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Quarterly financial statistics of selected municipalities

March 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 page 14 and explanatory note no. 4 on page 16 for more information.
2. When publishing the September 2022 quarter in December 2022, the release will include seasonally adjusted information as there will be sufficient quarters based on the new sample (top 130 municipalities) for that exercise to be implemented.

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Key findings

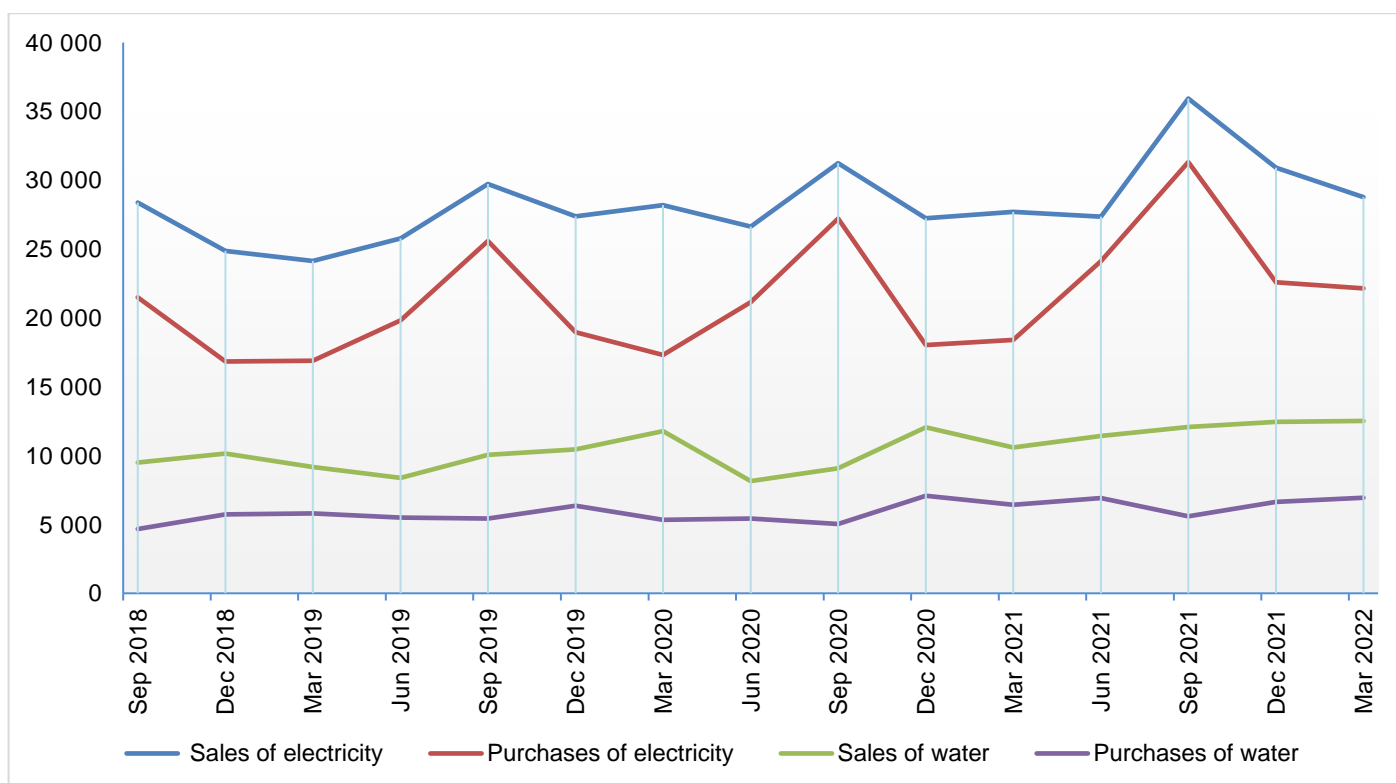
Table A – Purchases and sales of water and electricity

Item	Quarter ended				
	Mar-21*	Jun-21*	Sep-21*	Dec-21*	Mar-22
	Year-on-year % change				
Purchases of water	20,1	27,3	11,5	-6,3	8,1
Sales of water	-10,0	40,4	32,6	3,2	18,2
Purchases of electricity	6,4	14,1	14,8	25,9	20,4
Sales of electricity	-1,8	2,7	14,9	13,5	3,9

*Some figures have been revised.

Table A shows annual growth rates in the purchases and sales of water and electricity. Purchases of water increased by 8,1% from the quarter ended March 2021 to the quarter ended March 2022 while sales of water increased by 18,2%. Purchases and sales of electricity increased by 20,4% and 3,9% respectively over the same period.

