 701	317 437	8 826	11 858	322 527	329 295
Free State	780 406	826 818	73 980	74 971	6 022	3 842	860 408	905 631	38 339	37 444	898 747	943 075
KwaZulu-Natal	1 563 877	1 590 657	785 952	802 130	139 138	428 480	2 488 967	2 821 267	53 616	56 060	2 542 583	2 877 327
North West	805 089	851 460	187 828	229 876	155 508	126 352	1 148 425	1 207 688	19 273	20 243	1 167 698	1 227 931
Gauteng	2 988 680	3 424 383	413 817	439 710	248 749	36 186	3 651 246	3 900 279	205 843	208 687	3 857 089	4 108 966
Mpumalanga	953 107	968 403	181 412	172 680	61 776	70 888	1 196 295	1 211 971	57 429	61 124	1 253 724	1 273 095
Limpopo	778 785	790 107	440 267	440 267	160 645	160 645	1 379 697	1 391 019	21 264	21 264	1 400 961	1 412 283
South Africa	10 097 792	10 706 656	2 972 356	3 075 992	911 176	1 033 187	13 981 324	14 815 835	507 492	521 710	14 488 816	15 337 545

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 – Number of consumer units in each province receiving sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities

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 receiving sewerage and sanitation services		Total number of non-domestic consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation services		Total number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation services	
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	1 095 565	1 129 775	47 753	47 684	598	537	3 774	3 929	61 437	59 673	1 209 127	1 241 598	59 665	60 871	1 268 792	1 302 469
Eastern Cape	637 061	689 830	26 235	36 043	12 300	12 300	792 395	821 580	32 031	78 511	1 500 022	1 638 264	30 512	30 260	1 530 534	1 668 524
Northern Cape	199 909	203 945	31 860	31 667	5 602	5 062	50 814	52 419	5 635	5 022	293 820	298 115	12 646	12 693	306 466	310 808
Free State	646 472	708 331	13 227	13 167	25 754	25 381	126 335	131 911	25 330	1 585	837 118	880 375	37 687	40 310	874 805	920 685
KwaZulu-Natal	882 339	911 819	171 311	172 019	0	0	983 670	1 001 520	295 088	300 693	2 332 408	2 386 051	44 469	48 186	2 376 877	2 434 237
North West	592 842	612 032	25 186	25 186	2 499	2 499	256 797	258 047	129 242	134 154	1 006 566	1 031 918	18 017	18 017	1 024 583	1 049 935
Gauteng	2 819 699	2 947 277	30 566	30 596	0	0	139 035	141 873	163 475	150 430	3 152 775	3 270 176	169 927	153 990	3 322 702	3 424 166
Mpumalanga	506 964	536 571	23 281	24 079	0	0	434 448	433 075	148 599	179 371	1 113 292	1 173 096	27 950	32 325	1 141 242	1 205 421
Limpopo	355 890	363 282	23 520	24 807	0	0	542 358	541 131	165 809	165 809	1 087 577	1 095 029	10 851	10 853	1 098 428	1 105 882
South Africa	7 736 741	8 102 862	392 939	405 248	46 753	45 779	3 329 626	3 385 485	1 026 646	1 075 248	12 532 705	13 014 622	411 724	407 505	12 944 429	13 422 127

* Some figures have been revised

** Other includes non-ventilated pit toilets (unimproved pit latrines), chemical toilets, urine-diverting dry toilets (UDDT), etc.

Table 6 – Number of municipalities in each province with a policy in place relating to the provision of free basic services

Province	Number of municipalities	Number of municipalities in each province with a free basic policy	
		2021*	2022
Western Cape	30	26	26
Eastern Cape	39	38	38
Northern Cape	31	26	26
Free State	23	19	19
KwaZulu-Natal	54	53	53
North West	22	18	18
Gauteng	11	9	9
Mpumalanga	20	17	17
Limpopo	27	26	26
South Africa	257	232	232

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 7 – Number of municipalities in each province which have implemented the policy relating to the provision of free basic services

Province	Number of municipalities	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
		2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	39	14	14	33	33	14	14	31	31
Northern Cape	31	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Free State	23	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
KwaZulu-Natal	54	15	15	43	43	13	14	39	39
North West	22	16	16	18	18	15	15	16	16
Gauteng	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Mpumalanga	20	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16
Limpopo	27	10	10	22	22	10	10	18	18
South Africa	257	152	152	213	213	148	149	200	200

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 8 – Number of municipalities in each province providing free basic services at standard and other levels

