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The state of basic service delivery in South Africa: Analysis of the Census 2022 data

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Abbreviations

Provinces	
WC	Western Cape
EC	Eastern Cape
NC	Northern Cape
FS	Free State
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
NW	North West
GT	Gauteng
MP	Mpumalanga
LP	Limpopo
RSA	South Africa
Metropolitan Municipalities	
BUF	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality
CPT	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
EKU	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
ETH	eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality
JHB	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
MAN	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality
NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality
TSH	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality
Municipal Categories	
A	Metropolitan Municipality
B1	Secondary City
B2	Large Town
B3	Small Town
B4	Rural Municipality
CS	Community Survey
DC	District Council
DDM	District Development Model
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DHS	Department of Human Settlements
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act

MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MIIF	Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
NPC	National Planning Commission
NT	National Treasury
PFMA	Public Financial Management Act
PP	Percentage Point
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TBVC	Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WSA	Water Services Act
WSA	Water Services Authorities

Concepts

Bucket toilets	Toilet system with a pail/bucket or other removable receptacle placed directly under the toilet seats, and where no water or chemicals are used. It is only meant to be a temporary measure while more permanent forms of sanitation are being developed.
District council	The local government for a **district**, which may be a town, part of a large city or part of a county. The members of a **district council** are elected for four years by the people living in the **district** and are responsible for local services such as local roads, buses, parks and libraries.
District municipality	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.
Drinking water	Drinking water, also known as potable water or improved drinking water, is water that is safe to drink or to use for food preparation, without risk of health problems.
Dwelling, formal	Structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere. Contrasted with informal dwelling and traditional dwelling.
Dwelling, informal	Dwelling structures which are not erected according to approved architectural plans or on planned sites in municipal or local authority areas; or are on unproclaimed land in both urban and non-urban areas, or are in makeshift structures in relatively high density concentrations in rural areas, are regarded as informal dwellings.
Dwelling, traditional	A traditional dwelling is one made of clay, mud, thatch or other traditional materials. It can be round or square in shape. Traditional dwellings may be found as single units or in clusters.
Geotype	Refers to classification according to the characteristics of a residential population in terms of urban and rural
Government Subsidised Houses (also referred to as RDP Houses)	This programme, also known as the RDP programme, provides beneficiaries with a fully built house that is provided free of charge by the government. Beneficiaries of 'RDP Houses' are still required to pay for all municipal rates which may include water and electricity or other service surcharges.
Households	A household consists of a person, or group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling (or part of it) for at least four days a week and who provide themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living. In other words, they live together as a unit. People who occupy the same dwelling, but who do not share food or other essentials, were enumerated as separate

	households. For example, people who shared a dwelling, but who bought food and ate separately, were counted as separate households. Visitors, both foreign and South African, as well as boarders who stayed with a household on census night, were counted as part of that household. People who were absent on census night but were not counted elsewhere (either because they were working, travelling, at a church vigil, at an entertainment centre, and so on), and returned to the household on Census night, were counted as part of the household. Live-in domestic workers and live-in employees were regarded as separate households.
Improved sanitation	An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. It is not necessarily identical to sustainable sanitation. This includes flush/pour flush into a pit, septic tank, or sewer; and pit latrine with ventilation pipe or slab.
Improved water	An improved drinking-water source is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter.
Local municipality	Municipality that shares a municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality.
Mains / Grid electricity	General purpose Alternating Current (AC) electrical power supply.
Municipality	Area of jurisdiction of the third sphere of government, after national and provincial.
Natural Gas	Consists mainly of methane occurring naturally in underground deposits. It may be associated with free gas.
Piped water in dwelling or on site	Piped water inside the household‘s own dwelling or in their yard. It excludes water from a neighbour‘s tap or a public tap that is not on site.
Refuse Collection	The act of collecting domestic waste at the place of waste generation or storage by an approved service provider or the municipality.
Refuse removal	The collection, treatment and disposal of waste.
Rural area	Any area that is not classified as *urban*. Rural areas may comprise one or more of the following: tribal areas, commercial farms and informal settlements.
Safe water	Safe water means water that will not harm you if you come in contact with it. The most common use of this term applies to drinking water.

Sanitation	Principles and practices relating to the collection, removal or disposal of human excreta, household waste water and refuse, as they impact upon people and the environment.
Service Provider	The providers of the domestic waste collection service, be it the municipality, external entity or community that is contracted by the municipality to render a municipal service.
Toilet	Installation for the disposal of human excreta.
Unimproved sanitation facility	Sanitation facilities that are not considered as "improved" (also called "unimproved") are: Public or shared latrine (meaning a toilet that is used by more than one household); Flush/pour flush to elsewhere (not into a pit, septic tank, or sewer); Pit latrine without slab; Bucket latrines.
Urban	A continuously built-up area with characteristics such as type of economic activity and land use. Cities, towns, townships, suburbs, etc. are typical urban areas.

Foreword

Municipalities are the most basic units of government in the country and are tasked with providing basic services and fostering development in the regions they control. Local government in South Africa is largely understood in terms of service delivery and the South African constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) assigns municipalities the role to mobilise economic resources towards the improvement of the lives of all citizens. Basic services are the fundamental building blocks of improved quality of life, and adequate supplies of safe water and adequate sanitation are necessary for life, well-being and human dignity.

Tremendous progress has been made over the past few decades in the delivery of basic services. Census 2022 found that 91,3% of households used piped water, that 70,9% used flush toilets connected to either the public sewerage or to a local septic system, that 68,4% of households receive refuse removal services, and finally, that 94,7% of households had access to electricity. These headline figures, however, hide a lot of variation across provinces, district councils and between local municipalities. Households living in rural municipalities usually have access to far less, and usually also more inferior services to those living in wealthier, particularly more urban municipalities. Although the reasons for the existence of backlogs differ by service and between municipalities, part of the reason relate to the legacy of unequal development which still haunt former homeland areas, high levels of poverty that limit households' ability to pay for services, as well as the practical constraints of extending services to far off rural areas or densely populated informal areas at great expense to the local municipality.

Although certain 'gold' standards have been set for each service, such as the provision of flush toilets, the provision of running water in the dwelling, or weekly kerbside refuse removal, financial and practical constraints have forced municipalities to provide a variety of service levels to meet the very basic needs of residents. Since using a single measure of household access would hide the combination of measures used by municipalities, this report uses an index to explore the complex interchange between different service delivery measures in more detail. The report shows that households in rural municipalities generally have access to poorer service levels.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

1. Introduction

Municipalities are the most basic units of government, and they are tasked with providing basic services and fostering development in the regions they control. Local government in South Africa is largely understood in terms of service delivery and the South African constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) assigns municipalities the role to mobilise economic resources towards the improvement of the lives of all citizens. Basic services are the fundamental building blocks of improved quality of life, and adequate supplies of safe water and adequate sanitation are necessary for life, well-being and human dignity. The accessibility of basic services is closely related to social inclusion and social capital, and the failure of municipalities to deliver services has a detrimental impact on social and economic development.

2. Objectives of this report

South Africa has, since 1994, made enormous progress with the provision of basic services to previously unserved households, particularly those in rural and informal areas. The provision of services continues to be complicated by the rapid growth of households and the high incidence of migration over this period. Household growth and migration create a moving target that is difficult to fully eradicate, and it is, therefore, necessary to regularly take stock and identify provinces and municipalities where backlogs persist.

The report aims to describe and compare the provision of basic services (housing, water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal) in provinces and local municipalities between 2011 and 2022. A list of service delivery indicators is used to assess service delivery using the results of Census 2011 and 2022.

3. Local municipalities and the delivery of basic services

3.1 Municipalities

South Africa is a constitutional democracy with a three-tiered system of government (national, provincial and local) that functions in an ‘interdependent and interrelated’ fashion. Local municipalities, as the lowest tier, have the right to govern the affairs of local communities subject to provincial and national legislation.

The boundaries of local and district municipalities are determined by the Municipal Demarcation Board which was set up by the Municipal Demarcation Act (Act No. 27 of 1998). The demarcation process considers the demographic, social and economic characteristics of areas as well as linkages between constituent units to create boundaries that facilitate development planning. The boundaries are continually reassessed and neither the historical boundaries, nor the number of demarcated municipalities stay constant over time as areas are amalgamated or split.

Provincial, District- and Local Municipality boundaries are based on the most recent municipal boundaries determined by the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2018.

3.1.1 Provincial boundary changes

The provincial boundaries remained stable between 2011 and 2022.

3.1.2 District municipal boundary changes

The total number of districts has remained stable at 52 between 2011 and 2022. There were no amalgamations, and district municipalities were only affected by several small-scale boundary adjustments and a few name changes. The changes are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 - District municipality boundary and name changes per province, 2011–2022

Province	Boundary changes	Name changes
WC	• Minor boundary adjustment between the City of Cape Town and Cape Winelands.	• Eden changed to Garden Route.
EC	• Small boundary adjustments in Amathole, Buffalo City, Chris Hani, Joe Gqabi, and O.R. Tambo	• Cacadu changed to Sarah Baartman
NC	• Minor boundary adjustments between Pixley ka Seme and Siyanda (ZF Mgcawu) and Frances Baard and Pixley ka Seme.	• Siyanda changed to ZF Mgcawu.
FS	• Mangaung increased in area with the addition of parts of Xhariep and Lejweleputswa • Xhariep reduced in size • Lejweleputswa lost some area to Mangaung, but overall grew due to the addition of land from Thabo Mfutsanyane. • Thabo Mfutsanyane lost some areas to Lejweleputswa.	• No district name changes
KZN	• Small boundary adjustments in Umgungundlovu, Uthukela, Amajuba, Umzinyathi, eThekwini, Ugu, and Sisonke (Harry Gwala)	• Sisonke changed to Harry Gwala Uthungulu changed to King Cetshwayo
NW	• Minor boundary adjustment in Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, Ngaka Modiri Molema, and Dr Kenneth Kaunda.	• No district name changes.
GT	• Minor boundary adjustments in City of Johannesburg and West Rand.	• No district name changes.
MP	• No boundary changes	• No district name changes
LP	• No boundary changes	• Greater Sekukhune changed to Sekhukhune

3.1.3 Local Municipal boundary changes

The number of local municipalities (excluding the eight metros) in South Africa decreased from 226 in 2011 to 205 following a re-determination of boundaries in 2018.The re-determination of boundaries resulted in the following types of changes:

- **Technical and minor boundary re-determinations:** This change comprised small-scale boundary adjustments that had very little impact on the geographic area, and no impact on the capacity of affected municipalities.
- **Consolidations and annexations**: The type of change may have had an impact on the size of geographic areas and ward arrangements, but it did not materially affect the ability of affected municipalities to delivery services.
- **Amalgamations**: This type of changes comprised large scale changes (merging or splitting of areas) that had a significant impact on geographical areas and the capacity of affected municipalities.

Table 3.2 - Local municipality boundary and name changes per province, 2011–2022

Provinces	Changes
Western Cape	• No boundary or name changes.
Eastern Cape	• Local municipalities reduced from 37 to 31 • Nkonkobe and Nxuba merged into Raymond Mhlaba • Tsolwana, Inkwanca and Lukanji merged into Enoch Mgijima • Maletswai and Gariep merged into Walter Sisulu • Camdeboo, Ikwezi and Baviaans merged into Dr Beyers Naude
Northern Cape	• Local municipalities reduced from 27 to 26 • Mier and /Khara Hais merged into Dawid Kruiper
Free State	• Naledi incorporated into Mangaung Metro
KwaZulu-Natal	• eThekwini Metro remains unchanged • Local municipalities decrease from 50 to 43 • Ntambanana LM dissolved into Mthonjaneni and uMhlathuze • Emnambithi/Ladysmith and Indaka merged into Alfred Duma • Ingwe and Kwa Sani merged into Dr Nkosozana Dlamini Zuma • Big 5 False Bay and Hlabisa merged into Big Five Hlabisa • Vulamehlo and Umdoni merged into Umdoni • Ezingoleni and Hibiscus Coast merged into Ray Nkonyeni • Umtshezi and Imbabazane merged into Inkosi Langalibalele
North West	• Local municipalities reduced from 19 to 18 • Ventersdorp and Tlokwe City Council merged into JB Marks
Gauteng	• Three metros remained unchanged • Local municipalities decreased from seven to six. • Randfontein and Westonaria merged into Rand West City
Mpumalanga	• Local municipalities decreased from 18 to 17 • Umjindi and Mbombela merged into City of Mbombela • Albert Luthuli changed to Chief Albert Luthuli
Limpopo	• Local municipalities decreased from 25 to 22 • Agang dissolved into Blouberg, Molemole, and Polokwane. • Mutale dissolved into Thulamela and Musina • Collins Chabane created from parts of Thulamela and Makhado • Fetakgomo-Tubatse created from Fetakgomo and Greater Tubatse • Modimolle-Mookgophong created from the Modimolle and Mookgophong • Maruleng increased in size due to the addition of parts of Greater Tzaneen • Musina gained a part of the dissolved Mutale LM • Thulamela lost some areas to Collins Chabane and gained some areas from Mutale.

More information about these changes is available from the Municipal Demarcation Board. The information was also previously published in *Census 2022 Provinces at a glance*.

3.2 Municipal sub-categories

The Constitution of South Africa (Chapter 7) divides the local sphere of government into three categories, namely metropolitan (Category A), local municipalities (Category B) and district municipalities (Category C). Metropolitan municipalities are largely located in large, densely populated areas, with strong, complex and diverse economies, and municipalities have exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in their respective areas.

By contrast, district municipalities are predominantly located in much poorer, sparsely populated rural areas. The district municipalities are tasked with the responsibility to coordinate with other spheres of government and with planning and resource allocation across their constituent local municipalities. Local municipalities (Category B) share municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with the Category C municipality within whose area it falls.

The Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework (MIIF) classifies local municipalities (category B) into 4 sub-categories, namely B1, B2, B3 and B4. The B1 category comprises secondary cities and local municipalities with the largest budgets; the B2 category refers to local municipalities with a large town as its core; the B3 category defines local municipalities with small towns, with relatively small populations and significant proportions of urban population but with no large town at its core. Finally, the B4 category is comprised of local municipalities which are mainly rural with communal tenure and with, at most, one or two small towns in their area. The MIIF also classifies district municipalities into 2 categories, namely C1 which refers to district municipalities that are not water services authorities, and C2 which defines district municipalities that are water services authorities (DBSA, 2011).

The municipal classification codes that are outlined above are given short, descriptive names to make them easier to use. Category A is referred to as a metro, B1 as a secondary city, B2 as a large town, B3 as a small town, and B4 as a rural municipality.

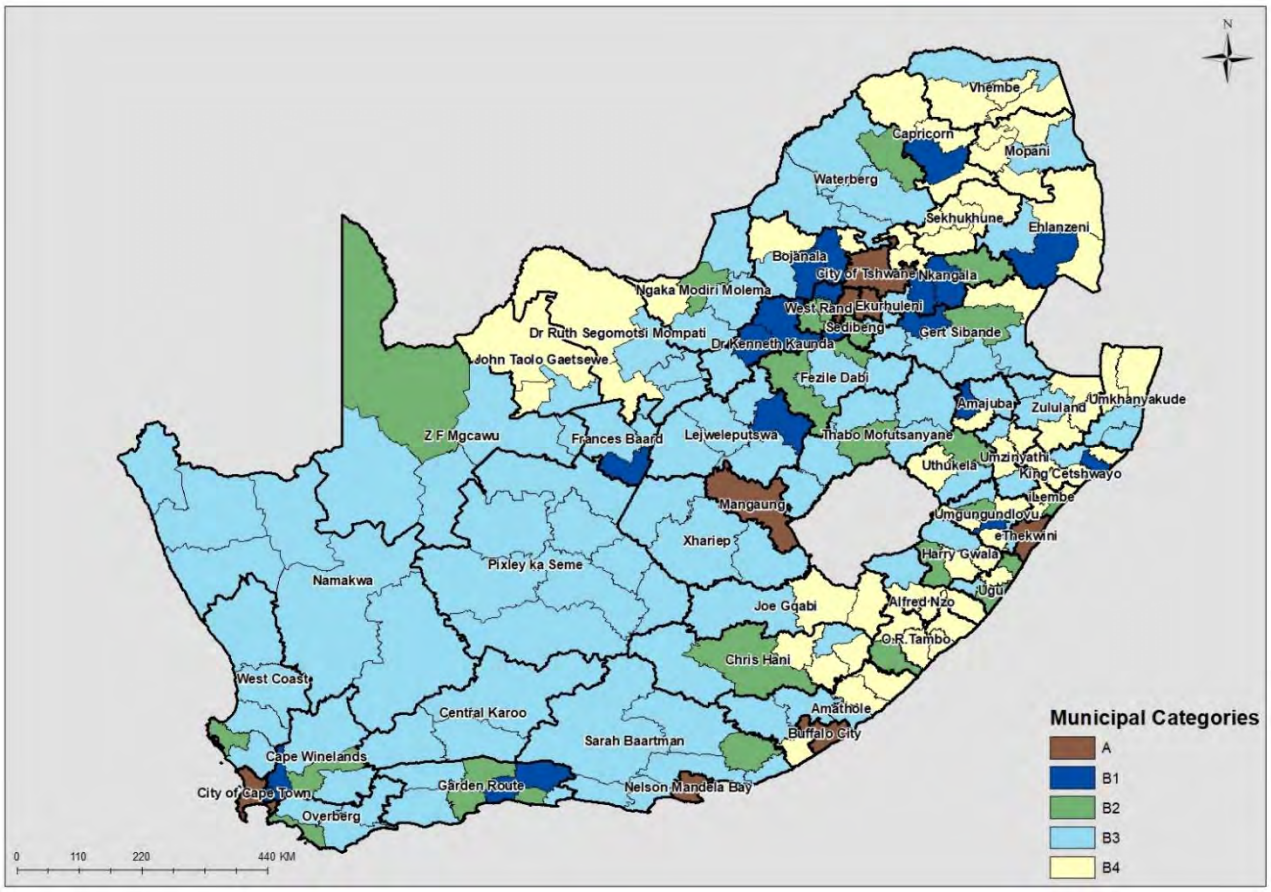
Table 3.3 shows the distribution of municipalities in 2011 and 2022 by province and sub-municipal category. While the number of metropolitan and district municipalities remained unchanged between 2011 and 2022, the number of local municipalities decreased from 226 to 205. The largest decreases in the number of municipalities took place in KwaZulu-Natal (7), Eastern Cape (6), and Limpopo (3). The consolidation of municipalities has primarily focused on small towns (B3) and rural municipalities (B4). Both B3 and B4 municipalities lost 10 local municipalities.

Table 3.3 - Distribution of municipalities by sub-category and province, 2011 and 2022

Province	Metro			District Municipality			Local Municipality		
	A	C1	C2	C	B1	B2	B3	B4	B
2011									
Western Cape	**1**	5		**5**	3	6	15		**24**
Eastern Cape	**2**	1	5	**6**		3	19	15	**37**
Northern Cape		5		**5**	1	1	23	2	**27**
Free State	**1**	4		**4**	1	3	15		**19**
KwaZulu-Natal	**1**		10	**10**	3	6	12	29	**50**
North West		2	2	**4**	4	1	9	5	**19**
Gauteng	**3**	2		**2**	2	4	1		**7**
Mpumalanga		3		**3**	4	2	7	5	**18**
Limpopo		1	4	**5**	1	1	7	16	**25**
Total	**8**	**23**	**21**	**44**	**19**	**27**	**108**	**72**	**226**
2022									
Western Cape	**1**	5		**5**	3	6	15		**24**
Eastern Cape	**2**	1	5	**6**		3	13	15	**31**
Northern Cape		5		**5**	1	1	22	2	**26**
Free State	**1**	4		**4**	1	3	14		**18**
KwaZulu-Natal	**1**		10	**10**	3	6	13	21	**43**
North West		2	2	**4**	4	1	8	5	**18**
Gauteng	**3**	2		**2**	2	3	1		**6**
Mpumalanga		3		**3**	4	2	6	5	**17**
Limpopo		1	4	**5**	1	1	6	14	**22**
Total	**8**	**23**	**21**	**44**	**19**	**26**	**98**	**62**	**205**

The geographical distribution of municipalities according to their particular sub-categories are presented in Map 3.1. The map clearly illustrates the wide distribution of B3 municipalities with small towns. Although significant proportions of their population live in urban areas, they generally contain small populations and small towns. B1 and B2 municipalities that contain larger populations and are anchored by larger towns are spread across the country. These municipalities comprise towns such as George, Newcastle, Richards Bay, Kimberley, Mbombela and Polokwane. The poorest municipalities, B4 municipalities, span the traditional areas that contain the former homelands along the Eastern Seaboard, the North-Eastern part of Mpumalanga and Limpopo, and the North-Western edge of North West.

Map 3.1 - Distribution of Category A and B municipalities, 2022



3.3 Municipal services

The South African Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) instructs government to implement the Bill of Rights to enhance 'human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms'. To this end, the constitution prescribes several ‘socio-economic’ or ‘second generation rights’, including the right to ‘have access to sufficient water' and to ‘*an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being’*. Local government is the sphere of government closest to people and it is tasked with the development and provision of municipal goods, benefits, activities and satisfactions that are deemed public, to enhance the quality of life in local jurisdictions (Reddy, 2016). Local government mainly exist to provide sustainable and effective municipal services to local residents, and local governments are directed to provide water, sanitation, transportation facilities, electricity, primary health services, education, housing and security within a safe and healthy environment to all residents, provided that its provision is practical and sustainable.

The constitution does not provide much detail about the services that municipalities should provide, but it does stipulate that services should be provided in a sustainable manner, and that socio-economic development should be pursued. The Municipal Systems Act (No.32 of 2000 as amended) determines specific duties and requirements for all municipalities which include giving priority to the needs of the local community; promoting the development of the local community; and ensuring that all members of the local community have access to at least the minimum level of basic services.

Since municipal services are not absolutely defined, the constitution – together with new laws (municipal systems and structures acts) – determine what should be regarded as basic municipal services. Section 73 of the System's Act defines a 'basic municipal service' as a municipal service that 'is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health, safety, or the environment'. This study will only review four basic services, namely water, sanitation, refuse disposal, and electricity.

According to the White Paper on Local Government (1998) municipal services should be:

- Accessible and communities should have access to at least a minimum level of services as a constitutional obligation;
- Easy and convenient to use;
- As affordable as possible; and
- Of a predetermined standard, meaning that services should be suitable for their purpose, be timeously provided, be safe and be available on a continuous basis.

These criteria are used by municipalities to determine the most appropriate service delivery options, and to select appropriate delivery mechanisms. A municipality's ability to provide basic services is determined by the factors such as the size, growth and distribution of households, as well as attributes such as relative poverty, which influences the ability to pay for services.

3.4 District Development Model

The District Development Model was initiated by President Cyril Ramaphosa in his Budget Speech in 2019 when he identified the "pattern of operating in silos" as a challenge which led to "to lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government's programme difficult". To address the poor delivery of services and to meaningfully address poverty, inequality and employment, the President called for the rolling out of "a new integrated district-based approach to addressing our service delivery challenges [and] localise[d] procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities…"

The District Development Model (DDM) is a practical intergovernmental relations (IGR) mechanism for all three spheres of government to work jointly and to plan and act in a coordinated fashion. The model aims to improve the coherence and impact of the government service delivery across the country's 44 districts and eight metropolitan municipalities.

The District Development Model aims to:

1) Coordinate government responses to the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality, particularly amongst women, youth and people with disabilities.
2) Ensure inclusivity by taking into the account of the population and communities at local level.
3) Narrow the distance between people and the government.
4) Promote the use of practical intergovernmental mechanisms to plan, budget and implement jointly to provide coherent governance and maximised resources.
5) Build government capacity to support municipalities.
6) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at district and local levels.
7) Balance development between urban and rural areas.
8) Establish accountability and transparency by establishing oversight over budget and projects.

The DDM will enable effective implementation of policy and legal prescripts similar to the White Paper on Local Government (2008) and the Municipal Structures Act (2000). According to the White Paper on Local Government, district municipalities would play a key role in reorganising around a set of standard planning and development regions, be responsible for district-wide integrated development planning, provide bulk services where required, and maintain appropriate levels of municipal services that are legally permitted and activity fostered. Section 83 (2) of the Municipal Structures Act provides that the powers and functions of local government are divided between district and local municipalities within the area of the district municipality. Section 83(3) outlines that a district municipality must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by:

1) Ensuring integrated development planning for the district as a whole.
2) Promoting bulk infrastructure development and services for the district as a whole;
3) Building the capacity of local municipalities in its area to perform their functions and exercise their powers where such capacity is lacking; and
4) Promoting the equitable distribution of resources between the local municipalities in its area to ensure appropriate levels of municipal service within the area.

Joint planning will culminate in a single integrated plan (The One Plan), a strategic long-range framework that includes short, medium and long-term objectives and interventions to guide all investments within district and metropolitan areas. Implementation of the One Plans is undertaken at different spheres of government through the prescribed Government Planning Cycle which includes the review of Medium-Term Strategic Frameworks (MTSF), formulation/review of sector strategies, department Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans, and municipal Growth and Development Strategies, SDFs and IDPs.

Figure 3.1 - COGTA outline and high-level index for the development of One Plans

Source: SALGA (2021)

CoGTA facilitates the formulation and monitoring of the One Plan as part of its Intergovernmental Relations mandate and responsibility to implement the DDM. The COGTA outline and high-level index for the development of One Plans is outlined in Figure 3.1.

This report supports this process through the provision of information on municipal populations and households, as well as service delivery statistics.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data sources

This study uses data from Census 2011 and Census 2022 to study and compare the delivery of basic serves at different municipal levels. Please refer to Statistics South Africa Report no. 03-01-45 for more detailed information on how the count was done.

4.2 Infrastructure quality index

The Infrastructure Quality Index (IQI) is constructed based on access to a range of basic services to establish what engineering services infrastructure is available in different geographic areas. The quality of infrastructure services is categorised according to five levels, namely none, minimal, basic, intermediate and full, and values of 1-5 are assigned to these levels (Van der Walt and Haarhoff, 2004). Since neither Census 2011 nor Census 2022 contained comprehensive questions on access to mains/grid electricity, the question on which source of energy was used for lighting is used as a proxy. The classifications are described in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 - Classification of infrastructure quality

Service level		Water	Sanitation	Solid waste	Electricity
1	**None**	No access to piped water	No sanitation	No facilities / dump anywhere	Do not use electricity for lighting
2	**Minimal**	Communal standpipe > 200m	Bucket toilets	Communal / own refuse dump	Use electricity from generator / solar for lighting
3	**Basic**	Communal standpipe < 200m	Pit toilet without ventilation pipe	Communal container /collection point	
4	**Intermediate**	Piped water in the yard	VIP, Chemical or ecological toilets	Removed less than once per week	
5	**Full**	Piped water in dwelling	Conventional water-borne	Removed once per week	Use mains electricity for lighting

Source: Van der Walt & Haarhoff, 2004

The level of service is calculated as the average of the percentage of the households that received the service and it is expressed as a number between 1 and 5. The index therefore provides an indication of the quality of infrastructure provided. Due to the limited categories available on electricity, only three service levels are utilised in this study. The calculation is outlined in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 - Average service level calculation

Service quality	Number of users	Value	Index calculation
None	N_{None}	1	$I_{none} = N_{none} \times 1 / N_{tot}$
Minimal	N_{min}	2	$I_{min} = N_{min} \times 2 / N_{tot}$
Basic	N_{bas}	3	$I_{bas} = N_{bas} \times 3 / N_{tot}$
Intermediate	N_{int}	4	$I_{int} = N_{int} \times 4 / N_{tot}$
Full	N_{full}	5	$I_{full} = N_{full} \times 5 / N_{tot}$
Total	$\mathbf{N_{total}}$		$\mathbf{I = i_{none} + i_{min} + i_{bas} + i_{int} + i_{full}}$

Source: Van der Walt & Haarhoff, 2004.

4.3 Limitations of the study

Municipal boundaries are important to provide services in an equitable and sustainable manner. The boundaries are, however, occasionally redetermined, making it difficult to make comparisons over time. When municipal boundaries change or municipalities are split or amalgamated, geographical areas have to be aligned post-hoc to make comparisons over time possible. Although sophisticated methodologies are used to reallocate data in the smallest available geographic units (enumerator areas in the case of censuses) into the new areas, the process is seldom completely accurate as many units straddle new boundaries. Some of the changes that took place between 2011 and 2022 is outlined in Section 3.1.

While both the 2011 and 2022 data points uses Census data, comparison could be restricted by the timing of data collection. Census 2011 data was, for instance, collected in October 2011, while Census 2022 data was referenced to 5 February 2022 and collected between February and May of that year.

An important limitation relates to the questions on access to electricity. Information about access to mains/grid electricity, together with information on whether households pay for electricity, and whether the use of electricity is measured using pr- or post-paid meters is required to develop the Infrastructure Quality Index (IQI). These questions are, however, not included in the Census questionnaires and a proxy measuring the use of energy for lighting is used. As a result, the index only contains three, instead of five categories.

5. Household profile

5.1 Household and population distribution and change

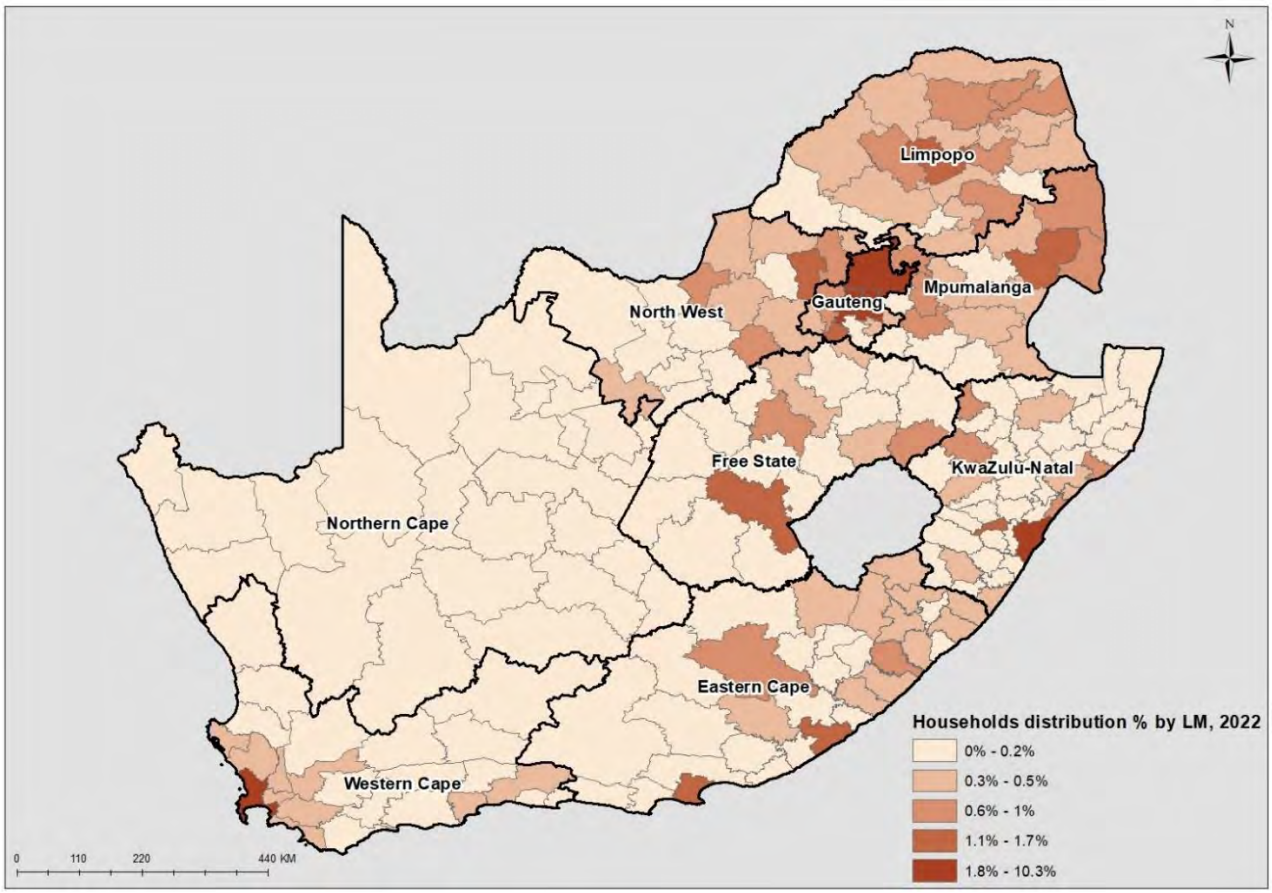
Basic services are not delivered to individuals, but to groups of people who live together and who share resources as households. Households can consist of one or more individuals and is the unit that is most relevant to service providers.

Table 5.1 - Distribution of households by province, 2011 and 2022

Province	Household		Annual Growth 2011-2022	Percentage distribution	
	2011	2022		2011	2022
Western Cape	1 633 925	2 264 032	38,6	11,3	12,7
Eastern Cape	1 687 343	1 838 960	9,0	11,7	10,3
Northern Cape	301 400	333 553	10,7	2,1	1,9
Free State	823 285	845 250	2,7	5,6	4,7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 539 337	2 853 741	12,4	17,5	16,0
North West	1 061 998	1 141 291	7,5	7,3	6,4
Gauteng	3 908 826	5 318 665	36,1	27,6	29,8
Mpumalanga	1 075 466	1 421 721	32,2	7,3	8,0
Limpopo	1 418 085	1 811 565	27,7	9,6	10,2
South Africa	**14 449 664**	**17 828 778**	**23,4**	**100,0**	**100,0**

The distribution of households in 2011 and 2022 by province is presented in Table 5.1. Nationally, the total number of households increased by 23,4% to 17,8 million between 2011 and 2022. The highest growth was noted in Western Cape (38,6%), Gauteng (36,1%) and Mpumalanga (32,2%), while the lowest growth was observed in Free State (2,7%) and North West (7,5%). Gauteng (29,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,0%) contained the highest number of households in 2022, while the smallest number of households was observed in Northern Cape (1,9%) and Free State (4,7%). It is notable that the share of all households only increased in Gauteng (+2,2 pp), Western Cape (+1,4 pp), Mpumalanga (+0,7 pp) and Limpopo (+0,6 pp) between 2011 and 2022.

Map 5.1: Relative household distribution by local municipality, 2022



Map 5.1 shows that more than one-half of households (8,9 million) were located in 12 municipalities. The largest concentrations are notable in the City of Johannesburg (10,3%), City of Cape Town (8,2%), Ekurhuleni (8,0%) and Ethekwini (7,4%). The six largest metropolitan municipalities contained 41,9% of all households, while the eight metropolitan municipalities, together, comprised 44,7% of all households. By contrast, only five percent of households were in the smallest 68 local municipalities. The smallest category on the map (0%-0,2%) comprised a total of 119 municipalities that, together, comprised 13,7% of all households.

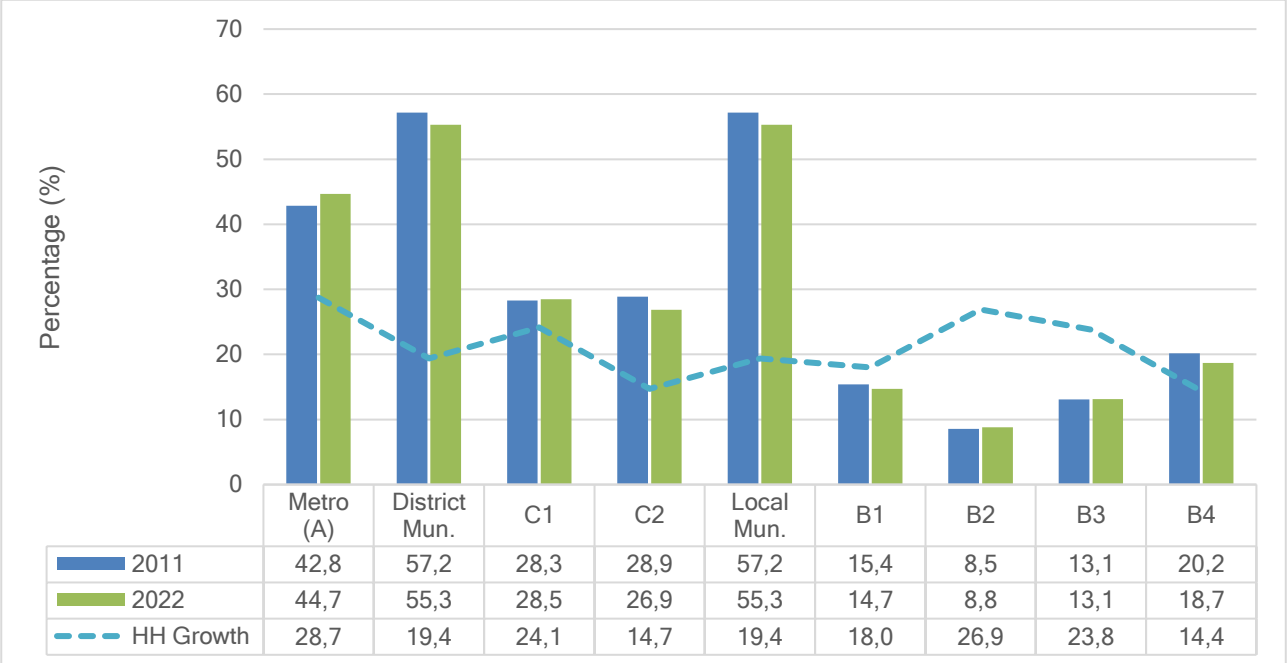
5.2 Municipal sub-categories

Table 5.2 shows that the number of households in metropolitan areas grew faster than those in non-metropolitan municipalities between 2011 and 2022 (28,7% versus 19,4%). As a result, the percentage of households in local municipalities declined from 57,2% in 2011 to 55,3% in 2022. Although the number of households increased in absolute terms across all areas, it is notable that the percentage of households in rural municipalities decreased as a proportion of all households between 2011 and 2022 (decreasing from 20,2% to 18,7%).

Table 5.2 - Distribution of households by municipal sub-categories, 2011 and 2022

Province	Household		Period Growth (%)	Percentage distribution	
	2011	2022		2011	2022
Metro (A)	**6 188 880**	**7 966 550**	**28,7**	**42,8**	**44,7**
Local Municipality	**8 260 789**	**9 862 226**	**19,4**	**57,2**	**55,3**
B1: Secondary cities	2 221 919	2 622 270	18,0	15,4	14,7
B2: Large towns	1 234 141	1 566 083	26,9	8,5	8,8
B3: Small towns	1 891 774	2 342 280	23,8	13,1	13,1
B4: Rural	2 912 955	3 331 593	14,4	20,2	18,7
District Municipality	**8 260 786**	**9 862 234**	**19,4**		
C1: No water services authority	4 087 294	5 074 356	24,1		
C2: Water service authority	4 173 492	4 787 878	14,7		
South Africa	**14 449 666**	**17 828 784**	**23,4**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Figure 5.1 - Percentage distribution and growth of households by municipal sub-category, 2011 and 2022

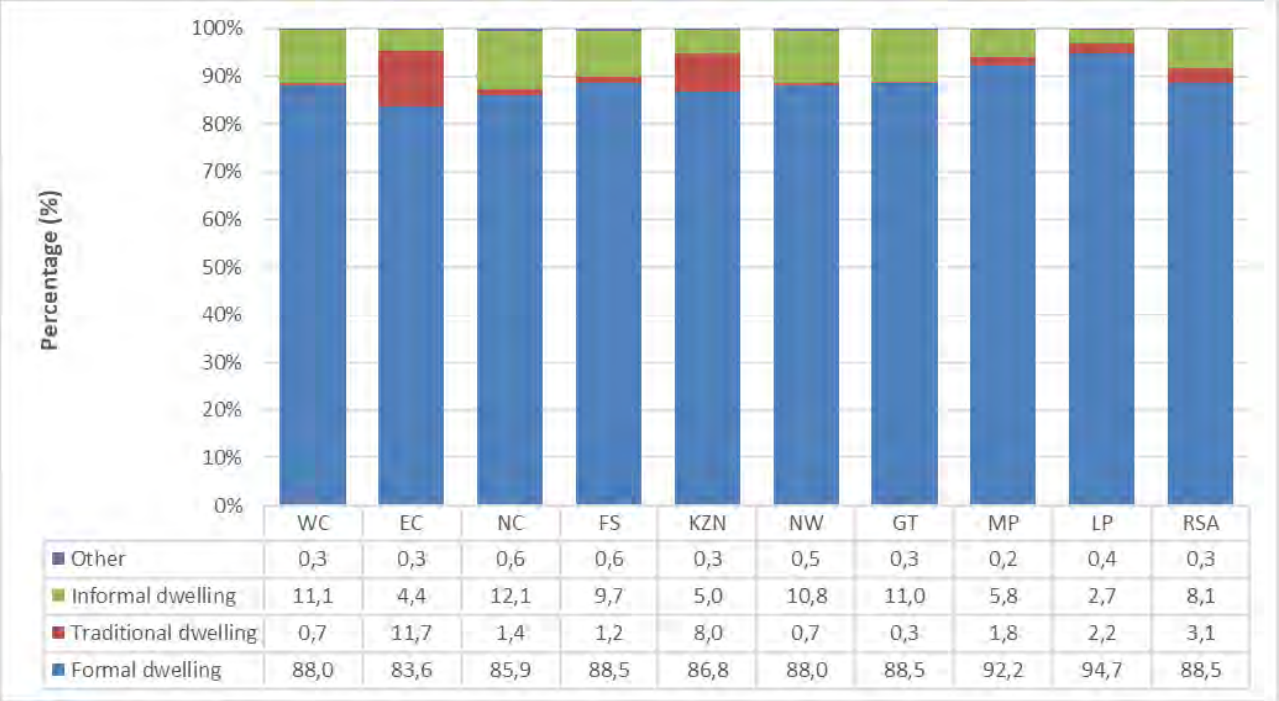


The share of all households by municipal category is presented in Figure 5.1. The figure shows that the percentage of households in the country's eight metropolitan municipalities increased from 42,8% in 2011 to 44,7% in 2022. By comparison, the percentage of households in large rural B4 municipalities decreased from 20,2% to 18,7% over the same period. The percentage of households in B1 municipalities that contain large secondary cities similarly declined from 15,4% to 14,7%. It is notable that the largest inter-census growth took place in metropolitan municipalities (28,7%) followed by 26,9% in B2 municipalities that contain large towns. The smallest growth took place in rural B4 municipalities (14,4%).

5.3 Distribution of dwellings

Census 2022 found that, nationally, 88,5% of households lived in formal dwellings compared to 8,1% in informal dwellings, and 3,1% in traditional dwellings. Figure 5.2 shows that formal dwellings are most common in Limpopo (94,7%) and Mpumalanga (92,2%), and least common in Eastern Cape (83,6%). Informal dwellings are most common in Northern Cape (12,1%), Western Cape (11,1%), Gauteng (11,0%) and North West (10,8%), and least common in Limpopo (2,7%). Traditional dwellings are predominantly located in Eastern Cape (11,7%).

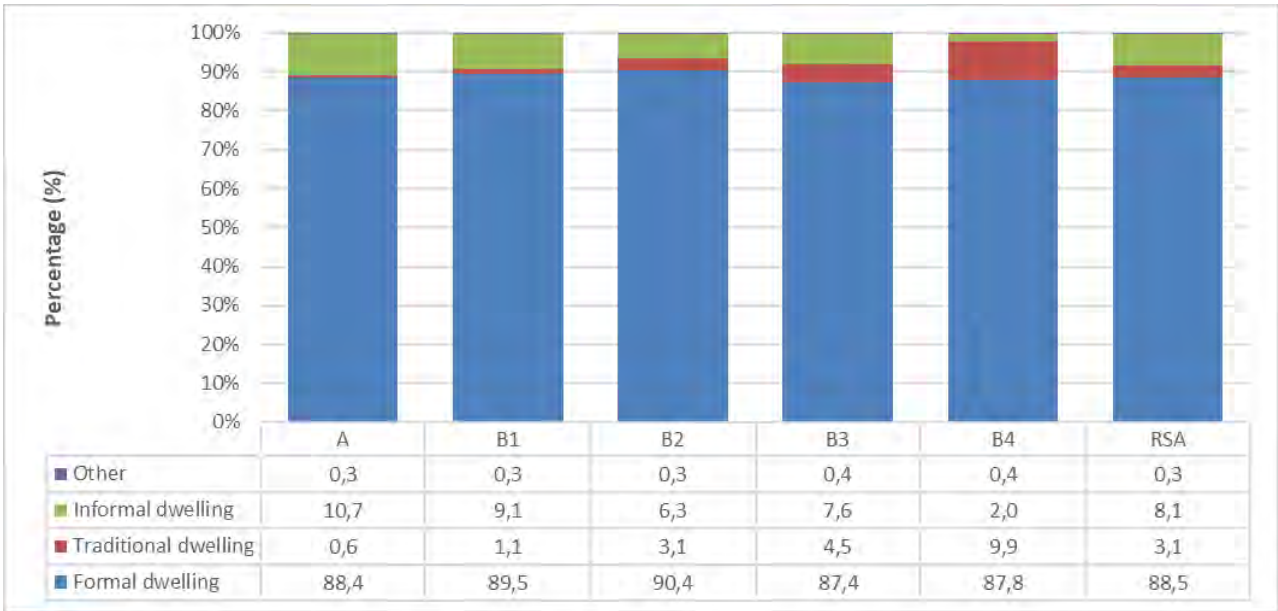
Figure 5.2 - Percentage of households by dwelling type and province, 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Other	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3
Informal dwelling	11,1	4,4	12,1	9,7	5,0	10,8	11,0	5,8	2,7	8,1
Traditional dwelling	0,7	11,7	1,4	1,2	8,0	0,7	0,3	1,8	2,2	3,1
Formal dwelling	88,0	83,6	85,9	88,5	86,8	88,0	88,5	92,2	94,7	88,5

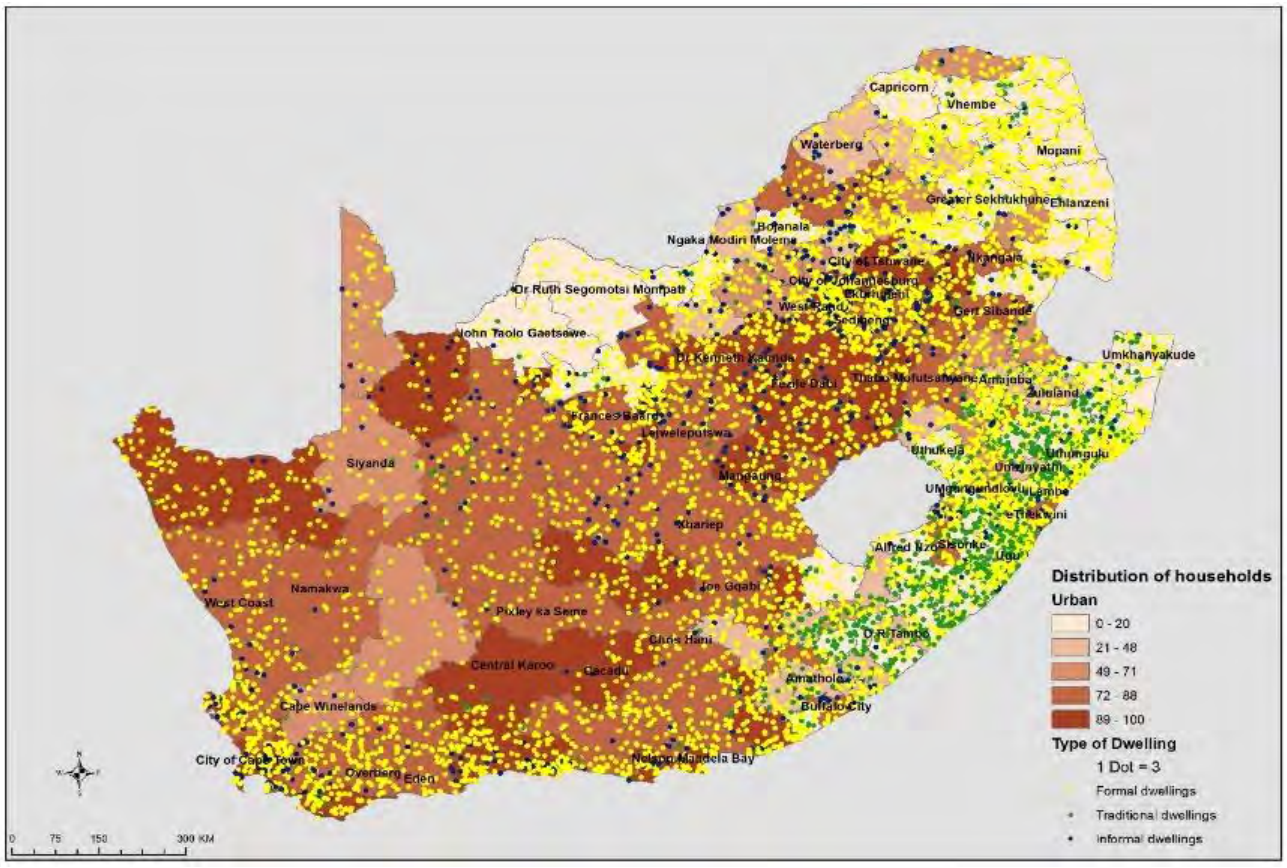
It is notable from Figure 5.3, below, that households that lived in formal dwellings were more common in B2 municipalities (local municipalities with a large town at its core – 90,4%) than either metros (88,4%) or B1 municipalities (local municipalities that contain a secondary city – 89,5%). The most obvious explanation relates to the fact that metros and B1 municipalities experience higher in-migration and that a larger percentage of households in these areas live in informal dwellings. While 10,7% of households in metros, and 9,1% of households in B1 municipalities lived in informal dwellings, 6,3% did so in B2 municipalities. Almost one-tenth (9,9%) of households in rural municipalities lived in traditional dwellings.