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



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

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

Expenditure	March 2021*	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Dec. 2021 and Mar. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Mar. 2021 and Mar. 2022
	R million						
Employee-related costs	27 971	27 877	26 698	32 034	28 145	-3 889	174
Remuneration of councillors	853	786	788	777	790	13	-63
Finance costs	3 117	2 679	1 784	2 154	2 667	513	-450
Loss on disposal of assets	108	263	800	650	2 177	1 527	2 069
Debt impairment	5 909	7 383	4 463	4 694	7 022	2 328	1 113
Contracted services:							
Consultants and professional services	1 008	1 489	911	1 464	1 236	-228	228
Contractors	6 222	8 883	3 640	5 942	5 690	-252	-532
Outsourced services	2 727	4 315	2 407	4 153	5 010	857	2 283
Operating leases:							
Buildings and infrastructure	419	437	553	369	314	-55	-105
Computer, furniture and office equipment	139	110	52	69	76	7	-63
Transport assets, machinery and equipment	730	1 149	140	275	193	-82	-537
Other operating leases	4	17	70	78	94	16	90
Inventory consumed	901	1 208	1 345	2 245	2 576	331	1 675
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6 043	6 998	4 998	6 507	7 351	844	1 308
Bulk purchases:							
Purchases of water	6 422	6 906	5 606	6 639	6 939	300	517
Purchases of electricity	18 402	24 131	31 233	22 711	22 156	-555	3 754
Other bulk purchases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers and subsidies paid to:							
Other local government institutions	65	85	47	64	83	19	18
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
Households or individuals	189	151	168	275	228	-47	39
Non-profit institutions	6	6	14	8	10	2	4
Other transfers and subsidies	868	600	366	365	420	55	-448
Operational costs:							
Advertising, publicity and marketing	129	184	58	125	128	3	-1
Bank charges, facility and card fees	144	125	135	116	135	19	-9
Communication	211	331	161	203	279	76	68
Courier and delivery services	80	80	25	32	38	6	-42
Entertainment costs	17	41	2	8	5	-3	-12
External audit fees	342	291	50	375	274	-101	-68
Hire charges	267	280	179	329	260	-69	-7
Insurance underwriting	252	289	722	505	356	-149	104
Printing, publications and books	57	77	47	48	64	16	7
Professional bodies, membership and subscriptions	42	185	163	110	130	20	88
Transport costs	37	90	8	14	44	30	7
Travel and subsistence	107	135	96	106	117	11	10
Wet fuel	341	488	193	380	501	121	160
Other operational costs	2 078	3 283	3 394	4 068	6 943	2 875	4 865
Other expenditure	7 201	7 203	2 278	2 979	3 060	81	-4 141
Taxation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus	28 455	15 205	49 316	31 466	34 036	2 570	5 581
Total expenditure	121 864	123 762	142 910	132 337	139 548	7 211	17 684

* Some figures have been revised.

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

Revenue	March 2021*	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Dec. 2021 and Mar. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Mar. 2021 and Mar. 2022
	R million						
Property rates from:							
Residential	11 069	11 448	14 647	10 054	10 796	742	-273
Commercial or business	3 970	4 089	6 264	6 816	5 417	-1 399	1 447
State	496	497	1 070	951	637	-314	141
Other (includes agricultural, municipal etc.)	1 511	1 867	1 157	1 226	968	-258	-543
Property rates – penalties imposed and collection charges	64	125	18	27	101	74	37
Service charges:							
Sales of water	10 594	11 439	12 043	12 447	12 519	72	1 925
Sales of electricity	27 697	27 350	35 899	30 914	28 783	-2 131	1 086
Refuse removal charges	3 351	3 633	3 386	3 365	3 512	147	161
Sewerage and sanitation charges	3 876	7 705	4 840	4 697	5 046	349	1 170
Other service charges (e.g. fresh produce market)	75	182	133	259	382	123	307
Interest on:							
Investments	791	1 257	569	686	1 382	696	591
Receivables	2 184	1 641	1 747	2 142	2 307	165	123
Dividends	0	0	2	2	2	0	2
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1 265	1 834	559	859	820	-39	-445
Licences and permits	253	229	187	230	209	-21	-44
Agency services	739	637	605	786	604	-182	-135
Rental	511	566	491	505	606	101	95
Sales of goods and rendering of services	290	487	449	497	517	20	227
Gains on the disposal of assets	125	221	349	524	371	-153	246
Government transfers and subsidies received:							
Capital	6 294	9 031	3 423	6 950	5 555	-1 395	-739
Operational	23 602	11 288	28 917	21 863	27 350	5 487	3 748
Other transfers and subsidies (incl. contributions and donations)	149	325	1 114	1 229	1 175	-54	1 026
Operational revenue	4 848	4 451	3 551	3 998	5 004	1 006	156
Deficit	18 110	23 460	21 490	21 310	25 485	4 175	7 375
Total revenue	121 864	123 762	142 910	132 337	139 548	7 211	17 684

* Some figures have been revised.