Province	Water				Electricity				Sewerage and sanitation				Solid waste management			
	6kl		Other		50kWh		Other		R50 and above		Below R50		R50 and above		Below R50	
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	23	24	3	2	20	20	6	6	25	25	1	1	25	26	1	0
Eastern Cape	12	12	2	2	32	31	1	2	12	12	2	2	30	29	1	2
Northern Cape	25	25	1	1	26	26	0	0	26	26	0	0	25	25	1	1
Free State	17	17	2	2	19	19	0	0	19	19	0	0	18	19	1	0
KwaZulu-Natal	13	14	2	1	39	40	4	3	11	12	2	2	37	37	2	2
North West	15	15	1	1	17	17	1	1	11	14	4	1	14	13	2	3
Gauteng	7	7	2	2	6	6	3	3	8	9	1	0	9	9	0	0
Mpumalanga	15	15	2	2	17	17	0	0	12	13	4	3	16	15	0	1
Limpopo	10	10	0	0	20	20	2	2	9	9	1	1	15	16	3	2
South Africa	137	139	15	13	196	196	17	17	133	139	15	10	189	189	11	11

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 9 – Number of domestic consumer units in each province receiving free basic services from municipalities

Province	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	583 716	687 239	453 886	460 021	581 311	685 459	603 937	621 323
Eastern Cape	393 782	334 984	264 628	257 356	306 741	289 887	181 123	161 601
Northern Cape	64 214	65 719	67 549	67 561	58 405	58 505	60 270	61 301
Free State	165 792	158 649	167 318	158 218	165 905	158 597	165 888	158 566
KwaZulu-Natal	646 198	657 067	205 054	207 506	533 276	532 175	221 992	223 506
North West	113 756	96 179	120 441	118 773	82 973	86 574	113 584	95 562
Gauteng	547 875	661 686	420 201	531 150	539 802	655 154	328 487	448 171
Mpumalanga	84 705	79 596	80 824	75 875	82 119	74 827	83 095	75 878
Limpopo	117 178	107 096	83 625	68 333	52 133	44 779	43 396	26 901
South Africa	2 717 216	2 848 215	1 863 526	1 944 793	2 402 665	2 585 957	1 801 772	1 872 809

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 10.1 (a) – Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2022: Water

Province	Number of municipalities implementing free basic water services	Self-targeting approach	Other approaches*
Western Cape	26	26	0
Eastern Cape	14	12	2
Northern Cape	26	26	0
Free State	19	18	1
KwaZulu-Natal	15	14	1
North West	16	16	0
Gauteng	9	9	0
Mpumalanga	17	17	0
Limpopo	10	9	1
South Africa	152	147	5

* Other approaches include geographic, broad-based and consumption-based approaches.

Table 10.1 (b) – Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2022: Electricity

Province	Number of municipalities implementing free basic electricity services	Self-targeting approach	Other approaches*
Western Cape	26	26	0
Eastern Cape	33	32	1
Northern Cape	26	26	0
Free State	19	19	0
KwaZulu-Natal	43	42	1
North West	18	18	0
Gauteng	9	9	0
Mpumalanga	17	17	0
Limpopo	22	22	0
South Africa	213	211	2

* Other approaches include geographic and technical approaches.

Table 10.1 (c) – Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2022: Sewerage and sanitation

Province	Number of municipalities implementing free basic sewerage and sanitation services	Self-targeting approach	Other approaches*
Western Cape	26	26	0
Eastern Cape	14	12	2
Northern Cape	26	26	0
Free State	19	19	0
KwaZulu-Natal	14	13	1
North West	15	15	0
Gauteng	9	9	0
Mpumalanga	16	16	0
Limpopo	10	9	1
South Africa	149	145	4

* Other approaches include geographic, consumption-based, property value-based and broad-based approaches.

Table 10.1 (d) – Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for 2022: Solid waste management

Province	Number of municipalities implementing free basic solid waste management services	Self-targeting approach	Other approaches*
Western Cape	26	26	0
Eastern Cape	31	31	0
Northern Cape	26	26	0
Free State	19	19	0
KwaZulu-Natal	39	38	1
North West	16	16	0
Gauteng	9	9	0
Mpumalanga	16	16	0
Limpopo	18	18	0
South Africa	200	199	1

* Other approaches include geographic, broad-based and consumption-based approaches.

Table 11 – Number of municipalities in each province using indicated monthly income cut-off points to identify indigent households: 2022

Province	Number of municipalities	R1 985 and below	Between R1 986 and R3 970	Above R3 970
Western Cape	30	0	10	16
Eastern Cape	39	1	37	0
Northern Cape	31	0	13	13
Free State	23	0	7	11
KwaZulu-Natal	54	0	33	20
North West	22	0	12	5
Gauteng	11	0	4	5
Mpumalanga	20	0	12	5
Limpopo	27	0	25	1
South Africa	257	1	153	76

Table 12 – Number of indigent households in each province benefiting from an indigent support system