Figure 5.3 - Percentage of households by dwelling type and municipal category, 2022



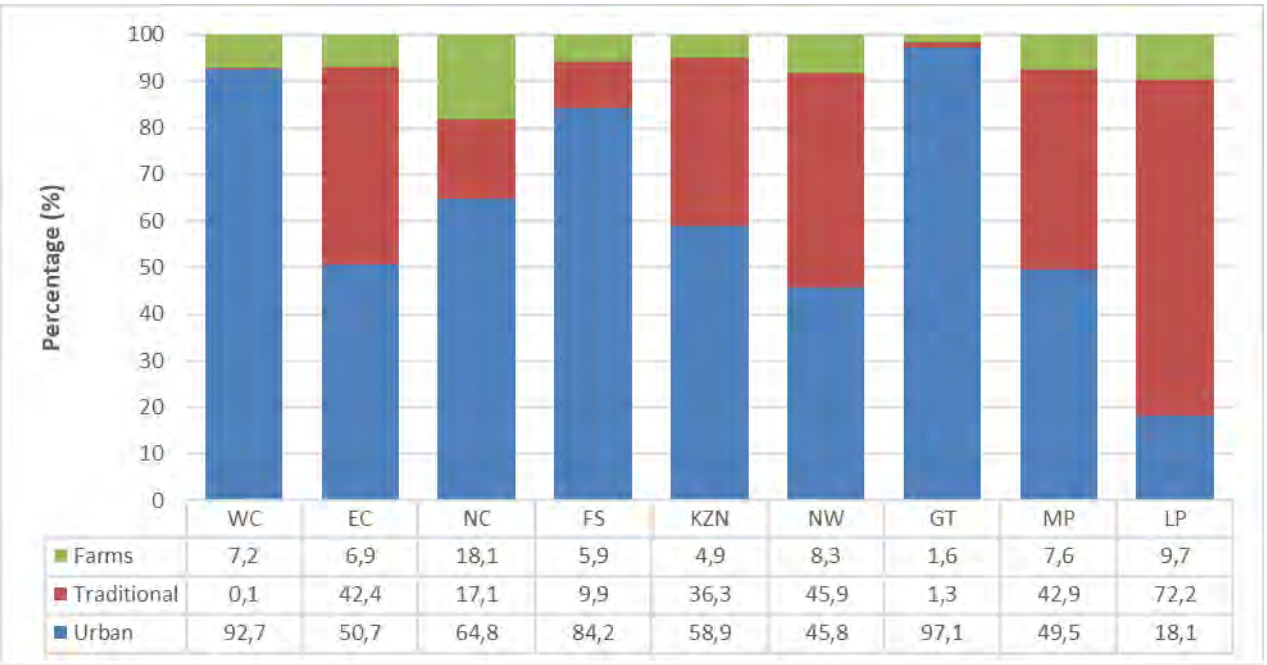
	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	RSA
Other	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3
Informal dwelling	10,7	9,1	6,3	7,6	2,0	8,1
Traditional dwelling	0,6	1,1	3,1	4,5	9,9	3,1
Formal dwelling	88,4	89,5	90,4	87,4	87,8	88,5

Map 5.2 - Distribution of dwelling types by district municipality and urban concentration, 2022



Although the vast majority of South African households reside in formal dwellings across the country, the high incidence of poverty is exposed by the large number of informal dwellings that are distributed across the country, covering virtually every single municipality but showing a higher concentration in the metropolitan areas and secondary cities (Map 5.2). Households that lived in traditional dwellings were mainly concentrated in traditional areas along the Eastern Seaboard, although some distributions were also observed across the Northern provinces and Northern Cape.

Figure 5.4 - Household distribution by geotype and province, 2022

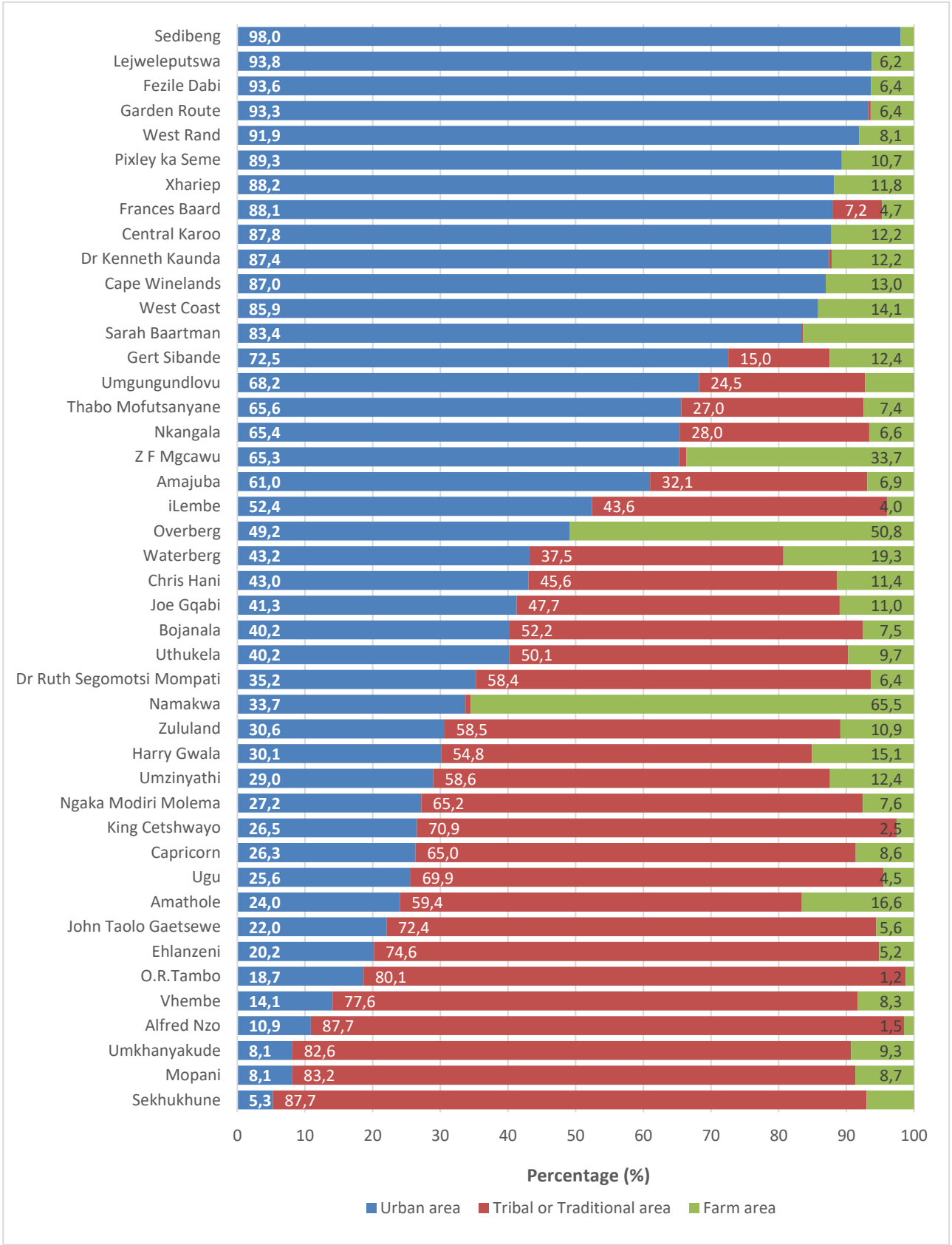


	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP
Farms	7,2	6,9	18,1	5,9	4,9	8,3	1,6	7,6	9,7
Traditional	0,1	42,4	17,1	9,9	36,3	45,9	1,3	42,9	72,2
Urban	92,7	50,7	64,8	84,2	58,9	45,8	97,1	49,5	18,1

Figure 5.4 shows most households in Gauteng (97,1%) and Western Cape (92,7%) lived in urban areas. By contrast, only 18,1% of households in Limpopo, and 45,8% of households in North West resided in urban areas. Households that lived in traditional areas were most common in Limpopo (72,2%), North West (45,9%), Mpumalanga (42,9%) and Eastern Cape (42,4%).

The distribution of households that live in the various geographical areas differ quite substantially between different municipal areas. Figure 5.5 shows that more than nine-tenths of households lived in urban areas in Sedibeng (98,0%), Lejweleputswa (93,8%), Fezile Dabi (93,6%), Garden Route (93,3%) and West Rand (91,9%), while less than one-tenth did so in Sekhukhune (5,3%), Mopani and Umkhanyakude (both 8,1%). More than four-fifths of households lived in tribal or traditional areas in Sekhukhune and Alfred Nzo (both 87,7%), Mopani (83,2%), Umkhnyakude (82,6%) and O.R Tambo (80,1%). The highest concentration of households that lived on farms was observed in Namakwa (65,5%), Overberg (50,8%) and Z.F. Mgawu (33,7%).

Figure 5.5 - Household distribution by geotype and district municipality, 2022



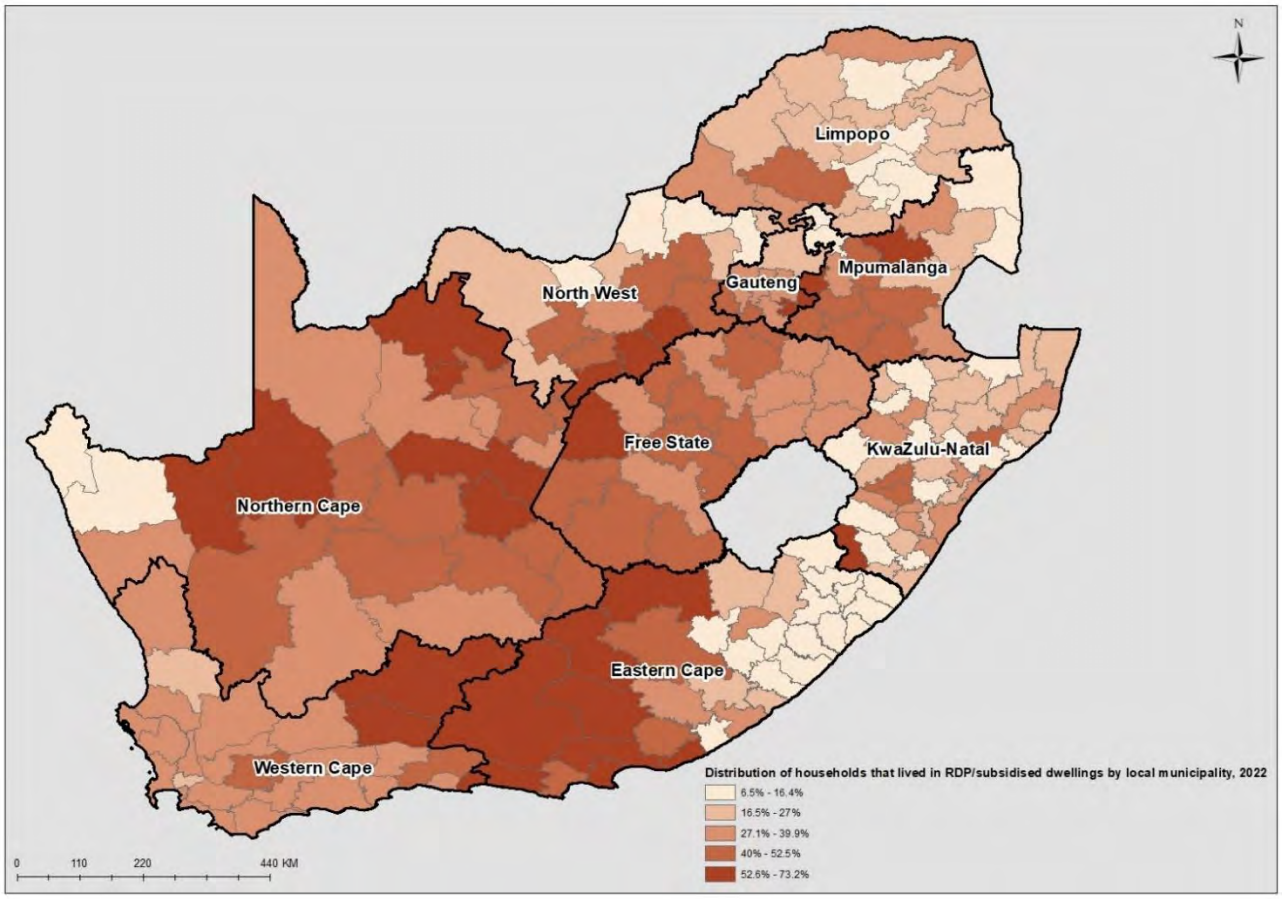
5.4 Distribution of RDP / Subsidised dwellings, 2022

According to Department of Human Settlements (2022), more than 3,4 million (3 431 382) housing units made up of stand-alone houses and units in multiple storey or multi-unit buildings were added between 1994 and 2022. Provinces and municipalities have also reported the delivery of almost 1.3 million (1 282 123) serviced sites that had been completed. In addition, the department also granted title deeds to occupants of pre-1994 government rental houses in order to promote Home Ownership and create assets for citizens.

Census 2022 found that 4,1 million households, or 29,9% of all households lived in a Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) or government subsidised dwelling. Almost one-half (46,3% - 1,9 million of the 4,1 million dwellings reported in the census) was in metropolitan municipalities. In addition, more than half of all reported RDP / subsidised dwellings were concentrated in nine municipalities, including six metros.

Map 5.3 shows the share of households that lived in RDP/subsidised dwellings ranged from 73,2% in Kou-Kamma in Eastern Cape, 70,5% for Ledwa-Teemane in North West, to 6,5% for Intsika Yethu in Eastern Cape and 6,9% for Emadlangeni in KwaZulu-Natal.

Map 5.3 - Percentage distribution of households that lived in RDP/subsidised dwellings by local municipality, 2022



According to Table 5.3 the largest number of RDP/subsidised dwellings were located in Ekurhuleni (400 999), Johannesburg (379 373), and Cape Town (319 450), while John Taolo Gaetsewe only reported 7 321 households that lived in RDP structures.

Table 5.3 - Number and percentage of households that lived in RDP/subsidised dwellings by district municipality, 2022

Province	Code	Municipal name	Total	Cumulative total	Percentage
WC	CPT	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	**319 450**	533 628	30,6
	DC4	Garden Route	**74 985**		39,1
	DC2	Cape Winelands	**56 965**		32,0
	DC1	West Coast	**39 425**		34,5
	DC3	Overberg	**29 490**		31,6
	DC5	Central Karoo	**13 313**		56,5
EC	NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	**136 197**	455 720	53,9
	BUF	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality	**82 809**		39,7
	DC10	Sarah Baartman	**67 299**		56,5
	DC13	Chris Hani	**61 745**		35,3
	DC12	Amathole	**36 046**		19,2
	DC15	O.R. Tambo	**25 311**		10,3
	DC14	Joe Gqabi	**24 407**		27,5
	DC44	Alfred Nzo	**21 906**		13,3
NC	DC9	Frances Baard	**49 543**	113 686	53,0
	DC8	Z F Mgcawu	**23 213**		39,6
	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	**22 832**		49,4
	DC6	Namakwa	**10 777**		36,0
	DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	**7 321**		13,1
FS	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyane	**76 709**	274 868	36,0
	DC18	Lejweleputswa	**71 437**		44,5
	MAN	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	**59 947**		29,7
	DC20	Fezile Dabi	**51 537**		42,0
	DC16	Xhariep	**15 238**		47,2
KZN	ETH	Ethekwini Metropolitan Municipality	**266 732**	598 141	30,3
	DC22	Umgungundlovu	**77 569**		30,8
	DC29	iLembe	**50 632**		34,1
	DC23	Uthukela	**37 452**		26,1
	DC21	Ugu	**32 885**		23,1
	DC28	King Cetshwayo	**30 472**		17,8
	DC25	Amajuba	**28 663**		22,4
	DC26	Zululand	**26 080**		18,9
	DC27	Umkhanyakude	**25 059**		23,2
	DC43	Harry Gwala	**22 597**		23,0
	DC24	Umzinyathi	**21 337**		19,5
NW	DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	**96 795**	268 654	54,7
	DC37	Bojanala	**88 606**		21,2
	DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	**48 174**		23,4
	DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	**35 079**		32,6
GT	EKU	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	**400 999**	1 269 056	38,4
	JHB	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	**379 373**		31,3
	TSH	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	**261 900**		26,4
	DC42	Sedibeng	**139 627**		48,3
	DC48	West Rand	**87 157**		36,0

Province	Code	Municipal name	Total	Cumulative total	Percentage
MP	DC30	Gert Sibande	**117 295**	309 815	37,8
	DC31	Nkangala	**115 275**		29,8
	DC32	Ehlanzeni	**77 245**		16,3
LP	DC35	Capricorn	**69 829**	277 145	19,9
	DC34	Vhembe	**57 303**		14,9
	DC36	Waterberg	**55 908**		29,4
	DC33	Mopani	**55 661**		18,0
	DC47	Sekhukhune	**38 444**		13,7

6. Water services in South Africa

6.1 Background

Access to safe and sufficient drinking water is essential to ensure health and well-being of human beings, as well as economic development. Sections 24 and 27 of the Bills of Rights grant specific rights related to access to sufficient water, and Section 27 states that 'everyone has the right to have access to sufficient water' and that 'the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of these rights'. Although the right to basic sanitation is not explicitly mentioned in the constitution, it could be derived from section 24(a) (the right to a clean environment) read with the right of access to adequate water. The Water Services Act (WSA) gives effect to the constitutional rights above, including the right to basic sanitation.

The water sector in South Africa is divided into two main sub-sectors, namely water services provision, guided by the Water Services Act (1997), and water resources management, guided by the National Water Act (1998). The water service sector refers to water supply and sanitation services which are predominantly provided by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), water boards and municipalities. Although the DWS leads the sector through policy development, regulation, monitoring and evaluation, it has relinquished its implementation responsibility by transferring water schemes to relevant municipalities.

According to Part B of schedule 4 of the Constitution, the provision of water services is a municipal responsibility. All municipalities are, however, not authorised to provide water. The two-tiered local government system requires that powers and functions be divided between category B and C municipalities to avoid duplication and coordination problems. Authorisation is granted to all category A (metros) municipalities while category B (local) municipalities are authorised in certain instances and category C (district) municipalities in others (Treasury, 2011). These divisions are outlined in the Municipal Systems Act, the Municipal Structures Act and the subsequent Amendment Act (Act No. 33 of 2000).

A total of 169 municipalities have been authorised to provide water and sanitation services. An authorised municipality may appoint another organisation (including another municipality) to provide the water services function on its behalf. Such organisations are referred to as water service providers (Treasury, 2011).

Government's 'universal service obligation' prioritises the provision of water and sanitation services to all South Africans through funding the necessary infrastructure and providing free basic services. Although substantial progress has been made with regards to providing access to water and sanitation, Treasury (2011) notes that ever-increasing funding is required to service ageing infrastructure, while alternative service delivery options should be explored in outlying communities where the cost of expanding infrastructure is either not cost-effective or unsustainable.

The Strategic Framework for Water Services (2003) defines a b**asic water supply facility** as the infrastructure necessary to supply 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 metres of a household and with a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute (in the case of communal water points) or 6 000 litres of potable water supplied per formal connection per month (in the case of yard or house connections). In terms of **water supply services,** the framework commits itself to the sustainable operation of the facility (available for at least 350 days per year and not interrupted for more than 48 consecutive hours per incident) and the communication of good water use, hygiene and related practices.

Water and sanitation services are financed through the water and sanitation components in the local government equitable share and capital spending on water and sanitation assets are financed through the basic services component of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). While metros are generally best able to cross-subsidise within particular services and customers, infrastructure grant funding is supplemented by internal revenue sources and external borrowing across all municipalities.

6.1.1 National Development Plan

Government's objective is to ensure that all South Africans have access to basic water and sanitation services. The National Development Plan (NDP) articulates the national development goal of eradicating poverty and sharply reducing inequality by 2030. South Africa is a dry country with limited freshwater resources and adequately accessing water and sanitation is a challenge for many households in rural and peri-urban communities. The National Planning Commission (2011) points out that inadequate access to water can be the result of insufficient bulk infrastructure, poor municipal service delivery and/or poor maintenance of existing infrastructure, as well as households being too poor to pay for the cost of services. As a long-term driver of development policy in the country, the NDP envisages that all South Africans will have full, affordable and reliable access to sufficient safe water and hygienic sanitation by 2030.

6.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals

This will expand on the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) target which aimed to halve the percentage of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 and which was achieved in 2005. According to Stats SA (2015), the percentage of people who used an improved source of drinking water increased from 76,6% in 1996 to 88,3% in 2015.

Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Like the NDP, the goal calls for the achievement of universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030. The goal also calls for a substantial increase in water-efficiency across all sectors while balancing supplies with demand in order to reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity (United Nations, 2015).

Despite large improvements in the provision of water, many households still lack access to safe, affordable and reliable sources of drinking water. Government is therefore committed to continue the expansion of access to water and other basic services, while ensuring that municipalities provide and properly maintain an adequate core set of basic services (DPME, 2014).

6.2 Access to water services

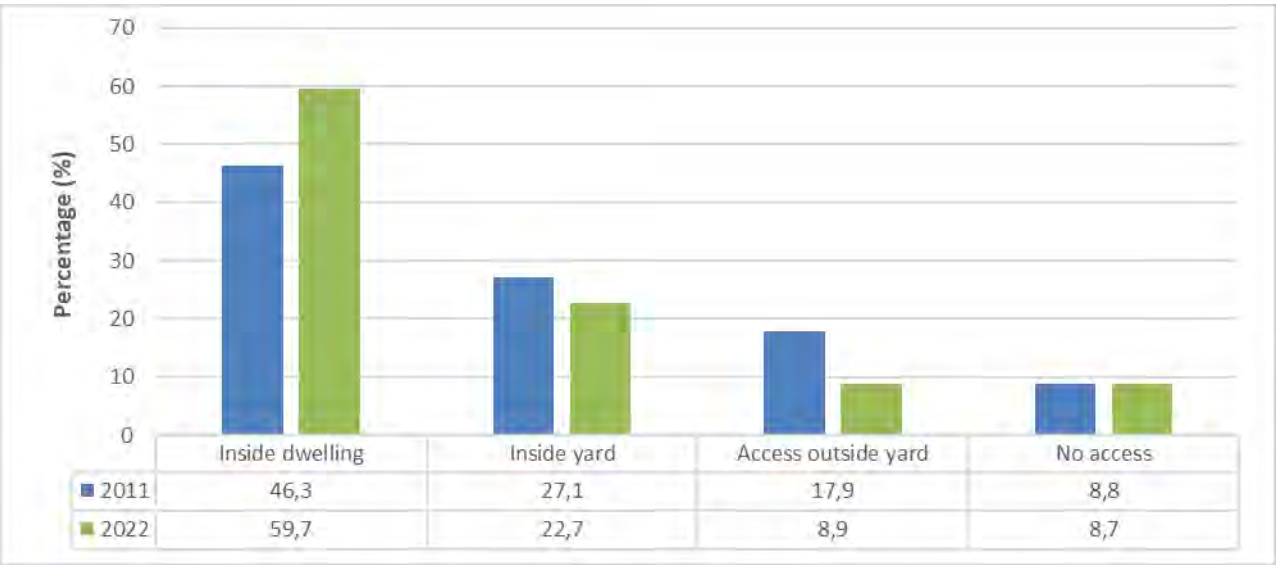
Access to water is a universal right and government is committed to ensure that all South Africans have access to basic water services.

Table 6.1 - Percentage of households using different main sources of drinking water by province, 2022

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality/other service provider)	95,7	67,0	86,6	91,9	78,1	76,2	94,4	77,1	58,5	**82,7**
Borehole	1,7	2,6	4,5	3,2	4,4	11,0	1,4	5,4	15,8	**4,6**
Water tanker	0,6	6,2	4,1	2,6	4,8	4,9	2,5	8,3	5,7	**4,0**
Rain-water tank	0,2	11,3	0,2	0,1	2,6	0,5	0,2	0,9	1,9	**2,0**
Flowing water/river/stream	0,2	7,4	1,1	0,2	4,1	0,1	0,1	1,5	2,5	**1,9**
Water vendor	0,2	0,7	0,7	0,4	1,1	4,0	0,3	3,0	8,6	**1,8**
Dam/pool/stagnant water	0,4	2,3	0,7	0,4	1,5	0,1	0,1	0,9	2,4	**0,9**
Spring	0,2	1,2	0,1	0,2	1,4	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,8	**0,6**
Other	0,7	1,5	2,0	1,1	2,0	2,8	0,9	2,4	3,7	**1,7**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

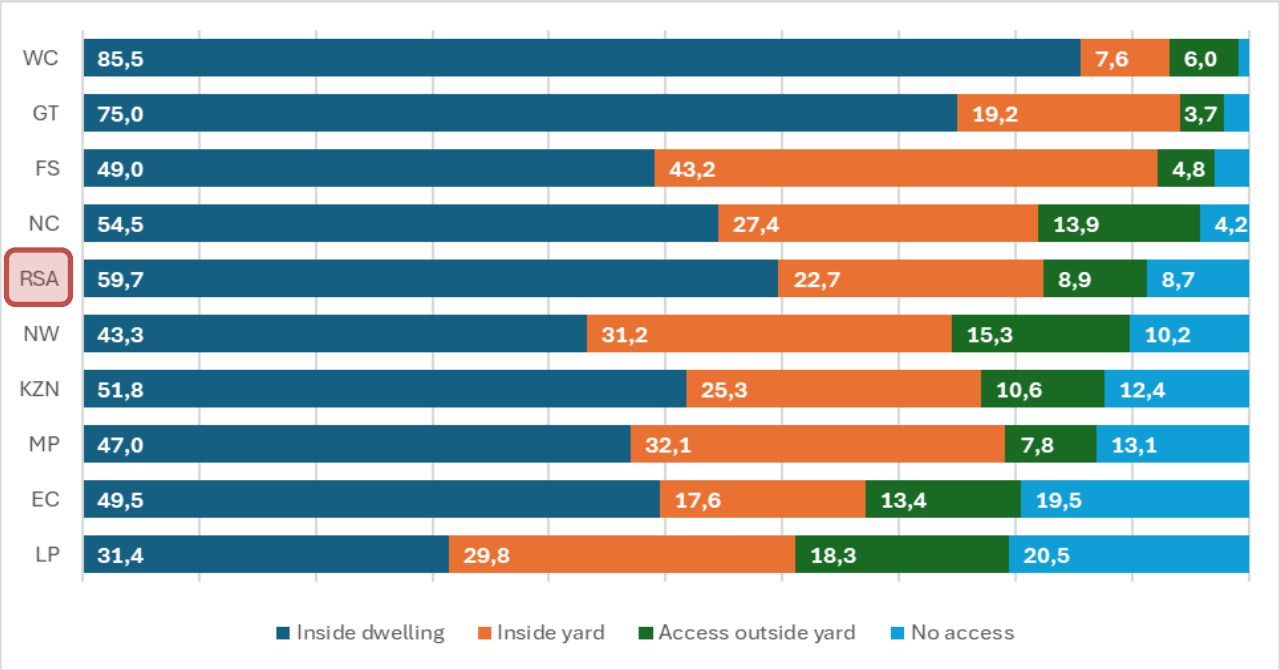
Table 6.1 indicates that 82,7% of households in South Africa used piped water from a regional/local water scheme as their main source of drinking water in 2022. However, 3,4% of households still depended on unsafe water sources like rivers, streams, springs, dams, or stagnant water, while an additional 1,8% of households used water from vendors. Access to piped water was most common in Western Cape (95,7%), Gauteng (94,4%), and Free State (91,9%), and lowest in Limpopo (58,5%) and Eastern Cape (67,0%). A significant percentage of households in Eastern Cape (10,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (7,0%), and Limpopo (5,7%) still rely on unsafe water sources. The use of water vendors as suppliers of water as the main source of drinking was most pronounced in Limpopo (8,6%), North West (4,0%), and Mpumalanga (3,0%). Boreholes were also a common source of water in Limpopo (15,8%) and North West (11,0%), both percentages being notably higher than the national average of 4,6%.

Figure 6.1 - Household access to piped water, 2011 and 2022



A comparison of figures from 2011 and 2022 (Figure 6.1) shows that the percentage of households that had access to water inside their dwellings increased from 46,3% to 59,7%, while access to water inside the yard decreased by 4,4 percentage points to 22,7%. Households without piped water in the yard had dropped from 17,9% in 2011 to 8,9% in 2022. The percentage of households without any access to piped water decreased slightly from 8,8% to 8,7% between 2011 and 2022.

Figure 6.2 - Household access to piped drinking water by province, 2022



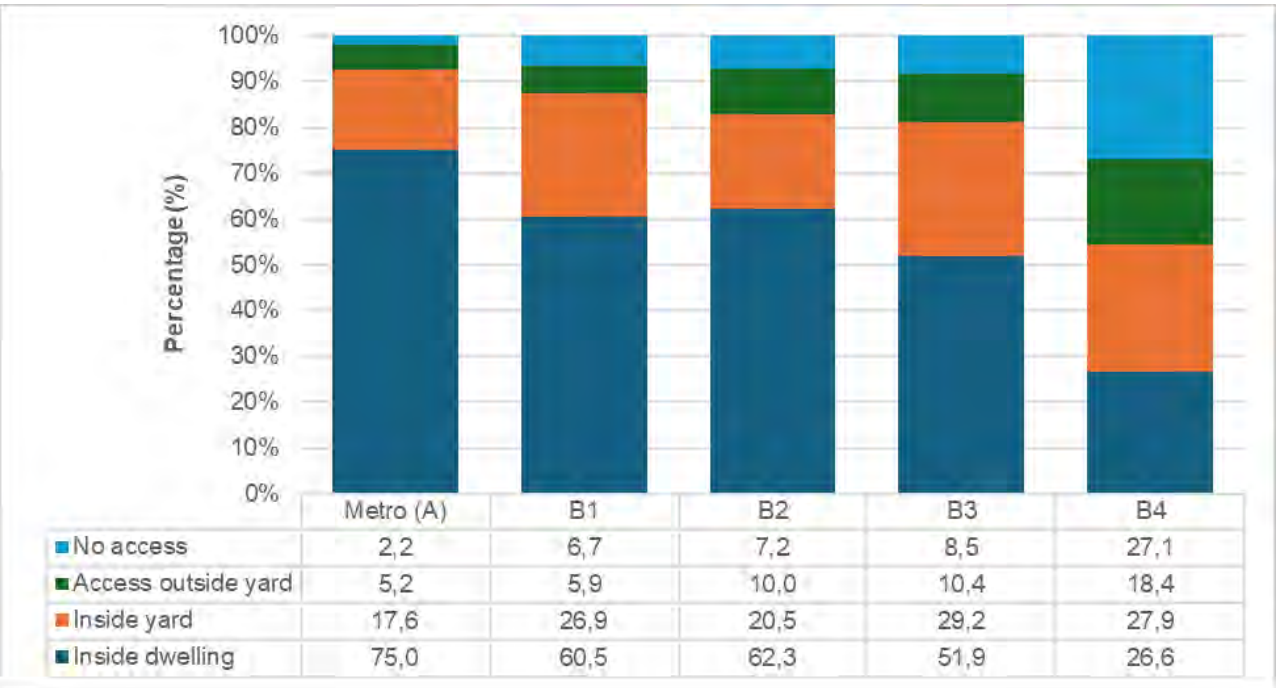
Comparative analysis across provinces shows that households with access to water inside the dwelling was most common in Western Cape (85,5%) and Gauteng (75,0%), the most urbanised provinces, and least common in the most rural provinces, Limpopo (31,4%) and North West (43,3%). Western Cape (0,9%) and Gauteng (2,1%) also contained the smallest percentage of households without access to piped water. By contrast, approximately one-fifth of households in Limpopo (20,5%) and Eastern Cape (19,5%) did not have access to piped water.

Figure 6.3 shows that the percentage of households with piped water inside the dwelling, inside or outside the yard remained constant at 91,3% between 2011 and 2022. Although the percentage of households with access to piped water in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal increased by respectively 2,7 and 1,7 percentage points during this time, large declines took place in Limpopo (-6,5 percentage points), North West (-1,8 percentage points) and Northern Cape (-1,6 percentage points).

Figure 6.3 - Household access to piped drinking water inside the dwelling, inside the yard, or outside the yard by province, 2011 and 2022

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
2011	99,1	77,8	97,4	97,8	85,9	91,6	98,2	87,4	86,0	91,3
2022	99,1	80,5	95,8	97,0	87,6	89,8	97,9	86,9	79,5	91,3

Figure 6.4 - Household access to piped water inside the dwelling, inside the yard, or outside the yard by municipal category, 2022



	Metro (A)	B1	B2	B3	B4
No access	2,2	6,7	7,2	8,5	27,1
Access outside yard	5,2	5,9	10,0	10,4	18,4
Inside yard	17,6	26,9	20,5	29,2	27,9
Inside dwelling	75,0	60,5	62,3	51,9	26,6

Households' access to piped water is closely associated with the type of municipality households reside in. Figure 6.3 shows that the percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling declines from 75,0% for metropolitan municipalities to 26,6% for rural B4 municipalities. Inversely, the percentage of households without access to piped water increased from 2,2% for households in metros to 27,1% of households in rural B4 municipalities. Access to drinking water, whether inside or outside the yard, follows a similar pattern to having no access at all. The lowest percentages of access are found in metropolitan municipalities, while the highest percentages are in rural B4 municipalities.

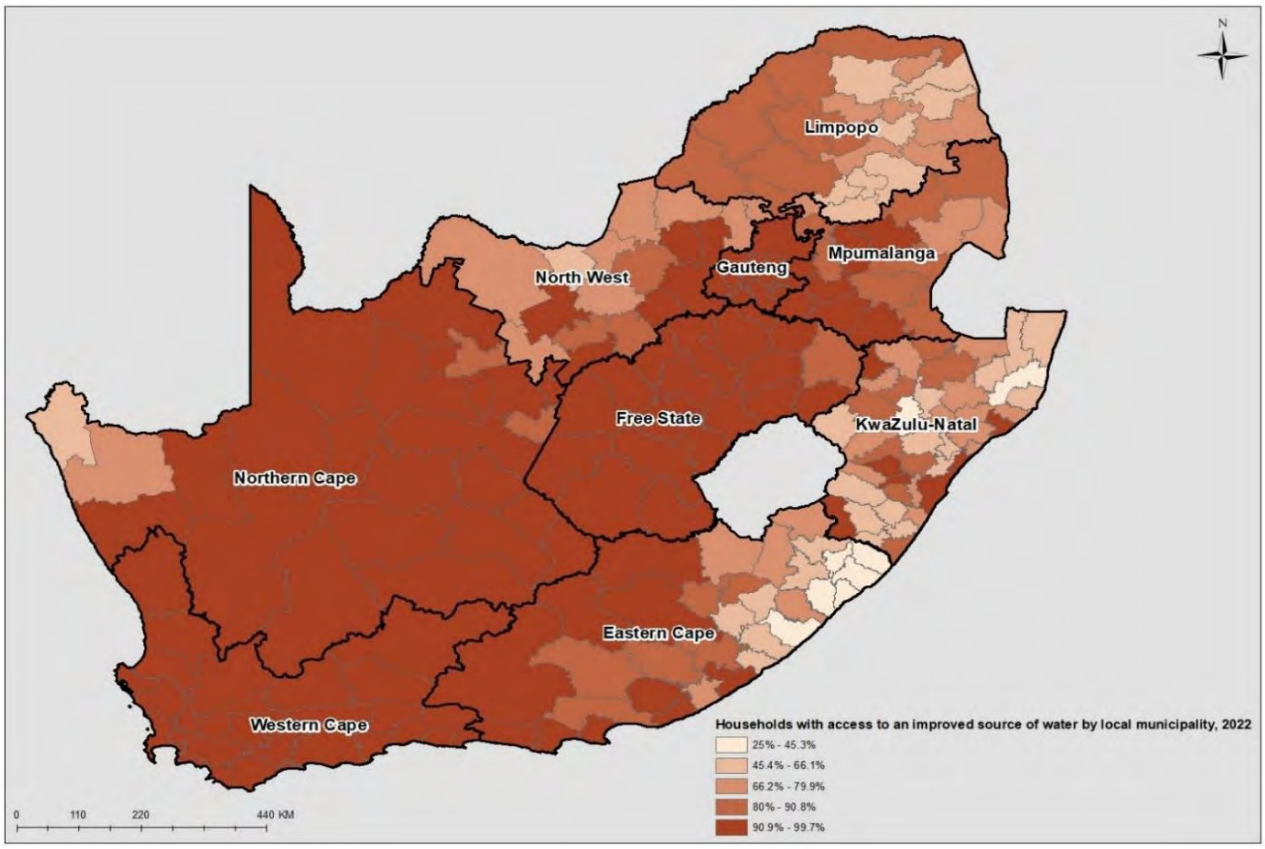
Table 6.2 - Classification of improved and unimproved sources of drinking water

Improved drinking water sources	Unimproved drinking water sources
Piped water into dwelling, plot or yard	Unprotected dug well
Public tap/standpipe	Unprotected spring
Tube well/borehole	Tanker truck
Protected dug well	Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, irrigation channel)
Protected spring	Bottled water
	Rainwater

Source: Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation

Although the vast majority of South African households have access to, and use piped water, a sizable percentage of households, particularly in rural municipalities, still have to rely on other sources of water. Table 6.2 outlines the categories used to classify improved and unimproved water sources using the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) methodology. Improved sources of water include all sources of water that are, by the nature of its construction, and when used properly, protected from outside contamination, particularly contamination with faecal matter (WHO Joint Monitoring programme). Although the World Health Organisation (WHO) joint monitoring programme considers protected wells or springs, and rainwater collection as adequately protected from contamination to be considered as improved sources, this cannot be corroborated by census 2022 data. Improved sources of water are, for the purposes of this report, therefore limited to piped water, and water from boreholes.

Map 6.1 - Percentage of households with access to an improved source of water by local municipality, 2022



Map 6.1 presents the percentage of households with access to improved sources of water by local. The maps show that 79 municipalities had access to an improved source of water by 95% or more of its households, while more than 99% of households had access to an improved source of water in 16 municipalities. Virtually all households in municipalities such as Umsobomvu and Kareeberg (both 99,7%), Beaufort West, Prince Albert, Laingsburg, and Bergriver (all 99,6%) had access to an improved source of water.

It is notable that municipalities with the worst access to improved water were located in Limpopo and Eastern Cape. Although more than nine-tenths (90,2%) of households in Bela Bela, less than two-thirds of households had access to piped water in eight municipalities. The lowest access to piped water was noted in Fetakgomo (59,1%) and Elias Motsoaledi (59,6%). Differences between the best and worst performing municipalities was starkest in Eastern Cape. Whereas 99,1% of households in Dr Beyers Naude had access to piped water, that was only the case for 25,0% of households in Ingquza Hill and 35,9% of households in Port St Johns.

The backlog in the provision of piped water is calculated as households without access to an improved source of water as a percentage of all households in a province. Table 6.3, below, shows that 2,1 million households (11,5% of all households) in the country did not have access to an improved source of water in 2022. The lowest backlog was noted in Western Cape (2,2%) while the highest backlogs were observed in Limpopo (27,2%), Eastern Cape (23,5%) and Mpumalanga (16,1%).

Table 6.3 - Household backlog in access to improved water by province, 2011 and 2022

Province	2011			2022		
	Access to improved water		Backlog (Percent)	Access to improved water		Backlog (Percent)
	Yes	No		Yes	No	
Western Cape	1 580 605	53 320	3,3	2 213 228	50 806	2,2
Eastern Cape	1 146 511	540 833	32,1	1 406 596	432 363	23,5
Northern Cape	273 631	27 770	9,2	303 666	29 889	9,0
Free State	784 122	39 164	4,8	807 485	37 764	4,5
KwaZulu-Natal	1 989 577	549 758	21,6	2 408 189	445 550	15,6
North West	888 142	173 856	16,4	961 357	179 929	15,8
Gauteng	3 728 358	180 468	4,6	5 159 586	159 087	3,0
Mpumalanga	869 557	205 907	19,1	1 193 453	228 267	16,1
Limpopo	1 031 645	386 440	27,3	1 318 180	493 383	27,2
South Africa	**12 292 146**	**2 157 518**	**14,9**	**15 771 740**	**2 057 037**	**11,5**

Note: The backlog defined as households without access to an improved source of water

Table 6.4 - Household water backlog by municipal category, 2011 and 2022

Municipal Category	2011			2022		
	Access to improved water		Backlog (Percent)	Access to improved water		Backlog (Percent)
	Yes	No		Yes	No	
Metro (A)	5 877 628	311 249	5,0	7 696 683	269 867	3,4
Secondary city (B1)	2 015 580	206 334	9,3	2 398 673	223 597	8,5
Large town (B2)	1 043 022	191 118	15,5	1 407 729	158 365	10,1
Small town (B3)	1 620 650	271 120	14,3	2 059 844	282 444	12,1
Rural municipality (B4)	1 735 264	1 177 696	40,4	2 208 810	1 122 787	33,7
South Africa	**12 292 142**	**2 157 515**	**14,9**	**15 771 740**	**2 057 038**	**11,5**

Note: The backlog defined as households without access to an improved source of water

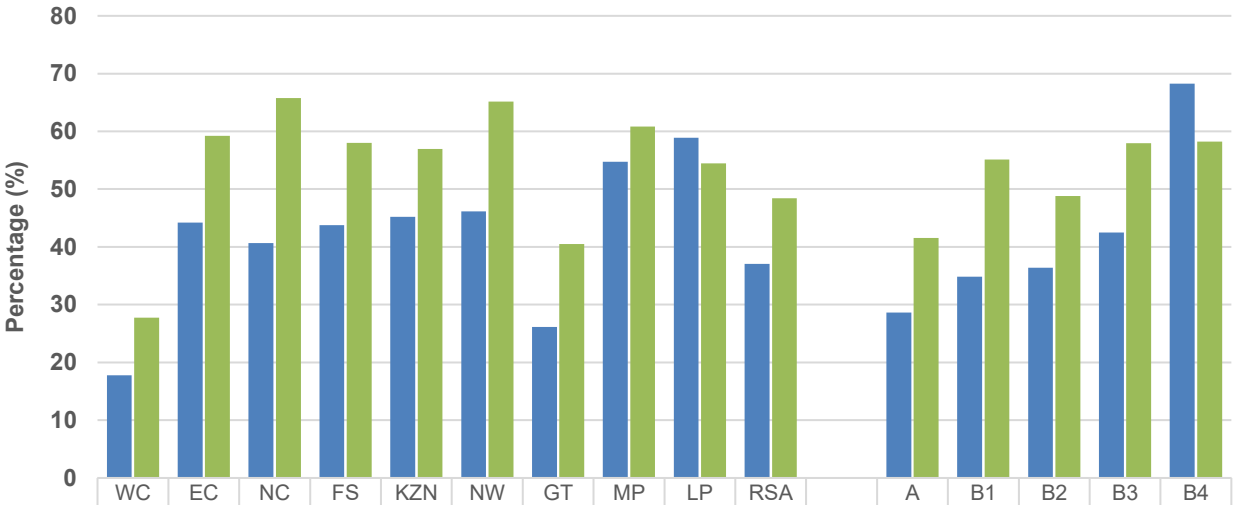
Backlog, households without access to an improved source of water, is largely concentrated in the rural B4 municipalities. Table 6.4 shows that one-third (33,7%) of households in rural municipalities did not have access to an improved source of water compared to approximately 8,5% in secondary cities (B1), 10,1% in large towns (B2) and 12,1% in small towns (B3). More than one in two (54,6%) of the estimated 2,1 million households that did not have access to an improved source of water in 2022 resided in rural municipalities.