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

Expenditure	March 2021*	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Dec. 2021 and Mar. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Mar. 2021 and Mar. 2022
	R million						
Employee-related costs	18 181	18 137	17 248	20 650	18 047	-2 603	-134
Remuneration of councillors	853	786	788	777	790	13	-63
Finance costs	2 723	1 880	1 215	1 210	2 029	819	-694
Loss on disposal of assets	86	211	527	456	459	3	373
Debt impairment	3 079	2 857	1 731	1 970	4 084	2 114	1 005
Contracted services:							
Consultants and professional services	693	957	657	1 009	845	-164	152
Contractors	2 207	3 093	977	1 815	1 822	7	-385
Outsourced services	1 295	2 212	1 229	1 921	2 090	169	795
Operating leases:							
Buildings and infrastructure	193	145	188	136	173	37	-20
Computer, furniture and office equipment	102	76	32	60	55	-5	-47
Transport assets, machinery and equipment	319	459	69	155	101	-54	-218
Other operating leases	4	16	30	35	35	0	31
Inventory consumed	246	419	393	598	678	80	432
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2 031	2 684	1 692	1 903	2 053	150	22
Transfers and subsidies paid to:							
Other local government institutions	12	11	21	23	34	11	22
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
Households	38	36	39	49	48	-1	10
Non-profit institutions	5	5	14	8	10	2	5
Other transfers and subsidies paid	715	328	301	279	307	28	-408
Operational costs:							
Advertising, publicity and marketing	96	141	47	96	88	-8	-8
Bank charges, facility and card fees	140	121	131	111	130	19	-10
Communication	189	227	132	170	244	74	55
Courier and delivery services	79	79	25	27	37	10	-42
Entertainment	16	40	2	8	5	-3	-11
External audit fees	313	267	46	336	250	-86	-63
Hire charges	68	90	76	104	99	-5	31
Insurance underwriting	201	167	644	418	261	-157	60
Printing, publications and books	50	64	42	38	53	15	3
Professional bodies, membership and subscriptions	37	175	159	107	127	20	90
Transport	28	58	5	9	21	12	-7
Travel and subsistence	78	111	68	72	89	17	11
Wet fuel	228	301	127	204	294	90	66
Other operational costs	1 192	1 967	2 030	2 306	2 769	463	1 577
Other expenditure	2 182	3 062	692	806	889	83	-1 293
Taxation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus	17 550	6 419	32 416	19 535	22 542	3 007	4 992
Total expenditure	55 230	47 603	63 793	57 401	61 559	4 158	6 329

* Some figures have been revised.

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

Revenue	March 2021*	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Dec. 2021 and Mar. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Mar. 2021 and Mar. 2022
R million							
Property rates from:							
Residential	11 069	11 448	14 647	10 054	10 796	742	-273
Commercial or business	3 970	4 089	6 264	6 816	5 417	-1 399	1 447
State	496	497	1 070	951	637	-314	141
Other (includes agricultural, municipal etc.)	1 511	1 867	1 157	1 226	968	-258	-543
Property rates – penalties imposed and collection charges	64	125	18	27	101	74	37
Interest on:							
Investments	744	1 201	531	643	1 327	684	583
Receivables	1 015	881	934	1 076	1 164	88	149
Dividends	0	0	2	2	2	0	2
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1 231	1 771	540	828	778	-50	-453
Licences and permits	48	78	66	80	77	-3	29
Agency services	312	190	292	395	328	-67	16
Rental	252	282	247	251	289	38	37
Sales of goods and rendering of services	181	261	287	279	271	-8	90
Gains on the disposal of assets	124	138	197	240	170	-70	46
Government transfers and subsidies received:							
Capital	3 156	3 177	2 028	2 402	2 132	-270	-1 024
Operational	17 291	6 973	20 966	15 758	20 114	4 356	2 823
Other transfers and subsidies (incl. contributions and donations)	14	23	1 022	1 018	1 057	39	1 043
Operational revenue	3 288	1 980	2 557	2 702	3 185	483	-103
Deficit	10 464	12 622	10 968	12 653	12 746	93	2 282
Total revenue	55 230	47 603	63 793	57 401	61 559	4 158	6 329

* Some figures have been revised.