Province	Indigent households identified by the municipalities		Beneficiaries							
			Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	354 475	390 293	344 269	376 958	351 936	387 338	341 864	375 478	341 687	377 546
Eastern Cape	469 625	399 302	290 243	185 140	264 618	251 940	203 202	184 360	181 123	160 464
Northern Cape	71 282	72 420	64 214	65 719	67 549	67 561	58 405	58 505	60 270	61 301
Free State	173 855	161 758	165 792	158 649	167 318	158 218	165 905	158 596	165 888	158 566
KwaZulu-Natal	742 330	739 564	636 873	640 374	205 054	207 506	473 722	471 206	184 275	184 619
North West	149 807	144 754	113 756	96 179	120 441	116 016	82 973	86 574	113 584	95 562
Gauteng	334 496	460 586	294 856	408 667	312 797	423 746	294 737	410 089	301 837	421 521
Mpumalanga	90 972	87 716	84 705	79 596	80 822	74 095	82 119	74 827	83 095	75 878
Limpopo	189 004	165 677	117 178	107 096	83 625	66 671	52 133	44 779	43 396	26 901
South Africa	2 575 846	2 622 070	2 111 886	2 118 378	1 654 160	1 753 091	1 755 060	1 864 414	1 475 155	1 562 358

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 13 – Number of municipalities in each province that provide free basic alternative energy

Province	Number of municipalities	Solar home system		Fire gel		Paraffin		Other**	
		2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	30	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	39	8	9	4	4	10	10	5	5
Northern Cape	31	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	1
Free State	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	54	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
North West	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	11	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limpopo	27	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	257	20	21	7	7	11	11	6	6

* Some figures have been revised.

** Other includes coal, liquefied petroleum gas and candles.

Table 14 – Number of indigent households in each province provided with free basic alternative energy

Province	Solar home system		Fire gel		Paraffin		Other**	
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Western Cape	1 620	1 620	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	24 736	37 182	5 880	6 253	23 690	22 252	9 955	10 910
Northern Cape	10 337	10 337	0	0	527	169	1 054	338
Free State	6 450	6 450	0	0	0	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	4 148	4 148	3 449	3 449	0	0	0	0
North West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	84 950	84 950	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limpopo	3 603	5 232	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	135 844	149 919	9 329	9 702	24 217	22 421	11 009	11 248

* Some figures have been revised.

** Other includes coal, liquefied petroleum gas and candles.

Explanatory notes

Introduction	This publication contains results of the annual non-financial census of municipalities for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 and the revised figures for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.
Scope of the survey	This survey covers selected non-financial information of all 257 municipalities for the 2021/2022 financial year. 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 all municipalities through questionnaires.
Reliability of estimates	Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by municipalities. Every effort is made to reduce errors to a minimum by carefully designing the questionnaire, undertaking pilot studies/workshops and editing processes.
Abbreviations and symbols	0 Nil or not applicable Stats SA Statistics South Africa
Comparability with the previous census	The 2022 non-financial census of municipalities is generally comparable with the 2021 non-financial census of municipalities.
Revision of data	The 2022 information is preliminary and is subject to revision. The revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions.

Glossary

Broad-based approach	Each consumer unit in that municipality receives free basic services on the current billing system of the municipality.
Consumer unit/billing unit	An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps).
Consumption-based approach	This is a targeting method where those consumer units using a low amount of the service are provided with it for free. This is only applicable if the amount of the service can be measured.
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	This includes all other consumer units excluding non-domestic, e.g. residential.
Electricity	Provision of electricity service to consumer units connected to national grid and non-grid.
Employees	Employees are those people employed by the individual/enterprise/business/organisation who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for any part of the reference period (excluding independent contractors and employers).
Free basic water	An amount of water determined by the government that should be provided free to poor households to meet basic needs is currently set at 6kl 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.
Geographic 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.
Local municipality	Local municipality means a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998)).
Managerial position	For the purpose of this survey, managerial positions refer to Section 56 managers, according to the Local Government Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000, as amended) and other managers according to the organogram.
Metropolitan municipality	Metropolitan municipality means a municipality that has exclusive executive and legislative authority in its area and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category A municipality. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structure Act 1998, (Act No. 117 of 1998)).
Municipality	Municipality is a generic term describing the unit of government in the local sphere responsible for local government in a geographically demarcated area and includes district, local and metropolitan municipalities. A municipality is an institution consisting of a municipal council (elected political representatives) and the municipal administration (appointed officials).
Non-domestic consumer 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.
Property value-based approach	This approach gives an indication of the level of household wealth, thus household income.
Solid waste management services	Provision of refuse removal service to consumer units, generally not less than once a week.
Sewerage and sanitation services	Provision of flush toilet connected to the public sewerage system, or conservancy tank, bucket toilet, pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe, pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe, other toilets such as ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion, enviro loo).
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.
Targeting based on plot size	This method uses a charge based on plot size, with a zero rating for properties under a determined threshold.
Technical approach	The process whereby technology is used to regulate the provision of free basic services (including water and electricity meters).
Water services	Provision of piped water services to consumer units, inside the yard, less than 200m from the yard and more than 200m from the yard.

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