6.3 Reliability of water services

The Strategic Framework for Water Services (2003) commits government to the sustainable operation of **water supply services** as measured through availability for at least 350 days per year, and without being interrupted for more than 48 consecutive hours per incident. The perceived lack, and poor quality of services have often been blamed for the outbreak of protests, forcing government to improve the quality and performance of water service delivery.

The reliability of water delivery can be measured using a short battery of questions in the census that asked whether households experienced any water interruptions over the previous twelve months.

Figure 6.5 - Percentage of households that experienced water interruptions during the previous twelve months by province and municipal category, 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA		A	B1	B2	B3	B4
2011	17,7	44,2	40,7	43,7	45,2	46,2	26,2	54,8	58,9	37,0		28,6	34,9	36,4	42,5	68,3
2022	27,7	59,2	65,8	58,0	57,0	65,2	40,5	60,9	54,5	48,4		41,6	55,1	48,8	58,0	58,2

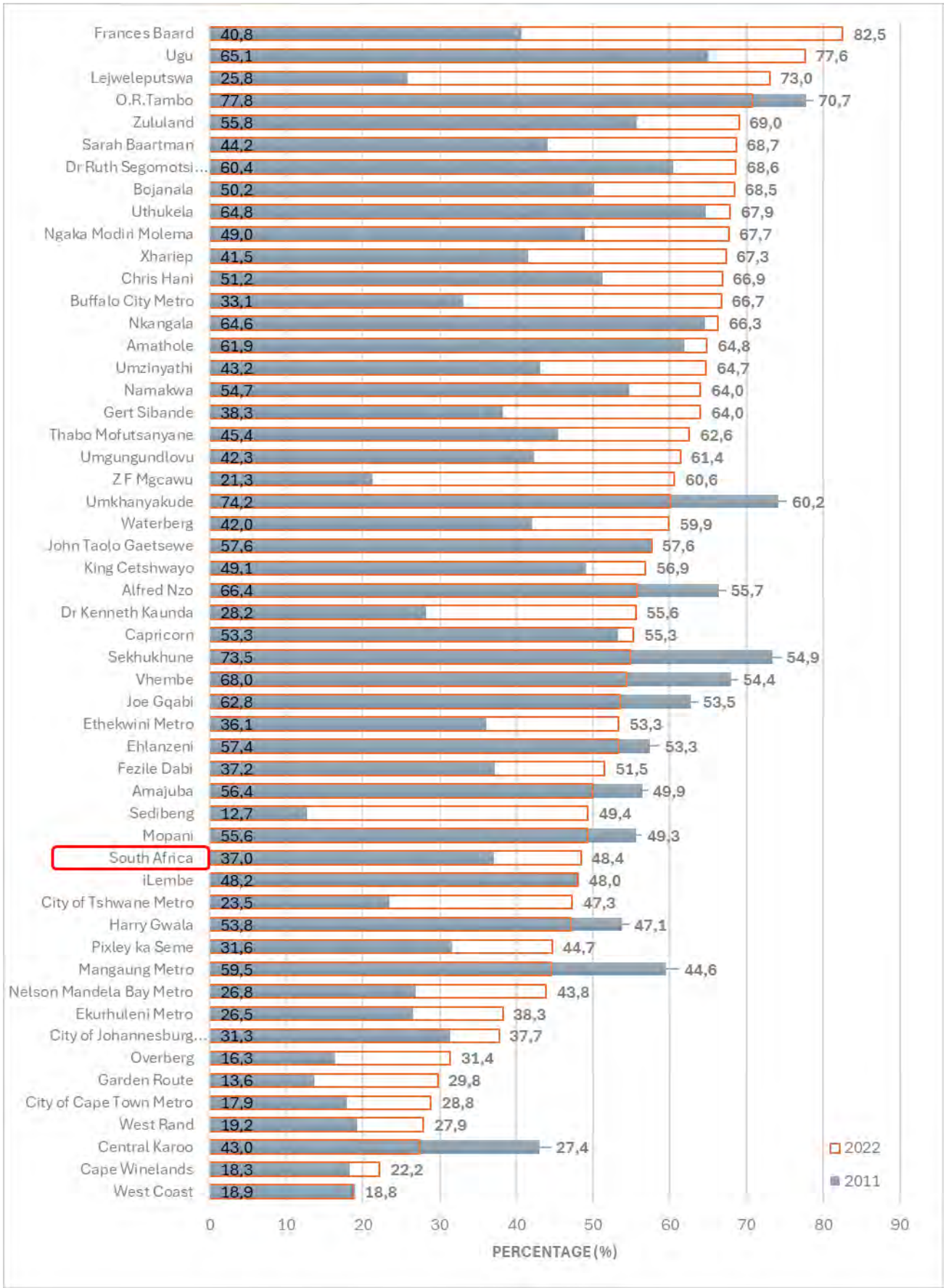
The percentage of households that experienced water interruptions during the previous twelve months by province and municipal category is presented in Figure 6.5. The figure shows that, nationally, the percentage of households that reported water interruptions during the preceding twelve months increased from 37,0% in 2011 to 48,4% in 2022. The percentage of households that experienced water interruptions increased across all provinces except in Limpopo where it declined from 58,9% to 54,5%. The percentage of households that reported water interruptions similarly increased across most municipal categories. In rural municipalities (B4) the percentage of households that experienced water interruptions declined from 68,3% to 58,2% in 2022.

A review of the data shows that water interruptions were less common in metropolitan municipalities (41,6%) than in small towns (B3) or rural municipalities (respectively 58,0% and 58,2%). Interruptions were also much less common in Western Cape (27,7%) and Gauteng (40,5%) where much of the population resided in metropolitan areas. By contrast, a much higher percentage of households reported interruptions in Northern Cape (65,8%), North West (65,2%) and Mpumalanga (60,9%).

Figure 6.6 shows that the percentage of households that experienced water interruptions in the twelve months before the survey was the highest in Frances Baard (82,5%), Ugu (77,6%) and Lejweleputswa (73,0%), and smallest in West Coast (18,8%), Cape Winelands (22,2%) and Central Karoo (27,4%). The percentage of households that reported interruptions in metropolitan municipalities varied between 28,8% for Cape Town to 66,7% for Buffalo City.

A comparison of the 2011 and 2022 data shows that the percentage of households that experienced water interruptions increased in all but 14 metropolitan and district municipalities during this time. The largest increases took place in Lejweleputswa (+47,2 percentage points), Frances Baard (+41,8 percentage points) and ZF Mgcawu (+39,3 percentage points). Inversely, the largest declines were observed in Sekhukhune (-18,5 percentage points), Central Karoo (-15,6 percentage points), and Mangaung Metro (-15,0 percentage points).

Figure 6.6 - Percentage of households that experienced water interruptions during the previous 12 months by metropolitan and district municipality, 2011 and 2022



6.4 Water services indexes

The water infrastructure quality index (WIQI) classifies the engineering infrastructure based on the level of service that households have access to. While the percentage of households with access to a particular level of service would provide a one-dimensional picture of service delivery in a particular jurisdiction, this method allows for a much more varied, and accurate description and measurement of engineering services.

The WIQI is calculated by categorising the quality of infrastructure according to five levels (namely: no service, minimum, basic, intermediate and full service) that are each categorised by numerical values between 1 and 5 based on the level of service, one being the lowest (no service) and five the highest (piped water in the dwelling). The level of service provided is calculated as the average of the percentage of the population receiving each service. The index provides an indication of the quality of infrastructure provided and is expressed as a number between one and five.

Figure 6.7 - Water service infrastructure quality index by province, 2011 and 2022

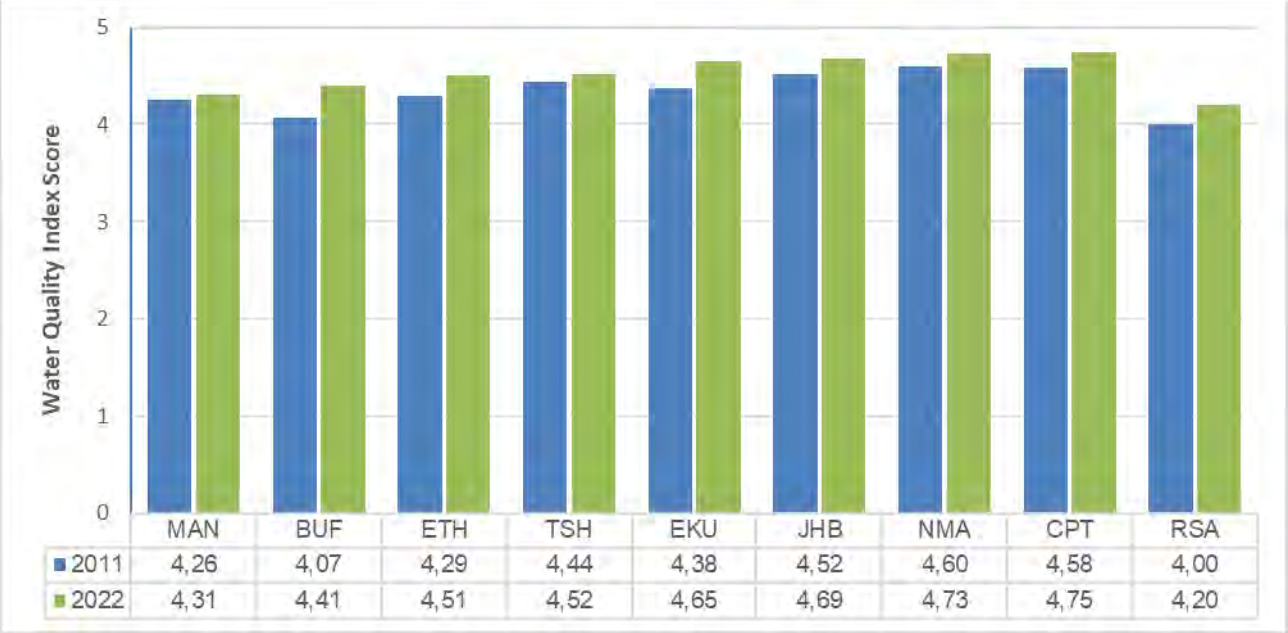
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
2011	4,59	3,28	4,12	4,27	3,68	3,74	4,45	3,76	3,29	4,00
2022	4,76	3,74	4,23	4,34	4,01	3,92	4,64	3,97	3,45	4,20

Figure 6.7 shows that the average weighted water infrastructure quality index score increased across all provinces between 2011 and 2022, with the national average increasing from 4,00 to 4,20. Despite only containing one of the twenty local municipalities with the worst index scores, the figure shows that the average water infrastructure quality index score was lowest in Limpopo (3,45), followed by Eastern Cape (3,74), North West (3,92) and KwaZulu-Natal (4,01).

Figure 6.8 - Water service infrastructure quality index by municipal category, 2011 and 2022

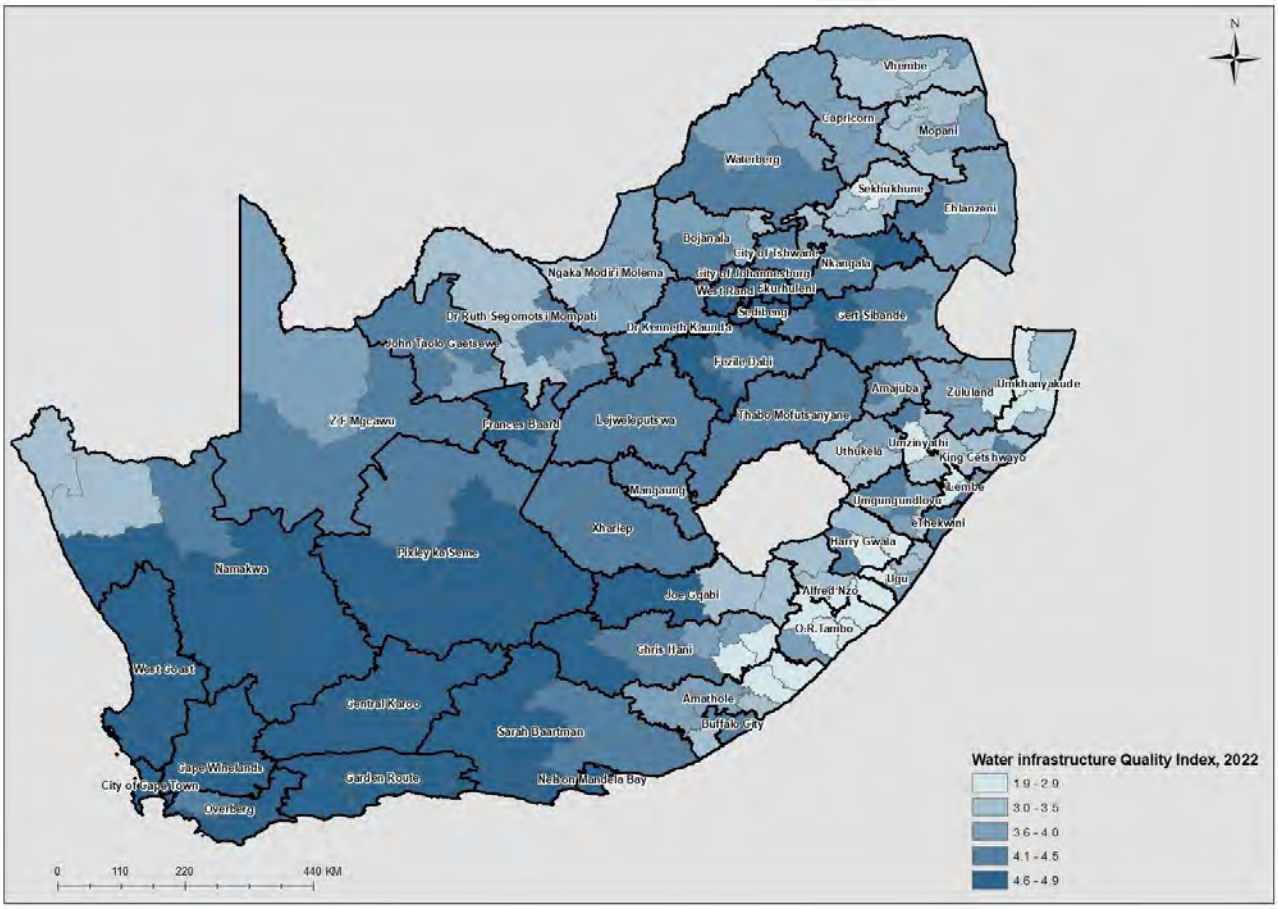
The water infrastructure quality index varies notably between different municipal categories as could be seen from Figure 6.8. Access to improved water is best in metropolitan municipalities with an index score of 4,6. B1 and B2 municipalities (those with secondary cities or big towns) have the same index score (4,3). Although the index score in rural municipalities has increased by 0,4 index points to 3,2 in 2022, this remains the lowest index score for all municipal categories.

Figure 6.9: Water service infrastructure quality index by metro, 2011 and 2022



All metropolitan municipalities had an index score of 4,3 or higher with the highest index score calculated for the City of Cape Town (4,75) and Nelson Mandela Bay (4,73). The lowest index scores were reported for Mangaung (4,31) and Buffalo City (4,41). This is presented in Figure 6.9, above.

Map 6.2 - Local Municipality water infrastructure quality index, 2022



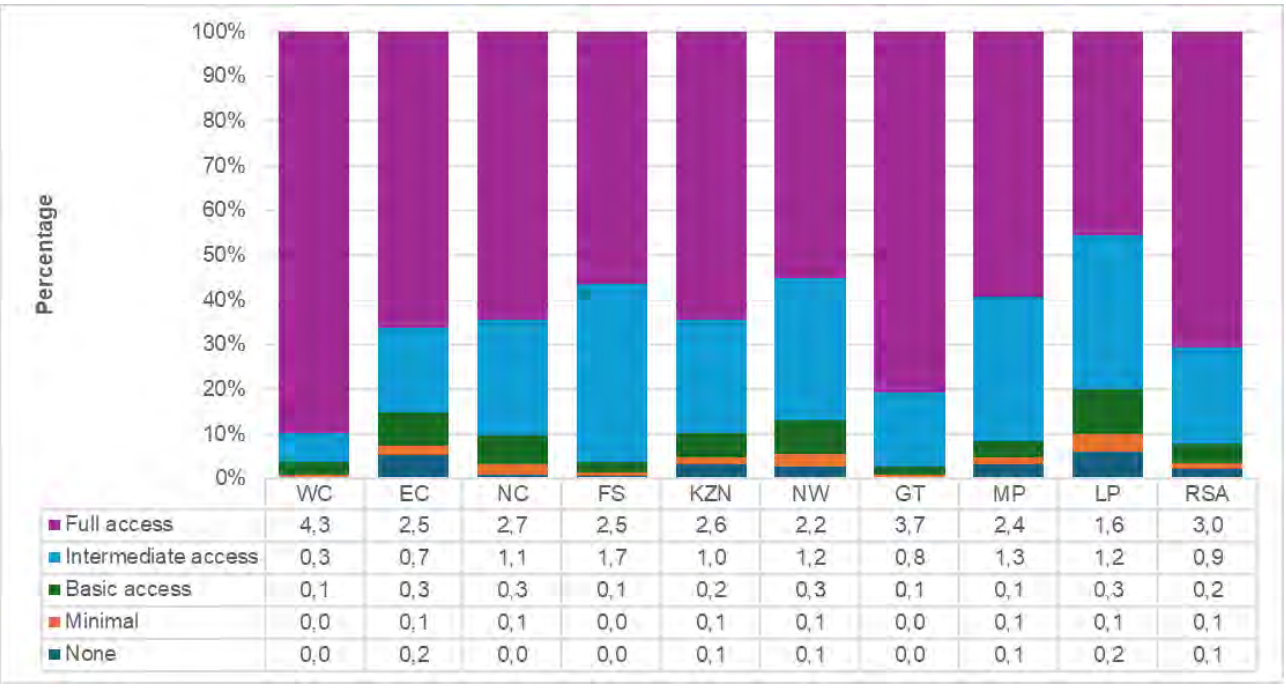
Map 6.2 shows that the infrastructure quality scores vary quite substantially between municipalities. At the bottom end of the scale, the municipalities with the poorest scores were Ingquza Hill (1,9), Msinga (2,1) and Port St Johns (2,2). At the upper end of the scale a cluster of seven municipalities had a Water Quality Index Score of 4,9. The best performing municipalities included Hessequa (4,91), Cape Agulhas (4,90), Bergrivier, Swartland, and Prince Albert (all 4,87), Beaufort West (4,86), and Langeberg (4,85). Sixteen of the 20 municipalities with the highest index scores were located in Western Cape. Conversely, all but one (Makhuduthamaga in Limpopo) of the twenty municipalities with the worst index scores were in Eastern Cape (with ten municipalities) and KwaZulu-Natal (with nine municipalities).

Figures 6.10 and 6.11 compare the infrastructure quality index by province for 2011 and 2022. The data shows that the full access index improved across all provinces, with South Africa's overall index rising from 2,3 in 2011 to 3,0 in 2022. KwaZulu-Natal saw an increase in intermediate access from 0,9 to 1,0, while other provinces experienced declines. Notably, Free State had the highest intermediate access in both years.

Figure 6.10 - Comparison of infrastructure quality index by province, 2011

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Full access	3,8	1,6	2,3	2,2	2,0	1,5	3,1	1,8	0,9	2,3
Intermediate access	0,5	0,7	1,3	1,8	0,9	1,6	1,1	1,4	1,4	1,1
Basic access	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,4
Minimal	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1
None	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1

Figure 6.11 - Comparison of infrastructure quality index by province, 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Full access	4,3	2,5	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,2	3,7	2,4	1,6	3,0
Intermediate access	0,3	0,7	1,1	1,7	1,0	1,2	0,8	1,3	1,2	0,9
Basic access	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2
Minimal	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
None	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1

6.5 Summary and conclusions

Although approximately 82,7% of households in South Africa used piped water as main source of drinking water, 3,4% of households still relied on water from unsafe sources such as rivers, streams, wells or springs. Household access to piped water is closely associated with the type of municipality households reside in. Whereas 75,0% of households in metros had access to piped water in the dwelling, only 26,6% of households in rural B4 municipalities had similar access. Inversely, 27,1% of households in B4 municipalities did not have access to piped water compared to 2,2% in metros.

Access to an improved source of water is equally varied as virtually all households in provinces such as Western Cape (99,1%), Gauteng (97,9%) and Free State (97,0%) has access to water while only 79,5% of household in Limpopo and 80,5% of households in Eastern Cape had the same access. In total 1,56 million households (8,7%) had no access to pipe water in 2022. The backlogs are largely concentrated in the predominantly rural B4 municipalities where more than one-quarter (27,1%) of households did not have access to an improved source of water.

Although 82,7% of households receive water from municipalities, 3,4% of households still relied on unsafe sources such as rivers, dams and streams. This figure is as high as 10,8% in Eastern Cape and 5,7% in Limpopo.

Census 2022 found that 48,4% of households experienced some water interruptions in the twelve months before the study. However, large differences exist, pointing to large variations in the reliability of water supply across the country. While 82,5% of households reported interruptions in Frances Baard, only 18,8% of households in West Coast reported interruptions. Interruptions were much less common in metros and larger municipalities than in B4 municipalities.

The water services index aims to move beyond merely providing a single access figure, by providing a more representative picture of the whole range of water services that are provided by municipalities. The index finds that the available infrastructure and accompanying service levels are worst in the poorer, mostly rural households in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo where many households have to rely on basic or intermediary services.

7. Sanitation services

7.1 Background

The White Paper on basic household sanitation (DWAF, 2001) emphasises the provision of a basic level of household sanitation to those areas with the greatest need. It focuses on the safe disposal of human waste in conjunction with appropriate health and hygiene practices. The key to this White Paper is that provision of sanitation services should be demand driven and community based with a focus on community participation and household choice.

The Strategic Framework for Water Services (2003) is committed to provide **basic sanitation facilities** that: are safe, reliable, private, protected from the weather and ventilated; keeps smells to a minimum; is easy to keep clean; minimises the spread of sanitation-related diseases by facilitating appropriate control of disease-carrying flies and pests; and enables safe and appropriate treatment and/or removal of human waste and waste water in an environmentally sound manner. In terms of basic sanitation services, the framework aims to ensure that sanitation facilities are easily accessible to households and sustainable, including the safe removal of human waste and waste water from the premises where this is appropriate and necessary. Services should also advance the communication of good sanitation, hygiene and related practices.

The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is mandated to regulate the sanitation sector in South Africa, and to provide macro planning, bulk regional services and monitoring. The constitution commits the national and provincial governments to monitor and regulate the performance of municipalities with respect to the functions listed in Schedules 4 and 5 of the constitution (DWS, 2016).

The sanitation sector is currently regulated by three policy documents, namely the White Paper on Water Supply and Sanitation (1994); the White Paper on a National Water Policy of South Africa (1997), and the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation (2001). Since the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation is predominantly focussing on rural sanitation and on-site systems, the Draft National Sanitation Policy of 2012 was developed to address the entire sanitation value chain.

South Africa is expected in future to experience increased urbanisation, placing greater burden on urban sanitation systems. At the same time, growing and changing human settlement types in rural areas will place increased strain on small and limited sanitation systems. Sanitation services in future will need to place greater emphasis on human settlement appropriate systems, where significant consideration of available resources such as water will be needed to choose between different sanitation systems. Increased emphasis will also be placed on the improved sustainability of services by recognising the economic value of sanitation.

7.1.1 National Development Plan

Providing adequate sanitation to all households is, however, a major challenge due to factors such as rapid population growth, overcrowded and unplanned informal settlements, inability of households to pay for services, and inadequate maintenance of existing infrastructure. According to the NDP, all South Africans should have full, affordable and reliable access to sufficient safe water and hygienic sanitation by 2030 (NPC, 2011). The constitution allocates the duty to provide water to municipalities, with support and oversight from the provincial and national levels.

7.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals

South Africa achieved the MDG target to halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to improved sanitation by 2012, three years before the target date of 2015. Although the percentage of people with access to an improved sanitation facility increased from 49,3% in 1996 to 76,8% in 2013 (Stats SA, 2015), significant additional improvement is still required, not least with regards to eliminating the use of bucket toilets. Although the bucket eradication programme failed to completely replace the use of buckets in established settlements with more acceptable forms of sanitation, significant progress has been made (Treasury, 2011).

According to SDG goal 6, access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene should be universal by 2030, while open defecation should be eradicated completely. Despite large improvements in the provision of water, many households still lack access to safe, affordable and reliable sanitation services. The expansion of appropriate services needs to be balanced with the maintenance of existing infrastructure.

7.2 Access to sanitation

Adequate access to proper sanitation is vital to preserve the health of populations. For this reason, government aims to increase the percentage of households with access to a functional sanitation service while eliminating the use of bucket toilets in formal areas.

Table 7.1 - Percentage household access to sanitation by province, 2022

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	91,7	57,0	68,4	74,5	55,5	54,7	88,5	52,5	32,1	**68,6**
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	2,2	1,7	4,6	1,7	3,4	3,8	1,2	2,4	3,1	**2,3**
Chemical toilet	1,2	3,9	0,8	1,1	7,0	0,9	1,5	2,4	1,4	**2,6**
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP)	0,2	20,7	7,1	5,8	15,2	15,1	1,4	10,7	21,1	**9,4**
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	0,2	10,4	8,9	10,6	13,3	21,8	4,2	27,9	36,8	**12,5**
Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion, enviroloo)	0,1	0,6	0,4	0,6	1,1	0,3	0,1	0,6	0,6	**0,4**
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	2,1	0,7	1,9	1,5	0,3	0,1	2,1	0,2	0,3	**1,2**
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	1,0	1,0	2,6	2,0	0,8	0,8	0,5	1,0	1,4	**0,9**
None	1,2	3,0	4,5	1,7	1,9	2,0	0,4	1,7	2,4	**1,6**
Other	0,2	1,0	0,8	0,4	1,5	0,4	0,1	0,7	0,8	**0,6**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Numbers (thousands)	**2 264**	**1 839**	**334**	**845**	**2 854**	**1 141**	**5 319**	**1 422**	**1 812**	**17 829**

Tale 7.1 shows that 70,9% of households in South Africa used flush toilets connected to either the public sewerage or a septic tank system in 2022. A further 9,4% of households used pit toilets with ventilation pipes, while a small percentage (0,4%) mainly used a combination of solutions that included ecological and urine diversion toilets. Many households continue to have poor access to adequate sanitation as can be seen from the 12,5% of households that used pit toilets without ventilation pipes, the 2,1% that still used a bucket system, and 1,6% that had no access to sanitation.

The situation, however, varies significantly between provinces. While flush toilets were quite common in Western Cape (93,9%) and Gauteng (89,7%), they were much less common in Limpopo (35,2%), Mpumalanga (54,9%), North-West (58,5%), Eastern Cape (58,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (58,9%). Pit latrines without ventilation pipes were most common in Limpopo (36,8%), Mpumalanga (27,9%) and North-West (21,8%). The percentage of households without access to sanitation were most common in Northern cape (4,5%), Eastern Cape (3,0%) and Limpopo (2,4%).

Table 7.2 - Household access to sanitation in South Africa, 2011 and 2022

	2011		2022		Change	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Flush toilet connected to public sewerage system	8 242 501	57,0	12 224 866	68,6	3 982 365	11,6
Flush toilet connected to a septic system	442 463	3,1	402 530	2,3	-39 933	-0,8
Chemical toilet (including ecological sanitation)	360 700	2,5	460 395	3,0	99 695	0,5
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	1 266 091	8,8	1 674 140	9,4	408 049	0,6
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	2 786 038	19,3	2 231 251	12,5	-554 787	-6,8
Bucket toilet	297 844	2,1	371 266	2,1	73 422	0,0
Other	305 439	2,1	107 655	0,6	-197 784	-1,5
None	748 588	5,2	278 507	1,6	-470 081	-3,6
Total	**14 449 664**		**17 750 610**		**3 300 946**	

Although many households still lack adequate sanitation, Table 7.2 shows that the situation has improved between 2011 and 2022. The percentage of households with access to flush toilets to a public sewerage system (+11,6 pp) and pit latrines with ventilation pipes (+0,6 pp) increased during this period, while the percentage of households that used pit toilets without ventilations pipes decreased by 6,8 percentage points and the percentage of households without any sanitation declined by 3,6 percentage points. The use of bucket toilets remained unchanged at 2,1% although the number of households that used bucket toilets increased by 73 422 between censuses.

7.2.1 Access to improved sanitation

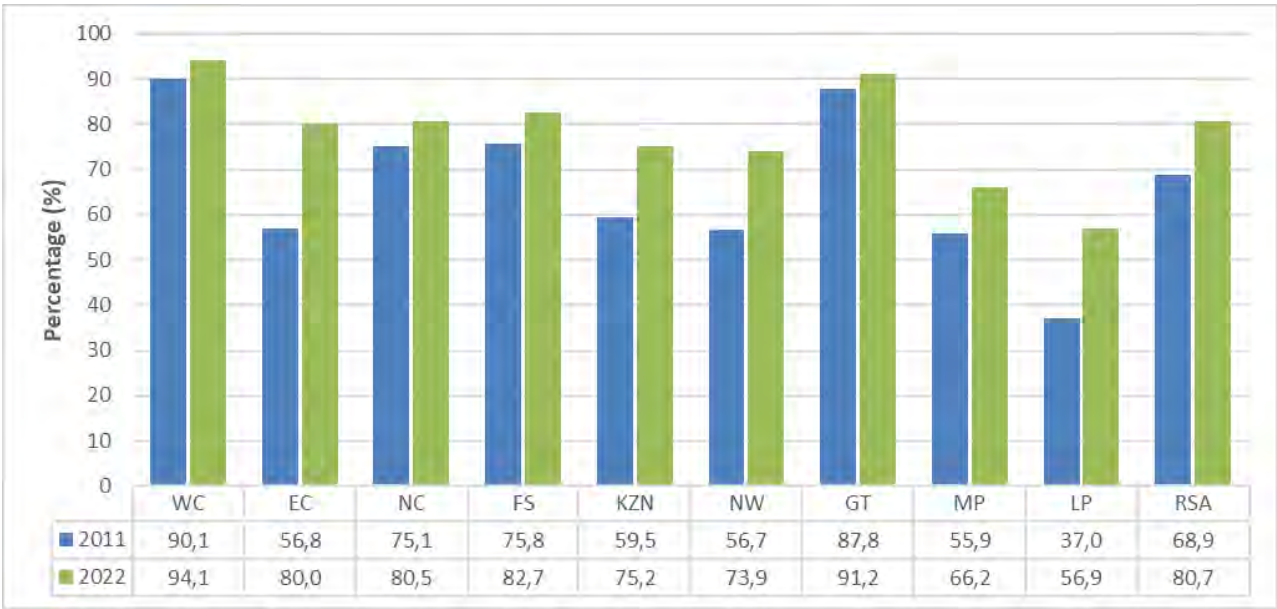
Improved and unimproved sanitation refers to the management of human faeces at the household level. The concepts have been adopted to serve as reasonable and measurable proxy measures of sustainable access to basic sanitation, and it was originally developed by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation to serve as an indicator for the MDG target on sanitation (WHO JMP). Following this classification, the classification of improved and unimproved sources of sanitation for the purposes of this report is presented in Table 7.3. Improved sanitation is defined as all sources of sanitation where human contact with faeces is prevented.

Table 7.3 - Improved sanitation methodology

Improved sanitation facilities	Unimproved sanitation facilities
Flush toilet	Flush or pour-flush to elsewhere
Flush or pour-flush to:	Pit latrine without slab or open pit
-piped sewer system	Bucket
-septic tank or pit latrine	Hanging toilet or hanging latrine
Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)	No facilities or bush or field (open defecation)
Pit latrine with slab	Shared or public facilities
Composting toilet	

Source: Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation

Figure 7.1 - Household access to improved sanitation by province, 2011 & 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
2011	90,1	56,8	75,1	75,8	59,5	56,7	87,8	55,9	37,0	68,9
2022	94,1	80,0	80,5	82,7	75,2	73,9	91,2	66,2	56,9	80,7

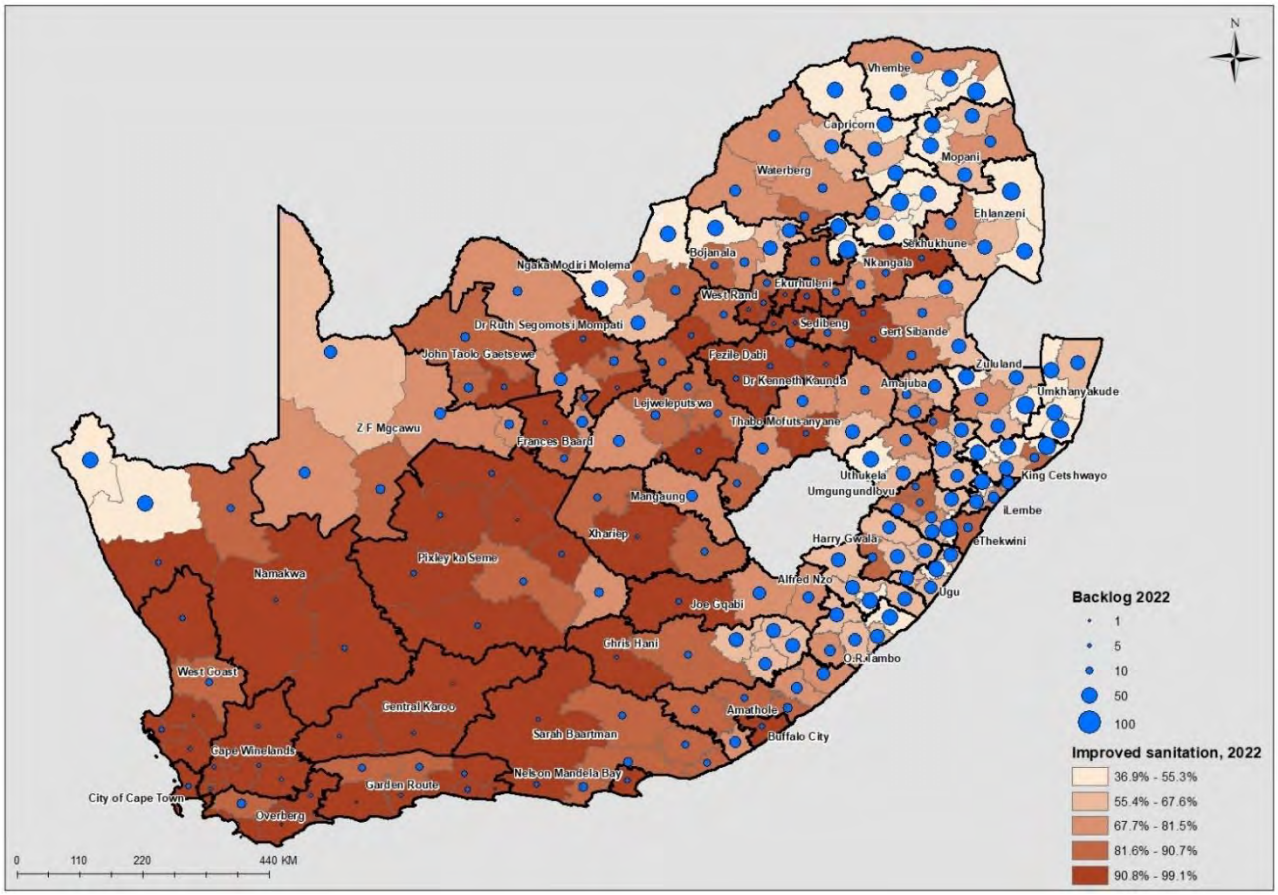
Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities by province in 2011 and 2022. Access to improved sanitation was most common in Western Cape (94,1%), Gauteng (91,2%) and Free State (82,7%), and least common in Limpopo (56,9%), Mpumalanga (66,2%) and North West (73,9%). Nationally, access to improved sanitation facilities increased by 11,8 percentage points to 80,7% between 2011 and 2022. The figure shows that access to improved sanitation increased across all provinces during this period. The largest increase was noted in Eastern Cape (23,2 percentage points), Limpopo (19,9 percentage points) and North West (17,2 percentage points).

Figure 7.2 - Household access to improved sanitation by municipal category, 2011 & 2022

	Metro (A)	Secondary city (B1)	Large town (B2)	Small town (B3)	Rural municipality (B4)	South Africa
2011	85,3	72,3	69,8	67,1	32,1	68,9
2022	90,3	81,1	83,2	79,8	56,6	80,7

Access to improved sanitation was considerably lower in rural municipalities (56,6%) than in any other type of local municipality, and particularly metros (90,3%). Despite having the worst access to improved sanitation, Figure 7.2 shows that access to improved sanitation increased by 24,5 percentage points in rural (B4) municipalities between 2011 and 2022.

Map 7.1 - Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility by local municipality in 2022



The percentage of households with access to an improved source of sanitation per local municipality is presented in Map 7.1. The map highlights large variations in the percentage of households that had access to improved sources of sanitation across the country. While more than 95% of households had access to improved sanitation in 29 municipalities, fewer than one in two had access to improved sanitation in another ten municipalities. The poorest access to improved sanitation was noted in Bushbuckridge (37,0%), Mkhanbathini (41,7%) and Thembisile (42,0%), By comparison, more than 98% of households had access to improved sanitation in Overstand (99,1%), Cape Agulhas (98,6%), Beaufort West and Hessequa (98,3%), and Thembelihle (98,0%).

Access to improved sanitation declined in eleven municipalities between 2011 and 2022. The largest decline was recorded in Mkhambathini (18,2 percentage points), eDumbe (-10,0 percentage points), and Umsobomvu (4,7 percentage points). Household access to improved sanitation improved by more than 30% in 28 municipalities. The highest increased was recorded in Mnquma (58,5 percentage points), Mbhashe (+53,7 percentage points) and Dannhauser (50,8 percentage points).

Figure 7.3 - Household access to improved sanitation by province and main source of sanitation, 2011 and 2022

	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
	WC		EC		NC		FS		KZN		NW		GT		MP		LP		SA	
VIP	0,6	0,2	13,9	20,7	9,1	7,1	8,7	5,8	14,4	15,2	11,3	15,1	2,4	1,4	12,1	10,7	15,1	21,1	8,8	9,4
Flush	89,6	93,9	43,0	58,7	66,0	73,0	67,1	76,3	45,0	58,9	45,4	58,5	85,4	89,7	43,8	54,9	21,9	35,2	60,1	70,6

Access to improved sanitation is comprised of access to flush toilets or the use of pit latrines with ventilation pipes (VIP toilets). Figure 7.3 shows that, in 2022, the use of VIP toilets was most common in Limpopo (21,1%) and Eastern Cape (20,7%). It is notable that VIP toilets comprised a significant percentage of all improved sources of sanitation in Limpopo.

Nationally, an increase in the percentage of household with access to improved sanitation was largely driven by an increase in the percentage of households with access to flush toilets (10,7 percentage points). The percentage of households that used VIP toilets however also increased by 0,6 percentage points representing an additional 408 000 households over the same period,

Provincially, the largest increases in the use of flush toilets were reported in Eastern Cape (15,8 percentage points), KwaZulu-Natal (13,8 percentage points), Limpopo (13,3 percentage points) and North West (13,1 percentage points). The smallest increases took place in Western Cape and Gauteng (both 4,3 percentage points). Despite increased access to flush toilets, the use of pit toilets with ventilation pipes increased in Eastern Cape (6,8 percentage points), Limpopo (6,0 percentage points), North West (3,8 percentage points) and KwaZulu-Natal (0,8 percentage points).

Figure 7.4 - Comparison households with access to improved sanitation by province, municipal category, and main source of sanitation, 2011 and 2022

Figure 7.4 reiterates that access to improved sanitation is much lower in rural (B4) municipalities than in municipalities with larger urban centres such as metropolitan municipalities in which more than nine-tenths (90,1%) of households have access to improved sanitation. The importance of urban infrastructure is clearly demonstrated by the fact that VIP toilets comprised more than half of households with access to improved sanitation in rural municipalities.

7.2.2 Households without adequate access to sanitation

Although 80,2% of households have access to an improved source of sanitation, nationally, access varies widely between different provinces and municipalities. The sanitation backlog across different provinces and different kinds of municipalities is presented in Table 7.4. The table shows that, at the time of Census 2022, the backlog was the highest in Limpopo (43,7%), Mpumalanga (34,4%) and North West (26,4%), and smallest in Western Cape (5,9%) and Gauteng (8,9%). The table also shows that the backlog is lowest in metropolitan municipalities (9,9%), and highest in the largely rural B4 municipalities (44,5%). Although the backlog is relatively low in metropolitan municipalities, large backlogs are particularly notable in Mangaung (20,5%), Tshwane (16,2%) and eThekwini (15,2%).

Nationally, the backlog decreased by 11,3 percentage points (or approximately 971 000 households) between 2011 and 2022. Access improved across all provinces, but the largest improvements were reported in Easten Cape (22,6 percentage points) and Limpopo (19,3 percentage points). Although households in rural areas continue to have poorer access to improved sanitation than residents of other municipal categories, Table 7.4 shows that rural municipalities experienced a much larger improvement (23,4 percentage points) than in metros (4,8 percentage points), secondary cities (8,6 percentage points), large towns (13,0 percentage points) and municipalities with small towns (12,1 percentage points).

Table 7.4 - Households without access to improved sanitation by province and municipal category in 2011 and 2022

	2011		2022		Improvement	
Province	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Western Cape	161 443	9,9	132 654	5,9	-28 789	-4,0
Eastern Cape	728 555	43,2	367 999	20,0	-360 556	-23,2
Northern Cape	75 018	24,9	64 922	19,5	-10 096	-5,4
Free State	199 320	24,2	146 453	17,3	-52 867	-6,9
KwaZulu-Natal	1 029 211	40,5	707 918	24,8	-321 293	-15,7
North West	459 572	43,3	297 644	26,1	-161 928	-17,2
Gauteng	476 929	12,2	469 904	8,8	-7 025	-3,4
Mpumalanga	474 706	44,1	481 099	33,8	6 393	-10,3
Limpopo	893 854	63,0	780 481	43,1	-113 373	-19,9
Municipal Category	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Metro (A)	909 498	14,7	773 645	9,9	-135 853	-4,8
Secondary City (B1)	616 073	27,7	495 333	19,2	-120 740	-8,6
Large Town (B2)	372 905	30,2	263 230	17,2	-109 675	-13,0
Small Town (B3)	622 539	32,9	472 381	20,8	-150 158	-12,1
Rural (B4)	1 977 569	67,9	1 444 475	44,5	-533 094	-23,4
South Africa	**4 498 608**	**31,1**	**3 449 074**	**19,3**	**-1 049 534**	**-11,8**

7.2.3 Bucket toilet system

The eradication of the bucket system is motivated by a practical concern that it is unhygienic and expensive to maintain, as well as a concern that the system was violating the human dignity of users and those responsible for collection and disposal of human waste. Despite attempts to have eradicated the system across all municipalities, the phenomenon persists.

Table 7.5 - Number of households that used bucket toilets, 2011 and 2022

	2011		2022		Difference	
Province	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Western Cape	59 932	3,7	69 866	3,1	9 934	-0,6
Eastern Cape	38 844	2,3	31 001	1,7	-7 843	-0,6
Northern Cape	11 950	4,0	15 093	4,5	3 143	0,6
Free State	44 918	5,5	29 989	3,5	-14 929	-1,9
KwaZulu-Natal	44 351	1,7	33 756	1,2	-10 595	-0,6
North West	10 647	1,0	9 777	0,9	-870	-0,1
Gauteng	69 080	11,8	135 124	2,5	66 044	0,8
Mpumalanga	9 365	0,9	17 007	1,2	7 642	0,3
Limpopo	8 759	0,6	29 656	1,6	20 897	1,0
South Africa	**297 844**	**2,1**	**371 266**	**2,1**	**73 422**	**0,0**

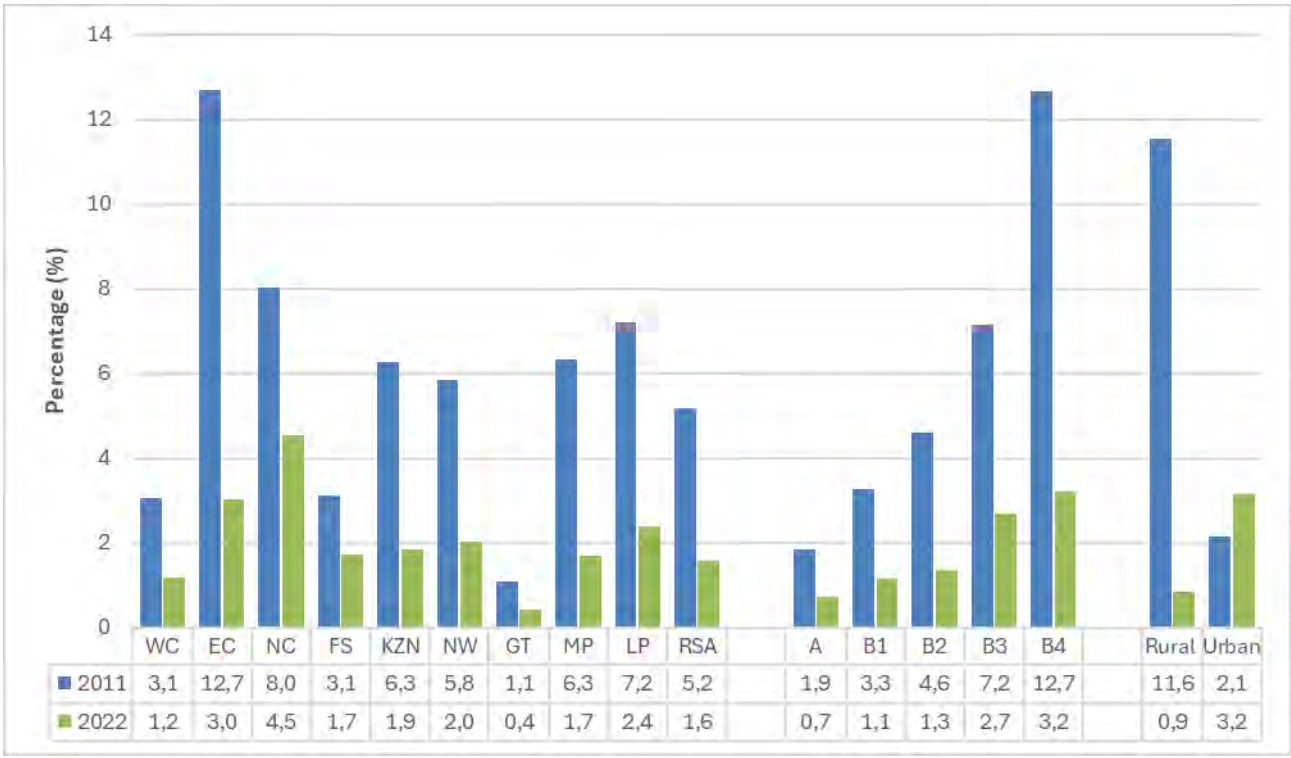
Table 7.5 compares the number and percentage of households that used bucket toilets as the main source of sanitation in 2011 and 2022. Establishing the use of bucket toilets is clouded by the terminology and households often define bucket toilet/systems differently. While some households still depend on buckets provided and emptied by municipalities, many households mistakenly us the term to refer to any system that uses some kind of bucket or container to collect excreta. These containers include chemical toilets and the containers that households use at night due to fear of going outside and which they then empty themselves at their earliest convenience. In an effort to differentiate between the actual use of the bucket toilet system and containers used by households, the 'bucket toilet' option was split into two categories during Census 2022: 'bucket toilet emptied by the municipality' and 'bucket toilet emptied by the household'.