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

Expenditure	March 2021*	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Dec. 2021 and Mar. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Mar. 2021 and Mar. 2022
Employee-related costs	9 790	9 740	9 450	11 384	10 098	-1 286	308
Finance costs	394	799	569	944	638	-306	244
Loss on disposal of assets	22	52	273	194	1 718	1 524	1 696
Debt impairment	2 830	4 526	2 732	2 724	2 938	214	108
Contracted services:							
Consultancy and professional fees	315	532	254	455	391	-64	76
Contractors	4 015	5 790	2 663	4 127	3 868	-259	-147
Outsourced services	1 432	2 103	1 178	2 232	2 920	688	1 488
Operating leases:							
Buildings and infrastructure	226	292	365	233	141	-92	-85
Computer, furniture and office equipment	37	34	20	9	21	12	-16
Transport assets, machinery and equipment	411	690	71	120	92	-28	-319
Other operating leases	0	1	40	43	59	16	59
Inventory consumed	655	789	952	1 647	1 898	251	1 243
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss	4 012	4 314	3 306	4 604	5 298	694	1 286
Bulk purchases:							
Purchases of water	6 422	6 906	5 606	6 639	6 939	300	517
Purchases of electricity	18 402	24 131	31 233	22 711	22 156	-555	3 754
Other bulk purchases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers and subsidies paid to:							
Other local government institutions	53	74	26	41	49	8	-4
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households	151	115	129	226	180	-46	29
Non-profit institutions	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1
Other grants paid	153	272	65	86	113	27	-40
Operational costs:							
Advertising, promotions and marketing	33	43	11	29	40	11	7
Bank charges, facility and card fees	4	4	4	5	5	0	1
Communication	22	104	29	33	35	2	13
Courier and delivery services	1	1	0	5	1	-4	0
Entertainment	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1
External audit fees	29	24	4	39	24	-15	-5
Hire charges	199	190	103	225	161	-64	-38
Insurance underwriting	51	122	78	87	95	8	44
Printing, publications and books	7	13	5	10	11	1	4
Professional bodies, membership and subscriptions	5	10	4	3	3	0	-2
Transport	9	32	3	5	23	18	14
Travel and subsistence	29	24	28	34	28	-6	-1
Wet fuel	113	187	66	176	207	31	94
Other operational costs	886	1 316	1 364	1 762	4 174	2 412	3 288
Other expenditure	5 019	4 141	1 586	2 173	2 171	-2	-2 848
Taxation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus	10 905	8 786	16 900	11 931	11 494	-437	589
Total expenditure	66 634	76 159	79 117	74 936	77 989	3 053	11 355

* Some figures have been revised.

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

Revenue	March 2021*	June 2021*	September 2021*	December 2021*	March 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference between Dec. 2021 and Mar. 2022	Year-on-year difference between Mar. 2021 and Mar. 2022
	R million						
Interest on:							
Investments	47	56	38	43	55	12	8
Receivables	1 169	760	813	1 066	1 143	77	-26
Dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fines, penalties and forfeits	34	63	19	31	42	11	8
Licences and permits	205	151	121	150	132	-18	-73
Agency services	427	447	313	391	276	-115	-151
Rental	259	284	244	254	317	63	58
Sales of goods and rendering of services	109	226	162	218	246	28	137
Gains on the disposal of assets	1	83	152	284	201	-83	200
Service charges:							
Sales of water	10 594	11 439	12 043	12 447	12 519	72	1 925
Sales of electricity	27 697	27 350	35 899	30 914	28 783	-2 131	1 086
Refuse removal charges	3 351	3 633	3 386	3 365	3 512	147	161
Sewerage and sanitation charges	3 876	7 705	4 840	4 697	5 046	349	1 170
Other service charges (e.g. fresh produce market)	75	182	133	259	382	123	307
Government transfers and subsidies received:							
Capital	3 138	5 854	1 395	4 548	3 423	-1 125	285
Operational	6 311	4 315	7 951	6 105	7 236	1 131	925
Other transfers and subsidies (incl. contributions and donations)	135	302	92	211	118	-93	-17
Operational revenue	1 560	2 471	994	1 296	1 819	523	259
Deficit	7 646	10 838	10 522	8 657	12 739	4 082	5 093
Total revenue	66 634	76 159	79 117	74 936	77 989	3 053	11 355

* 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	5 606	11,5	12 043	32,6
Dec 2021	6 639	-6,3	12 447	3,2
Mar 2022	6 939	8,1	12 519	18,2

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	31 233	14,8	35 899	14,9
Dec 2021	22 711	25,9	30 914	13,5
Mar 2022	22 156	20,4	28 783	3,9

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 Hani 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	Setsoto 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										
	June 2022	September 2022										
Purpose of survey	The Quarterly financial statistics of selected municipalities (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>March 2021 quarter:</td> <td>100% (of 130)</td> </tr> <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> </table>		March 2021 quarter:	100% (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)
March 2021 quarter:	100% (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)											
Imputations	Imputation was performed for one municipality that did not respond.											
Cautionary note	The QFSSM survey provides quarterly financial updates based on preliminary figures from municipalities. For a more detailed report please refer to the annual <i>Financial census of municipalities</i> (statistical release P9114), in which most results are based on audited figures.											
	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 March 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 March 2021, June 2021, September 2021, December 2021 and March 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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