However, since the options cannot be distinguished post hoc for 2011, the combined 'bucket toilet' categories are compared to the single category (bucket toilet) that was used in Census 2011. This comparison in Table 7.5 shows that the use of bucket toilets has increased by more than 73 422 households between 2011 and 2022. The largest percentage decline is noted for Free State (-1,9 percentage points). The use of bucket toilets increased by more than 66 000 households in Gauteng during this period.

7.2.4 No access to sanitation services

Lack of sanitation refers to the absence of sanitation services. Households without access usually revert to open defecation and this represents a serious health risk which contributes significantly to the burden of disease, and which necessitates concerted interventions.

Figure 7.5 - Percentage of households without access to sanitation by province, municipal category and geotype, 2011 & 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	Rural	Urban
2011	3,1	12,7	8,0	3,1	6,3	5,8	1,1	6,3	7,2	5,2	1,9	3,3	4,6	7,2	12,7	11,6	2,1
2022	1,2	3,0	4,5	1,7	1,9	2,0	0,4	1,7	2,4	1,6	0,7	1,1	1,3	2,7	3,2	0,9	3,2

Figure 7.5 shows that, nationally, households without access to any toilet facilities decreased by 3,6 percentage points between 2011 and 2022, decreasing from 5,2% in 2011 to 1,6% in 2022. The largest improvement was noted in Eastern Cape (9,7 percentage points), Limpopo (4,8 percentage points) and Mpumalanga (4,6 percentage points). Improvements largely took place in rural areas as could be seen by an improvement of 10,7 percentage points in rural areas, and 9,5 percentage points in rural municipalities (B4).

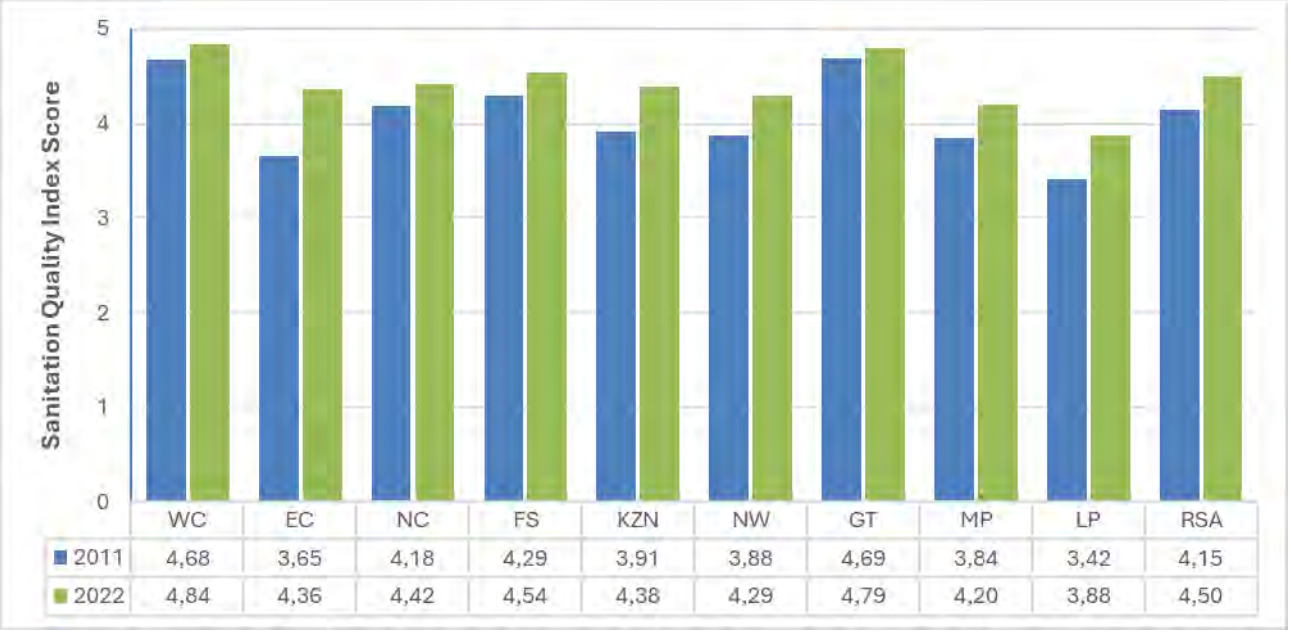
A review of households that lacked any toilet facilities across local municipalities reveals are relatively large variation. A total of 48 municipalities contained less than one percent of households without any access to toilet facilities. The lowest estimates were reported in Lesedi and Overstand (both 0,1%), and Steve Tshwete (0,2%). By contrast, the percentage of households without any toilet facilities exceeded 10% in Emalahleni (12,4%), !kheis (11,8%), Theewaterskloof (10,9%) and Engcobo (10,1%).

7.3 Sanitation service index

The sanitation infrastructure quality index (SIQI) classifies the infrastructure based on the level of service that households have access to. While the percentage of households with access to a particular level of service would provide a one-dimensional picture of service delivery in a particular jurisdiction, this method allows for a much more varied, and accurate description and measurement of engineering services.

The SIQI is calculated by categorising the quality of sanitation infrastructure according to five levels (namely no service, minimum, basic, intermediate and full service) that are each categorised by numerical values between one and five based on the particular level of service, one being the lowest (no service) and five the highest (water borne service). The level of service provided is calculated as the average of the percentage of the population receiving each service. The index provides an indication of the quality of infrastructure provided and is expressed as a number between one and five.

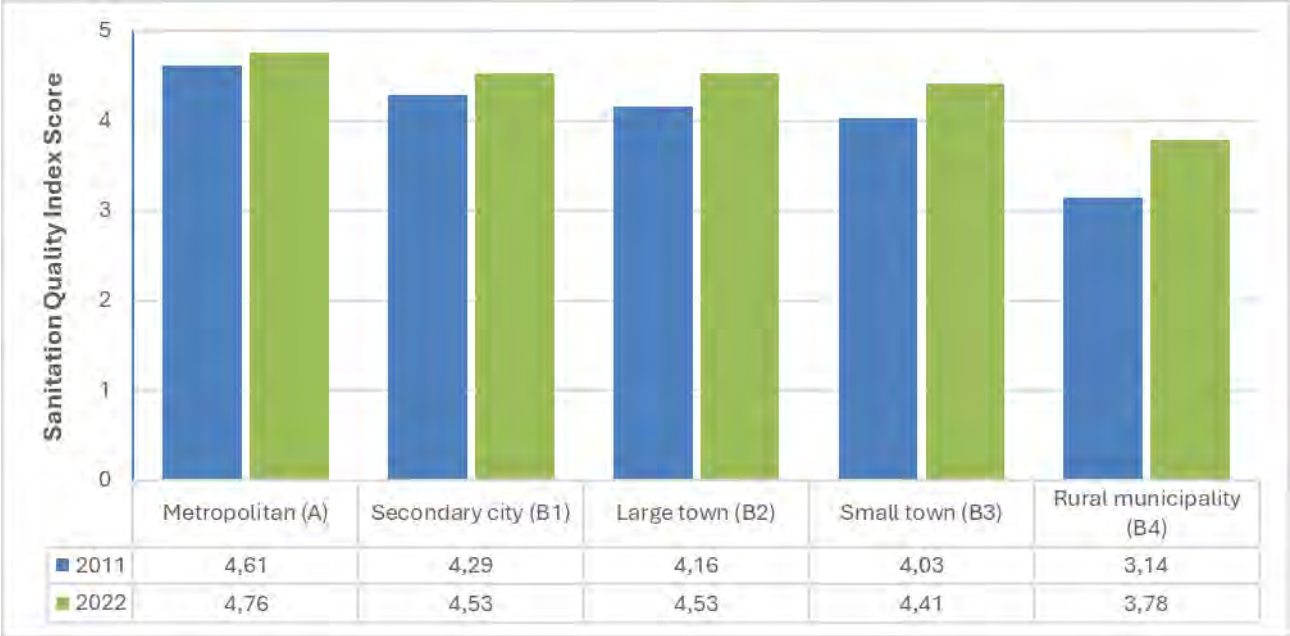
Figure 7.6 - Sanitation service infrastructure quality index by province, 2011 and 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
2011	4,68	3,65	4,18	4,29	3,91	3,88	4,69	3,84	3,42	4,15
2022	4,84	4,36	4,42	4,54	4,38	4,29	4,79	4,20	3,88	4,50

Figure 7.6 shows that the average weighted sanitation infrastructure quality index score (SIQI) increased across all provinces between 2011 and 2022, with the national average increasing from 4,15 to 4,50. The sanitation infrastructure index score was highest in the most urbanised provinces, Western Cape (4,84) and Gauteng (4,79), and lowest in Limpopo (3,88), the most rural province.

Figure 7.7 - Sanitation service infrastructure quality index by municipal category, 2011 and 2022



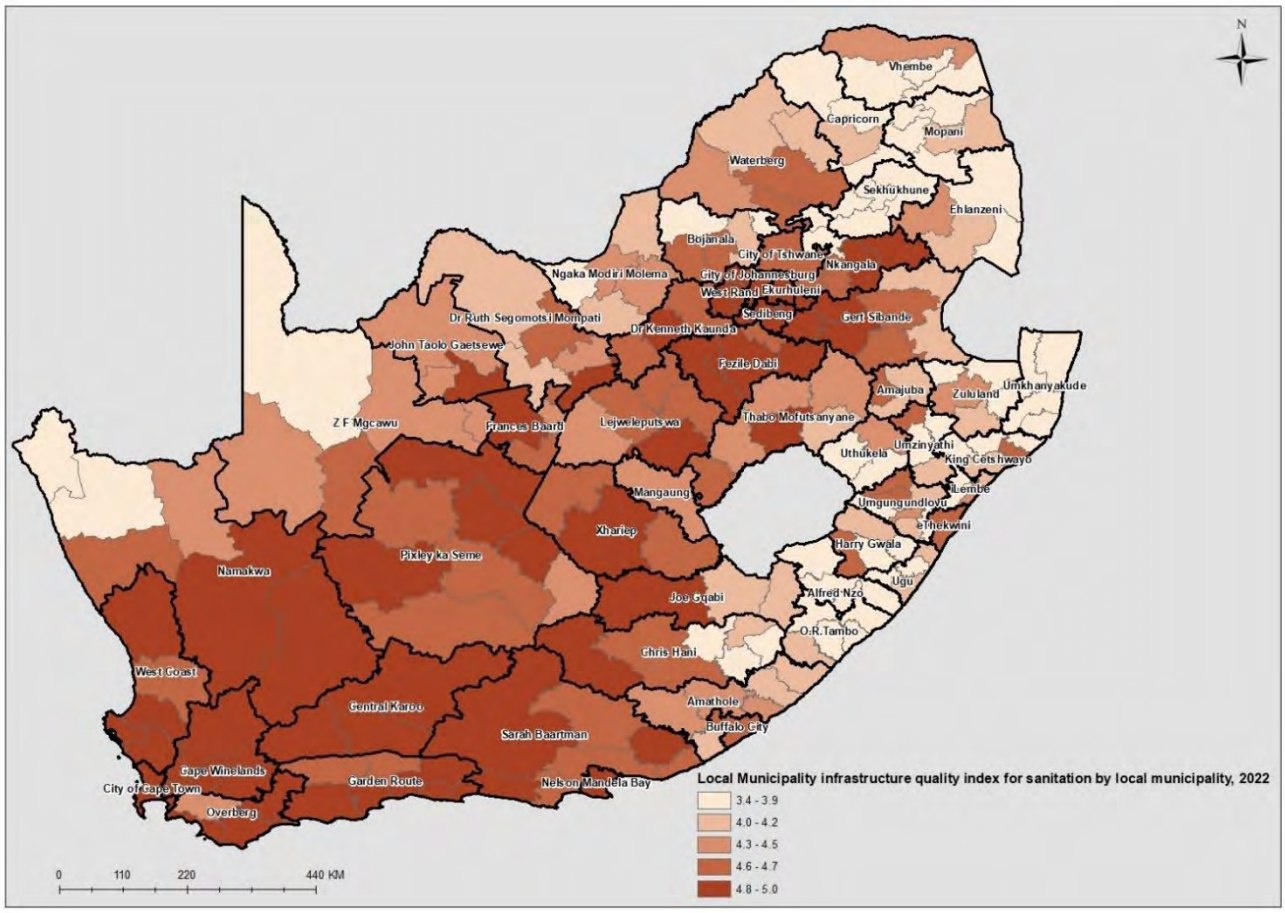
The sanitation infrastructure quality index varies notably between different municipal categories as could be seen from Figure 7.7. Access to sanitation is superior in metropolitan municipalities with an index score of 4,76. B1 and B2 municipalities (those with secondary cities or big towns) have the same index score (4,53). Despite an increase of 0,64 index points to 3,78 in 2022, rural municipalities (B4) continue to have the lowest index score for all municipal categories.

Figure 7.8 - Sanitation service infrastructure quality index by metro, 2011 and 2022

Except for Mangaung (4,43), all metropolitan municipalities had an index score that is higher than the average for South Africa (4,5). The highest index score is calculated for the City of Johannesburg (4,86), City of Cape Town and Nelson Mandela Bay (4,82), while the lowest index scores are reported for Mangaung (4,43), Tshwane (4,62) and eThekwini (4,66). This is presented in Figure 7.8.

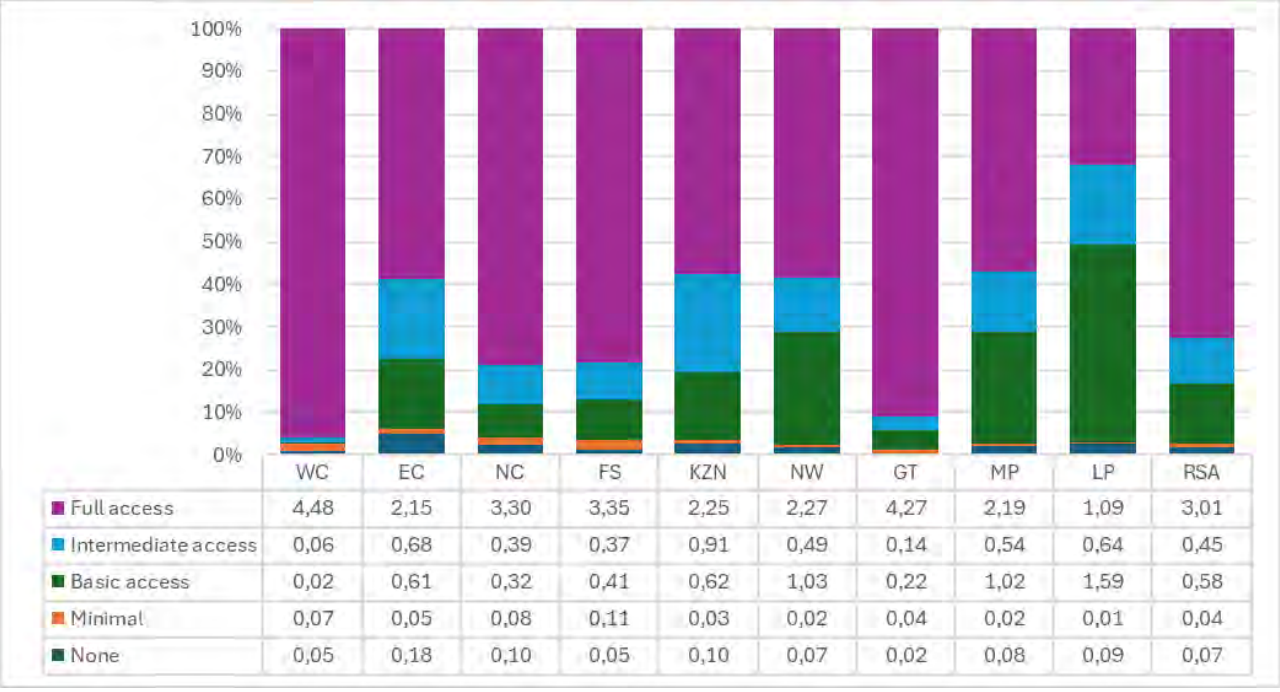
The relative sanitation infrastructure quality index scores for local municipalities are presented in Map 7.2. The map shows that households in Western Cape generally had access to much better sanitation facilities than those in other provinces, particularly those in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. The highest index scores were estimated for two Western Cape municipalities, Overstrand and Cape Agulhas (both 5.0). A further 27 municipalities had a score of 4,9. The lowest index scores were calculated for Collins Chabane (Limpopo – 3,4), Richtersveld (Northern Cape), Nongoma (kwaZulu-Natal), Ratlou (North West), and Bushbuckridge (Mpumalanga – all 3,5).

Map 7.2 - Local Municipality infrastructure quality index for sanitation by local municipality, 2022



Figures 7.9 and 7.10 on the next page compare the sanitation infrastructure quality index by province in 2011 and 2022. The figures show that full access index (based on water borne sanitation) improved across all provinces. Nationally, the full access index score increased by 0,56 points. The largest increase is noted in Eastern Cape (0,82 index points) and Limpopo (0,68 index points).

Figure 7.9 - Contribution of service level categories to the sanitation infrastructure quality index by province, 2011



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Full access	4,48	2,15	3,30	3,35	2,25	2,27	4,27	2,19	1,09	3,01
Intermediate access	0,06	0,68	0,39	0,37	0,91	0,49	0,14	0,54	0,64	0,45
Basic access	0,02	0,61	0,32	0,41	0,62	1,03	0,22	1,02	1,59	0,58
Minimal	0,07	0,05	0,08	0,11	0,03	0,02	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,04
None	0,05	0,18	0,10	0,05	0,10	0,07	0,02	0,08	0,09	0,07

Figure 7.10: Contribution of service level categories to the sanitation infrastructure quality index by province, 2022

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Full access	4,70	2,97	3,68	3,83	2,99	2,94	4,49	2,76	1,77	3,56
Intermediate access	0,06	1,02	0,33	0,30	0,95	0,66	0,12	0,55	0,94	0,50
Basic access	0,01	0,32	0,27	0,32	0,41	0,66	0,13	0,84	1,11	0,38
Minimal	0,06	0,03	0,09	0,07	0,02	0,02	0,05	0,02	0,03	0,04
None	0,01	0,03	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,02

7.4 Summary and conclusions

The report shows that the percentage of households that used flush toilets increased from 60,1% in 2011 to 70,8% in 2022, while those that used ventilated pit toilets increased from 8,8% to 9,4%. Despite the large improvements made since 1994, many households still lack access to safe, affordable and reliable sanitation services. Nationally, 12,5% of households used unventilated pit toilets, while 2,1% relied on bucket toilets and 1,6% reported being without any sanitation. Access to sanitation is, however, varied. While households in larger municipalities and particularly municipalities in Western Cape (94,1%) and Gauteng (91,2%) enjoyed near universal access to improved sanitation, access in poor, predominantly rural municipalities in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo as much more basic. Of the 3,5 million households that were estimated to lack access to improved sanitation, more than two-fifths (41,8%) were in rural B4 municipalities that were constrained by finances and distance. The sustainable provision of services was also negatively affected by persistent under-investment and insufficient maintenance and refurbishment of infrastructure.

Despite attempts to eradicate the bucket toilet due to human rights concerns and potential health risks, bucket toilets persist. Census 2022 shows that approximately 371 266 households still relied on bucket toilets.

Government has prioritised the provision of basic water and sanitation to all households in a way that is easily accessible to households, and sustainable to provide. The sanitation services index aims to move beyond merely providing a single figure to measure access to sanitation, by providing a more representative picture of the whole range of sanitation services and infrastructure that are provided by municipalities. The index finds that the available infrastructure and accompanying service levels are worst for households in the poorer, mostly rural municipalities particularly Limpopo where many households have to rely on basic or intermediary services.

8. Solid waste removal services

8.1 Background

The management of solid waste, including the responsibility for refuse removal, refuse dumps, solid waste removal and cleansing, is primarily a local government function assigned to it by Section 156(1)(a) of the Constitution, as read with Schedule 5. The roles of national and provincial governments are outlined in the Waste Act. While the national government is responsible to establish uniform norms and standards, maintain national standards, and promote the right to an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being, provincial governments are tasked with the implementation of the national waste management strategy and national norms and standards. Local governments are tasked with the sustainable delivery of services subject to the national and provincial regulations and standards (Treasury, 2011).

The National Environmental Management Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) emphasises the development of an integrated waste planning system through the development of waste management plans by all spheres of government, and industry waste management plans for specified waste generators. The Waste Act provides municipalities with a legal monopoly over the provision of solid waste services, and private waste service providers need to have approval from municipalities before private services can commence. A total of 239 municipalities performed solid waste functions in 2009 compared to 226 in 2005 (Stats SA, 2010). Although most municipalities provide solid waste services themselves, many metropolitan and district municipalities outsource the function, although this trend seems to be declining (Treasury, 2011). The use of community-based delivery mechanisms is limited despite the potential for job creation.

Basic refuse removal is defined as the most appropriate level of waste removal services given local conditions. While kerbside removal and/or organised transit to central collection points could be used in high density settlements, central collection points might be more applicable in medium density settlements. In low density settlements, including farms, regularly supervised on-site disposal is recommended (DEA, 2010).

The solid waste function is presently hampered by a number of weaknesses, including the lack of accountability caused by an overlap of functions between districts and local municipalities, and the impracticality of ring-fencing solid waste finances in smaller municipalities.

Although access to solid waste services have improved markedly, access to services vary greatly across different geographic areas. Service levels also vary greatly by type of municipality. Although government set a target to provide access to refuse removal services to all households, domestic refuse removal in rural areas is not necessarily viable. Services have also been extended to informal settlements to limit unregulated dumping of solid waste associated with underserviced areas. A major challenge facing the expansion of waste disposal services involves the fact that legal requirements for municipalities to provide refuse removal services have evolved and become more demanding over the years.

8.1.1 National Development Plan

Building environmental sustainability and resilience is a key priority in the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030. The NDP realises that solid waste is putting immense pressure on the environment and the NDP calls for the expansion of recycling programmes to decrease the total volume of waste disposed to landfills each year (NPC, 2011).

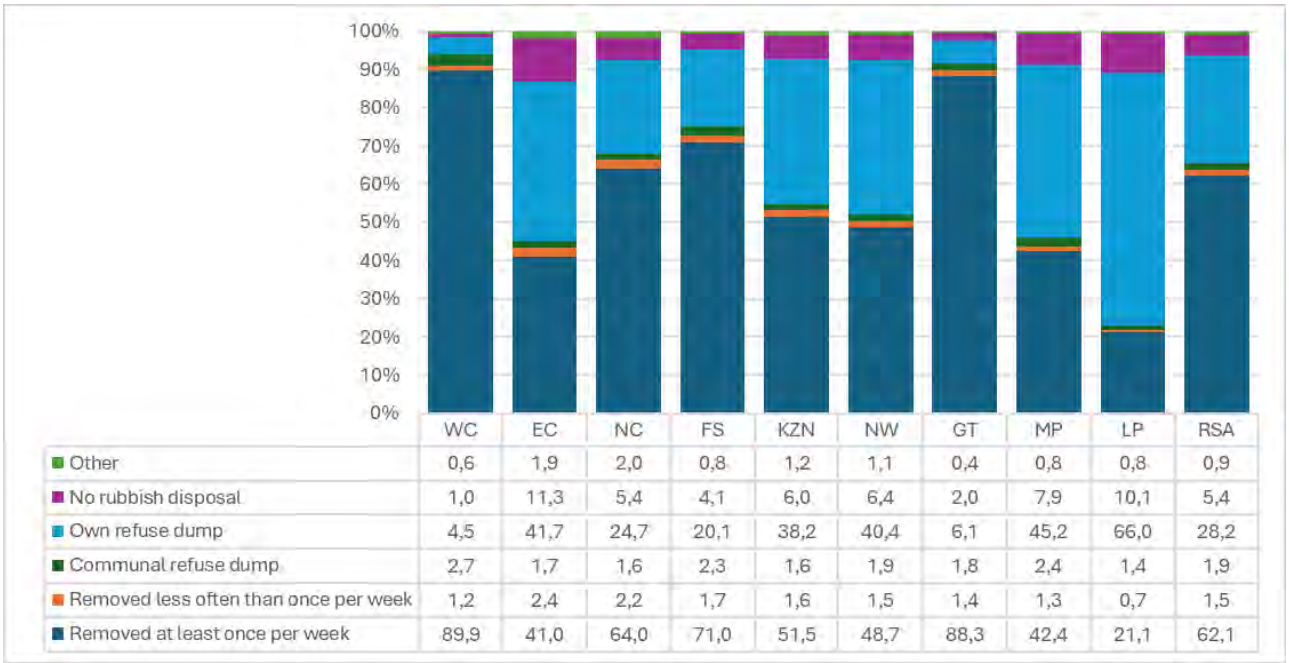
8.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals

The mismanagement of waste pollutes the environment and negatively affect sustainable development. This could, in turn, exacerbate the cycle of poverty, harm the environment, and inhibit economic growth and development. The SDG goals are predominantly concerned with reducing waste, controlling disposal, and limiting the exposure of vulnerable populations to hazardous substances. Goal 11 aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. To achieve this, target 11.6, calls for the reduction of the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management amongst other interventions. To achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns, target 12.4 aims to achieve, by 2020, the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycles. This should be done in accordance with agreed international frameworks by reducing their release into the air, water and soil so that the adverse impacts of waste of human health and the environment could be limited. In addition to this, target 12.5 aims to reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and use

8.2 Access to refuse removal services

Effective solid waste management services are important to preserve public health and to enhance environmental quality by preventing illegal dumping and littering and to supervise the recycling or disposal of solid waste. Solid waste management is primarily a local government function in South Africa.

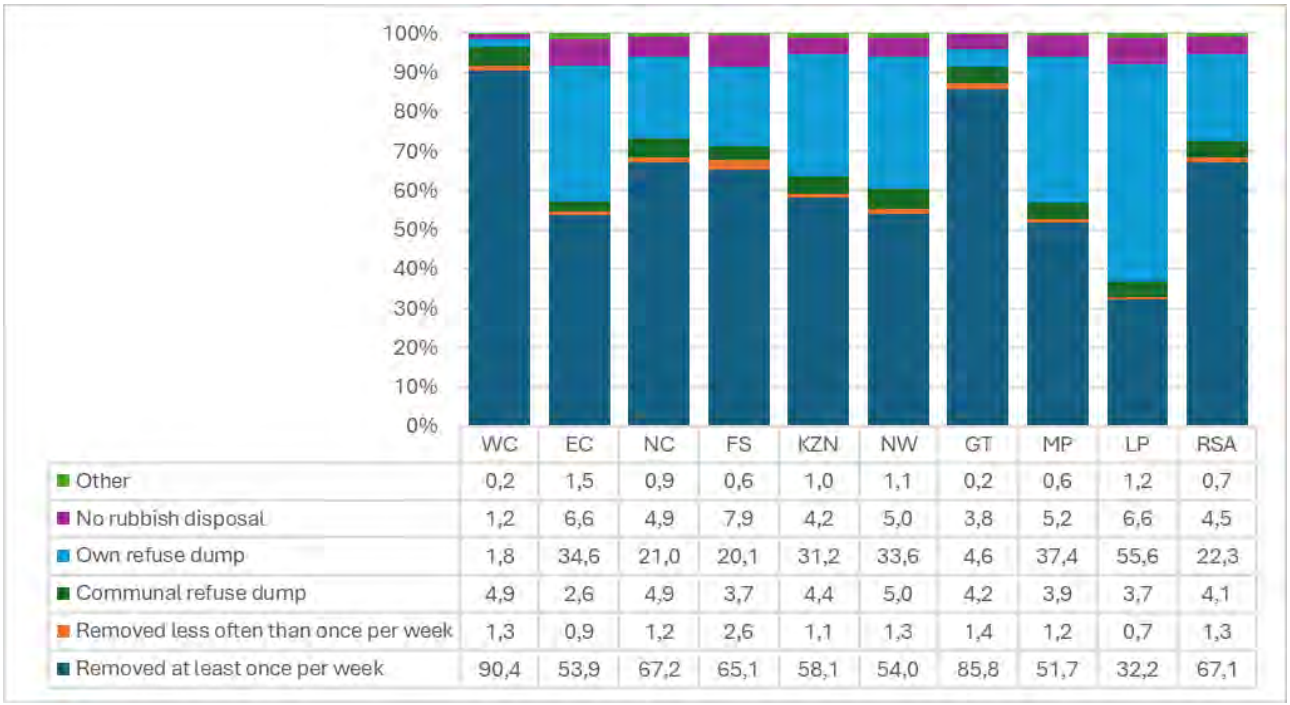
Figure 8.1 - Household refuse removal by province, 2011



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Other	0,6	1,9	2,0	0,8	1,2	1,1	0,4	0,8	0,8	0,9
No rubbish disposal	1,0	11,3	5,4	4,1	6,0	6,4	2,0	7,9	10,1	5,4
Own refuse dump	4,5	41,7	24,7	20,1	38,2	40,4	6,1	45,2	66,0	28,2
Communal refuse dump	2,7	1,7	1,6	2,3	1,6	1,9	1,8	2,4	1,4	1,9
Removed less often than once per week	1,2	2,4	2,2	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	0,7	1,5
Removed at least once per week	89,9	41,0	64,0	71,0	51,5	48,7	88,3	42,4	21,1	62,1

Figure 8.1 shows that, nationally, household waste was removed once per week or less regularly for 63,6% of all households in 2011. Weekly refuse collection was most common in Western Cape (89,9%) and Gauteng (88,3%), and least common in Limpopo (21,1%), Eastern Cape (41,0%) and Mpumalanga (42,4%). More than a quarter (28,2%) of South African households used their own refuse dumps, while a further 5,4% had no disposal facilities at all. The use of household refuse dumps was most common in Limpopo (66,0%), Mpumalanga (45,2%), and North West (40,4%) and least common in Western Cape (4,5%) and Gauteng (6,1%). Households that did not have any solid refuse disposal facilities were most common in Eastern Cape (11,3%) and Limpopo (10,1%).

Figure 8.2 - Household refuse removal by province, 2022



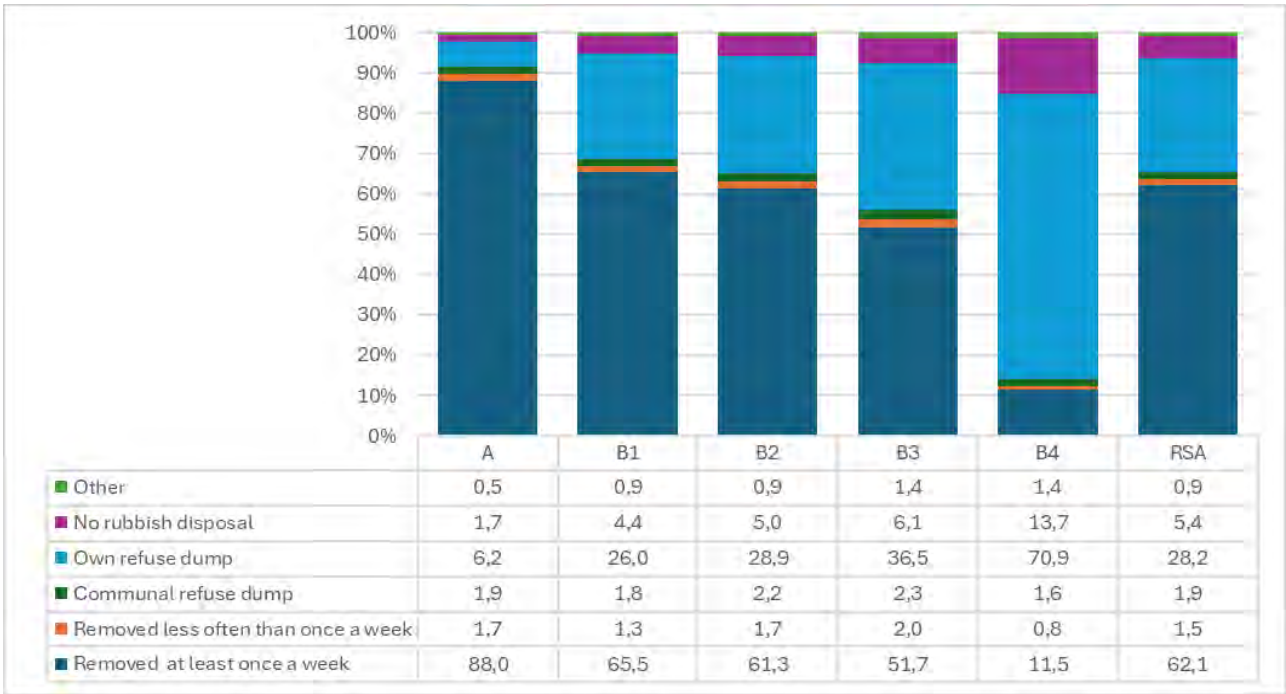
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Other	0,2	1,5	0,9	0,6	1,0	1,1	0,2	0,6	1,2	0,7
No rubbish disposal	1,2	6,6	4,9	7,9	4,2	5,0	3,8	5,2	6,6	4,5
Own refuse dump	1,8	34,6	21,0	20,1	31,2	33,6	4,6	37,4	55,6	22,3
Communal refuse dump	4,9	2,6	4,9	3,7	4,4	5,0	4,2	3,9	3,7	4,1
Removed less often than once per week	1,3	0,9	1,2	2,6	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,2	0,7	1,3
Removed at least once per week	90,4	53,9	67,2	65,1	58,1	54,0	85,8	51,7	32,2	67,1

Household access to solid waste disposal in 2022 is presented in Figure 8.2. Census 2022 split the response category ‘Communal Refuse dump’ into two parts, adding ‘Communal container / central collection point’ in order to address the provision of centrally placed containers that are removed regularly by municipalities in informal areas. The two categories are collapsed to aid comparison between 2011 and 2022. Nationally, the figure shows that the percentage of households whose solid waste was removed at least once per week increased from 62,1% in 2011 to 67,1% in 2022, while the percentage of households that used their own refuse dumps decreased from 28,2% to 22,3%.

Provincially, access to weekly solid waste removal in 2022 was most common in Western Cape (90,4%) and Gauteng (85,8%), and least so in Limpopo (32,2%) and Mpumalanga (51,7%). More than half (55,6%) of households in Limpopo used household scrap heaps, followed by 37,4% in Mpumalanga and 34,6% in Eastern Cape. The use of household refuse dumps was least common in Western Cape (1,8%) and Gauteng (4,6%).

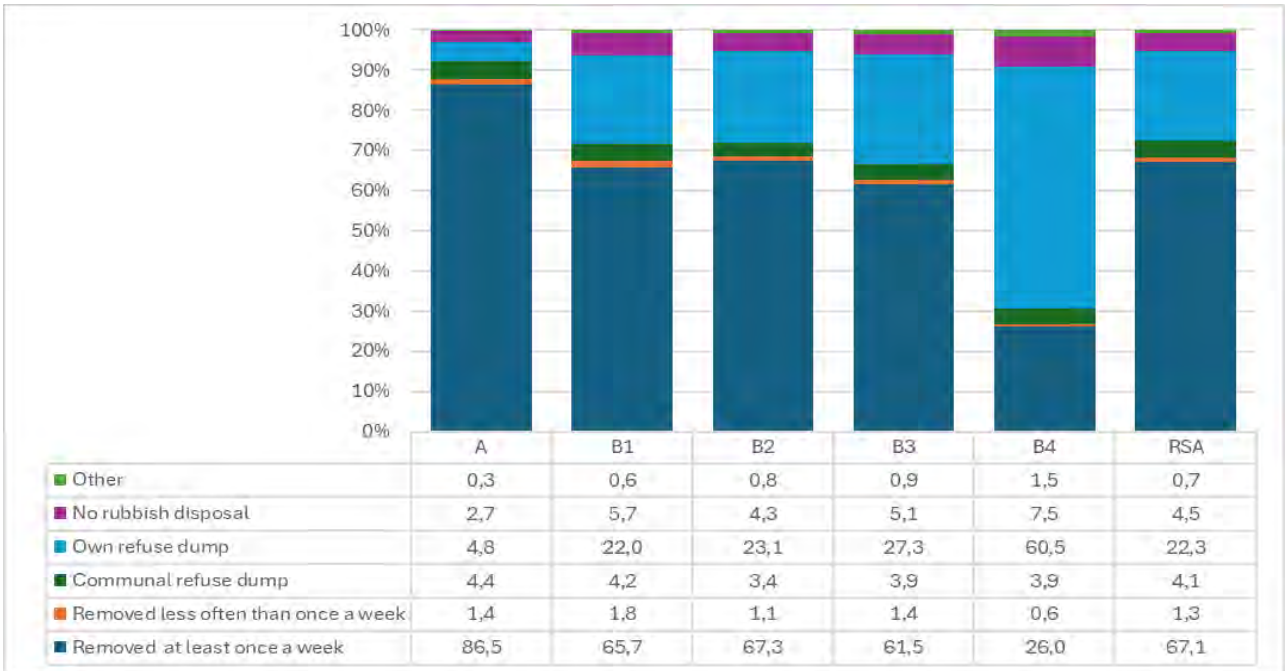
A comparison of Figures 8.1 and 8.2 shows that, nationally, the percentage of households with weekly refuse removal increased by five percentage points between 2011 and 2022. The largest increase was recorded in Eastern Cape (12,8 percentage points), Limpopo (11,1 percentage points) and Mpumalanga (9,3 percentage points). Access to weekly refuse removal access declined in Free State (5,9 percentage points) and Gauteng (2,5 percentage points). The use of household refuse dumps decreased across all provinces, decreasing by 5,9 percentage points for the whole country, and by 10,4 percentage points in Limpopo.

Figure 8.3 - Percentage of households by refuse disposal and municipal category, 2011



	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	RSA
Other	0,5	0,9	0,9	1,4	1,4	0,9
No rubbish disposal	1,7	4,4	5,0	6,1	13,7	5,4
Own refuse dump	6,2	26,0	28,9	36,5	70,9	28,2
Communal refuse dump	1,9	1,8	2,2	2,3	1,6	1,9
Removed less often than once a week	1,7	1,3	1,7	2,0	0,8	1,5
Removed at least once a week	88,0	65,5	61,3	51,7	11,5	62,1

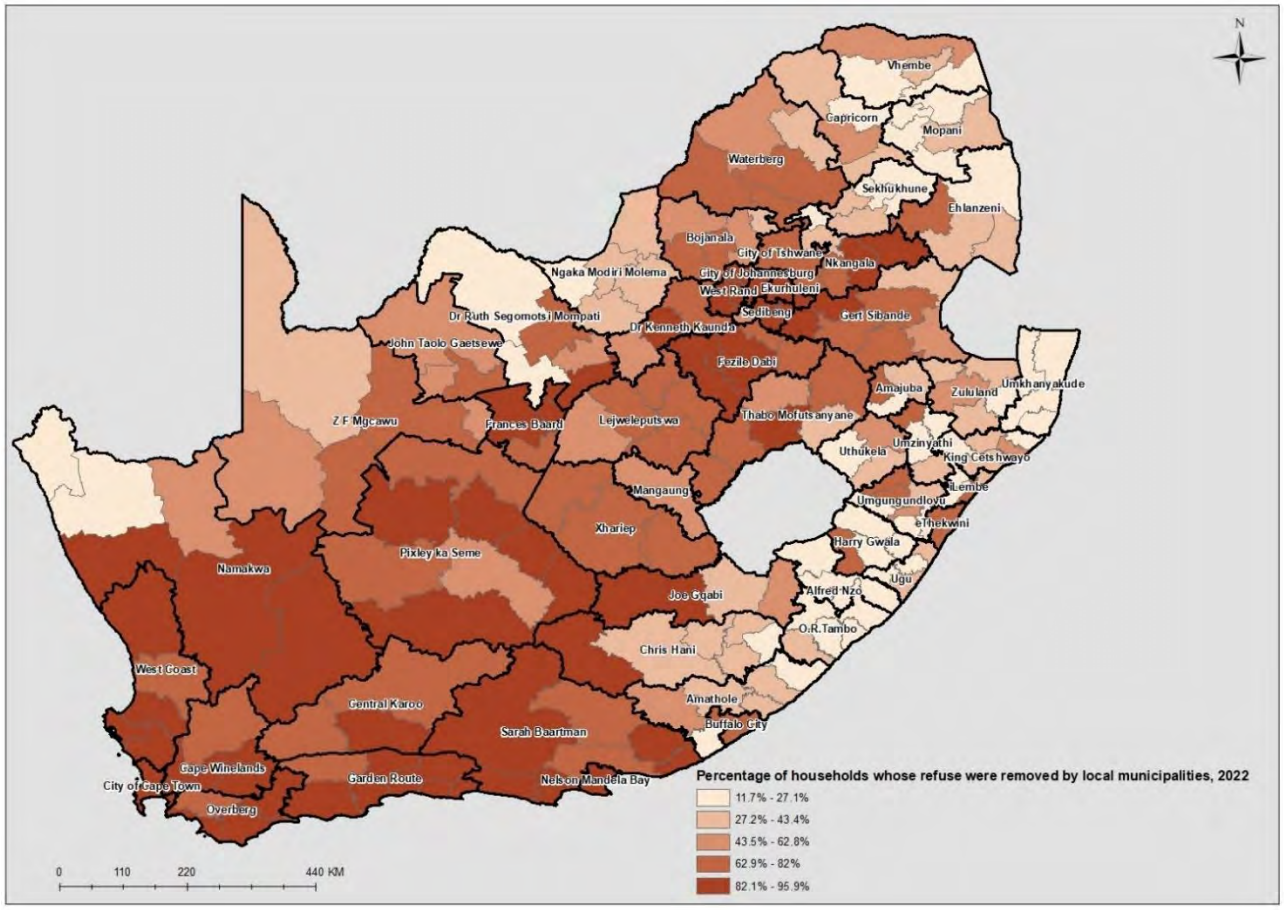
Figure 8.4 - Percentage of households by refuse disposal and municipal category, 2022



	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	RSA
Other	0,3	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,5	0,7
No rubbish disposal	2,7	5,7	4,3	5,1	7,5	4,5
Own refuse dump	4,8	22,0	23,1	27,3	60,5	22,3
Communal refuse dump	4,4	4,2	3,4	3,9	3,9	4,1
Removed less often than once a week	1,4	1,8	1,1	1,4	0,6	1,3
Removed at least once a week	86,5	65,7	67,3	61,5	26,0	67,1

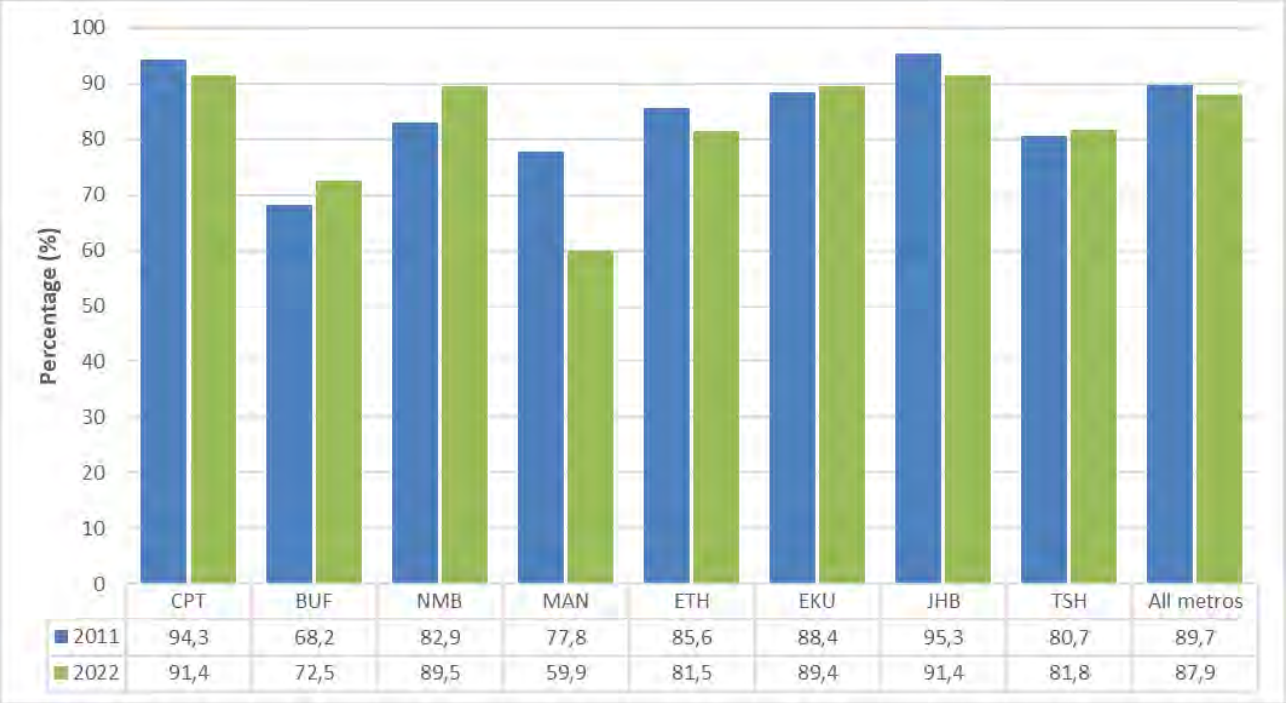
The large variation in households' access to solid waste services that is evident from Figures 8.1 and 8.2 is amplified when these services are compared across different municipal categories. Figure 8.4 shows that, in 2022, weekly kerbside removal was much higher in category A metros (86,5%) than in other municipalities, particularly B4 rural municipalities (26,0%). Inversely, more than three-fifths (60,5%) of households in mostly rural municipalities (B4) used household refuse dumps compared to only 4,8% in metros (category A). A comparison of figures for 2011 and 2022 shows that weekly kerbside removal increased by 14,5 percentage points in rural B4 municipalities while it decreased by 1,5 percentage points in metros. The use of household refuse dumps decreased by 5,9 percentage points nationally, and by 10,4 percentage points in Limpopo during this period.

Map 8.1 - Percentage of households whose refuse were removed by local municipalities once per week of less regularly, 2022



Large provinces and broad municipal categories hide large variations between different municipalities. This is presented in Map 8.1. While refuse removal once per week or less often was almost universal in municipalities such as Umsobomvu (96,1%), Overstrand (95,2%), Thembelihle (95,1%), Ubuntu (95,0%) and Mosselbay (94,7%), these services were much more limited in Impendle and Msinga (both 11,8%), and Richtersveld (14,6%). The maps shows that refuse removal services were most common in municipalities in Western and Northern Cape, Free State and Gauteng, as well as in the metropolitan areas while refuse removal services were much more limited across most of the rural municipalities in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and North West.

Figure 8.5 - Percentage of households for whom refuse is removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week by metropolitan area, 2011 and 2022



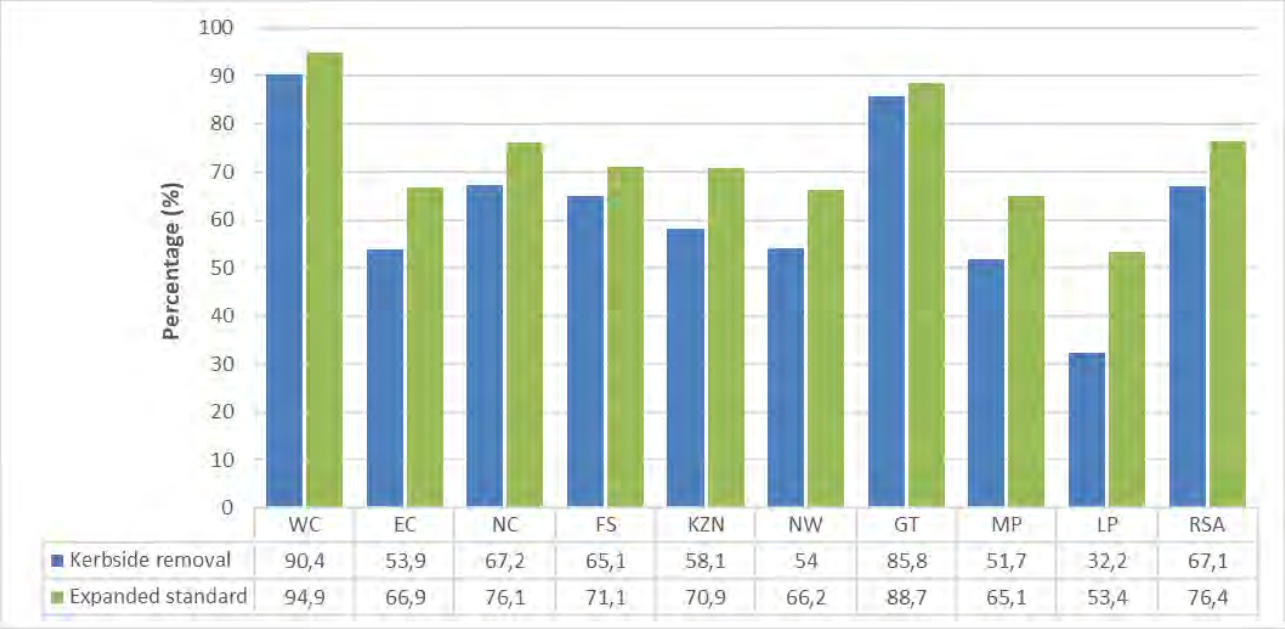
	CPT	BUF	NMB	MAN	ETH	EKU	JHB	TSH	All metros
2011	94,3	68,2	82,9	77,8	85,6	88,4	95,3	80,7	89,7
2022	91,4	72,5	89,5	59,9	81,5	89,4	91,4	81,8	87,9

A comparison of refuse removal services in the eight metropolitan municipalities (Figure 8.5) show that, together, the metros regularly removed the refuse for 6,9 million households of the 11,97 million households that receive the service nationally. However, large variations exist between metros. Refuse removal was most common in the City of Cape Town and Johannesburg (both 91,4%), Nelson Mandela Bay (89,5%) and Ekurhuleni (89,4%) while only 72,5% of households in Buffalo City received the service.

8.3 Expanded definition

The backlog of refuse removal services identifies the municipalities in which the largest need for refuse removal services exists. In these areas large distances and low population densities make the provision of these services impractical and expensive. To ensure that households waste is managed well, the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA, 2010) defines basic refuse disposal as the most appropriate level of waste removal services given local conditions. While kerbside removal and/or organised transit to central collection points could be used in high density settlements, central collection points might be more applicable in medium density settlements such as in informal areas. In low density settlements, including farms and traditional areas, the DEA recommends regularly supervised, on-site disposal. The implication is that many of the observed backlogs would be addressed instantaneously as on-site disposal is accepted as a form of refuse disposal.

Figure 8.6 - Households with an appropriate level of access to solid waste disposal services by province using DEA definition, 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
Kerbside removal	90,4	53,9	67,2	65,1	58,1	54	85,8	51,7	32,2	67,1
Expanded standard	94,9	66,9	76,1	71,1	70,9	66,2	88,7	65,1	53,4	76,4

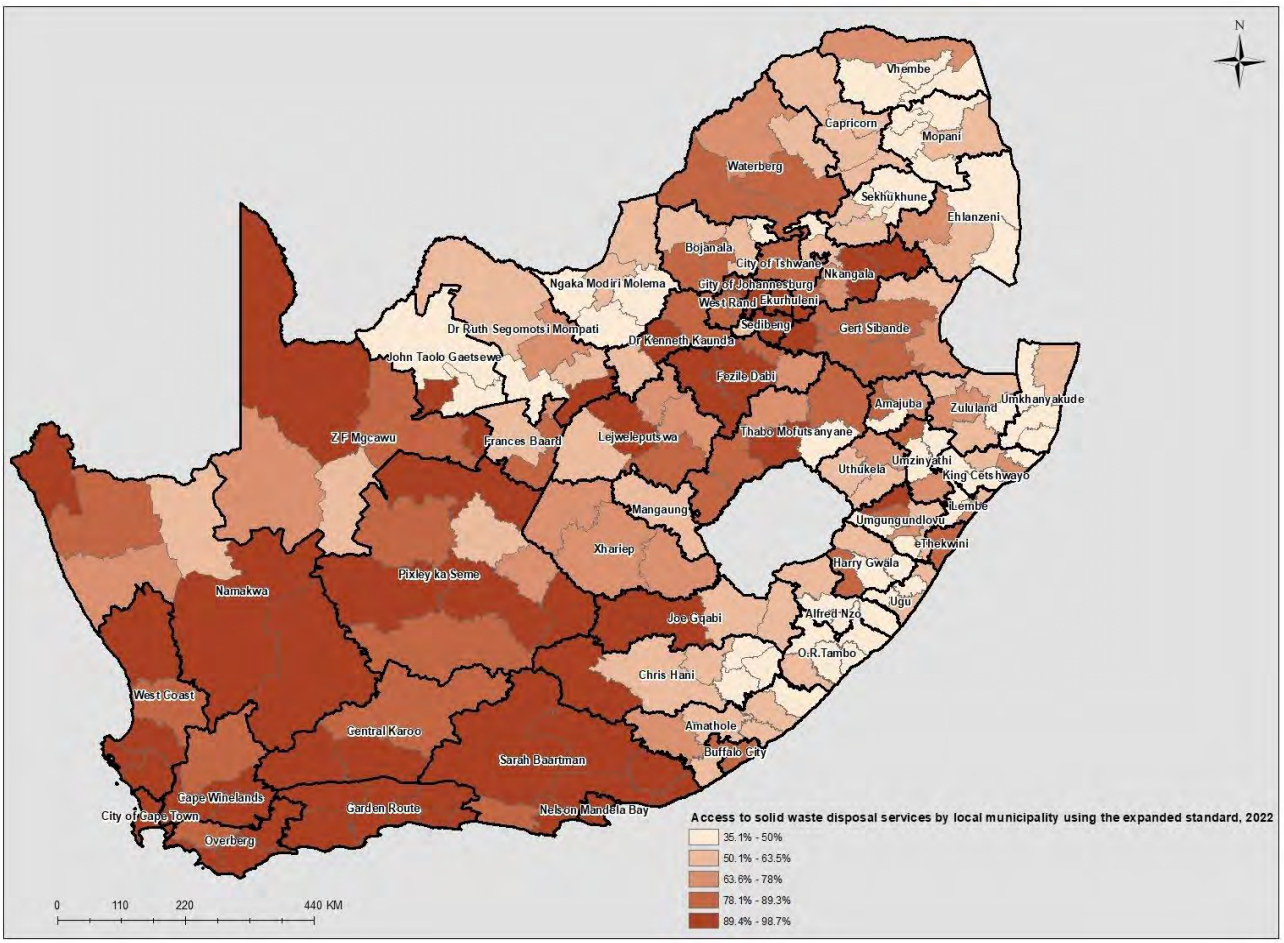
Figure 8.6 compares the percentage of households according to Census 2022 that is considered to have access to an adequate level of solid waste management using two standards, namely kerbside refuse removal, and the DEA's expanded standard that takes into account the appropriate access given local conditions. The figure shows that a higher percentage of households is consistently considered to have adequate access to solid waste management services if the expanded standard is used. This is particularly true in largely rural provinces such as Limpopo and Eastern Cape where large percentages of rural households are classified as having access to appropriate services if on-site disposal is deemed acceptable. This is particularly notable in Limpopo where the percentage of households that is considered to have appropriate access to solid waste services increased from 32,2% to 53,4% if the expanded standards are used. Whereas 67,1% of households had access to kerbside removal, nationally, 76,4% of households have appropriate access if the expanded standards area used. Increases in metros area mostly due to the introduction of central collection points in informal settlements.

Although using the expanded definition leads to an increase in the percentage of households that area considered to have appropriate access to solid waste services across all types of municipalities, the largest improvements are noted in rural municipalities (25,8% to 47,7%) and small towns (60,7% to 73,8%) where local disposal is by and large considered appropriate. Figure 8.7 shows that the increase in metros and secondary cities are much smaller. While the adjusted standard of what is considered appropriate leads to a smaller backlog, poor supervision of on-site disposal facilities in low density settlements such as farms and rural areas could actually contribute to environmental pollution.

Figure 8.7 - Households with an appropriate level of access to solid waste disposal services by municipal categories using DEA definition, 2022

	Metro (A)	Secondary City (B1)	Large City (B2)	Small City (B3)	Rural municipality (B4)	RSA
Kerbside removal	86,5	66,1	67,9	60,7	25,8	67,1
Expanded standard	90,1	73,1	77,3	73,8	47,7	76,4

Map 8.2 - Percentage of households with an appropriate level of access to solid waste disposal services using the expanded standard by local municipality, 2022



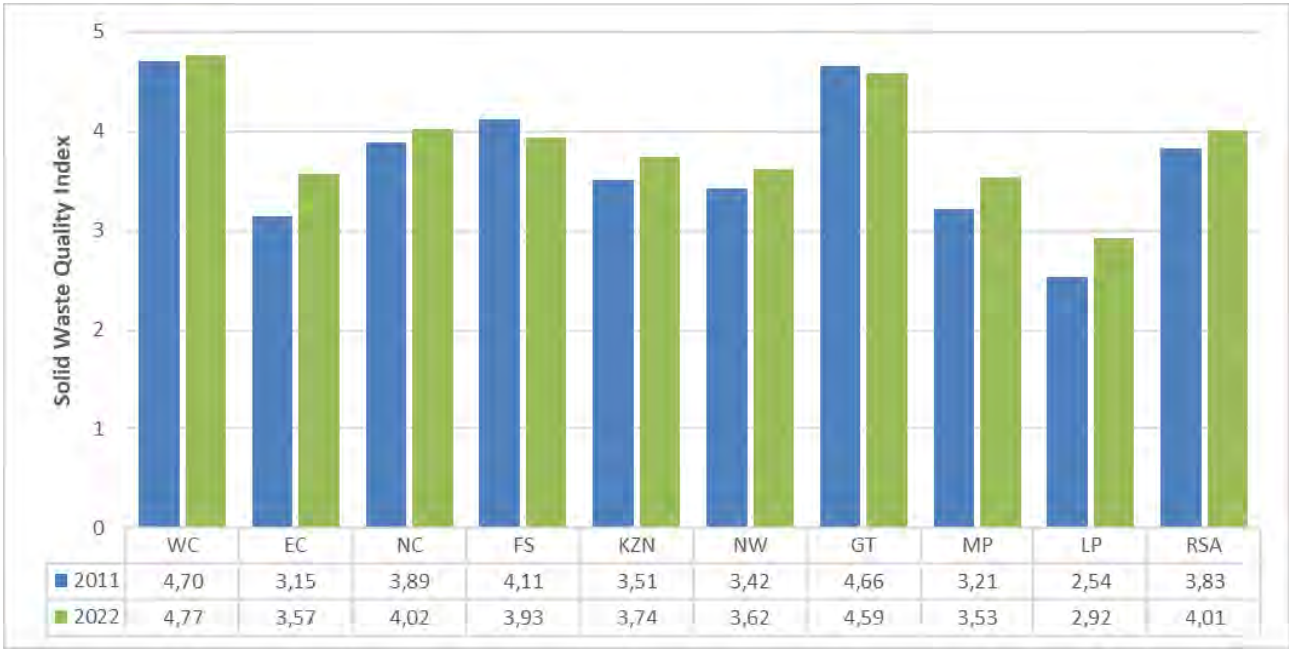
Even when taking into account the practicability of various services, Map 8.2 shows that most rural households did not have access to acceptable solid waste removal. Even when using the expanded definition, less than two-fifths of households had access to acceptable solid waste disposal in the largely rural municipalities of Msinga (35,1%), Nongoma (35,2%), Collins Chabane (38,2%), Nkandla (38,3%), Mbizana (39,4%), Port St Johns (39,4%), Ingquza Hill (39,5%) and Maphumulo (39,6%). By contrast, access to acceptable solid waste disposal was most common in a cluster of small town municipalities in Northern and Western Cape, namely Karoo Hoogland (98,7%), Emthanjeni (97,1%), Laingsburg (96,8%), Hessequa (96,7%), Bergrivier (96,6%), Overstrand (96,5%) and Mossel Bay (96,2%).

8.4 Solid waste disposal services indicator

The solid waste infrastructure quality index (SWIQI) classifies the infrastructure based on the level of service that households have access to. While the percentage of households with access to a particular level of service would provide a one-dimensional picture of service delivery in a particular jurisdiction, this method allows for a much more varied, and accurate description and measurement of engineering services.

The SWIQI is calculated by categorising the quality of sanitation infrastructure according to five levels (namely no service, minimum, basic, intermediate and full service) that are each categorised by numerical values between 1 and 5 based on the particular level of service, one being the lowest (no service) and five the highest (weekly kerbside refuse removal). The level of service provided is calculated as the average of the percentage of the population receiving each service. The index provides an indication of the quality of infrastructure provided and is expressed as a number between one and five. Due to changes in the 2022 census questionnaire, index scores for 2011 and 2022 should be compared with caution.

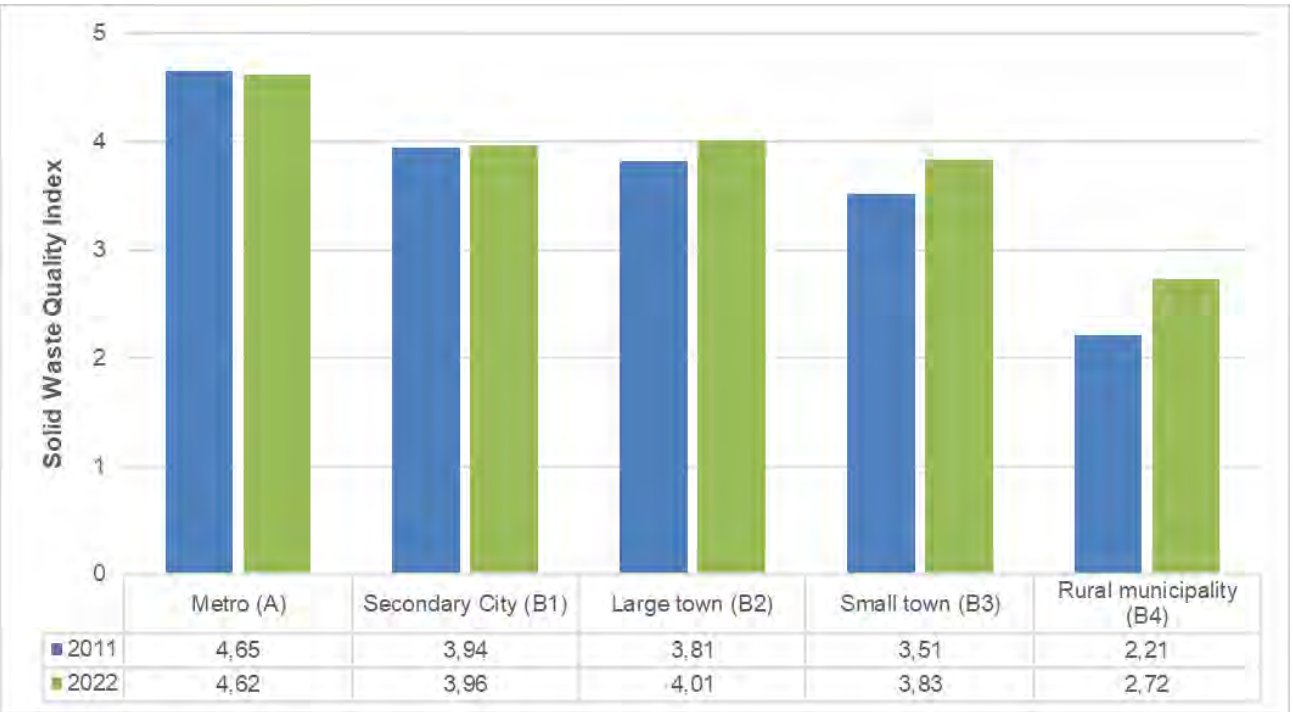
Figure 8.8 - Solid waste service infrastructure quality index by province, 2011 and 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
2011	4,70	3,15	3,89	4,11	3,51	3,42	4,66	3,21	2,54	3,83
2022	4,77	3,57	4,02	3,93	3,74	3,62	4,59	3,53	2,92	4,01

Figure 8.8 shows that the Solid Waste Infrastructure Quality Index increased from 3,83 to 4,01 for the country. The largest provincial increased occurred in Eastern Cape (0,42 index points), Limpopo (0,38 index points) and Mpumalanga (0,32 index points). The index score declined slightly in Free State and Gauteng.

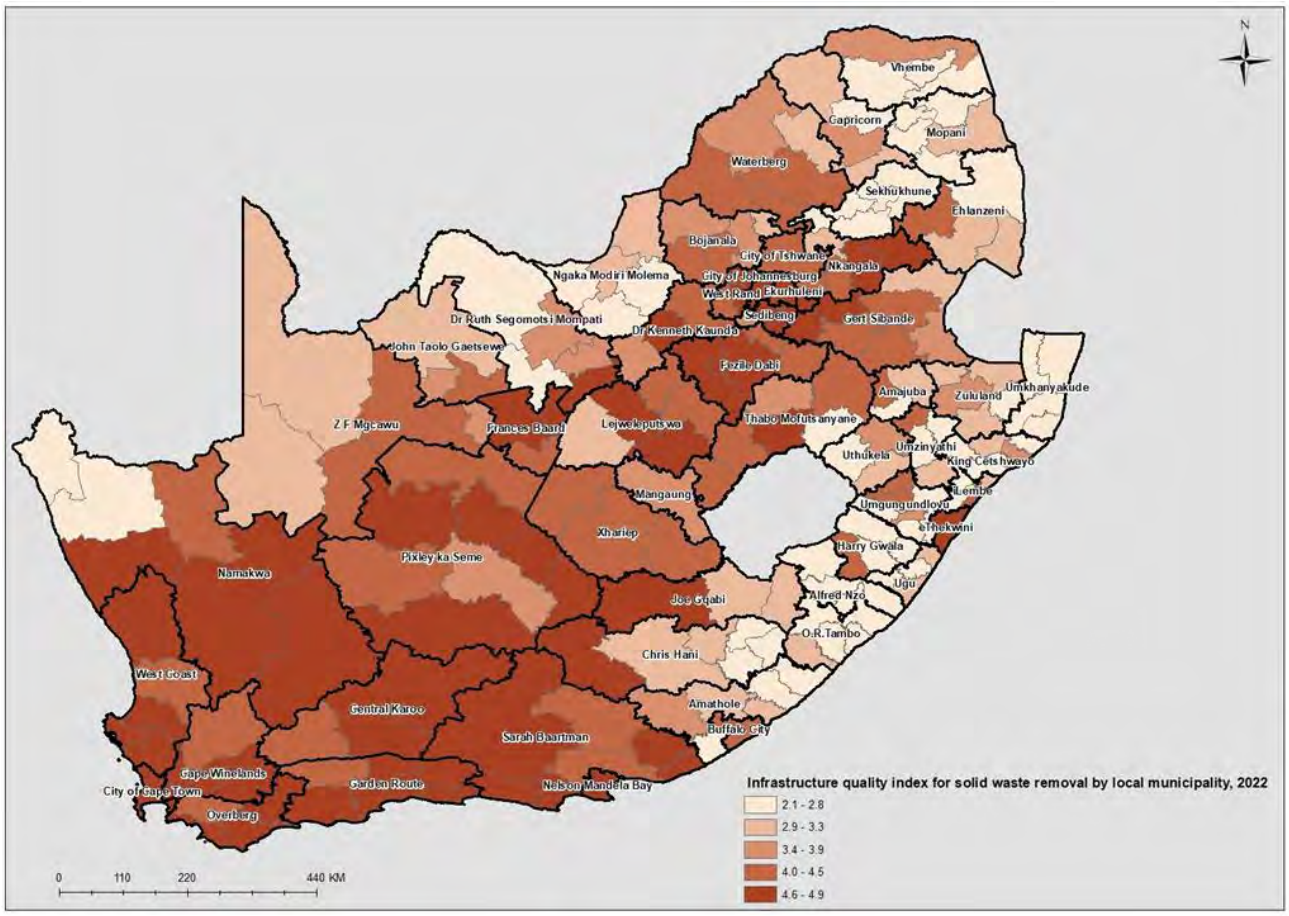
Figure 8.9 - Solid waste service infrastructure quality index by province, 2011 and 2022



The solid waste infrastructure quality index varies notably between different municipal categories as could be seen from Figure 8.9. Access to solid waste removal is highest in metropolitan municipalities with an index score of 4,62. B1 and B2 municipalities (those with secondary cities or big towns) have very similar index scores. Despite an increase of 0,51 index points to 2,72 in 2022, rural municipalities (B4) continue to have the lowest index score for all municipal categories.

The results of the solid waste disposal quality index at local municipal level is presented in Map 8.3. The map shows that the highest index scores were recorded for Umsobomvu and Overstrand (4,88), Ubuntu (4,85), and Tembelihle and Mossel bay (both 4,84). The lowest scores were calculated for Msinga (2,13), Nongoma (2,28), Collins Chabane (2,32) and Impendle (2,33). Of the 20 municipalities with the highest index scores, 10 were from Western Cape. All but six of the 20 municipalities with the worst index scores were in either Eastern Cape or KwaZulu-Natal.

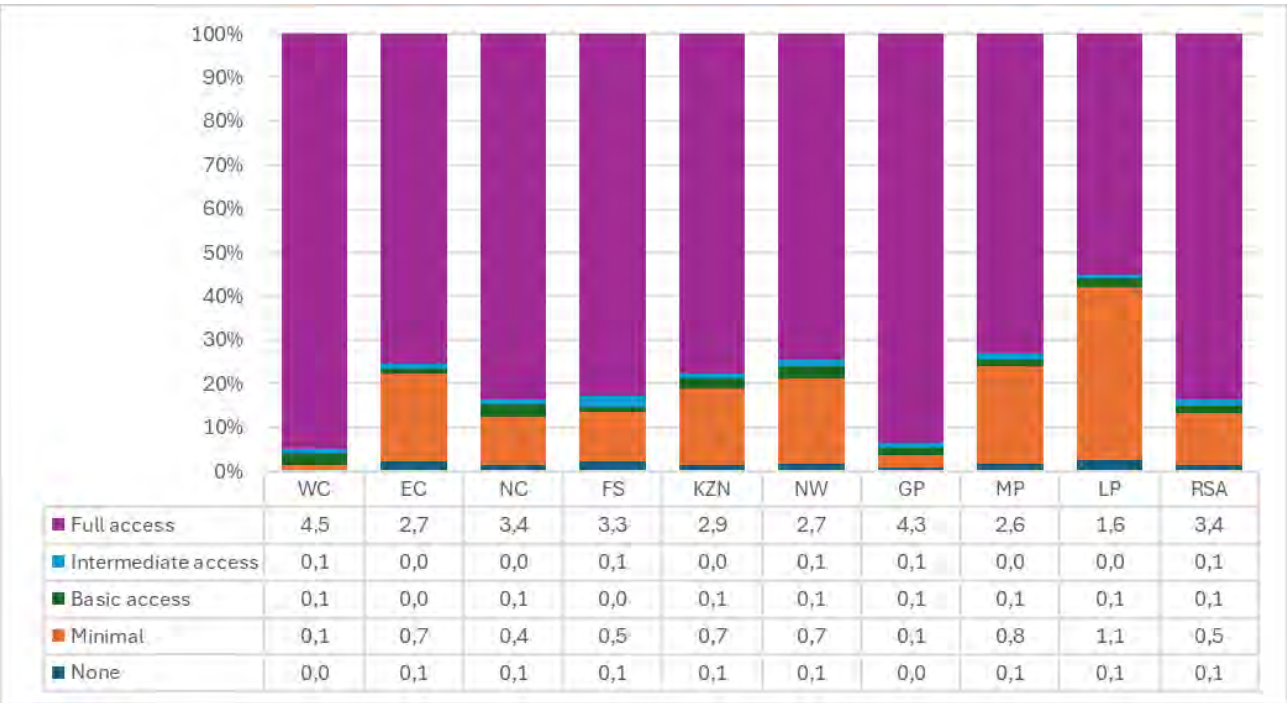
Map 8.3 - Local Municipality infrastructure quality index for solid waste removal by local municipality, 2022



A national solid waste infrastructure quality Index of four is calculated for South Africa. However, index scores range between 2,9 for Limpopo and 4,8 for Western Cape. Table 8.1 shows that metros (4,6) had the highest index scores, while small town B3 municipalities (3,8) and rural B4 municipalities had the lowest index scores (2,7).

Figure 8.10 reflects the high contribution of households that enjoyed full access in the provinces with the highest overall Solid Waste Infrastructure Index Scores, Western Cape (4,5) and Gauteng (4,3). By contrast, full access was relatively low in the provinces with the worst index scores, Limpopo (1,6) and Mpumalanga (2,6). The contribution of minimal services was notable in Limpopo (1,1) and Mpumalanga (0,8).

Figure 8.10 - Comparison of solid waste infrastructure quality index by province, 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Full access	4,5	2,7	3,4	3,3	2,9	2,7	4,3	2,6	1,6	3,4
Intermediate access	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Basic access	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Minimal	0,1	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,1	0,8	1,1	0,5
None	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1

8.5 Summary and conclusions

Local governments are tasked with the sustainable delivery of solid waste disposal services, subject to the national and provincial regulations and standards. Although, nationally, household waste was removed once per week or less regularly for 68,4% of all households, 4,5% of households lacked any kind of refuse facilities, while 22,3% used their own refuse dumps. Removal services were also spread very unevenly across municipalities. While 87,9% of households in metros used this service, it was only available to 26,6% of households in rural B4 municipalities. More than seven-tenths (70,9%) of households in the most rural municipalities used their own refuse dumps.

Not surprisingly the backlog, if calculated in terms of access to kerbside removal, was highest in rural municipalities in Limpopo, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. However, if the definition of appropriate services given local conditions are implemented, the backlog changes dramatically. While kerbside removal and/or organised transit to central collection points could be used in high density settlements, central collection points might be more applicable in medium density settlements. In low density settlements, including farms, regularly supervised on-site disposal is recommended (DEA, 2010).

The solid waste removal index aims to move beyond merely providing a single figure to measure access to refuse removal, by providing a more representative picture of the whole range of solid waste removal services and infrastructure that are provided by municipalities. The index finds that the available infrastructure and accompanying service levels are worst for households in the poorer, mostly rural municipalities. This is particularly true for Limpopo where many households must rely on household dumping. The index also shows large variations across provinces influenced by the rural composition of its population.

9. Electricity services

9.1 Background

Although Eskom is responsible for the generation and bulk transmission of electricity, Schedule 4B of the constitution (1996) allocates the authority to distribute electricity to municipalities in their areas of jurisdiction subject to legislation and regulation by national and provincial government. The Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000) establishes municipalities as service authorities and introduces a distinction between authority and provider. While the authority function includes the development of policies, drafting by-laws, setting tariffs, and regulating the provision of services in terms of the by-laws and other mechanisms, the service provider undertakes the actual service provision function.

The Electricity Regulation Act (Act No. 4 of 2006, as amended) states that persons operating an electricity 'distribution facility' must have a licence to do so. National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) has licensed a total of 188 distributors, including six metropolitan municipalities, two metropolitan electricity service providers (City Power and Centlec), 164 local municipalities, one district (uMkhanyakude District Municipality), 13 private distributors and Eskom. Although all municipalities with a NERSA distribution licence are electricity service authorities, this licence does not confer service authority status as this can only be done by the minister responsible for local government. According to the Municipal Structures Act (Act No.117 of 1998, as amended) the responsibility to distribute electricity is allocated to a district municipality unless a local municipality is authorised to do so by the national minister responsible for local government.

SALGA (2014) points out that Eskom is involved in the distribution of electricity in 140 municipalities, but that these municipalities do not have service delivery agreements in place. Many municipalities consequently fail to make payments for Eskom for the electricity delivered to households in its jurisdiction, leading to an accumulation of debt and threats by Eskom to start cutting off electricity to municipalities. This would have far-reaching consequences for residential and commercial entities. Electricity distribution is a major source of revenue for municipalities as the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act allows municipalities to levy a surcharge on electricity tariffs, even if it is provided by Eskom. Not providing electricity to residents can therefore have serious financial implications for municipalities (Treasury, 2011; Presidency, 2015).

Allocations from the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) grants are intended to fund the capital costs of providing electrical connections to poor households and providing the bulk infrastructure needed to ensure a stable supply of electricity. Alternative sources of energy should be considered when it is not practical or cost-effective to connect all households to the national grid, such as in rural areas where solar panels could be more cost-effective (Treasury, 2011).

INEP allocations can, however, not be used to fund development in commercial development of wealthy suburbs. Given the focus on extending access, a concern raised by SALGA (2013) about the poor and decreasing reliability of the electricity distribution network and its impact on households and businesses alike should come as no surprise.

9.1.1 National Development Plan (NDP)

The NDP 2030 vision is for investment in a strong network of economic infrastructure designed to support the country's medium- and long-term economic and social objectives. This economic infrastructure is a precondition for providing basic services such as electricity, water, sanitation, telecommunications and public transport, and it needs to be robust and extensive enough to meet industrial, commercial and household needs.

The National Development Plan (NPC, 2011) envisions greater social equity regarding access to energy services by 2030. According to the plan this would be achieved by expanding access to energy (to 90% by 2030), maintaining affordable tariffs, and maintaining targeted and sustainable subsidies for poor households. Non-grid options should be available for households without access to electricity. Key policy issues and policy priorities identified by the NDP include the need to improve the municipal distribution services, and addressing the pricing of, and access to electricity to accommodate the needs of the poor.

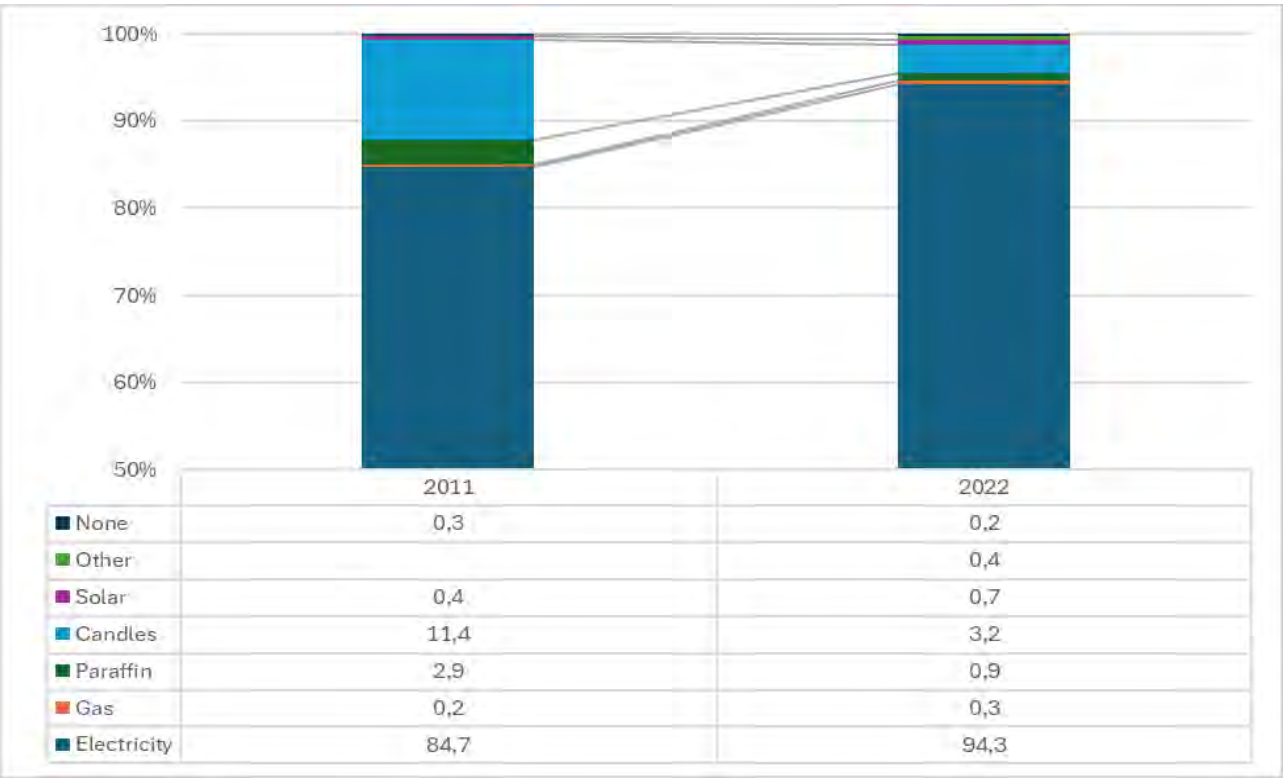
9.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals

SDG goal 7 aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy. In addition to ensuring universal access to modern energy services, the SDGs also target an increase in the share of renewable energy sources used, as well as doubling energy efficiency by 2030. South Africa has already experienced a huge increase in the percentage of households with access to electricity. Between 2002 and 2013, the percentage of households with access to electricity increased from 77,1% to 85,4% (Stats SA, 2015). Despite these improvements, electrification of households in rural areas are hampered by concerns of practicality and cost-effectiveness. For instance, where informal areas have not been proclaimed electricity cannot be installed due to the threat of relocation. Similarly, the electrification programme in rural areas is troubled by the topography, a lack of infrastructure, and low population/household density.

9.2 Access to electricity

The provision of electricity can contribute significantly to the improvement of human quality of life. In addition to providing a host of social benefits, access to electricity could also stimulate local economic development. Local governments play an important role in the distribution of electricity, and electricity is an important source of local government funding, particularly for larger urban municipalities. Although significant progress has been made since 1994 with the provision of electricity, significant challenges remain. Government is committed to not only expand the electricity infrastructure, but to also provide free basic electricity services to poor households.

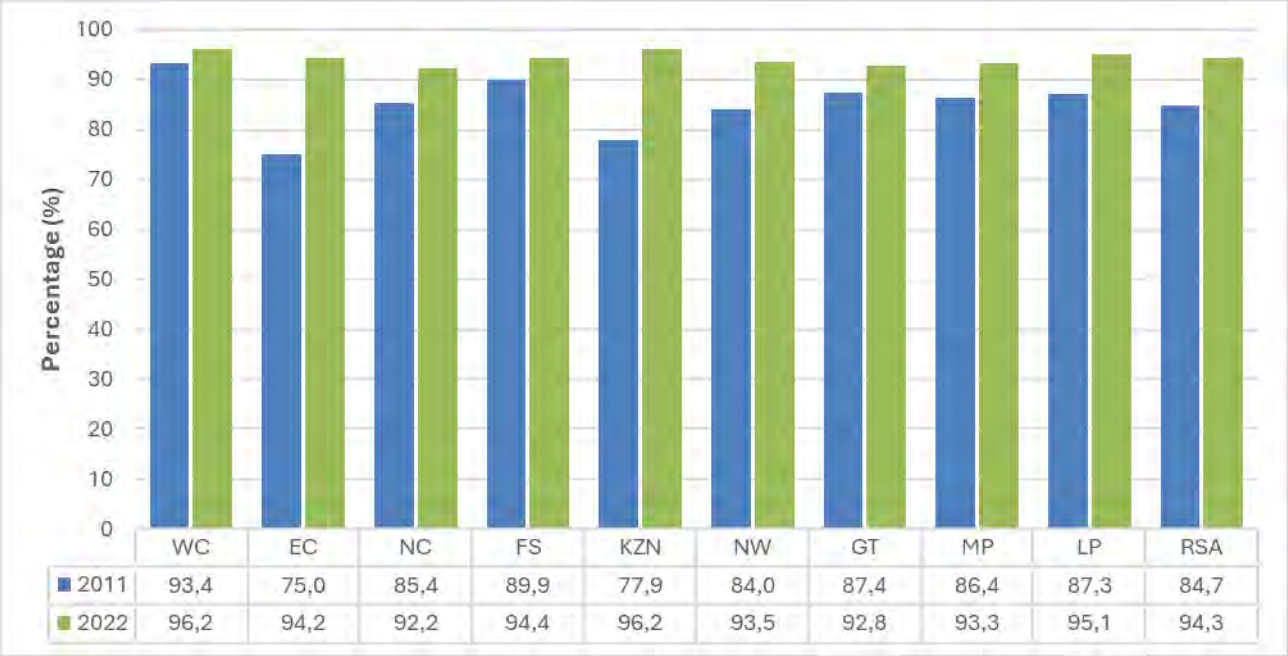
Figure 9.1 - Main source of energy used for lighting, 2011 and 2022



	2011	2022
None	0,3	0,2
Other		0,4
Solar	0,4	0,7
Candles	11,4	3,2
Paraffin	2,9	0,9
Gas	0,2	0,3
Electricity	84,7	94,3

Figure 9.1 shows that the percentage of household with access to electricity, as measured through the percentage of households that used electricity for lighting, increased by ten percentage points to 94,3% between 2011 and 2022. The increased use of electricity came at the expense of the use of paraffin and candles.

Figure 9.2 - Percentage of households that used electricity for lighting by province, 2011 and 2022



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
2011	93,4	75,0	85,4	89,9	77,9	84,0	87,4	86,4	87,3	84,7
2022	96,2	94,2	92,2	94,4	96,2	93,5	92,8	93,3	95,1	94,3

More than nine-tenths of households use electricity for lighting across all provinces. Access was most common in Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (both 96,2%), and least common in Northern Cape (92,2%) and Gauteng (92,8%). Between 2011 and 2022, the use of electricity for lighting increased by respectively 18,3 and 19,2 percentage points in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Figure 9.3 - Percentage of households that used electricity for lighting by municipal category, 2011 and 2022

	Metro (A)	Secondary City (B1)	Large City (B2)	Small City (B3)	Rural municipality (B4)	RSA
2011	89,1	87,5	83,6	81,8	75,7	84,7
2022	94,3	93,7	95,2	93,1	95,0	94,3

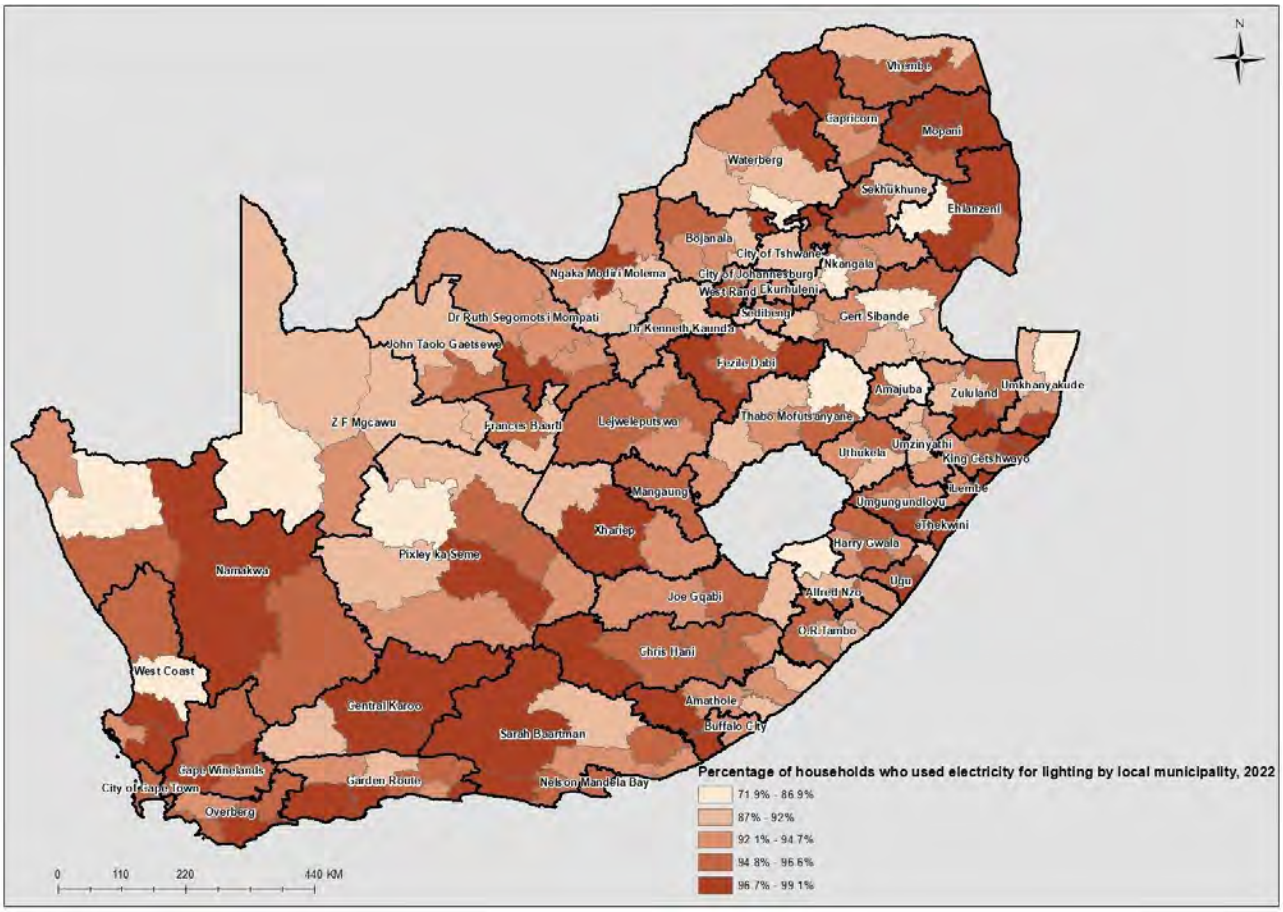
Figure 9.3 shows that access to electricity is more common in rural B4 municipalities (95,0%) than for metros (94,3%) and for South Africa in general (94,3%). A comparison of 2011 and 2022 data shows that access to electricity increased by 19,3 percentage points in rural municipalities (B4), compared to only 5,2% in metros.

Table 9.1 - Percentage of households that did not use electricity for lighting by province and municipal category, 2011 and 2022

	2011		2022		Difference	
Province	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Western Cape	108 019	6,6	86 816	3,8	-21 203	-2,8
Eastern Cape	421 624	25	106 354	5,8	-315 270	-19,2
Northern Cape	44 149	14,6	26 098	7,8	-18 051	-6,8
Free State	82 814	10,1	47 750	5,6	-35 064	-4,5
KwaZulu-Natal	562 157	22,1	108 708	3,8	-453 449	-18,3
North West	169 592	16	73 703	6,5	-95 889	-9,5
Gauteng	492 655	12,6	383 361	7,2	-109 294	-5,4
Mpumalanga	146 114	13,6	95 146	6,7	-50 968	-6,9
Limpopo	180 606	12,7	89 602	4,9	-91 004	-7,8
Municipal Category						
Metro (A)	676 529	10,9	450 897	5,7	-225 632	-5,3
Secondary City (B1)	278 073	12,5	164 823	6,3	-113 250	-6,2
Large Town (B2)	202 152	16,4	75 255	4,8	-126 897	-11,6
Small Town (B3)	343 791	18,2	160 778	6,9	-183 013	-11,3
Rural (B4)	707 189	24,3	165 801	5,0	-541 388	-19,3
South Africa	**2 207 729**	**15,3**	**1 017 532**	**5,7**	**-1 190 197**	**-9,6**

Table 9.1 shows that the number of households without access to electricity declined by approximately 1,2 million between 2011 and 2022. The largest decline in backlog was noted in KwaZulu-Natal (453 449 households) and Eastern Cape (315 270 households). It is notable that most improvements took place in rural municipalities where the backlog decreased by more than 541 000 households between 2011 and 2022.

Map 9.1 - Percentage of households that used electricity for lighting by local municipality, 2022



Household access to electricity across municipalities varied widely. Census 2022 found that households' use of electricity for lighting was most constricted in two KwaZulu-Natal municipalities: Emadlangeni (71,9%) and Umhlabuyalingana (79,1%). Access to electricity was most common in Cape Agulhas (99,1%) and uMhlathuze (99,0%). Unlike services such as water, sanitation and solid waste disposal that followed a similar national geographic distribution, electricity is far more equitably distributed across South Africa.

Figure 9.4 - Use of electricity for lighting by district municipalities, 2022

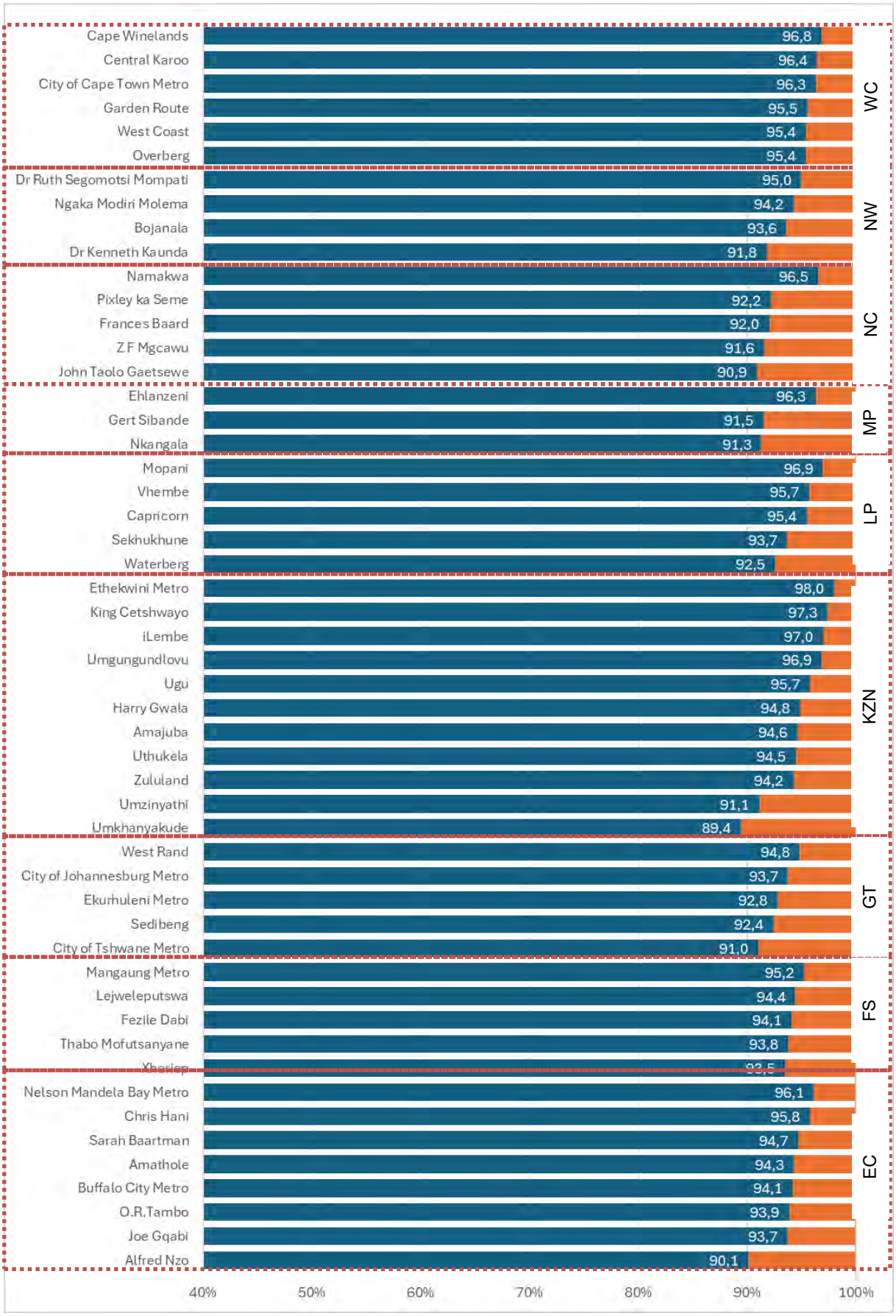


Figure 9.4 presents the use of electricity by district municipalities organised by province. Although access to electricity is relatively high across all district municipalities, notable differences exist within provinces. The largest backlog by province is observed in Overberg and West Coast in Western Cape (both 4,6%), Dr Kenneth Kaunda in North West (8,2%), John Taolo Gaetsewe in Northern Cape (9,1%), Nkangala in Mpumalanga (9,7%), Waterberg in Limpopo (7,5%), Umkhanyakude in KwaZulu-Natal (10,6%), City of Tshwane in Gauteng (9,0%), Xhariep in Free State (6,5%) and, finally, in Alfred Nzo in Eastern Cape (9,9%).

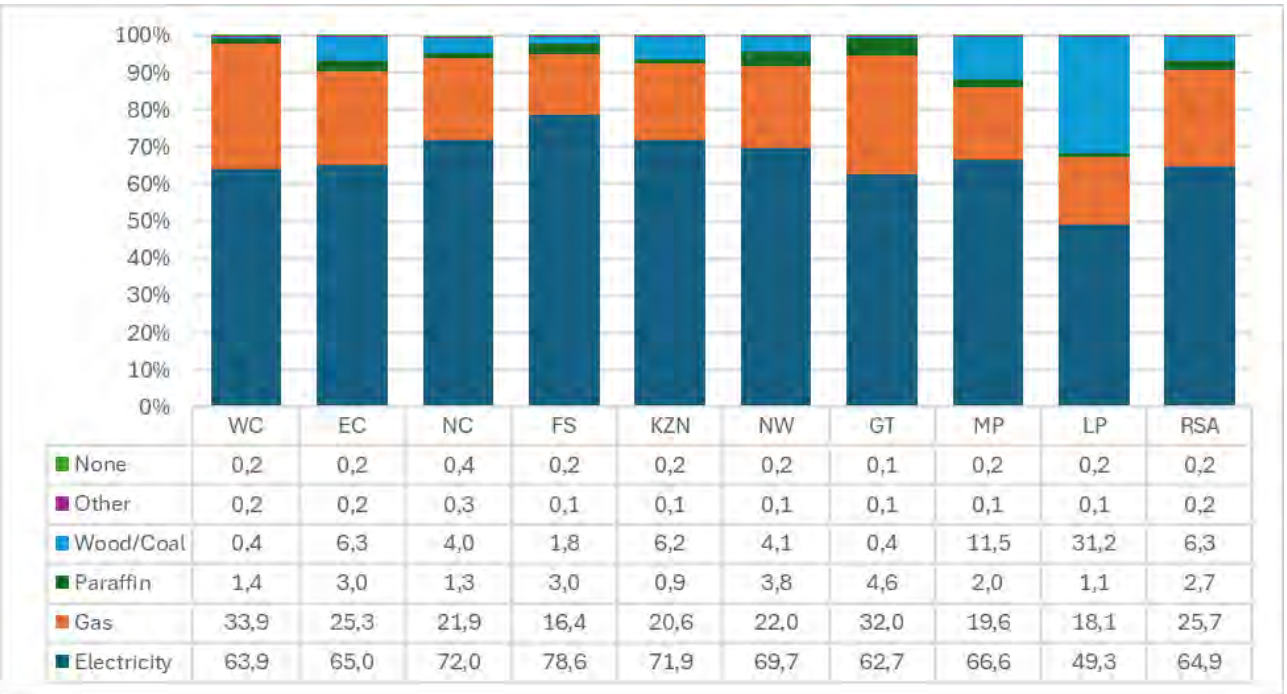
9.3 Energy used for cooking

All households require energy to prepare food. Cooking is, however, very energy intensive and cooking energy accounts for a large part of household energy consumption. Although more than nine-tenths (93,4%) of households in South Africa used electricity for lighting according to Census 2022 data, many households continue to use other sources of energy for cooking due to a range of considerations, including the cost and inconsistent availability of electricity and the availability of wood and other sources such as coal and charcoal. Biomass fuels are usually burned on inefficient open fires and traditional stoves which are often responsible for a range of negative health outcomes for the households that use these sources of energy.

Figure 9.5 - Percentage distribution of households by energy used for cooking by province, 2011

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
None	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Other	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,4
Wood/Coal	1,4	20,4	10,0	4,6	19,8	10,7	1,0	22,4	44,0	13,5
Paraffin	3,8	12,8	5,3	7,6	7,2	11,2	11,4	5,8	4,1	8,5
Gas	7,3	4,1	6,0	2,9	3,6	2,3	3,1	1,9	1,5	3,5
Electricity	86,9	62,1	78,1	84,5	68,6	75,3	83,9	69,3	50,0	73,9

Figure 9.6 - Percentage distribution of households by energy used for cooking by province, 2022

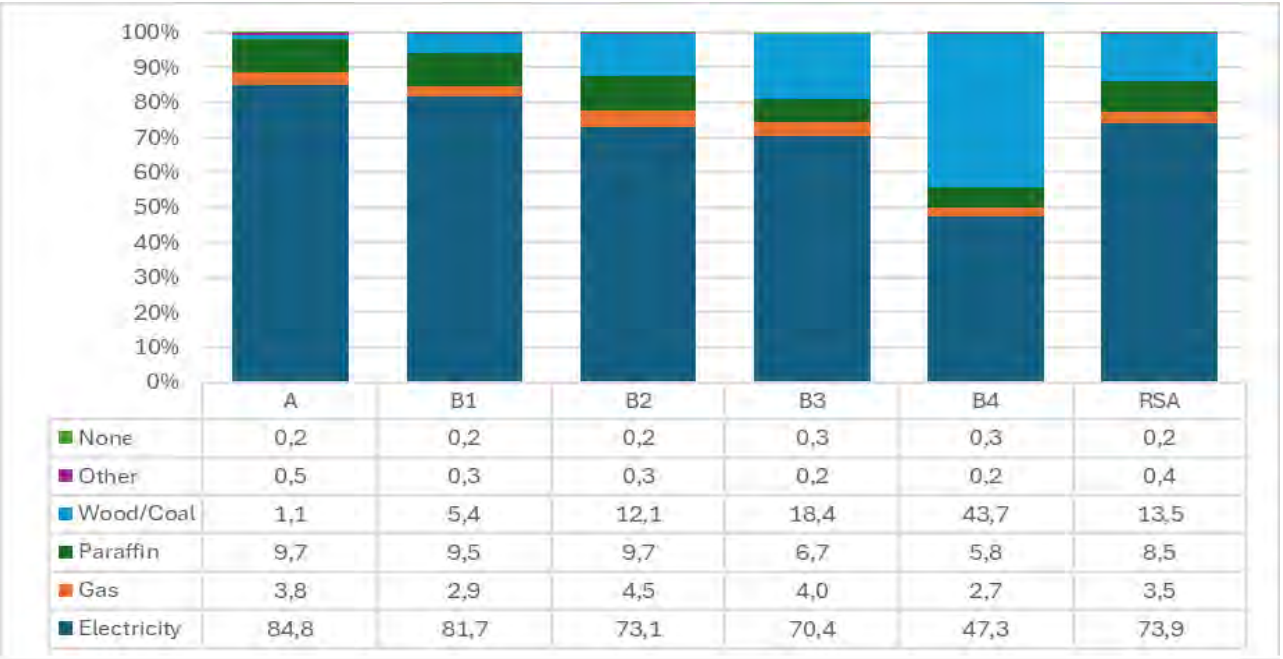


	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
None	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Other	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Wood/Coal	0,4	6,3	4,0	1,8	6,2	4,1	0,4	11,5	31,2	6,3
Paraffin	1,4	3,0	1,3	3,0	0,9	3,8	4,6	2,0	1,1	2,7
Gas	33,9	25,3	21,9	16,4	20,6	22,0	32,0	19,6	18,1	25,7
Electricity	63,9	65,0	72,0	78,6	71,9	69,7	62,7	66,6	49,3	64,9

Census 2022 results suggest that the sources of energy used for cooking changed radically between 2011 and 2022. Nationally, electricity was the main source of cooking energy for almost three-quarters (73,9%) of households in 2011, followed by wood/coal (13,5%), and paraffin (8,5%). By 2022, an increase of 22,2 percentage points in the use of LPG/Gas pushed down the use of electricity, wood/coal and paraffin to 64,9%, 6,3% and 2,7% respectively. Figure 9.6 shows that, nationally, 25,7% of household used gas for cooking in 2022. The use of gas increased substantially across all provinces between 2011 and 2022, and its use for cooking varied between 33,9% for Western Cape and 32,0% for Gauteng to 16,4% for Free State and 18,1% for Limpopo.

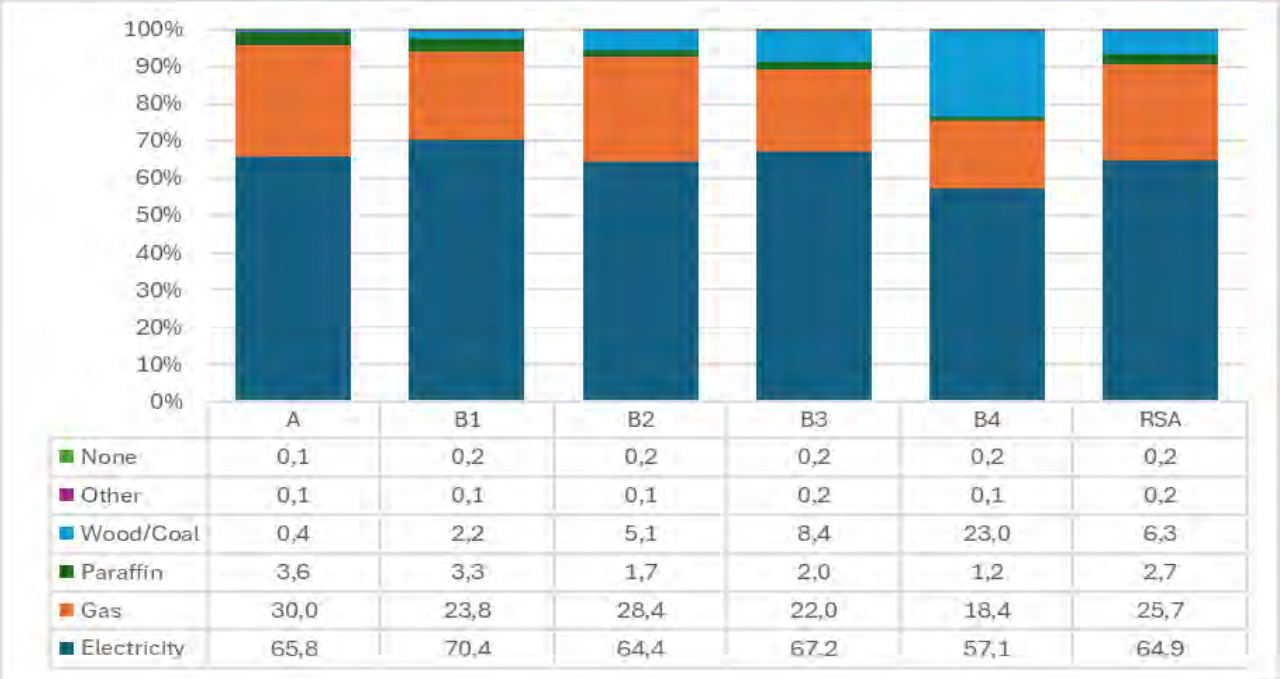
The use of biomass (wood, coal and charcoal) declined across all provinces between the two censuses (Figures 9.5 and 9.6) with the largest declines noted in Eastern Cape (14,1 percentage points) and KwaZulu-Natal (13,6 percentage points). Households in Limpopo (31,2%) and Mpumalanga (11,5%) remained the largest users of biomass for cooking energy in 2022.

Figure 9.7 - Percentage distribution of households by energy used for cooking by type of municipality, 2011



	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	RSA
None	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2
Other	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4
Wood/Coal	1,1	5,4	12,1	18,4	43,7	13,5
Paraffin	9,7	9,5	9,7	6,7	5,8	8,5
Gas	3,8	2,9	4,5	4,0	2,7	3,5
Electricity	84,8	81,7	73,1	70,4	47,3	73,9

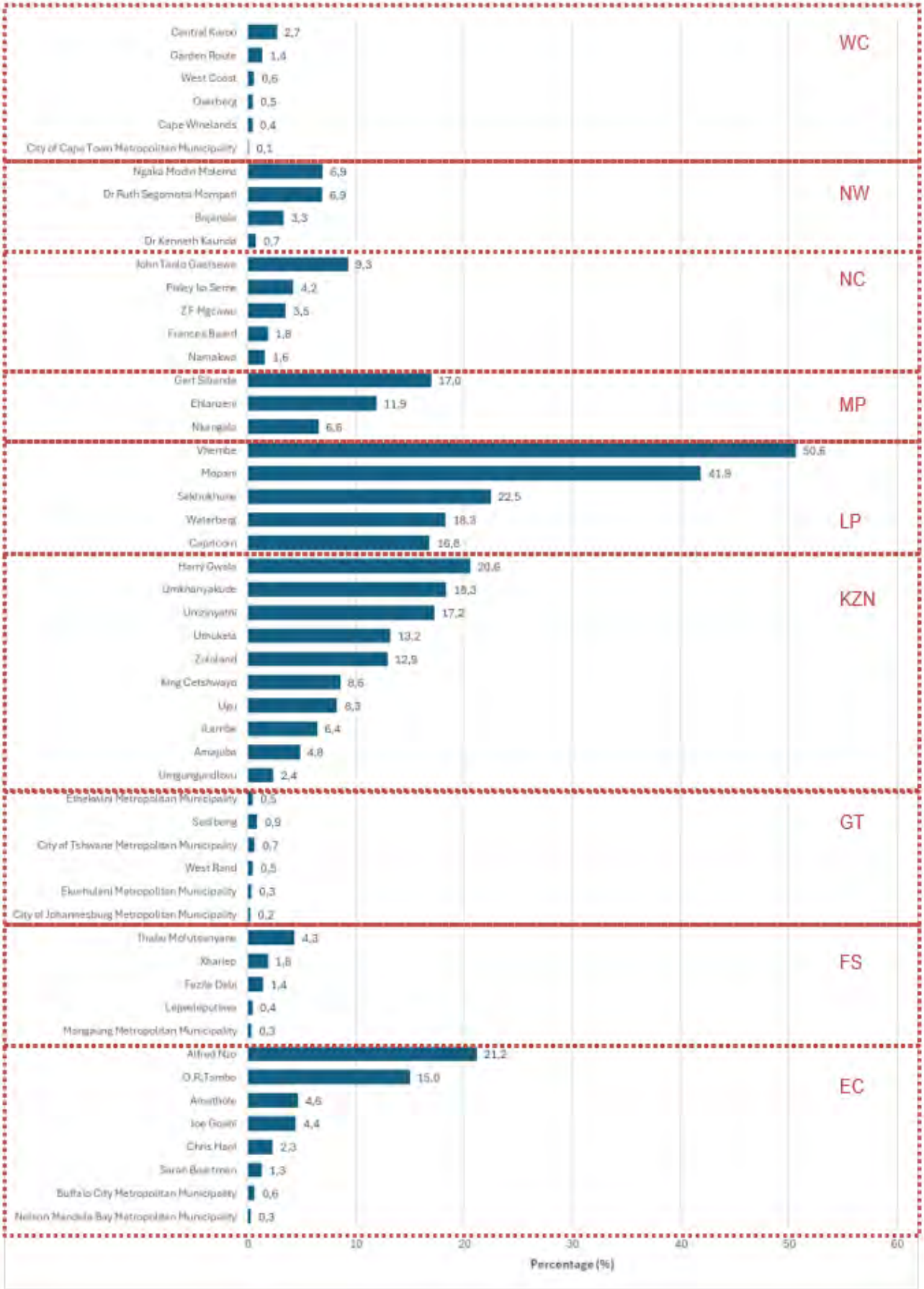
Figure 9.8 - Percentage distribution of households by energy used for cooking by type of municipality, 2022



	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	RSA
None	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Other	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2
Wood/Coal	0,4	2,2	5,1	8,4	23,0	6,3
Paraffin	3,6	3,3	1,7	2,0	1,2	2,7
Gas	30,0	23,8	28,4	22,0	18,4	25,7
Electricity	65,8	70,4	64,4	67,2	57,1	64,9

Figures 9.7 and 9.8 show that the use of electricity for cooking declined most (19,0 percentage points) in metropolitan municipalities while it actually increased by 9,8 percentage points in rural B4 municipalities. The use of biomass was largest in rural municipalities (20,7 percentage points) while there was much smaller difference between different municipalities in terms of the use of paraffin. The use of LPG/Gas increased across all municipalities, growing most in metropolitan municipalities (26,2 percentage points) and least in rural B4 municipalities (15,7 percentage points). Figure 9.7 shows that the use of LPG/Gas was most common in metropolitan municipalities (30,0%) and least comm on in rural municipalities (18,4%). Similarly, 65,8% of households still used electricity as main source of energy for cooking in metros compared to 57,1% in rural B4 municipalities.

Figure 9.9 - Percentage of households that uses wood/coal as energy for cooking by district municipality, 2022



The use of biomass energy for cooking is concentrated, but by no means limited to rural areas. Figure 9.9 shows that the use of biomass energy for cooking varied widely between and within different provinces. The overall use of wood and coal was lowest in Western Cape and Gauteng (both 0,4%) and the use of biomass did not differ much between municipalities. However, large differences between municipalities were observed in provinces where the use of biomass was much more common. In Limpopo, where 31,2% used wood and coal, use varied between 50,6% in Vhembe, 41,9% in Mopani and 16,8% in Harry Gwala. In Mpumalanga use varied between 17,0% in Gert Sibande and 6,6% in Nkangala, while the use in Eastern Cape varied between 21,2% in Alfred Nzo and 0,3% in Nelson Mandela Bay Metro.

9.4 Electricity services index

The Electricity infrastructure quality index (EIQI) classifies the infrastructure based on the level of service that households have access to. While the percentage of households with access to a particular level of service would provide a one-dimensional picture of service delivery in a particular jurisdiction, this method allows for a much more varied, and accurate description and measurement of engineering services.

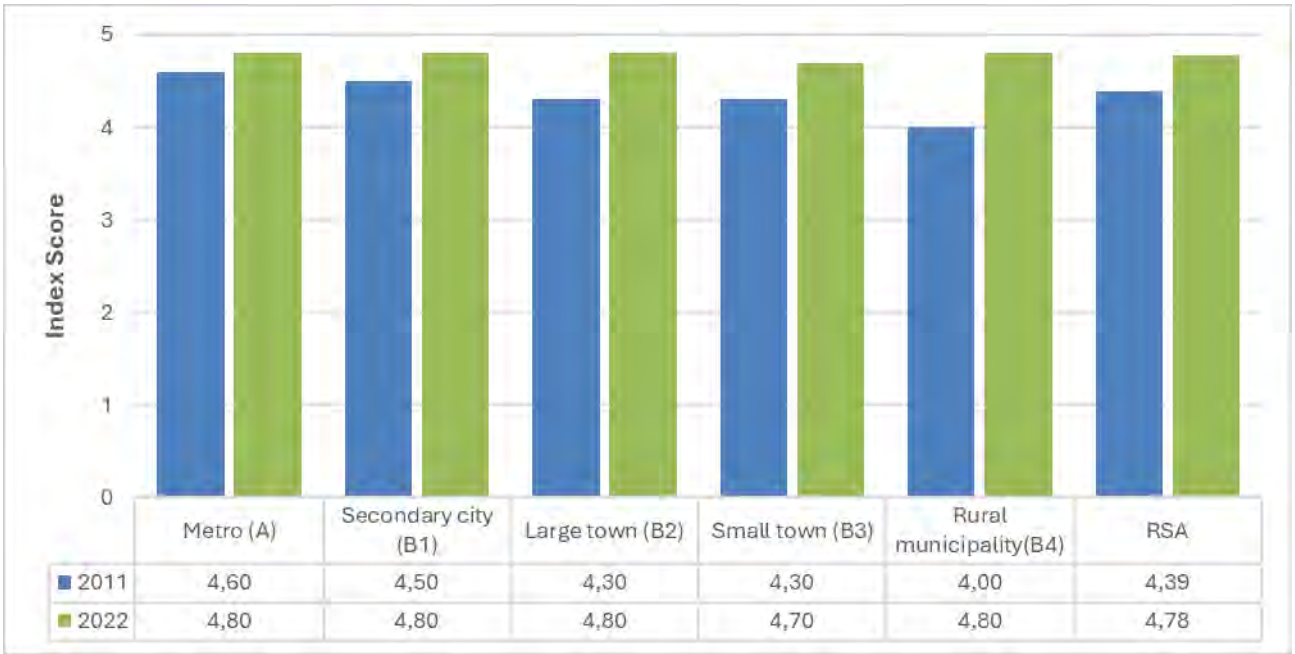
The EIQI is calculated by categorising the quality of sanitation infrastructure according to five levels (namely no service, minimum, basic, intermediate and full service) that are each categorised by numerical values between 1 and 5 based on the particular level of service, one being the lowest (not using electricity for lighting) and five the highest (using mains electricity for lighting). The level of service provided is calculated as the average of the percentage of the population receiving each service. The index provides an indication of the quality of infrastructure provided and is expressed as a number between one and five. Due to the limitations of the Census 2022 question options, the electricity infrastructure quality index scores can only be calculated for three of the five categories. The other two categories are informed by whether households were connected to any source of electricity, other than a pre- or post-paid meter, which they either paid for, or not.

Figure 9.10 - Electricity supply infrastructure quality index by province, 2011 and 2022

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GT	MP	LP	RSA
2011	4,74	4,01	4,43	4,60	4,12	4,36	4,50	4,46	4,50	4,39
2022	4,85	4,78	4,70	4,78	4,85	4,75	4,73	4,74	4,81	4,78

The high level of electrification is illustrated by the observation in Figure 9.10 that all provinces had an index score of 4.7 or higher. The highest overall index score (4,9) was achieved in Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Between 2011 and 2022 the national index score increased from 4,4 to 4,8. Provincially, the largest increases were observed in Eastern Cape (4,0 to 4,8) and KwaZulu-Natal (4,1 to 4,9).

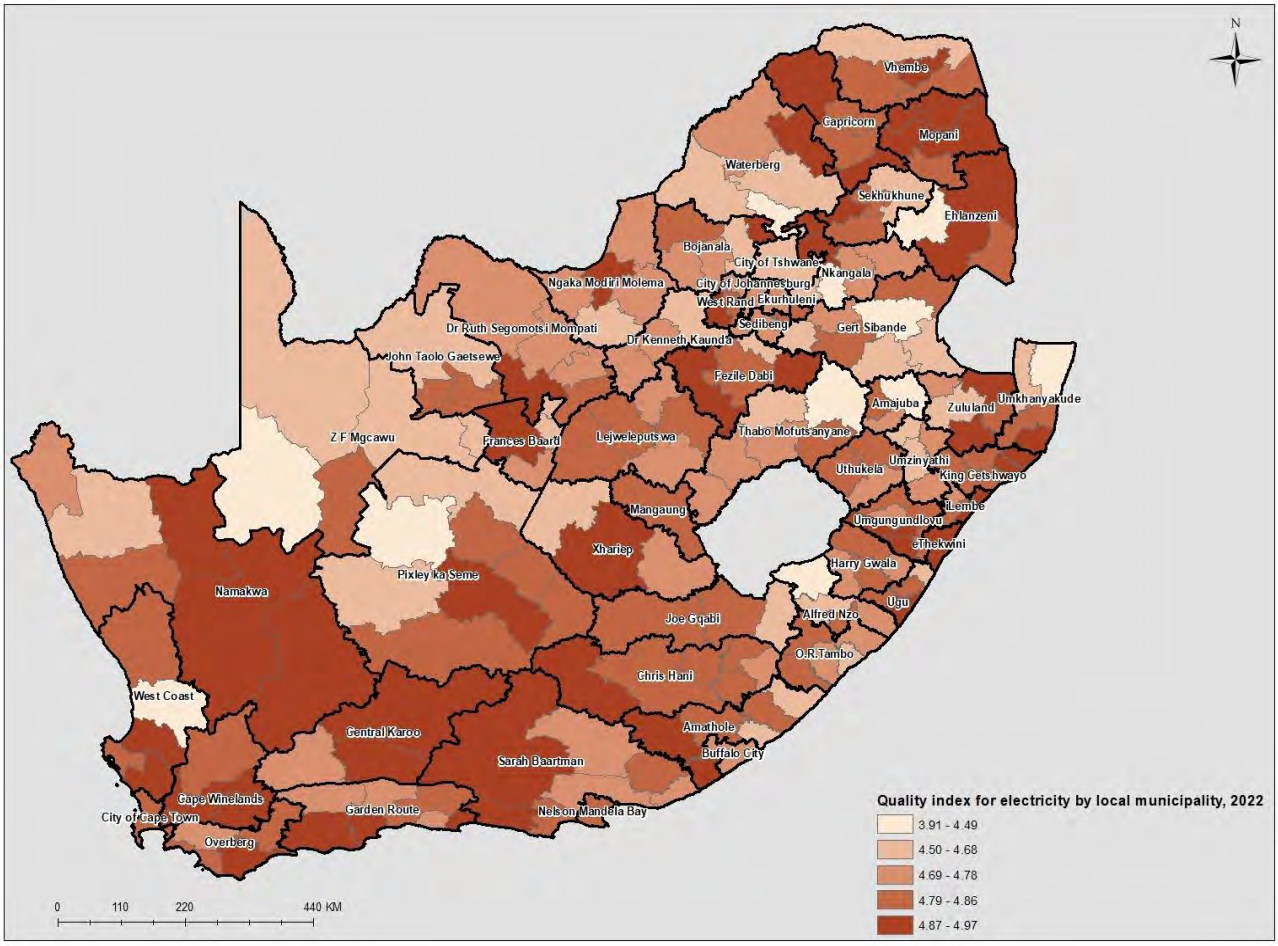
Figure 9.11 - Electricity supply infrastructure quality index by municipal category, 2011 and 2022



A review of the Electricity infrastructure quality index across different municipal categories (Figure 9.11) shows that index scores are high across all municipal categories and that rural municipalities had a similar score than metros. The figure also shows that the largest improvement in access to electricity took place in rural municipalities where the index score improved from 4,0 in 2011 to 4,8 in 2022.

Results of the analysis to calculate an electricity supply services quality index is presented in Map 9.2. The map shows that the highest index scores were calculated for Cape Agulhas (4,97), uMhathuze (4,96) and Hantam (4,95). A total of 69 municipalities had a rounded index score of 4,9. Local municipalities with high index scores were distributed across the country. It is important to note that a high index score does not imply that all households in a particular municipality have access to electricity in their homes, but rather that a substantial proportion of households do. The lowest electricity infrastructure quality indexes were noted in two KwaZulu-Natal municipalities, Emadlangeni (3,91) and Umhlabuyalingana (4,19), followed by Bela-Bela (4,36) in Limpopo and Emalahleni (4,38) in Mpumalanga.

Map 9.2 - Local Municipality infrastructure quality index for electricity by local municipality, 2022



9.5 Summary and conclusions

The National Development Plan aims to achieve greater equity with regards to access to energy by expanding access to energy to 90% by 2030 and by maintaining affordable tariffs as well as targeted and sustainable subsidies for poor households. Non-grid options should be made available to the remaining households.

The success of the electrification programme is clear. Access to electricity is almost universal and 94,3% of households had access to electricity in 2022. It is notable that access does not vary much over space. Access to electricity is very similar in rural (B4) municipalities (95,0%) than in metropolitan municipalities (94,3%). While provincial figures are quite comparable at provincial level, municipal figures vary widely. The lowest access to electricity was found in Emadlangeni (71,9%) and Umhlabuyalingana (79,1%) local municipalities compared to near universal access in municipalities like Cape Agulhas (99,1%), uMhlathuze (99,0%) and Hantam (98,7%).

Although the country has successfully increased the provision of electricity, many households continue to use other sources of energy for energy intensive activities such as cooking due to the cost or availability of electricity together with the availability of alternative sources such as wood and coal. Due to the effect of load shedding, census data shows that, nationally, 25,7% of households used LPG / natural gas in 2022 compared to 3,5% in 2011. Although the use of wood and coal declined to 6,3% in 2022, it is notable that 31,2% of households in Limpopo and 11,5% of households in Mpumalanga still mainly used wood, coal and charcoal to cook with.

Due to the high level of electrification, together with the slightly abridged index, only one municipality scored an index score of less than four, namely Emadlangeni (3,9) in KwaZulu-Natal. The index therefore suggests that most households have access to either full, or intermediate electricity. Approximately 1,2 million households did not have access to any source of electricity in 2022, compared to 2,2 million in 2011. Most of the households without access to electricity lived in rural B4 municipalities (541 388).

10. Combined Service Delivery Index

The Infrastructure Quality Index combines the individual index scores that were calculated for sanitation, water, refuse disposal and electricity in order to create an overall measure of service delivery across municipalities. This is done by creating a weighted average of the individual index scores.

Table 10.1 shows that overall services were best in the metropolitan municipalities, followed by services in B1 municipalities. Services in the most rural B4 municipalities, as indicated through combined index scores, were the worst. A provincial view shows that the service delivery index is highest in Western Cape (4,8) and Gauteng (4,7), and lowest in Limpopo (3,8), Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga (both 4,1).

A hot spot analysis that identifies and evaluates statistically significant spatial clusters of high or low values using the composite services index is presented in Map 10.1. The map shows that municipalities with the best service delivery scores were highly concentrated in Western Cape, Gauteng and Northern Free State. The lowest service delivery scores were located in Limpopo and in municipalities located in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Looking at the geographic interdependence between regions, the analysis identifies statistically significant hot or cold areas. Hot spots represent significant clusters of low values (high index scores), while cold spots represent significant clusters of high values (low index scores). Hot spot municipalities were largely concentrated in Western Cape, and the western part of Eastern Cape, Gauteng, and Northern Free State. Two prominent hot spots were connected by a less prominent spine extending through Northern Cape and Free State into Gauteng. Cold spot municipalities were mostly clustered across Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal as well as central Limpopo.

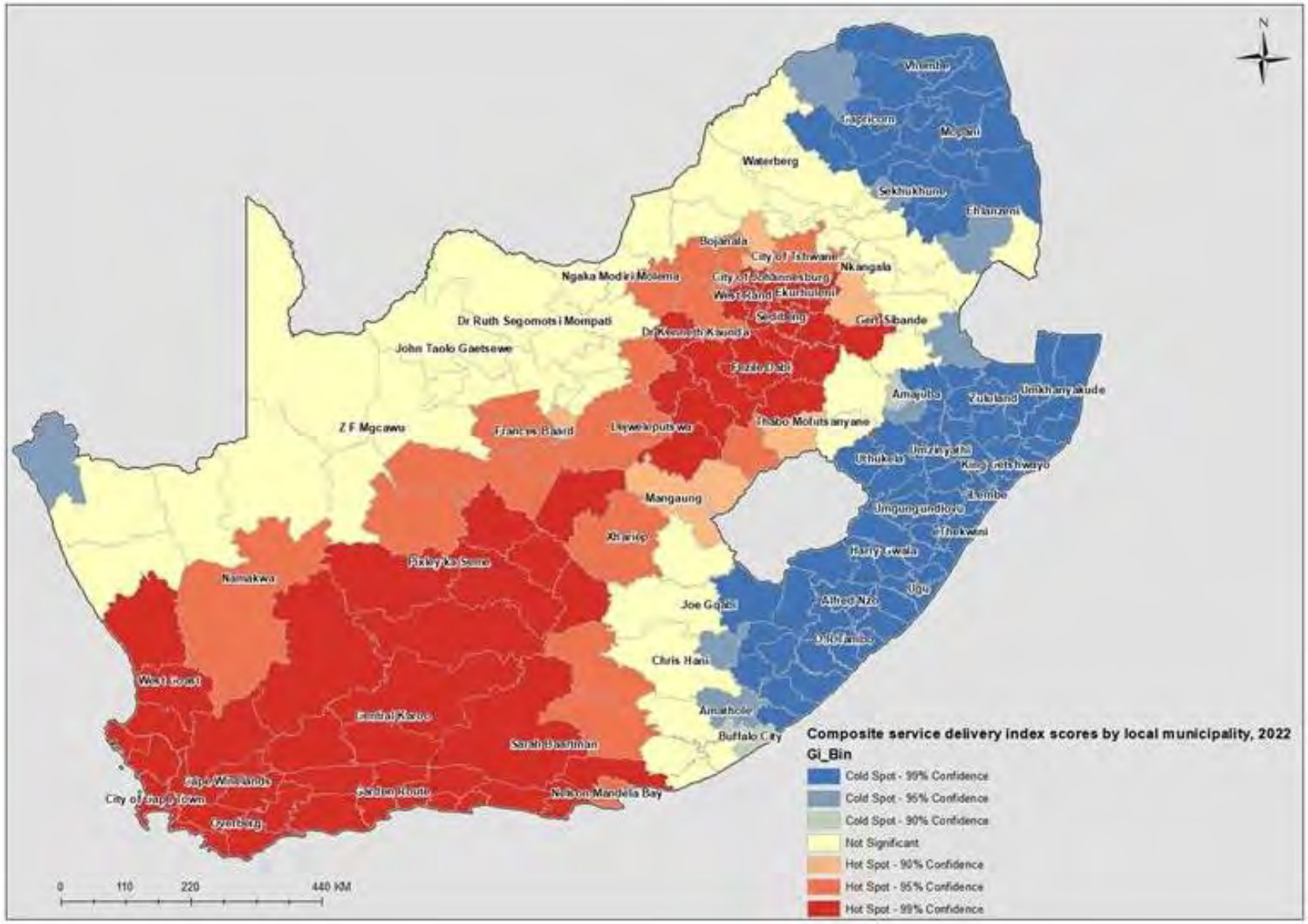
The use of individual water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity indexes together with the composite index provide an important opportunity to track the improvement of basic service delivery across space and time by looking beyond the delivery of full services which are often unattainable or not cost effective. The index finds that the available infrastructure and accompanying service levels are worse for households in the poorer, mostly rural municipalities particularly Limpopo where many households have to rely on household dumping. The index also shows large variations across provinces influenced by the rural composition of its population.

Households' satisfaction with the services they receive is influenced by the perceived importance of services and the level of service they receive from municipalities. While households in rural areas were more concerned with a lack of safe and reliable water, those in metros and larger municipalities placed more onus on the cost of electricity and the absence of employment opportunities. In metros, households in Buffalo City were most concerned with accessing water and electricity, while those in Mangaung complained about inadequate sanitation/sewerage/toilet services. Despite their different priorities, households across South Africa felt that municipalities were not doing enough to address those concerns.

Table 10.1 - Composite service delivery index scores by municipal sub-category and province, 2011 and 2022

Municipal category	Index 2011					Index 2022				
	Sanitation	Water	Refuse removal	Electricity	Service delivery Index	Sanitation	Water	Refuse removal	Electricity	Service delivery Index
Metro (A)	4,61	4,44	4,65	4,56	**4,57**	4,62	4,76	4,62	4,79	**4,70**
Secondary City (B1)	4,29	4,18	3,94	4,50	**4,23**	4,33	4,53	3,96	4,76	**4,40**
Large town (B2)	4,16	3,92	3,81	4,35	**4,06**	4,28	4,53	4,01	4,82	**4,41**
Small town (B3)	4,03	3,91	3,51	4,28	**3,93**	4,13	4,41	3,83	4,74	**4,28**
Rural municipality (B4)	3,14	2,83	2,21	4,04	**3,05**	3,20	3,78	2,72	4,81	**3,63**
Province										
Western Cape	4,68	4,59	4,70	4,74	**4,68**	4,76	4,84	4,77	4,85	**4,80**
Eastern Cape	3,65	3,28	3,15	4,01	**3,52**	3,74	4,36	3,57	4,78	**4,11**
Northern Cape	4,18	4,12	3,89	4,43	**4,16**	4,23	4,42	4,02	4,70	**4,34**
Free State	4,29	4,27	4,11	4,60	**4,32**	4,34	4,54	3,93	4,78	**4,40**
Kwa-Zulu Natal	3,91	3,68	3,51	4,12	**3,80**	4,01	4,38	3,74	4,85	**4,25**
North West	3,88	3,74	3,42	4,36	**3,85**	3,92	4,29	3,62	4,75	**4,14**
Gauteng	4,69	4,45	4,66	4,50	**4,57**	4,64	4,79	4,59	4,73	**4,69**
Mpumalanga	3,84	3,76	3,21	4,46	**3,82**	3,97	4,20	3,53	4,74	**4,11**
Limpopo	3,42	3,29	2,54	4,50	**3,44**	3,45	3,88	2,92	4,81	**3,77**
South Africa	**4,15**	**3,96**	**3,83**	**4,39**	**4,08**	**4,22**	**4,50**	**4,01**	**4,78**	**4,38**

Map 10.1 - Composite service delivery index scores by local municipality, 2022



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12. Addendum tables

12.1 Addendum Table 1 - Population, households and average household size by province, districts and local municipalities, 2011 and 2022

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
WC	**Western Cape**	5 822 734	1 633 925	3,6	7 433 020	2 264 032	3,3
DC1	West Coast	391 766	106 780	3,7	497 394	150 840	3,3
DC2	Cape Winelands	787 486	198 258	4,0	862 703	242 283	3,6
DC3	Overberg	258 176	77 194	3,3	359 446	134 798	2,7
DC4	Garden Route	574 265	164 103	3,5	838 457	255 977	3,3
DC5	Central Karoo	71 011	19 075	3,7	102 173	27 290	3,7
CPT	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	3 740 031	1 068 515	3,5	4 772 846	1 452 845	3,3
WC011	Matzikama Local Municipality	67 147	18 835	3,6	69 043	19 101	3,6
WC012	Cederberg Local Municipality	49 768	13 513	3,7	55 108	15 912	3,5
WC013	Bergrivier Local Municipality	61 897	16 275	3,8	70 276	20 412	3,4
WC014	Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	99 193	28 833	3,4	154 635	50 559	3,1
WC015	Swartland Local Municipality	113 762	29 324	3,9	148 331	44 856	3,3
WC022	Witzenberg Local Municipality	115 946	27 419	4,2	103 765	26 227	4,0
WC023	Drakenstein Local Municipality	251 262	59 773	4,2	276 800	76 776	3,6
WC024	Stellenbosch Local Municipality	155 728	43 417	3,6	175 411	59 626	2,9
WC025	Breede Valley Local Municipality	166 825	42 527	3,9	212 682	54 284	3,9
WC026	Langeberg Local Municipality	97 724	25 121	3,9	94 045	25 370	3,7
WC031	Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	108 864	28 910	3,8	139 563	43 121	3,2
WC032	Overstrand Local Municipality	80 358	27 983	2,9	132 495	59 980	2,2
WC033	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	33 038	10 162	3,3	40 274	16 220	2,5
WC034	Swellendam Local Municipality	35 916	10 139	3,5	47 114	15 477	3,0
WC041	Kannaland Local Municipality	24 767	6 210	4,0	31 986	8 686	3,7
WC042	Hessequa Local Municipality	52 642	15 873	3,3	71 918	22 333	3,2
WC043	Mossel Bay Local Municipality	89 430	28 023	3,2	140 075	52 985	2,6

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
WC044	George Local Municipality	193 672	53 549	3,6	294 929	85 931	3,4
WC045	Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	95 933	21 910	4,4	138 257	31 795	4,3
WC047	Bitou Local Municipality	49 162	16 645	3,0	65 240	21 848	3,0
WC048	Knysna Local Municipality	68 659	21 893	3,1	96 055	32 398	3,0
WC051	Laingsburg Local Municipality	8 289	2 408	3,4	11 366	3 314	3,4
WC052	Prince Albert Local Municipality	13 136	3 578	3,7	17 836	4 760	3,7
WC053	Beaufort West Local Municipality	49 586	13 088	3,8	72 972	19 216	3,8
EC	Eastern Cape	6 562 053	1 687 343	3,9	7 230 204	1 838 960	3,9
DC10	Sarah Baartman	450 584	125 628	3,6	533 253	158 404	3,4
DC12	Amathole	854 967	227 572	3,8	871 601	241 612	3,6
DC13	Chris Hani	806 478	213 842	3,8	828 387	226 446	3,7
DC14	Joe Gqabi	348 673	97 471	3,6	393 048	124 294	3,2
DC15	O.R.Tambo	1 366 039	298 530	4,6	1 501 702	313 536	4,8
DC44	Alfred Nzo	801 344	169 258	4,7	936 462	198 300	4,7
BUF	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality	781 853	230 764	3,4	975 255	268 438	3,6
EC101	Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality	79 292	19 922	4,0	101 001	23 318	4,3
EC102	Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	36 002	9 761	3,7	49 883	16 117	3,1
EC104	Makana Local Municipality	80 390	21 388	3,8	97 815	29 239	3,3
EC105	Ndlambe Local Municipality	61 176	19 330	3,2	87 797	32 440	2,7
EC106	Sundays River Valley Local Municipality	54 504	14 749	3,7	53 256	19 017	2,8
EC108	Kouga Local Municipality	98 558	29 447	3,3	107 014	28 681	3,7
EC109	Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	40 663	11 032	3,7	36 487	9 593	3,8
EC121	Mbhashe Local Municipality	261 670	61 893	4,2	240 020	52 715	4,6
EC122	Mnquma Local Municipality	245 629	67 962	3,6	232 993	65 221	3,6
EC123	Great Kei Local Municipality	30 832	8 073	3,8	35 990	12 095	3,0
EC124	Amahlathi Local Municipality	101 035	28 357	3,6	115 703	33 621	3,4
EC126	Ngqushwa Local Municipality	64 422	19 222	3,4	68 300	24 913	2,7
EC129	Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality	151 379	42 065	3,6	178 594	53 047	3,4
EC131	Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	65 560	18 463	3,6	77 578	22 994	3,4

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
EC135	Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	150 718	41 790	3,6	128 101	32 227	4,0
EC136	Emalahleni Local Municipality	120 758	32 005	3,8	128 873	32 771	3,9
EC137	Engcobo Local Municipality	155 513	37 214	4,2	132 799	24 307	5,5
EC138	Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	63 154	16 016	3,9	63 981	17 355	3,7
EC139	Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality	250 776	68 354	3,7	297 055	96 791	3,1
EC141	Elundini Local Municipality	137 045	37 551	3,6	141 762	41 210	3,4
EC142	Senqu Local Municipality	134 150	38 046	3,5	147 073	48 914	3,0
EC145	Walter Sisulu Local Municipality	77 477	21 874	3,5	104 213	34 171	3,0
EC153	Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	278 481	56 212	5,0	354 573	64 051	5,5
EC154	Port St Johns Local Municipality	156 136	31 713	4,9	179 325	30 643	5,9
EC155	Nyandeni Local Municipality	290 390	61 647	4,7	304 856	60 281	5,1
EC156	Mhlontlo Local Municipality	190 745	44 079	4,3	186 391	43 980	4,2
EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	450 287	104 878	4,3	476 558	114 580	4,2
EC441	Matatiele Local Municipality	203 843	49 527	4,1	225 562	55 757	4,0
EC442	Umzimvubu Local Municipality	191 775	46 931	4,1	214 477	51 698	4,1
EC443	Mbizana Local Municipality	281 905	48 446	5,8	350 000	62 479	5,6
EC444	Ntabankulu Local Municipality	123 821	24 355	5,1	146 423	28 365	5,2
NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	1 152 115	324 279	3,6	1 190 496	307 931	3,9
NC	**Northern Cape**	**1 145 861**	**301 400**	**3,8**	**1 355 945**	**333 553**	**4,1**
DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	224 799	61 328	3,7	272 454	66 347	4,1
DC6	Namakwa	115 842	33 856	3,4	148 935	33 947	4,4
DC7	Pixley ka Seme	186 351	49 191	3,8	216 589	53 737	4,0
DC8	Z F Mgcawu	236 783	61 097	3,9	283 624	70 433	4,0
DC9	Frances Baard	382 086	95 928	4,0	434 343	109 089	4,0
NC061	Richtersveld Local Municipality	89 530	23 705	3,8	125 420	26 537	4,7
NC062	Nama Khoi Local Municipality	93 651	26 816	3,5	117 454	29 379	4,0
NC064	Kamiesberg Local Municipality	41 617	10 807	3,9	29 580	10 431	2,8
NC065	Hantam Local Municipality	11 982	3 543	3,4	24 235	5 643	4,3
NC066	Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	47 041	13 193	3,6	67 089	14 579	4,6

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
NC067	Khâi-Ma Local Municipality	10 187	3 143	3,2	15 130	3 576	4,2
NC071	Ubuntu Local Municipality	21 671	6 387	3,4	22 281	5 326	4,2
NC072	Umsobomvu Local Municipality	12 514	3 804	3,3	11 691	2 885	4,1
NC073	Emthanjeni Local Municipality	12 446	3 787	3,3	8 510	1 938	4,4
NC074	Kareeberg Local Municipality	18 601	5 129	3,6	15 836	3 990	4,0
NC075	Renosterberg Local Municipality	28 376	7 841	3,6	29 555	8 057	3,7
NC076	Thembelihle Local Municipality	42 356	10 457	4,1	46 587	10 622	4,4
NC077	Siyathemba Local Municipality	11 673	3 222	3,6	10 961	2 677	4,1
NC078	Siyancuma Local Municipality	10 978	2 995	3,7	10 843	3 017	3,6
NC082	Kai !Garib Local Municipality	15 701	4 138	3,8	22 542	5 211	4,3
NC084	!Kheis Local Municipality	21 591	5 831	3,7	27 102	6 739	4,0
NC085	Tsantsabane Local Municipality	37 076	9 578	3,9	53 165	13 422	4,0
NC086	Kgatelopele Local Municipality	65 869	16 703	3,9	85 104	20 366	4,2
NC087	Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality	16 637	4 146	4,0	21 954	4 967	4,4
NC091	Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	35 093	9 839	3,6	30 969	9 381	3,3
NC092	Dikgatlong Local Municipality	18 687	5 381	3,5	19 854	5 286	3,8
NC093	Magareng Local Municipality	100 498	25 028	4,0	125 744	30 434	4,1
NC094	Phokwane Local Municipality	248 041	60 296	4,1	270 078	68 314	4,0
NC451	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	46 841	11 967	3,9	56 967	14 406	4,0
NC452	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	24 204	6 120	4,0	26 816	6 770	4,0
NC453	Gamagara Local Municipality	63 000	17 544	3,6	80 481	19 599	4,1
FS	**Free State**	**2 745 590**	**823 285**	**3,3**	**2 964 412**	**845 250**	**3,5**
DC16	Xhariep	121 945	37 678	3,2	131 901	36 064	3,7
DC18	Lejweleputswa	624 746	182 247	3,4	679 746	189 807	3,6
DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyane	735 679	217 689	3,4	831 421	244 415	3,4
DC20	Fezile Dabi	488 036	144 971	3,4	509 912	145 539	3,5
FS161	Letsemeng Local Municipality	38 628	11 242	3,4	43 101	10 940	3,9
FS162	Kopanong Local Municipality	49 171	15 643	3,1	51 832	14 578	3,6
FS163	Mohokare Local Municipality	34 146	10 793	3,2	36 968	10 546	3,5

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
FS181	Masilonyana Local Municipality	59 895	16 476	3,6	63 800	17 853	3,6
FS182	Tokologo Local Municipality	28 986	8 698	3,3	29 455	8 061	3,7
FS183	Tswelopele Local Municipality	47 625	11 991	4,0	56 896	14 798	3,8
FS184	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	407 020	123 382	3,3	439 034	126 068	3,5
FS185	Nala Local Municipality	81 220	21 700	3,7	90 561	23 027	3,9
FS191	Setsoto Local Municipality	112 038	33 496	3,3	127 918	36 471	3,5
FS192	Dihlabeng Local Municipality	128 704	38 590	3,3	130 434	41 468	3,1
FS193	Nketoana Local Municipality	60 324	17 318	3,5	66 488	19 738	3,4
FS194	Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	335 784	100 226	3,4	398 459	115 151	3,5
FS195	Phumelela Local Municipality	47 772	12 888	3,7	52 224	15 605	3,3
FS196	Mantsopa Local Municipality	51 056	15 170	3,4	55 897	15 982	3,5
FS201	Moqhaka Local Municipality	160 532	45 661	3,5	155 410	42 789	3,6
FS203	Ngwathe Local Municipality	120 520	37 099	3,2	134 962	36 793	3,7
FS204	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	149 108	45 752	3,3	158 391	49 060	3,2
FS205	Mafube Local Municipality	57 876	16 459	3,5	61 150	16 896	3,6
MAN	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	775 184	240 700	3,2	811 431	229 426	3,5
KZN	**KwaZulu-Natal**	**10 267 300**	**2 539 337**	**4,0**	**12 423 907**	**2 853 741**	**4,4**
DC21	Ugu	689 051	172 899	4,0	773 402	172 628	4,5
DC22	Umgungundlovu	1 014 572	272 357	3,7	1 235 715	307 842	4,0
DC23	Uthukela	668 072	147 143	4,5	789 092	172 197	4,6
DC24	Umzinyathi	514 028	114 075	4,5	649 261	125 427	5,2
DC25	Amajuba	500 615	111 103	4,5	687 408	150 239	4,6
DC26	Zululand	803 575	157 748	5,1	942 794	165 617	5,7
DC27	Umkhanyakude	625 846	128 191	4,9	738 437	129 066	5,7
DC28	King Cetshwayo	907 519	202 971	4,5	1 021 344	205 739	5,0
DC29	iLembe	606 809	157 690	3,8	782 661	187 182	4,2
DC43	Harry Gwala	460 526	112 148	4,1	563 893	115 068	4,9
KZN212	Umdoni Local Municipality	130 413	34 191	3,8	156 443	33 084	4,7
KZN213	Umzumbe Local Municipality	153 407	33 446	4,6	139 045	28 593	4,9

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
KZN214	UMuziwabantu Local Municipality	96 556	21 619	4,5	115 780	23 319	5,0
KZN216	Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality	308 675	83 644	3,7	362 134	87 632	4,1
KZN221	uMshwathi Local Municipality	96 793	24 826	3,9	118 478	24 987	4,7
KZN222	uMngeni Local Municipality	93 858	30 639	3,1	105 069	27 094	3,9
KZN223	Mpofana Local Municipality	34 913	9 843	3,5	33 382	8 437	4,0
KZN224	Impendle Local Municipality	37 226	9 128	4,1	36 648	7 155	5,1
KZN225	The Msunduzi Local Municipality	621 715	164 757	3,8	817 725	213 727	3,8
KZN226	Mkhambathini Local Municipality	64 528	16 807	3,8	61 660	12 861	4,8
KZN227	Richmond Local Municipality	65 540	16 358	4,0	62 754	13 580	4,6
KZN235	Okhahlamba Local Municipality	132 068	27 575	4,8	143 132	29 095	4,9
KZN237	Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality	196 227	41 617	4,7	230 924	48 416	4,8
KZN238	Alfred Duma Local Municipality	339 777	77 951	4,4	415 036	94 685	4,4
KZN241	Endumeni Local Municipality	64 862	16 850	3,8	100 085	23 960	4,2
KZN242	Nqutu Local Municipality	165 307	31 610	5,2	201 133	33 617	6,0
KZN244	Msinga Local Municipality	169 145	35 586	4,8	206 001	35 561	5,8
KZN245	Umvoti Local Municipality	114 715	30 029	3,8	142 042	32 290	4,4
KZN252	Newcastle Local Municipality	363 236	84 271	4,3	507 710	116 763	4,3
KZN253	Emadlangeni Local Municipality	34 442	6 252	5,5	36 948	7 998	4,6
KZN254	Dannhauser Local Municipality	102 937	20 580	5,0	142 750	25 479	5,6
KZN261	eDumbe Local Municipality	82 053	16 138	5,1	96 735	17 922	5,4
KZN262	UPhongolo Local Municipality	123 584	28 287	4,4	151 541	28 618	5,3
KZN263	Abaqulusi Local Municipality	214 714	43 784	4,9	247 263	50 633	4,9
KZN265	Nongoma Local Municipality	194 908	34 341	5,7	225 278	32 266	7,0
KZN266	Ulundi Local Municipality	188 317	35 198	5,4	221 977	36 178	6,1
KZN271	Umhlabuyalingana Local Municipality	156 772	33 871	4,6	191 660	34 686	5,5
KZN272	Jozini Local Municipality	186 502	38 849	4,8	199 153	35 824	5,6
KZN275	Mtubatuba Local Municipality	175 425	34 905	5,0	215 869	35 421	6,1
KZN276	Big Five Hlabisa Local Municipality	107 147	20 567	5,2	131 755	23 136	5,7
KZN281	Mfolozi Local Municipality	125 669	25 184	5,0	159 668	28 517	5,6

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
KZN282	uMhlathuze Local Municipality	370 256	94 010	3,9	412 075	100 441	4,1
KZN284	uMlalazi Local Municipality	213 601	45 062	4,7	241 416	45 119	5,4
KZN285	Mthonjaneni Local Municipality	83 577	16 255	5,1	99 289	15 408	6,4
KZN286	Nkandla Local Municipality	114 416	22 460	5,1	108 896	16 254	6,7
KZN291	Mandeni Local Municipality	138 141	38 269	3,6	180 939	40 436	4,5
KZN292	KwaDukuza Local Municipality	231 125	70 250	3,3	324 912	96 368	3,4
KZN293	Ndwedwe Local Municipality	140 820	29 198	4,8	165 826	29 981	5,5
KZN294	Maphumulo Local Municipality	96 724	19 973	4,8	110 983	20 397	5,4
KZN433	Greater Kokstad Local Municipality	65 981	19 140	3,4	81 676	22 736	3,6
KZN434	Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality	110 925	25 520	4,3	133 032	26 742	5,0
KZN435	Umzimkhulu Local Municipality	180 302	42 907	4,2	220 620	40 064	5,5
KZN436	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Local Municipality	103 318	24 581	4,2	128 565	25 525	5,0
ETH	Ethekwini Metropolitan Municipality	3 476 686	963 011	3,6	4 239 901	1 122 738	3,8
NW	North West	3 509 953	1 061 998	3,3	3 804 547	1 141 284	3,3
DC37	Bojanala	1 507 505	501 686	3,0	1 624 428	531 492	3,1
DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	842 699	227 001	3,7	937 723	257 552	3,6
DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	463 815	125 266	3,7	508 192	132 094	3,8
DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	695 933	208 045	3,3	734 203	220 146	3,3
NW371	Moretele Local Municipality	188 533	52 744	3,6	219 120	60 058	3,6
NW372	Local Municipality of Madibeng	475 796	160 041	3,0	522 566	173 188	3,0
NW373	Rustenburg Local Municipality	549 575	199 035	2,8	562 315	203 658	2,8
NW374	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	51 049	14 673	3,5	54 759	15 183	3,6
NW375	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	242 554	75 193	3,2	265 668	79 404	3,3
NW381	Ratlou Local Municipality	107 339	26 889	4,0	128 766	31 273	4,1
NW382	Tswaing Local Municipality	124 218	30 634	4,1	128 672	31 618	4,1
NW383	Mafikeng Local Municipality	291 527	84 239	3,5	354 504	104 648	3,4
NW384	Ditsobotla Local Municipality	168 902	44 500	3,8	164 176	42 416	3,9
NW385	Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	150 713	40 740	3,7	161 605	47 597	3,4
NW392	Naledi Local Municipality	66 781	18 571	3,6	63 755	16 099	4,0

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
NW393	Mamusa Local Municipality	60 355	14 623	4,1	70 483	17 291	4,1
NW394	Greater Taung Local Municipality	177 642	48 613	3,7	202 009	53 551	3,8
NW396	Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	53 248	14 930	3,6	59 815	15 303	3,9
NW397	Kagisano/Molopo Local Municipality	105 789	28 531	3,7	112 130	29 850	3,8
NW403	City of Matlosana Local Municipality	398 676	120 441	3,3	431 231	128 359	3,4
NW404	Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	77 794	20 505	3,8	90 302	25 067	3,6
NW405	JB Marks Local Municipality	219 463	67 098	3,3	212 670	66 719	3,2
GT	**Gauteng**	**12 272 263**	**3 908 826**	**3,1**	**15 099 423**	**5 318 672**	**2,8**
DC42	Sedibeng	916 484	279 756	3,3	1 190 688	376 971	3,2
DC48	West Rand	821 191	267 460	3,1	998 466	356 530	2,8
GT421	Emfuleni Local Municipality	721 663	220 131	3,3	945 650	297 910	3,2
GT422	Midvaal Local Municipality	95 301	29 961	3,2	112 254	36 464	3,1
GT423	Lesedi Local Municipality	99 520	29 664	3,4	132 783	42 597	3,1
GT481	Mogale City Local Municipality	362 618	117 439	3,1	438 217	150 787	2,9
GT484	Merafong City Local Municipality	197 520	66 624	3,0	225 476	77 599	2,9
GT485	Rand West City Local Municipality	261 053	83 397	3,1	334 773	128 144	2,6
EKU	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	3 178 470	1 015 398	3,1	4 066 691	1 421 003	2,9
JHB	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	4 434 631	1 434 715	3,1	4 803 262	1 841 917	2,6
TSH	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	2 921 488	911 498	3,2	4 040 315	1 322 252	3,1
MP	**Mpumalanga**	**4 039 939**	**1 075 466**	**3,8**	**5 143 324**	**1 421 721**	**3,6**
DC30	Gert Sibande	1 043 194	273 485	3,8	1 283 459	378 182	3,4
DC31	Nkangala	1 308 129	356 902	3,7	1 588 968	483 169	3,3
DC32	Ehlanzeni	1 688 615	445 079	3,8	2 270 897	560 370	4,1
MP301	Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	186 010	47 705	3,9	247 664	63 303	3,9
MP302	Msukaligwa Local Municipality	149 377	40 932	3,6	199 314	67 827	2,9
MP303	Mkhondo Local Municipality	171 982	37 433	4,6	255 411	58 504	4,4
MP304	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality	83 235	19 838	4,2	115 304	32 972	3,5
MP305	Lekwa Local Municipality	115 662	31 071	3,7	119 669	38 583	3,1
MP306	Dipaleseng Local Municipality	42 390	12 637	3,4	35 980	13 129	2,7

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
MP307	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	294 538	83 869	3,5	310 117	103 864	3,0
MP311	Victor Khanye Local Municipality	75 452	20 548	3,7	106 149	33 786	3,1
MP312	Emalahleni Local Municipality	395 466	119 873	3,3	434 522	164 573	2,6
MP313	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	229 831	64 966	3,5	242 031	80 052	3,0
MP314	Emakhazeni Local Municipality	47 216	13 721	3,4	50 165	19 613	2,6
MP315	Thembisile Hani Local Municipality	310 458	75 633	4,1	431 248	110 563	3,9
MP316	Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	249 705	62 162	4,0	324 855	74 581	4,4
MP321	Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	98 387	33 352	2,9	109 223	43 295	2,5
MP324	Nkomazi Local Municipality	393 030	96 202	4,1	591 928	134 143	4,4
MP325	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	538 593	133 559	4,0	750 821	167 927	4,5
MP326	City of Mbombela Local Municipality	658 604	181 966	3,6	818 925	215 004	3,8
LP	**Limpopo**	**5 404 868**	**1 418 085**	**3,8**	**6 572 721**	**1 811 565**	**3,6**
DC33	Mopani	1 092 507	296 314	3,7	1 372 873	358 153	3,8
DC34	Vhembe	1 294 722	335 275	3,9	1 653 077	436 959	3,8
DC35	Capricorn	1 261 463	342 836	3,7	1 447 103	427 174	3,4
DC36	Waterberg	679 336	179 858	3,8	762 862	248 526	3,1
DC47	Sekhukhune	1 076 840	263 802	4,1	1 336 805	340 753	3,9
LIM331	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	242 986	63 193	3,8	316 841	79 735	4,0
LIM332	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	213 932	58 612	3,6	261 038	65 220	4,0
LIM333	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	389 623	108 705	3,6	478 254	129 579	3,7
LIM334	Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	150 637	41 114	3,7	188 603	51 651	3,7
LIM335	Maruleng Local Municipality	95 328	24 689	3,9	128 137	31 968	4,0
LIM341	Musina Local Municipality	104 709	29 590	3,5	130 899	45 934	2,8
LIM343	Thulamela Local Municipality	450 131	114 001	3,9	575 929	142 527	4,0
LIM344	Makhado Local Municipality	411 353	107 733	3,8	502 452	140 338	3,6
LIM345	Collins Chabane Local Municipality	328 529	83 951	3,9	443 798	108 160	4,1
LIM351	Blouberg Local Municipality	175 085	44 673	3,9	192 109	57 575	3,3
LIM353	Molemole Local Municipality	126 506	34 673	3,6	127 130	41 939	3,0
LIM354	Polokwane Local Municipality	728 633	203 605	3,6	843 459	249 443	3,4

Code	Municipality	2011			2022		
		Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Population	Households	Mean Household Size
LIM355	Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	231 239	59 885	3,9	284 404	78 217	3,6
LIM361	Thabazimbi Local Municipality	85 234	25 079	3,4	65 047	26 832	2,4
LIM362	Lephalale Local Municipality	118 864	30 639	3,9	125 198	43 832	2,9
LIM366	Bela-Bela Local Municipality	66 500	18 068	3,7	64 306	22 449	2,9
LIM367	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	304 585	78 632	3,9	378 198	109 294	3,5
LIM368	Modimolle-Mookgophong Local Municipality	104 153	27 439	3,8	130 113	46 119	2,8
LIM471	Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality	123 648	32 284	3,8	132 468	35 953	3,7
LIM472	Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	249 363	60 251	4,1	288 049	79 136	3,6
LIM473	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	274 880	65 320	4,2	340 328	78 497	4,3
LIM476	Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality	428 948	105 948	4,0	575 960	147 167	3,9
Total	**Total**	**51 770 560**	**14 449 664**	**3,6**	**62 027 503**	**17 828 778**	**3,5**

12.2 Addendum Table 2 - Number of households by dwelling type by province, district and local municipalities, 2011 and 2022

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
WC	**Western Cape**	119 583	6 429	108 784	21 660	1 991 643	15 430	251 175	5 784
DC1	West Coast	6 742	508	5 582	1 631	132 175	2 322	15 752	592
DC2	Cape Winelands	13 299	959	12 477	3 495	215 031	1 637	25 038	577
DC3	Overberg	5 386	404	5 380	1 642	117 986	924	15 542	345
DC4	Garden Route	12 343	820	13 930	2 334	227 811	3 053	24 503	609
DC5	Central Karoo	1 749	103	568	344	26 960	75	225	30
CPT	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	80 064	3 635	70 849	12 214	1 271 680	7 419	170 115	3 631
WC011	Matzikama Local Municipality	1 182	51	538	217	17 045	115	1 827	114
WC012	Cederberg Local Municipality	778	63	475	246	11 952	1 070	2 865	24
WC013	Bergrivier Local Municipality	1 035	69	833	335	18 698	282	1 315	117
WC014	Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	1 890	110	2 497	540	44 345	217	5 882	115
WC015	Swartland Local Municipality	1 858	215	1 240	293	40 133	638	3 864	221
WC022	Witzenberg Local Municipality	2 058	374	1 232	528	22 997	216	2 943	70
WC023	Drakenstein Local Municipality	4 589	185	4 920	1 334	69 082	359	7 140	195
WC024	Stellenbosch Local Municipality	2 526	100	1 871	773	52 063	398	7 050	113
WC025	Breede Valley Local Municipality	2 400	132	2 340	578	47 623	392	6 127	143
WC026	Langeberg Local Municipality	1 725	167	2 114	283	23 264	272	1 778	55
WC031	Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	1 829	264	1 994	311	34 509	405	8 076	131
WC032	Overstrand Local Municipality	2 358	85	2 682	872	54 104	364	5 347	166
WC033	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	540	12	103	91	15 309	56	837	16
WC034	Swellendam Local Municipality	660	44	601	368	14 065	100	1 282	32
WC041	Kannaland Local Municipality	322	17	243	135	8 274	101	283	30
WC042	Hessequa Local Municipality	890	59	555	277	21 280	198	814	43
WC043	Mossel Bay Local Municipality	1 527	116	1 712	376	49 000	778	3 064	144
WC044	George Local Municipality	4 851	305	6 165	573	75 013	760	9 987	170
WC045	Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	1 672	135	1 566	307	28 467	551	2 697	81
WC047	Bitou Local Municipality	1 090	84	1 991	206	18 651	98	3 049	50
WC048	Knysna Local Municipality	1 988	104	1 697	461	27 128	568	4 611	92

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
WC051	Laingsburg Local Municipality	133	9	96	46	3 186	27	78	21
WC052	Prince Albert Local Municipality	275	11	85	30	4 670	13	76	2
WC053	Beaufort West Local Municipality	1 342	83	386	269	19 104	35	71	7
EC	**Eastern Cape**	292 924	263 394	109 052	46 713	1 536 519	215 429	80 667	6 342
DC10	Sarah Baartman	14 196	2 419	13 367	2 965	144 062	1 523	12 426	393
DC12	Amathole	54 841	57 836	9 290	4 622	195 937	39 419	4 892	1 362
DC13	Chris Hani	50 625	44 634	7 916	5 321	194 145	29 190	2 589	522
DC14	Joe Gqabi	13 879	18 042	4 660	2 219	107 072	13 236	3 593	392
DC15	O.R.Tambo	62 974	76 546	4 248	9 925	241 960	67 434	2 676	1 466
DC44	Alfred Nzo	31 839	54 989	2 909	11 192	140 236	55 483	1 538	1 043
BUF	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality	28 396	7 244	26 345	2 805	229 709	7 942	30 160	627
EC101	Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality	1 734	180	1 861	249	22 668	65	563	22
EC102	Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	1 110	95	969	124	15 660	52	394	10
EC104	Makana Local Municipality	4 277	641	2 772	553	26 206	338	2 574	120
EC105	Ndlambe Local Municipality	3 140	703	2 166	384	29 492	273	2 593	81
EC106	Sundays River Valley Local Municipality	1 625	632	1 960	465	16 702	511	1 772	33
EC108	Kouga Local Municipality	1 836	139	2 594	827	24 302	236	4 070	74
EC109	Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	479	29	1 044	364	9 031	47	461	55
EC121	Mbhashe Local Municipality	15 529	23 541	878	2 200	36 475	15 734	268	237
EC122	Mnquma Local Municipality	16 604	16 588	1 853	808	51 526	12 249	782	664
EC123	Great Kei Local Municipality	1 316	761	920	82	10 334	599	1 098	62
EC124	Amahlathi Local Municipality	5 582	6 341	1 356	404	28 343	4 145	986	147
EC126	Ngqushwa Local Municipality	6 512	3 674	2 493	408	22 268	2 143	419	82
EC129	Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality	9 299	6 932	1 791	718	46 989	4 549	1 338	170
EC131	Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	1 356	60	1 443	323	22 711	92	165	25
EC135	Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	12 439	15 384	336	1 241	20 418	11 633	97	76
EC136	Emalahleni Local Municipality	6 997	9 425	452	736	27 345	5 224	145	58
EC137	Engcobo Local Municipality	11 730	10 933	429	1 120	16 301	7 784	157	66
EC138	Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	3 675	3 159	546	332	14 441	2 513	362	40

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
EC139	Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality	14 428	5 673	4 710	1 569	92 928	1 945	1 663	256
EC141	Elundini Local Municipality	4 303	10 263	327	1 028	31 529	8 850	734	98
EC142	Senqu Local Municipality	6 533	7 608	1 454	806	43 301	3 946	1 415	253
EC145	Walter Sisulu Local Municipality	3 044	170	2 879	385	32 243	440	1 446	43
EC153	Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	9 565	13 636	972	2 164	49 044	13 462	1 136	410
EC154	Port St Johns Local Municipality	5 000	7 943	391	954	20 226	9 876	422	120
EC155	Nyandeni Local Municipality	16 861	18 374	904	1 319	44 042	15 664	431	144
EC156	Mhlontlo Local Municipality	7 027	15 493	412	2 249	31 720	11 873	152	235
EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	24 518	21 100	1 570	3 240	96 929	16 559	536	557
EC441	Matatiele Local Municipality	8 205	13 332	1 203	3 694	42 279	12 892	401	184
EC442	Umzimvubu Local Municipality	7 166	16 616	672	2 120	38 001	13 329	186	183
EC443	Mbizana Local Municipality	11 658	13 402	892	4 658	44 006	17 171	714	587
EC444	Ntabankulu Local Municipality	4 811	11 638	142	718	15 948	12 092	237	90
NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	36 173	1 686	40 318	7 664	283 398	1 202	22 793	537
NC	**Northern Cape**	31 803	8 865	27 257	10 800	286 593	4 540	40 508	1 912
DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	7 379	7 087	5 681	1 667	58 516	2 171	5 041	620
DC6	Namakwa	2 704	311	875	1 583	32 347	431	1 044	126
DC7	Pixley ka Seme	5 222	324	4 711	1 881	46 018	236	7 194	288
DC8	Z F Mgcawu	5 729	515	3 368	1 785	55 016	1 244	13 777	395
DC9	Frances Baard	10 769	627	12 622	3 885	94 696	458	13 452	483
NC061	Richtersveld Local Municipality	2 481	5 161	1 046	525	23 507	1 840	1 023	167
NC062	Nama Khoi Local Municipality	3 399	1 885	2 536	758	26 415	311	2 458	197
NC064	Kamiesberg Local Municipality	1 498	41	2 099	383	8 594	20	1 562	257
NC065	Hantam Local Municipality	295	54	199	78	5 536	19	75	14
NC066	Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	1 091	62	316	885	13 990	346	206	37
NC067	Khâi-Ma Local Municipality	208	73	98	274	3 432	23	106	14
NC071	Ubuntu Local Municipality	665	42	128	210	4 802	20	480	25
NC072	Umsobomvu Local Municipality	174	17	102	78	2 775	8	93	8
NC073	Emthanjeni Local Municipality	273	63	31	59	1 812	16	82	28

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
NC074	Kareeberg Local Municipality	551	81	539	235	3 784	15	187	4
NC075	Renosterberg Local Municipality	1 201	81	741	149	7 634	61	320	42
NC076	Thembelihle Local Municipality	1 357	45	1 169	232	10 115	39	460	9
NC077	Siyathemba Local Municipality	303	11	200	137	2 280	12	353	32
NC078	Siyancuma Local Municipality	208	21	101	25	2 798	1	210	8
NC082	Kai !Garib Local Municipality	291	6	304	192	3 547	10	1 642	12
NC084	!Kheis Local Municipality	576	28	697	518	5 872	11	844	12
NC085	Tsantsabane Local Municipality	734	50	961	391	9 989	86	3 180	169
NC086	Kgatelopele Local Municipality	1 365	219	252	542	17 576	403	2 309	78
NC087	Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality	205	16	103	86	3 294	614	985	74
NC091	Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	1 005	68	557	409	7 610	135	1 537	98
NC092	Dikgatlong Local Municipality	1 023	30	465	61	4 784	8	479	15
NC093	Magareng Local Municipality	2 134	182	1 991	686	21 749	84	8 467	132
NC094	Phokwane Local Municipality	7 069	273	7 708	1 978	58 833	267	8 998	218
NC451	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	930	124	1 497	334	12 431	112	1 760	104
NC452	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	532	35	615	246	6 080	36	646	8
NC453	Gamagara Local Municipality	2 237	196	2 801	1 326	17 353	44	2 049	153
FS	**Free State**	99 694	13 735	104 271	31 399	748 302	10 498	81 692	4 757
DC16	Xhariep	4 005	221	4 681	1 125	32 812	122	2 939	190
DC18	Lejweleputswa	20 757	850	26 436	9 400	167 355	746	20 607	1 097
DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyane	25 014	9 054	27 439	8 818	211 287	6 660	25 081	1 386
DC20	Fezile Dabi	18 864	1 076	24 723	5 840	130 090	815	13 791	845
FS161	Letsemeng Local Municipality	1 005	52	1 223	414	9 280	33	1 586	43
FS162	Kopanong Local Municipality	1 765	92	1 398	444	13 795	50	664	68
FS163	Mohokare Local Municipality	1 236	77	2 061	266	9 739	39	689	78
FS181	Masilonyana Local Municipality	2 141	165	3 009	1 017	16 245	84	1 316	207
FS182	Tokologo Local Municipality	651	47	1 711	389	6 740	12	1 125	185
FS183	Tswelopele Local Municipality	977	72	2 536	323	12 613	111	1 984	91
FS184	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	16 011	500	17 541	6 197	111 124	440	13 987	516

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
FS185	Nala Local Municipality	979	67	1 639	1 476	20 632	99	2 196	99
FS191	Setsoto Local Municipality	3 496	456	6 864	1 944	30 369	349	5 451	301
FS192	Dihlabeng Local Municipality	5 724	830	5 117	792	35 431	646	5 283	109
FS193	Nketoana Local Municipality	1 696	380	2 868	634	16 587	148	2 790	213
FS194	Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	11 185	6 820	8 448	4 463	101 409	4 405	8 806	531
FS195	Phumelela Local Municipality	1 814	436	2 334	651	12 938	836	1 765	67
FS196	Mantsopa Local Municipality	1 102	132	1 807	334	14 555	275	986	164
FS201	Moqhaka Local Municipality	6 202	296	5 763	2 225	38 916	202	3 357	315
FS203	Ngwathe Local Municipality	4 499	298	7 174	1 913	33 560	181	2 718	335
FS204	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	5 424	290	7 964	1 173	43 311	215	5 364	169
FS205	Mafube Local Municipality	2 741	192	3 822	529	14 303	216	2 351	26
MAN	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	31 053	2 533	20 993	6 215	206 758	2 155	19 274	1 239
KZN	**KwaZulu-Natal**	473 868	438 353	91 702	60 852	2 477 160	226 879	141 674	8 035
DC21	Ugu	32 645	37 619	2 583	3 452	146 928	19 687	5 627	387
DC22	Umgungundlovu	42 679	39 856	7 759	6 577	272 703	21 233	13 185	722
DC23	Uthukela	29 348	48 903	3 961	3 983	144 886	24 229	2 515	568
DC24	Umzinyathi	23 593	44 046	1 452	2 316	90 295	33 063	1 727	343
DC25	Amajuba	27 064	16 893	7 322	3 743	140 442	6 972	2 606	219
DC26	Zululand	46 503	43 086	2 279	4 653	143 559	18 524	2 901	634
DC27	Umkhanyakude	27 673	45 730	2 441	3 625	117 080	9 228	2 209	550
DC28	King Cetshwayo	46 167	55 053	4 330	5 026	179 911	22 719	2 189	921
DC29	iLembe	27 149	29 923	4 508	3 527	163 881	17 574	5 211	515
DC43	Harry Gwala	20 273	42 428	2 168	3 564	76 128	34 973	3 213	754
KZN212	Umdoni Local Municipality	4 195	8 182	454	1 187	24 909	5 734	2 346	96
KZN213	Umzumbe Local Municipality	7 122	12 523	538	379	22 788	5 562	216	28
KZN214	UMuziwabantu Local Municipality	4 222	6 479	303	344	17 060	6 067	143	48
KZN216	Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality	17 105	10 435	1 287	1 543	82 171	2 324	2 922	215
KZN221	uMshwathi Local Municipality	4 574	8 067	254	217	20 215	4 223	490	61
KZN222	uMngeni Local Municipality	3 302	1 138	1 426	921	24 457	819	1 771	48

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
KZN223	Mpofana Local Municipality	1 314	1 158	264	274	7 684	661	86	6
KZN224	Impendle Local Municipality	1 469	4 580	23	87	5 436	1 645	53	21
KZN225	The Msunduzi Local Municipality	26 182	16 523	5 484	4 540	193 481	9 462	10 268	516
KZN226	Mkhambathini Local Municipality	3 035	4 421	168	322	10 329	2 208	288	35
KZN227	Richmond Local Municipality	2 802	3 969	142	217	11 101	2 215	228	36
KZN235	Okhahlamba Local Municipality	3 829	13 878	163	731	19 911	8 397	740	49
KZN237	Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality	9 515	15 096	632	769	40 405	7 204	668	139
KZN238	Alfred Duma Local Municipality	16 003	19 929	3 167	2 484	84 569	8 627	1 107	381
KZN241	Endumeni Local Municipality	3 761	1 264	547	137	22 625	744	543	48
KZN242	Nqutu Local Municipality	8 239	15 679	178	619	25 379	7 868	316	53
KZN244	Msinga Local Municipality	6 698	18 930	238	1 281	19 716	15 612	75	157
KZN245	Umvoti Local Municipality	4 895	8 174	490	280	22 574	8 839	794	85
KZN252	Newcastle Local Municipality	21 787	7 698	6 584	3 457	112 122	2 503	1 959	180
KZN253	Emadlangeni Local Municipality	1 027	1 427	164	49	6 538	1 079	372	10
KZN254	Dannhauser Local Municipality	4 252	7 768	574	237	21 784	3 391	276	28
KZN261	eDumbe Local Municipality	6 736	4 974	210	303	14 716	3 102	72	32
KZN262	UPhongolo Local Municipality	7 069	5 234	448	1 258	26 990	1 120	408	101
KZN263	Abaqulusi Local Municipality	12 378	10 176	996	1 211	42 740	5 925	1 707	262
KZN265	Nongoma Local Municipality	11 604	12 769	408	603	28 390	3 426	300	149
KZN266	Ulundi Local Municipality	8 719	9 932	217	1 277	30 722	4 950	414	91
KZN271	Umhlabuyalingana Local Municipality	5 748	15 772	208	1 200	31 224	2 904	408	149
KZN272	Jozini Local Municipality	7 711	14 866	426	1 161	31 771	2 901	965	187
KZN275	Mtubatuba Local Municipality	8 508	8 747	1 600	637	32 884	1 758	652	128
KZN276	Big Five Hlabisa Local Municipality	5 705	6 345	206	628	21 198	1 665	185	86
KZN281	Mfolozi Local Municipality	6 499	8 060	728	693	25 287	2 594	578	57
KZN282	uMhlathuze Local Municipality	21 625	12 500	2 403	1 702	97 416	2 009	778	237
KZN284	uMlalazi Local Municipality	9 821	16 785	767	1 750	36 516	7 628	573	402
KZN285	Mthonjaneni Local Municipality	3 353	7 440	335	370	11 615	3 478	118	197
KZN286	Nkandla Local Municipality	4 867	10 269	97	511	9 075	7 010	143	26

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
KZN291	Mandeni Local Municipality	6 656	7 819	718	698	37 312	1 829	1 208	86
KZN292	KwaDukuza Local Municipality	9 892	1 870	3 314	2 252	91 352	1 317	3 535	166
KZN293	Ndwedwe Local Municipality	6 305	11 901	254	180	21 635	7 926	295	126
KZN294	Maphumulo Local Municipality	4 298	8 333	220	396	13 585	6 501	174	137
KZN433	Greater Kokstad Local Municipality	3 676	1 000	726	878	20 527	972	1 135	103
KZN434	Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality	5 178	9 487	632	571	18 810	6 783	1 088	62
KZN435	Umzimkhulu Local Municipality	6 949	20 292	513	1 267	22 723	16 896	264	180
KZN436	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Local Municipality	4 468	11 649	298	847	14 069	10 322	727	409
ETH	Ethekwini Metropolitan Municipality	150 773	34 817	52 899	20 387	1 001 347	18 677	100 291	2 422
NW	**North West**	161 476	21 558	134 215	32 639	1 004 210	8 079	123 774	5 218
DC37	Bojanala	77 970	5 471	77 607	12 421	447 335	3 476	78 262	2 418
DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	40 075	7 042	19 380	8 738	234 537	2 976	18 630	1 408
DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	18 785	7 846	10 797	5 495	125 655	941	5 095	403
DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	24 648	1 200	26 431	5 985	196 683	686	21 787	989
NW371	Moretele Local Municipality	10 305	742	7 505	1 051	55 040	276	4 495	247
NW372	Local Municipality of Madibeng	20 722	1 195	26 712	3 244	132 399	1 208	38 633	948
NW373	Rustenburg Local Municipality	30 258	1 198	29 812	5 700	174 860	1 004	27 061	734
NW374	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	2 005	101	1 902	552	13 582	75	1 438	87
NW375	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	14 678	2 234	11 676	1 874	71 454	912	6 636	402
NW381	Ratlou Local Municipality	4 337	1 261	1 581	2 367	29 304	950	913	106
NW382	Tswaing Local Municipality	3 631	508	2 443	694	26 409	120	4 772	318
NW383	Mafikeng Local Municipality	18 495	1 599	6 492	2 119	97 824	573	5 852	399
NW384	Ditsobotla Local Municipality	3 510	739	5 306	1 771	38 169	696	3 211	339
NW385	Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	10 102	2 937	3 556	1 786	42 831	638	3 882	246
NW392	Naledi Local Municipality	3 641	324	2 061	737	14 830	37	1 207	25
NW393	Mamusa Local Municipality	1 514	99	892	1 230	16 057	72	1 123	38
NW394	Greater Taung Local Municipality	8 022	5 567	3 436	1 459	51 199	558	1 600	194
NW396	Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	1 503	85	3 146	651	14 669	33	582	20
NW397	Kagisano/Molopo Local Municipality	4 105	1 769	1 262	1 420	28 901	241	582	125

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
NW403	City of Matlosana Local Municipality	15 860	693	15 416	3 790	117 013	392	10 451	502
NW404	Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	1 040	91	1 549	649	23 365	41	1 538	125
NW405	JB Marks Local Municipality	7 747	416	9 466	1 547	56 306	252	9 798	363
GT	**Gauteng**	665 991	18 711	393 592	86 039	4 705 994	14 061	584 317	14 300
DC42	Sedibeng	39 147	1 485	30 436	5 489	342 959	1 273	32 078	660
DC48	West Rand	39 308	1 094	32 226	6 520	314 027	1 041	40 705	757
GT421	Emfuleni Local Municipality	28 883	1 110	22 615	3 952	268 492	866	28 065	487
GT422	Midvaal Local Municipality	5 706	235	2 003	666	33 969	138	2 227	128
GT423	Lesedi Local Municipality	4 557	140	5 819	872	40 500	269	1 786	43
GT481	Mogale City Local Municipality	16 908	457	13 399	2 736	128 202	598	21 495	492
GT484	Merafong City Local Municipality	9 248	318	7 860	2 444	71 086	119	6 281	113
GT485	Rand West City Local Municipality	13 153	318	10 967	1 340	114 741	324	12 928	152
EKU	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	175 838	5 021	115 096	19 119	1 253 299	4 340	158 757	4 607
JHB	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	271 961	6 209	129 410	22 469	1 654 416	3 890	179 028	4 583
TSH	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	139 740	4 903	86 424	32 442	1 141 293	3 517	173 749	3 693
MP	**Mpumalanga**	190 662	55 638	83 754	31 108	1 310 640	25 109	82 427	3 544
DC30	Gert Sibande	46 137	19 637	36 073	8 647	332 704	13 711	30 589	1 178
DC31	Nkangala	72 414	7 693	34 004	12 828	441 139	4 488	36 493	1 048
DC32	Ehlanzeni	72 111	28 307	13 676	9 633	536 797	6 910	15 345	1 318
MP301	Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	8 765	6 102	2 308	1 421	59 005	2 374	1 823	101
MP302	Msukaligwa Local Municipality	7 930	1 896	4 732	1 890	57 325	2 892	7 354	256
MP303	Mkhondo Local Municipality	5 454	6 852	1 281	1 843	51 217	5 113	1 970	205
MP304	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality	3 773	3 677	3 047	639	29 589	1 389	1 935	58
MP305	Lekwa Local Municipality	5 509	385	6 337	846	34 143	602	3 669	169
MP306	Dipaleseng Local Municipality	2 043	93	2 171	413	11 651	170	1 272	34
MP307	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	12 661	633	16 195	1 594	89 774	1 170	12 567	353
MP311	Victor Khanye Local Municipality	2 469	369	2 200	1 441	29 066	156	4 505	59
MP312	Emalahleni Local Municipality	22 066	1 549	9 752	5 592	144 875	800	18 489	409
MP313	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	12 295	1 087	6 393	2 299	72 479	479	6 956	138

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
MP314	Emakhazeni Local Municipality	1 984	369	1 109	592	18 621	196	768	28
MP315	Thembisile Hani Local Municipality	16 832	2 753	8 204	1 321	105 260	2 024	3 056	223
MP316	Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	16 771	1 567	6 346	1 581	70 839	832	2 719	190
MP321	Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	4 502	982	3 272	927	35 985	324	6 860	126
MP324	Nkomazi Local Municipality	18 101	10 805	2 104	2 397	129 255	1 613	3 060	216
MP325	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	21 788	10 274	1 624	2 605	164 788	2 140	811	188
MP326	City of Mbombela Local Municipality	27 719	6 246	6 677	3 703	206 769	2 833	4 614	788
LP	**Limpopo**	299 493	206 365	91 671	40 293	1 715 074	40 390	49 298	6 807
DC33	Mopani	63 524	59 882	8 997	9 239	342 859	10 596	3 418	1 281
DC34	Vhembe	65 424	75 525	11 508	8 208	410 522	17 586	6 966	1 887
DC35	Capricorn	78 000	28 959	30 583	9 976	409 039	5 534	11 250	1 351
DC36	Waterberg	31 405	7 293	22 922	5 617	227 553	1 459	18 717	797
DC47	Sekhukhune	61 143	34 705	17 660	7 254	325 101	5 215	8 947	1 491
LIM331	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	11 062	22 189	703	1 495	73 775	5 093	726	139
LIM332	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	11 830	14 520	3 331	2 649	61 579	2 437	1 131	74
LIM333	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	27 056	15 347	4 139	3 736	125 866	1 784	1 267	660
LIM334	Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	6 434	3 542	255	561	50 652	741	132	124
LIM335	Maruleng Local Municipality	7 142	4 284	569	800	30 982	541	162	284
LIM341	Musina Local Municipality	3 615	4 636	1 468	381	41 728	1 280	2 762	164
LIM343	Thulamela Local Municipality	25 056	22 273	2 659	3 037	137 428	3 996	792	312
LIM344	Makhado Local Municipality	21 587	14 498	6 207	3 679	132 943	4 469	2 663	261
LIM345	Collins Chabane Local Municipality	15 163	34 118	1 174	1 113	98 422	7 840	748	1 149
LIM351	Blouberg Local Municipality	8 772	9 395	4 654	998	55 573	586	1 174	241
LIM353	Molemole Local Municipality	9 756	2 220	2 646	762	40 538	918	393	91
LIM354	Polokwane Local Municipality	40 209	11 045	20 291	5 929	236 942	3 140	8 613	750
LIM355	Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	19 264	6 299	2 992	2 288	75 987	890	1 071	270
LIM361	Thabazimbi Local Municipality	2 456	195	2 385	725	22 427	335	3 966	105
LIM362	Lephalale Local Municipality	4 333	1 250	3 831	959	38 295	312	4 931	296
LIM366	Bela-Bela Local Municipality	2 852	149	1 938	555	19 905	56	2 454	34

Code	Municipal Name/Province name	2011				2022			
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other
LIM367	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	19 077	5 513	9 425	1 944	106 335	501	2 269	188
LIM368	Modimolle-Mookgophong Local Municipality	2 683	186	5 344	1 434	40 590	256	5 098	174
LIM471	Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality	7 178	3 251	2 507	812	34 859	446	538	110
LIM472	Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	14 227	6 690	4 379	1 789	74 997	1 468	2 370	301
LIM473	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	18 115	11 922	3 271	1 862	76 081	807	1 369	242
LIM476	Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality	21 621	12 841	7 504	2 792	139 165	2 494	4 670	838
Total	**Total**	2 335 494	1 033 048	1 144 295	361 503	15 776 130	560 415	1 435 536	56 698

12.3 Addendum Table 3 - Distribution of RDP / Subsidised dwellings by province, district and local municipality, 2022

Category	Code	Municipal Name/Prov name	Total	RDP	Percentage
Province	**WC**	**Western Cape**	**1 644 470**	**533 628**	**32,4**
C1	DC1	West Coast	114 361	39 425	34,5
C1	DC2	Cape Winelands	178 097	56 965	32,0
C1	DC3	Overberg	93 401	29 490	31,6
C1	DC4	Garden Route	191 961	74 985	39,1
C1	DC5	Central Karoo	23 545	13 313	56,5
A	CPT	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	1 043 106	319 450	30,6
B3	WC011	Matzikama Local Municipality	15 405	4 815	31,3
B3	WC012	Cederberg Local Municipality	13 321	3 334	25,0
B3	WC013	Bergrivier Local Municipality	16 618	5 707	34,3
B2	WC014	Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	35 733	13 255	37,1
B3	WC015	Swartland Local Municipality	33 284	12 314	37,0
B3	WC022	Witzenberg Local Municipality	21 289	8 052	37,8
B1	WC023	Drakenstein Local Municipality	57 016	18 251	32,0
B1	WC024	Stellenbosch Local Municipality	38 029	8 642	22,7
B2	WC025	Breede Valley Local Municipality	40 437	12 862	31,8
B3	WC026	Langeberg Local Municipality	21 326	9 159	42,9
B3	WC031	Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	33 619	10 927	32,5
B2	WC032	Overstrand Local Municipality	37 546	11 282	30,0
B3	WC033	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	10 608	3 681	34,7
B3	WC034	Swellendam Local Municipality	11 628	3 599	31,0
B3	WC041	Kannaland Local Municipality	7 288	2 747	37,7
B3	WC042	Hessequa Local Municipality	17 641	6 867	38,9
B2	WC043	Mossel Bay Local Municipality	36 087	12 834	35,6
B1	WC044	George Local Municipality	63 812	25 750	40,4
B2	WC045	Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	27 128	9 686	35,7
B3	WC047	Bitou Local Municipality	16 402	8 845	53,9
B2	WC048	Knysna Local Municipality	23 603	8 257	35,0
B3	WC051	Laingsburg Local Municipality	2 675	850	31,8

Category	Code	Municipal Name/Prov name	Total	RDP	Percentage
B3	WC052	Prince Albert Local Municipality	3 909	2 396	61,3
B3	WC053	Beaufort West Local Municipality	16 960	10 068	59,4
Province	**EC**	**Eastern Cape**	**1 442 272**	**455 719**	**31,6**
C1	DC10	Sarah Baartman	119 046	67 299	56,5
C2	DC12	Amathole	187 868	36 046	19,2
C2	DC13	Chris Hani	175 141	61 745	35,3
C2	DC14	Joe Gqabi	88 880	24 407	27,5
C2	DC15	O.R.Tambo	245 072	25 311	10,3
C2	DC44	Alfred Nzo	165 068	21 906	13,3
A	BUF	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality	208 713	82 809	39,7
B3	EC101	Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality	19 525	12 109	62,0
B3	EC102	Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	13 379	7 246	54,2
B2	EC104	Makana Local Municipality	22 323	9 776	43,8
B3	EC105	Ndlambe Local Municipality	20 636	12 938	62,7
B3	EC106	Sundays River Valley Local Municipality	14 367	9 072	63,1
B3	EC108	Kouga Local Municipality	20 818	10 304	49,5
B3	EC109	Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	7 998	5 854	73,2
B4	EC121	Mbhashe Local Municipality	39 867	3 024	7,6
B4	EC122	Mnquma Local Municipality	50 715	6 911	13,6
B3	EC123	Great Kei Local Municipality	8 797	2 360	26,8
B3	EC124	Amahlathi Local Municipality	26 379	6 994	26,5
B4	EC126	Ngqushwa Local Municipality	19 103	2 894	15,1
B3	EC129	Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality	43 006	13 863	32,2
B3	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality	18 345	11 116	60,6
B4	EC135	Intsika Yethu Local Municipality	22 896	1 478	6,5
B4	EC136	Emalahleni Local Municipality	25 408	4 163	16,4
B4	EC137	Engcobo Local Municipality	17 944	1 266	7,1
B3	EC138	Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	13 098	4 215	32,2
B2	EC139	Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality	77 451	39 507	51,0
B4	EC141	Elundini Local Municipality	29 323	5 330	18,2

Category	Code	Municipal Name/Prov name	Total	RDP	Percentage
B4	EC142	Senqu Local Municipality	35 503	5 998	16,9
B3	EC145	Walter Sisulu Local Municipality	24 054	13 078	54,4
B4	EC153	Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	53 837	4 142	7,7
B4	EC154	Port St Johns Local Municipality	25 474	2 210	8,7
B4	EC155	Nyandeni Local Municipality	47 141	3 563	7,6
B4	EC156	Mhlontlo Local Municipality	33 411	4 018	12,0
B2	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	85 208	11 380	13,4
B3	EC441	Matatiele Local Municipality	45 636	6 228	13,6
B4	EC442	Umzimvubu Local Municipality	41 815	5 626	13,5
B4	EC443	Mbizana Local Municipality	53 716	7 564	14,1
B4	EC444	Ntabankulu Local Municipality	23 901	2 488	10,4
A	NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	252 483	136 197	53,9
Province	**NC**	**Northern Cape**	**284 173**	**113 687**	**40,0**
C1	DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	55 876	7 321	13,1
C1	DC6	Namakwa	29 938	10 777	36,0
C1	DC7	Pixley ka Seme	46 207	22 832	49,4
C1	DC8	Z F Mgcawu	58 625	23 213	39,6
C1	DC9	Frances Baard	93 528	49 543	53,0
B3	NC061	Richtersveld Local Municipality	23 055	1 884	8,2
B3	NC062	Nama Khoi Local Municipality	25 276	3 344	13,2
B3	NC064	Kamiesberg Local Municipality	7 544	2 092	27,7
B3	NC065	Hantam Local Municipality	4 709	2 047	43,5
B3	NC066	Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	12 967	3 672	28,3
B3	NC067	Khâi-Ma Local Municipality	3 100	1 670	53,9
B3	NC071	Ubuntu Local Municipality	4 889	1 476	30,2
B3	NC072	Umsobomvu Local Municipality	2 583	1 173	45,4
B3	NC073	Emthanjeni Local Municipality	1 690	739	43,7
B3	NC074	Kareeberg Local Municipality	3 510	1 844	52,5
B3	NC075	Renosterberg Local Municipality	6 734	3 460	51,4
B3	NC076	Thembelihle Local Municipality	9 528	5 323	55,9

Category	Code	Municipal Name/Prov name	Total	RDP	Percentage
B3	NC077	Siyathemba Local Municipality	2 334	1 125	48,2
B3	NC078	Siyancuma Local Municipality	2 782	1 630	58,6
B3	NC082	Kai !Garib Local Municipality	4 564	2 661	58,3
B3	NC084	!Kheis Local Municipality	6 004	2 635	43,9
B3	NC085	Tsantsabane Local Municipality	10 750	4 155	38,7
B3	NC086	Kgatelopele Local Municipality	16 774	5 399	32,2
B2	NC087	Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality	4 553	1 501	33,0
B1	NC091	Sol Plaatje Local Municipality	7 283	2 843	39,0
B3	NC092	Dikgatlong Local Municipality	4 323	2 003	46,3
B3	NC093	Magareng Local Municipality	25 691	11 467	44,6
B3	NC094	Phokwane Local Municipality	58 153	28 967	49,8
B4	NC451	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	12 388	8 387	67,7
B3	NC452	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	5 937	2 450	41,3
B4	NC453	Gamagara Local Municipality	17 051	9 740	57,1
Province	**FS**	**Free State**	**730 240**	**274 869**	**37,6**
C1	DC16	Xhariep	32 257	15 238	47,2
C1	DC18	Lejweleputswa	160 487	71 437	44,5
C1	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyane	213 099	76 709	36,0
C1	DC20	Fezile Dabi	122 611	51 537	42,0
B3	FS161	Letsemeng Local Municipality	9 930	4 783	48,2
B3	FS162	Kopanong Local Municipality	12 805	6 403	50,0
B3	FS163	Mohokare Local Municipality	9 522	4 052	42,6
B3	FS181	Masilonyana Local Municipality	15 431	7 244	46,9
B3	FS182	Tokologo Local Municipality	6 468	3 888	60,1
B3	FS183	Tswelopele Local Municipality	12 851	5 034	39,2
B1	FS184	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	104 913	45 092	43,0
B3	FS185	Nala Local Municipality	20 824	10 179	48,9
B3	FS191	Setsoto Local Municipality	32 799	13 251	40,4
B2	FS192	Dihlabeng Local Municipality	33 743	12 717	37,7
B3	FS193	Nketoana Local Municipality	17 036	5 271	30,9

Category	Code	Municipal Name/Prov name	Total	RDP	Percentage
B3	FS194	Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	102 827	35 404	34,4
B3	FS195	Phumelela Local Municipality	13 036	4 231	32,5
B3	FS196	Mantsopa Local Municipality	13 658	5 834	42,7
B2	FS201	Moqhaka Local Municipality	38 043	14 477	38,1
B3	FS203	Ngwathe Local Municipality	31 215	12 573	40,3
B2	FS204	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	38 606	19 290	50,0
B3	FS205	Mafube Local Municipality	14 747	5 197	35,2
A	MAN	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	201 786	59 947	29,7
Province	**KZN**	**KwaZulu-Natal**	**2 318 829**	**619 478**	**26,7**
C2	DC21	Ugu	142 408	32 885	23,1
C2	DC22	Umgungundlovu	251 544	77 569	30,8
C2	DC23	Uthukela	143 460	37 452	26,1
C2	DC24	Umzinyathi	109 163	21 337	19,5
C2	DC25	Amajuba	127 765	28 663	22,4
C2	DC26	Zululand	138 309	26 080	18,9
C2	DC27	Umkhanyakude	108 176	25 059	23,2
C2	DC28	King Cetshwayo	170 719	30 472	17,8
C2	DC29	iLembe	148 346	50 632	34,1
C2	DC43	Harry Gwala	98 395	22 597	23,0
B2	KZN212	Umdoni Local Municipality	27 638	10 217	37,0
B4	KZN213	Umzumbe Local Municipality	24 251	3 693	15,2
B3	KZN214	UMuziwabantu Local Municipality	20 574	5 532	26,9
B2	KZN216	Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality	69 945	13 443	19,2
B4	KZN221	uMshwathi Local Municipality	20 670	2 748	13,3
B2	KZN222	uMngeni Local Municipality	22 668	10 564	46,6
B3	KZN223	Mpofana Local Municipality	7 164	3 489	48,7
B4	KZN224	Impendle Local Municipality	6 426	2 264	35,2
B1	KZN225	The Msunduzi Local Municipality	171 402	52 040	30,4
B3	KZN226	Mkhambathini Local Municipality	11 228	2 067	18,4
B4	KZN227	Richmond Local Municipality	11 987	4 397	36,7

Category	Code	Municipal Name/Prov name	Total	RDP	Percentage
B4	KZN235	Okhahlamba Local Municipality	23 626	3 525	14,9
B3	KZN237	Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality	41 928	9 086	21,7
B2	KZN238	Alfred Duma Local Municipality	77 906	24 841	31,9
B3	KZN241	Endumeni Local Municipality	20 658	7 609	36,8
B4	KZN242	Nqutu Local Municipality	29 735	5 009	16,8
B4	KZN244	Msinga Local Municipality	31 669	3 246	10,2
B3	KZN245	Umvoti Local Municipality	27 101	5 474	20,2
B1	KZN252	Newcastle Local Municipality	99 177	25 185	25,4
B3	KZN253	Emadlangeni Local Municipality	6 139	422	6,9
B4	KZN254	Dannhauser Local Municipality	22 448	3 055	13,6
B3	KZN261	eDumbe Local Municipality	15 281	2 911	19,0
B4	KZN262	UPhongolo Local Municipality	23 238	2 599	11,2
B3	KZN263	Abaqulusi Local Municipality	41 953	8 428	20,1
B4	KZN265	Nongoma Local Municipality	28 009	5 837	20,8
B4	KZN266	Ulundi Local Municipality	29 828	6 305	21,1
B4	KZN271	Umhlabuyalingana Local Municipality	27 243	5 871	21,6
B4	KZN272	Jozini Local Municipality	31 062	6 191	19,9
B3	KZN275	Mtubatuba Local Municipality	29 934	5 378	18,0
B3	KZN276	Big Five Hlabisa Local Municipality	19 937	7 619	38,2
B4	KZN281	Mfolozi Local Municipality	24 804	5 332	21,5
B1	KZN282	uMhlathuze Local Municipality	80 083	11 733	14,7
B4	KZN284	uMlalazi Local Municipality	38 555	5 872	15,2
B3	KZN285	Mthonjaneni Local Municipality	13 121	5 540	42,2
B4	KZN286	Nkandla Local Municipality	14 157	1 995	14,1
B4	KZN291	Mandeni Local Municipality	34 148	10 929	32,0
B2	KZN292	KwaDukuza Local Municipality	71 754	27 058	37,7
B4	KZN293	Ndwedwe Local Municipality	25 041	6 733	26,9
B4	KZN294	Maphumulo Local Municipality	17 402	5 911	34,0
B2	KZN433	Greater Kokstad Local Municipality	19 330	10 636	55,0
B4	KZN434	Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality	23 405	5 354	22,9

Category	Code	Municipal Name/Prov name	Total	RDP	Percentage
B4	KZN435	Umzimkhulu Local Municipality	34 260	3 383	9,9
B3	KZN436	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Local Municipality	21 399	3 224	15,1
A	ETH	Ethekwini Metropolitan Municipality	880 544	266 732	30,3
Province	**NW**	**North West**	**907 659**	**268 655**	**29,6**
C1	DC37	Bojanala	417 070	88 606	21,2
C2	DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	205 912	48 174	23,4
C2	DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	107 687	35 079	32,6
C1	DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	176 991	96 795	54,7
B4	NW371	Moretele Local Municipality	51 730	12 287	23,8
B1	NW372	Local Municipality of Madibeng	134 468	19 875	14,8
B1	NW373	Rustenburg Local Municipality	154 448	41 658	27,0
B3	NW374	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	10 695	5 580	52,2
B4	NW375	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	65 729	9 206	14,0
B4	NW381	Ratlou Local Municipality	25 462	3 337	13,1
B3	NW382	Tswaing Local Municipality	25 509	10 168	39,9
B2	NW383	Mafikeng Local Municipality	82 195	14 154	17,2
B3	NW384	Ditsobotla Local Municipality	35 278	14 875	42,2
B3	NW385	Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	37 468	5 640	15,1
B3	NW392	Naledi Local Municipality	13 160	6 462	49,1
B3	NW393	Mamusa Local Municipality	14 598	6 813	46,7
B4	NW394	Greater Taung Local Municipality	43 133	8 261	19,2
B3	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	13 387	9 443	70,5
B4	NW397	Kagisano/Molopo Local Municipality	23 410	4 100	17,5
B1	NW403	City of Matlosana Local Municipality	105 593	61 081	57,8
B3	NW404	Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	20 271	13 956	68,8
B1	NW405	JB Marks Local Municipality	51 127	21 758	42,6
Province	**GT**	**Gauteng**	**3 783 928**	**1 269 056**	**33,5**
C1	DC42	Sedibeng	288 851	139 627	48,3
C1	DC48	West Rand	242 237	87 157	36,0
B1	GT421	Emfuleni Local Municipality	231 156	110 278	47,7

Category	Code	Municipal Name/Prov name	Total	RDP	Percentage
B2	GT422	Midvaal Local Municipality	24 477	8 226	33,6
B3	GT423	Lesedi Local Municipality	33 219	21 123	63,6
B1	GT481	Mogale City Local Municipality	103 599	35 145	33,9
B2	GT484	Merafong City Local Municipality	58 165	27 732	47,7
B2	GT485	Rand West City Local Municipality	80 473	24 281	30,2
A	EKU	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	1 045 319	400 999	38,4
A	JHB	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	1 213 651	379 373	31,3
A	TSH	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	993 869	261 900	26,4
Province	**MP**	**Mpumalanga**	**1 170 402**	**309 816**	**26,5**
C1	DC30	Gert Sibande	310 243	117 295	37,8
C1	DC31	Nkangala	386 252	115 275	29,8
C1	DC32	Ehlanzeni	473 907	77 245	16,3
B4	MP301	Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	51 246	11 107	21,7
B2	MP302	Msukaligwa Local Municipality	52 895	21 777	41,2
B3	MP303	Mkhondo Local Municipality	48 123	13 546	28,1
B3	MP304	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality	27 393	13 632	49,8
B3	MP305	Lekwa Local Municipality	32 249	14 373	44,6
B3	MP306	Dipaleseng Local Municipality	10 068	5 018	49,8
B1	MP307	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	88 268	37 842	42,9
B3	MP311	Victor Khanye Local Municipality	27 511	15 736	57,2
B1	MP312	Emalahleni Local Municipality	126 746	47 394	37,4
B1	MP313	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	65 871	27 521	41,8
B2	MP314	Emakhazeni Local Municipality	13 854	7 416	53,5
B4	MP315	Thembisile Hani Local Municipality	89 153	9 655	10,8
B4	MP316	Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	63 116	7 554	12,0
B3	MP321	Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	32 652	9 972	30,5
B4	MP324	Nkomazi Local Municipality	113 135	17 681	15,6
B4	MP325	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	144 645	17 211	11,9
B1	MP326	City of Mbombela Local Municipality	183 476	32 381	17,6
Province	**LP**	**Limpopo**	**1 514 393**	**277 145**	**18,3**

Category	Code	Municipal Name/Prov name	Total	RDP	Percentage
C2	DC33	Mopani	309 865	55 661	18,0
C2	DC34	Vhembe	383 368	57 303	14,9
C2	DC35	Capricorn	350 544	69 829	19,9
C1	DC36	Waterberg	189 939	55 908	29,4
C2	DC47	Sekhukhune	280 676	38 444	13,7
B4	LIM331	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	69 991	14 538	20,8
B4	LIM332	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	57 785	9 770	16,9
B4	LIM333	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	111 440	15 989	14,3
B3	LIM334	Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	43 707	9 088	20,8
B4	LIM335	Maruleng Local Municipality	26 942	6 276	23,3
B3	LIM341	Musina Local Municipality	37 687	12 380	32,8
B4	LIM343	Thulamela Local Municipality	127 970	15 477	12,1
B4	LIM344	Makhado Local Municipality	121 493	12 606	10,4
B4	LIM345	Collins Chabane Local Municipality	96 218	16 840	17,5
B4	LIM351	Blouberg Local Municipality	43 825	8 813	20,1
B4	LIM353	Molemole Local Municipality	34 120	5 824	17,1
B1	LIM354	Polokwane Local Municipality	208 151	44 948	21,6
B4	LIM355	Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality	64 448	10 244	15,9
B3	LIM361	Thabazimbi Local Municipality	19 329	6 641	34,4
B3	LIM362	Lephalale Local Municipality	32 369	7 580	23,4
B3	LIM366	Bela-Bela Local Municipality	17 510	6 990	39,9
B2	LIM367	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	86 229	17 802	20,6
B3	LIM368	Modimolle-Mookgophong Local Municipality	34 503	16 895	49,0
B4	LIM471	Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality	29 259	6 014	20,6
B4	LIM472	Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	61 962	10 696	17,3
B4	LIM473	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	67 413	7 313	10,8
B4	LIM476	Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality	122 042	14 421	11,8
Total	**Total**	**Total**	**13 796 366**	**4 122 052**	**29,9**

12.4 Addendum Table 4 - Infrastructure Quality Index, 2011 and 2022

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
WC	**Province**		**WC**	**Western Cape**	**4,6**	**4,7**	**4,7**	**4,7**	**4,7**	**4,8**	**4,8**	**4,8**	**4,9**	**4,8**
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC1**	**West Coast**	4,7	4,6	4,3	4,8	**4,6**	4,8	4,8	4,7	4,8	**4,8**
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC2**	**Cape Winelands**	4,6	4,7	4,4	4,7	**4,6**	4,8	4,9	4,7	4,9	**4,8**
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC3**	**Overberg**	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,7	**4,6**	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,8	**4,7**
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC4**	**Garden Route**	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,6	**4,6**	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	**4,8**
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC5**	**Central Karoo**	4,7	4,7	4,4	4,6	**4,6**	4,9	4,9	4,6	4,9	**4,8**
WC	**Metro**	**A**	**CPT**	**City of Cape Town Metro**	4,6	4,7	4,8	4,8	**4,7**	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,9	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC011	Matzikama LM	4,6	3,9	4,0	4,6	**4,3**	4,8	4,8	4,6	4,9	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC012	Cederberg LM	4,7	4,4	3,8	4,6	**4,3**	4,6	4,6	4,3	4,5	**4,5**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC013	Bergrivier LM	4,8	4,6	4,1	4,8	**4,6**	4,9	4,9	4,7	4,9	**4,9**
WC	**LM**	B2	WC014	Saldanha Bay LM	4,8	4,9	4,9	4,9	**4,9**	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,8	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC015	Swartland LM	4,8	4,7	4,3	4,9	**4,7**	4,9	4,9	4,7	4,9	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC022	Witzenberg LM	4,7	4,7	4,2	4,7	**4,6**	4,7	4,9	4,4	4,8	**4,7**
WC	**LM**	B1	WC023	Drakenstein LM	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,8	**4,7**	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,9	**4,9**
WC	**LM**	B1	WC024	Stellenbosch LM	4,5	4,7	4,6	4,7	**4,6**	4,7	4,9	4,7	4,9	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B2	WC025	Breede Valley LM	4,5	4,6	4,3	4,5	**4,5**	4,8	4,9	4,6	4,9	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC026	Langeberg LM	4,7	4,6	4,2	4,8	**4,6**	4,9	4,9	4,7	4,9	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC031	Theewaterskloof LM	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,6	**4,5**	4,5	4,4	4,3	4,7	**4,5**
WC	**LM**	B2	WC032	Overstrand LM	4,6	4,8	4,7	4,6	**4,7**	4,8	5,0	4,9	4,9	**4,9**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC033	Cape Agulhas LM	4,7	4,7	4,4	4,9	**4,7**	4,9	5,0	4,8	5,0	**4,9**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC034	Swellendam LM	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,8	**4,5**	4,8	4,9	4,5	4,8	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC041	Kannaland LM	4,6	4,4	3,9	4,6	**4,4**	4,8	4,7	4,4	4,8	**4,7**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC042	Hessequa LM	4,7	4,8	4,3	4,8	**4,7**	4,9	4,9	4,8	4,9	**4,9**
WC	**LM**	B2	WC043	Mossel Bay LM	4,6	4,7	4,8	4,8	**4,7**	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,9	**4,9**
WC	**LM**	B1	WC044	George LM	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,6	**4,6**	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,8	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B2	WC045	Oudtshoorn LM	4,5	4,5	4,3	4,4	**4,5**	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,7	**4,7**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC047	Bitou LM	4,3	4,6	4,6	4,8	**4,6**	4,7	4,9	4,8	4,9	**4,8**
WC	**LM**	B2	WC048	Knysna LM	4,4	4,3	4,8	4,6	**4,5**	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,7	**4,8**

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
WC	**LM**	B3	WC051	Laingsburg LM	4,6	4,6	3,9	4,3	**4,3**	4,8	4,9	4,4	4,7	**4,7**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC052	Prince Albert LM	4,6	4,5	4,2	4,9	**4,5**	4,9	4,9	4,7	4,9	**4,9**
WC	**LM**	B3	WC053	Beaufort West LM	4,8	4,8	4,5	4,7	**4,7**	4,9	4,9	4,7	4,9	**4,8**
EC	**Province**		**EC**	**Eastern Cape**	**3,3**	**3,7**	**3,1**	**4,0**	**3,5**	**3,7**	**4,3**	**3,6**	**4,8**	**4,1**
EC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC10**	**Sarah Baartman**	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,5	**4,4**	4,5	4,7	4,6	4,8	**4,6**
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC12**	**Amathole**	2,6	2,9	2,3	3,8	**2,9**	3,2	4,2	3,0	4,8	**3,8**
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC13**	**Chris Hani**	3,2	3,3	2,7	4,0	**3,3**	3,8	4,2	3,1	4,8	**4,0**
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC14**	**Joe Gqabi**	3,0	3,4	2,7	3,8	**3,2**	3,7	4,3	3,6	4,8	**4,1**
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC15**	**O.R.Tambo**	2,1	3,1	2,1	3,8	**2,8**	2,8	3,9	2,8	4,8	**3,5**
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC44**	**Alfred Nzo**	2,1	3,1	2,0	2,9	**2,5**	2,8	3,7	2,6	4,6	**3,4**
EC	**Metro**	**A**	**BUF**	**Buffalo City Metro**	4,1	4,2	4,0	4,2	**4,1**	4,4	4,7	4,2	4,8	**4,5**
EC	LM	B3	EC101	Dr Beyers Naude LM	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,7	**4,6**	4,6	4,9	4,7	4,9	**4,8**
EC	LM	B3	EC102	Blue Crane Route LM	4,3	4,5	4,4	4,5	**4,4**	4,2	4,6	4,3	4,7	**4,5**
EC	LM	B2	EC104	Makana LM	4,2	4,4	4,7	4,6	**4,5**	4,5	4,8	4,7	4,8	**4,7**
EC	LM	B3	EC105	Ndlambe LM	4,1	4,1	4,4	4,5	**4,2**	4,4	4,7	4,8	4,7	**4,7**
EC	LM	B3	EC106	Sundays River Valley LM	3,8	3,9	3,8	4,2	**3,9**	4,2	4,5	4,4	4,8	**4,5**
EC	LM	B3	EC108	Kouga LM	4,4	4,3	4,5	4,5	**4,4**	4,5	4,6	4,8	4,8	**4,7**
EC	LM	B3	EC109	Kou-Kamma LM	4,5	4,3	4,0	4,5	**4,3**	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,9	**4,8**
EC	LM	B4	EC121	Mbhashe LM	1,8	2,1	1,7	3,0	**2,1**	2,5	4,0	2,7	4,6	**3,5**
EC	LM	B4	EC122	Mnquma LM	2,4	2,6	2,3	3,5	**2,7**	2,9	4,2	2,8	4,8	**3,7**
EC	LM	B3	EC123	Great Kei LM	3,4	3,4	3,2	4,1	**3,5**	3,3	4,3	3,2	4,6	**3,8**
EC	LM	B3	EC124	Amahlathi LM	3,3	3,6	2,7	4,5	**3,5**	3,9	4,3	3,2	4,8	**4,0**
EC	LM	B4	EC126	Ngqushwa LM	2,9	3,4	2,2	4,7	**3,3**	3,2	4,1	2,7	4,9	**3,7**
EC	LM	B3	EC129	Raymond Mhlaba LM	3,5	3,7	2,9	4,6	**3,7**	3,9	4,5	3,4	4,9	**4,2**
EC	LM	B3	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba LM	4,6	4,7	4,5	4,8	**4,7**	4,7	4,9	4,6	4,9	**4,8**
EC	LM	B4	EC135	Intsika Yethu LM	2,3	2,5	1,8	3,6	**2,5**	2,9	3,9	2,7	4,8	**3,6**
EC	LM	B4	EC136	Emalahleni LM	3,1	2,8	2,0	4,1	**3,0**	3,7	3,8	3,0	4,8	**3,8**
EC	LM	B4	EC137	Engcobo LM	2,2	2,3	1,8	3,0	**2,3**	2,8	3,7	2,6	4,7	**3,5**
EC	LM	B3	EC138	Sakhisizwe LM	3,3	3,3	2,3	4,2	**3,2**	3,9	4,0	2,8	4,9	**3,9**

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
EC	LM	B2	EC139	Enoch Mgijima LM	4,0	4,2	3,6	4,5	**4,1**	4,2	4,6	3,1	4,9	**4,2**
EC	LM	B4	EC141	Elundini LM	2,2	2,9	2,2	2,9	**2,6**	3,3	4,1	3,3	4,6	**3,9**
EC	LM	B4	EC142	Senqu LM	3,0	3,2	2,2	4,2	**3,2**	3,5	4,0	3,1	4,8	**3,9**
EC	LM	B3	EC145	Walter Sisulu LM	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,5	**4,4**	4,6	4,8	4,6	4,8	**4,7**
EC	LM	B4	EC153	Ingquza Hill LM	1,6	3,0	1,9	3,5	**2,5**	1,9	3,7	2,4	4,7	**3,2**
EC	LM	B4	EC154	Port St Johns LM	1,7	2,8	1,8	3,7	**2,5**	2,2	3,8	2,4	4,7	**3,3**
EC	LM	B4	EC155	Nyandeni LM	1,8	2,8	1,8	3,8	**2,6**	2,4	3,8	2,6	4,7	**3,4**
EC	LM	B4	EC156	Mhlontlo LM	2,2	2,9	1,9	3,9	**2,7**	2,8	3,8	2,6	4,8	**3,5**
EC	LM	B2	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo LM	2,7	3,5	2,6	3,9	**3,2**	3,5	4,1	3,2	4,8	**3,9**
EC	LM	B3	EC441	Matatiele LM	2,7	3,1	2,2	2,8	**2,7**	3,2	3,8	2,8	4,5	**3,6**
EC	LM	B4	EC442	Umzimvubu LM	2,3	3,2	2,1	2,8	**2,6**	3,0	3,9	2,6	4,6	**3,5**
EC	LM	B4	EC443	Mbizana LM	1,3	3,0	1,9	3,4	**2,4**	2,4	3,6	2,4	4,7	**3,3**
EC	LM	B4	EC444	Ntabankulu LM	1,9	2,8	1,8	1,9	**2,1**	2,4	3,7	2,5	4,8	**3,4**
EC	**Metro**	**A**	**NMA**	**Nelson Mandela Bay Metro**	4,6	4,7	4,6	4,6	**4,6**	4,7	4,8	4,7	4,8	**4,8**
NC	**Province**		**NC**	**Northern Cape**	**4,1**	**4,2**	**3,9**	**4,4**	**4,2**	**4,2**	**4,4**	**4,0**	**4,7**	**4,3**
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC45**	**John Taolo Gaetsewe**	3,4	3,6	2,7	4,5	**3,5**	3,4	3,8	2,9	4,7	**3,7**
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC6**	**Namakwa**	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,5	**4,5**	4,7	4,7	4,6	4,9	**4,7**
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC7**	**Pixley ka Seme**	4,3	4,3	4,1	4,4	**4,3**	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,7	**4,5**
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC8**	**Z F Mgcawu**	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,5	**4,3**	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,7	**4,4**
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC9**	**Frances Baard**	4,3	4,4	4,2	4,3	**4,3**	4,4	4,6	4,2	4,7	**4,5**
NC	LM	B3	NC061	Richtersveld LM	2,8	3,3	2,1	4,3	**3,1**	3,0	3,5	2,3	4,8	**3,4**
NC	LM	B3	NC062	Nama Khoi LM	3,3	3,4	2,4	4,7	**3,4**	3,3	3,8	2,7	4,5	**3,6**
NC	LM	B3	NC064	Kamiesberg LM	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,5	**4,6**	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,8	**4,7**
NC	LM	B3	NC065	Hantam LM	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,8	**4,6**	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,9	**4,9**
NC	LM	B3	NC066	Karoo Hoogland LM	4,6	4,5	4,7	4,8	**4,6**	4,8	4,8	4,6	4,9	**4,8**
NC	LM	B3	NC067	Khâi-Ma LM	4,3	4,2	4,5	4,5	**4,4**	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,9	**4,5**
NC	LM	B3	NC071	Ubuntu LM	4,5	4,4	4,1	4,1	**4,3**	4,7	4,7	4,9	4,8	**4,8**
NC	LM	B3	NC072	Umsobomvu LM	4,5	4,2	3,9	3,7	**4,1**	4,7	4,4	4,9	4,8	**4,7**
NC	LM	B3	NC073	Emthanjeni LM	4,3	4,5	4,3	4,6	**4,4**	4,7	4,6	3,8	4,9	**4,5**

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
NC	LM	B3	NC074	Kareeberg LM	4,4	4,2	3,9	4,4	**4,2**	4,6	4,8	4,4	4,7	**4,6**
NC	LM	B3	NC075	Renosterberg LM	4,3	4,4	4,3	4,5	**4,4**	4,6	4,8	4,7	4,8	**4,7**
NC	LM	B3	NC076	Thembelihle LM	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,7	**4,6**	4,6	4,9	4,8	4,9	**4,8**
NC	LM	B3	NC077	Siyathemba LM	4,2	4,3	4,1	4,0	**4,2**	4,4	4,6	4,5	4,5	**4,5**
NC	LM	B3	NC078	Siyancuma LM	4,4	4,6	4,2	4,5	**4,4**	4,5	4,8	4,1	4,7	**4,5**
NC	LM	B3	NC082	Kai !Garib LM	4,0	4,2	3,9	4,0	**4,0**	4,4	4,3	3,3	4,5	**4,1**
NC	LM	B3	NC084	!Kheis LM	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,5	**4,3**	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,8	**4,6**
NC	LM	B3	NC085	Tsantsabane LM	4,0	3,9	3,8	4,3	**4,0**	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,6	**4,4**
NC	LM	B3	NC086	Kgatelopele LM	4,1	4,2	3,6	4,5	**4,1**	4,4	4,3	3,6	4,7	**4,3**
NC	LM	B2	NC087	Dawid Kruiper LM	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,6	**3,5**	4,0	3,8	3,1	4,7	**3,9**
NC	LM	B1	NC091	Sol Plaatje LM	4,1	4,0	3,7	4,4	**4,0**	4,4	4,5	4,3	4,7	**4,5**
NC	LM	B3	NC092	Dikgatlong LM	4,7	4,8	4,7	4,7	**4,7**	4,7	4,9	4,8	4,9	**4,8**
NC	LM	B3	NC093	Magareng LM	4,4	4,3	4,6	4,6	**4,5**	4,4	4,2	4,7	4,7	**4,5**
NC	LM	B3	NC094	Phokwane LM	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,4	**4,5**	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,7	**4,6**
NC	LM	B4	NC451	Joe Morolong LM	4,0	4,1	3,5	4,0	**3,9**	4,2	4,5	3,3	4,6	**4,2**
NC	LM	B3	NC452	Ga-Segonyana LM	4,1	4,6	3,9	4,4	**4,3**	4,0	4,8	4,3	4,8	**4,5**
NC	LM	B4	NC453	Gamagara LM	4,0	4,2	3,9	4,3	**4,1**	4,2	4,5	3,7	4,8	**4,3**
FS	**Province**		**FS**	**Free State**	**4,3**	**4,3**	**4,1**	**4,6**	**4,3**	**4,3**	**4,5**	**3,9**	**4,8**	**4,4**
FS	**DM**	**C1**	**DC16**	**Xhariep**	4,3	4,4	4,1	4,7	**4,4**	4,3	4,7	4,1	4,7	**4,5**
FS	**DM**	**C1**	**DC18**	**Lejweleputswa**	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,6	**4,4**	4,4	4,7	4,0	4,8	**4,5**
FS	**DM**	**C1**	**DC19**	**Thabo Mofutsanyane**	4,1	4,0	3,4	4,5	**4,0**	4,2	4,3	3,6	4,8	**4,2**
FS	**DM**	**C1**	**DC20**	**Fezile Dabi**	4,4	4,5	4,4	4,6	**4,5**	4,5	4,8	4,6	4,8	**4,7**
FS	LM	B3	FS161	Letsemeng LM	4,3	4,5	4,0	4,7	**4,4**	4,3	4,6	4,0	4,6	**4,4**
FS	LM	B3	FS162	Kopanong LM	4,4	4,5	4,3	4,7	**4,5**	4,3	4,9	4,2	4,9	**4,6**
FS	LM	B3	FS163	Mohokare LM	4,3	4,2	4,0	4,6	**4,3**	4,2	4,7	4,0	4,7	**4,4**
FS	LM	B3	FS181	Masilonyana LM	4,2	4,3	3,6	4,7	**4,2**	4,3	4,7	4,5	4,7	**4,6**
FS	LM	B3	FS182	Tokologo LM	4,0	3,5	3,3	4,4	**3,8**	4,2	4,3	3,2	4,8	**4,1**
FS	LM	B3	FS183	Tswelopele LM	4,2	4,5	4,3	4,7	**4,4**	4,3	4,6	4,5	4,8	**4,6**
FS	LM	B1	FS184	Matjhabeng LM	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,6	**4,5**	4,5	4,7	4,0	4,8	**4,5**

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
FS	LM	B3	FS185	Nala LM	4,3	4,2	4,4	4,6	**4,4**	4,3	4,7	4,0	4,7	**4,5**
FS	LM	B3	FS191	Setsoto LM	4,2	3,9	3,6	4,5	**4,1**	4,2	4,4	4,3	4,7	**4,4**
FS	LM	B2	FS192	Dihlabeng LM	4,2	4,5	4,4	4,4	**4,4**	4,5	4,8	4,6	4,8	**4,6**
FS	LM	B3	FS193	Nketoana LM	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,4	**4,2**	4,1	4,5	3,9	4,6	**4,3**
FS	LM	B3	FS194	Maluti a Phofung LM	4,1	3,7	2,7	4,6	**3,8**	4,1	4,0	2,8	4,9	**4,0**
FS	LM	B3	FS195	Phumelela LM	4,0	4,1	3,9	4,0	**4,0**	4,1	4,5	4,1	4,4	**4,3**
FS	LM	B3	FS196	Mantsopa LM	4,3	4,2	4,3	4,6	**4,4**	4,2	4,7	4,3	4,8	**4,5**
FS	LM	B2	FS201	Moqhaka LM	4,5	4,7	4,5	4,7	**4,6**	4,6	4,8	4,8	4,9	**4,8**
FS	LM	B3	FS203	Ngwathe LM	4,3	4,4	4,5	4,7	**4,5**	4,4	4,7	4,7	4,8	**4,7**
FS	LM	B2	FS204	Metsimaholo LM	4,6	4,4	4,3	4,5	**4,5**	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,6	**4,6**
FS	LM	B3	FS205	Mafube LM	4,2	4,4	4,4	4,4	**4,3**	4,4	4,9	4,2	4,9	**4,6**
FS	**Metro**	**A**	**MAN**	**Mangaung Metro**	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,7	**4,4**	4,3	4,4	3,7	4,8	**4,3**
KZN	**Province**		**KZN**	**KwaZulu-Natal**	**3,7**	**3,9**	**3,5**	**4,1**	**3,8**	**4,0**	**4,3**	**3,7**	**4,9**	**4,2**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC21**	**Ugu**	3,1	3,5	2,7	3,9	**3,3**	3,5	4,0	3,0	4,8	**3,8**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC22**	**Umgungundlovu**	4,0	4,1	3,3	4,5	**4,0**	4,2	4,3	3,6	4,9	**4,2**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC23**	**Uthukela**	3,3	3,7	2,9	4,0	**3,5**	3,7	4,1	3,3	4,8	**4,0**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC24**	**Umzinyathi**	2,7	3,4	2,5	3,0	**2,9**	3,0	4,0	2,9	4,7	**3,7**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC25**	**Amajuba**	4,0	4,0	3,7	4,4	**4,0**	4,3	4,4	3,9	4,8	**4,3**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC26**	**Zululand**	3,1	3,3	2,6	3,8	**3,2**	3,5	3,9	3,1	4,8	**3,8**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC27**	**Umkhanyakude**	2,6	3,2	2,2	2,6	**2,6**	2,9	3,7	2,6	4,6	**3,4**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC28**	**King Cetshwayo**	3,6	3,5	2,8	4,0	**3,5**	3,9	4,2	3,2	4,9	**4,0**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC29**	**iLembe**	3,2	3,7	3,0	3,9	**3,4**	3,7	4,2	3,5	4,9	**4,1**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC43**	**Harry Gwala**	2,6	3,5	2,5	3,5	**3,1**	3,2	4,0	3,0	4,8	**3,7**
KZN	LM	B2	KZN212	Umdoni LM	3,3	3,6	3,0	3,4	**3,3**	3,4	4,0	3,1	4,6	**3,8**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN213	Umzumbe LM	2,1	3,0	1,9	2,9	**2,5**	3,1	3,8	2,4	4,8	**3,5**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN214	UMuziwabantu LM	2,7	3,3	2,5	4,2	**3,2**	2,9	3,8	2,7	4,9	**3,6**
KZN	LM	B2	KZN216	Ray Nkonyeni LM	3,6	3,8	3,0	4,4	**3,7**	3,8	4,1	3,2	4,9	**4,0**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN221	uMshwathi LM	3,4	3,7	2,4	3,9	**3,4**	3,7	3,9	2,8	4,8	**3,8**
KZN	LM	B2	KZN222	uMngeni LM	4,4	4,4	4,0	4,4	**4,3**	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,8	**4,6**

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
KZN	LM	B3	KZN223	Mpofana LM	3,9	4,1	3,5	4,1	**3,9**	4,1	4,7	4,3	4,8	**4,5**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN224	Impendle LM	3,3	3,3	2,0	4,3	**3,2**	3,5	3,7	2,3	4,9	**3,6**
KZN	LM	B1	KZN225	The Msunduzi LM	4,2	4,2	3,6	4,7	**4,2**	4,4	4,4	3,7	4,9	**4,3**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN226	Mkhambathini LM	3,3	3,6	2,2	3,9	**3,2**	3,4	3,7	2,4	4,8	**3,6**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN227	Richmond LM	3,2	3,7	2,4	4,3	**3,4**	3,7	3,9	2,8	4,9	**3,8**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN235	Okhahlamba LM	2,7	3,4	2,2	4,0	**3,1**	3,2	3,7	2,7	4,8	**3,6**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN237	Inkosi Langalibalele LM	3,0	3,6	2,6	3,8	**3,2**	3,5	3,9	2,9	4,7	**3,7**
KZN	LM	B2	KZN238	Alfred Duma LM	3,6	3,9	3,3	4,0	**3,7**	4,0	4,4	3,7	4,8	**4,2**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN241	Endumeni LM	4,3	4,5	4,3	4,2	**4,3**	4,3	4,7	4,3	4,6	**4,5**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN242	Nqutu LM	2,8	3,2	2,2	3,1	**2,8**	3,0	3,8	2,6	4,7	**3,5**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN244	Msinga LM	2,0	3,0	1,8	2,0	**2,2**	2,1	3,6	2,1	4,6	**3,1**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN245	Umvoti LM	2,6	3,5	2,5	3,3	**3,0**	3,2	4,1	3,1	4,7	**3,8**
KZN	LM	B1	KZN252	Newcastle LM	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,5	**4,3**	4,5	4,5	4,2	4,9	**4,5**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN253	Emadlangeni LM	2,7	3,4	2,7	3,0	**2,9**	3,6	4,1	3,1	3,9	**3,7**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN254	Dannhauser LM	3,4	3,4	2,3	4,2	**3,3**	3,6	4,0	2,6	4,8	**3,7**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN261	eDumbe LM	3,3	3,7	2,5	3,5	**3,3**	3,7	3,8	3,1	4,7	**3,8**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN262	UPhongolo LM	3,1	3,0	2,5	4,0	**3,1**	3,6	3,8	3,0	4,9	**3,8**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN263	Abaqulusi LM	3,7	3,7	3,2	3,9	**3,6**	3,9	4,2	3,6	4,6	**4,1**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN265	Nongoma LM	2,2	2,7	2,0	3,6	**2,6**	2,7	3,5	2,3	4,9	**3,3**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN266	Ulundi LM	3,0	3,3	2,5	3,9	**3,2**	3,7	4,0	3,1	4,9	**3,9**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN271	Umhlabuyalingana LM	2,4	3,2	1,9	1,6	**2,3**	3,1	3,8	2,6	4,2	**3,4**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN272	Jozini LM	2,5	3,1	2,2	2,2	**2,5**	2,8	3,7	2,5	4,5	**3,4**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN275	Mtubatuba LM	3,0	3,0	2,3	3,6	**3,0**	3,0	3,7	2,7	4,9	**3,6**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN276	Big Five Hlabisa LM	2,7	3,7	2,2	3,0	**2,9**	2,5	3,7	2,4	4,8	**3,4**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN281	Mfolozi LM	3,2	3,2	2,1	4,3	**3,2**	3,3	3,7	2,6	4,9	**3,6**
KZN	LM	B1	KZN282	uMhlathuze LM	4,2	4,1	3,5	4,7	**4,1**	4,4	4,5	3,7	5,0	**4,4**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN284	uMlalazi LM	3,0	2,9	2,2	3,3	**2,9**	3,4	4,0	2,8	4,8	**3,8**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN285	Mthonjaneni LM	2,7	3,1	2,5	3,2	**2,9**	3,5	3,8	2,9	4,8	**3,8**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN286	Nkandla LM	2,9	3,1	2,0	2,8	**2,7**	3,4	3,7	2,3	4,8	**3,6**

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
KZN	LM	B4	KZN291	Mandeni LM	3,3	3,8	2,8	4,3	**3,6**	3,7	4,2	3,3	4,9	**4,0**
KZN	LM	B2	KZN292	KwaDukuza LM	3,6	3,9	3,8	4,6	**4,0**	4,1	4,4	4,2	4,9	**4,4**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN293	Ndwedwe LM	2,8	3,4	2,0	2,5	**2,7**	2,7	3,9	2,4	4,8	**3,4**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN294	Maphumulo LM	2,0	3,1	1,9	2,4	**2,4**	2,8	3,7	2,4	4,8	**3,4**
KZN	LM	B2	KZN433	Greater Kokstad LM	4,0	4,3	4,2	4,2	**4,2**	4,3	4,7	4,4	4,8	**4,5**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN434	Ubuhlebezwe LM	2,4	3,5	2,2	3,2	**2,8**	2,9	3,8	2,6	4,7	**3,5**
KZN	LM	B4	KZN435	Umzimkhulu LM	2,2	3,2	2,2	3,6	**2,8**	2,8	3,7	2,6	4,8	**3,5**
KZN	LM	B3	KZN436	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	2,7	3,4	2,2	3,1	**2,9**	3,1	4,0	2,7	4,9	**3,7**
KZN	**Metro**	**A**	**ETH**	**Ethekwini Metro**	4,3	4,4	4,6	4,6	**4,5**	4,5	4,7	4,5	4,9	**4,6**
NW	**Province**		**NW**	**North West**	**3,7**	**3,9**	**3,4**	**4,4**	**3,8**	**3,9**	**4,3**	**3,6**	**4,7**	**4,1**
NW	**DM**	**C1**	**DC37**	**Bojanala**	3,7	3,7	3,4	4,4	**3,8**	3,9	4,2	3,8	4,8	**4,2**
NW	**DM**	**C2**	**DC38**	**Ngaka Modiri Molema**	3,4	3,6	3,0	4,2	**3,5**	3,7	4,1	2,9	4,8	**3,9**
NW	**DM**	**C2**	**DC39**	**Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati**	3,4	3,7	2,7	4,3	**3,5**	3,7	4,2	3,2	4,8	**4,0**
NW	**DM**	**C1**	**DC40**	**Dr Kenneth Kaunda**	4,3	4,7	4,2	4,5	**4,4**	4,4	4,7	4,4	4,7	**4,5**
NW	**LM**	B4	NW371	Moretele LM	3,5	3,4	2,0	4,7	**3,4**	3,3	3,8	3,1	4,9	**3,8**
NW	**LM**	B1	NW372	LM of Madibeng	3,5	3,6	2,7	4,2	**3,5**	3,7	4,1	3,4	4,6	**4,0**
NW	**LM**	B1	NW373	Rustenburg LM	4,0	4,1	4,0	4,3	**4,1**	4,3	4,5	4,3	4,8	**4,5**
NW	**LM**	B3	NW374	Kgetlengrivier LM	4,0	4,1	3,2	4,1	**3,9**	4,4	4,7	4,1	4,8	**4,5**
NW	**LM**	B4	NW375	Moses Kotane LM	3,5	3,3	4,4	4,6	**4,0**	3,5	3,8	3,7	4,9	**4,0**
NW	**LM**	B4	NW381	Ratlou LM	2,7	3,0	1,9	4,3	**3,0**	3,0	3,5	2,5	4,7	**3,4**
NW	**LM**	B3	NW382	Tswaing LM	3,4	3,5	2,4	3,9	**3,3**	3,6	4,0	2,8	4,7	**3,8**
NW	**LM**	B2	NW383	Mafikeng LM	3,3	3,7	3,8	4,4	**3,8**	3,8	4,2	3,0	4,9	**4,0**
NW	**LM**	B3	NW384	Ditsobotla LM	3,7	3,8	3,1	4,0	**3,6**	4,0	4,5	2,8	4,7	**4,0**
NW	**LM**	B3	NW385	Ramotshere Moiloa LM	3,5	3,5	2,5	4,3	**3,4**	3,7	3,9	3,0	4,7	**3,8**
NW	**LM**	B3	NW392	Naledi LM	4,1	4,1	4,0	4,1	**4,1**	4,3	4,7	3,9	4,7	**4,4**
NW	**LM**	B3	NW393	Mamusa LM	3,8	4,1	3,3	4,2	**3,9**	3,9	4,4	3,7	4,8	**4,2**
NW	**LM**	B4	NW394	Greater Taung LM	3,0	3,3	2,1	4,5	**3,2**	3,3	4,0	2,6	4,9	**3,7**
NW	**LM**	B3	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane LM	4,2	4,7	4,2	4,4	**4,4**	4,4	4,9	4,7	4,8	**4,7**
NW	**LM**	B4	NW397	Kagisano/Molopo LM	3,1	3,3	2,0	4,0	**3,1**	3,5	4,1	2,6	4,7	**3,7**

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
NW	**LM**	B1	NW403	City of Matlosana LM	4,4	4,8	4,7	4,6	**4,6**	4,5	4,8	4,6	4,7	**4,7**
NW	**LM**	B3	NW404	Maquassi Hills LM	4,1	4,3	3,6	4,3	**4,1**	4,1	4,6	3,4	4,8	**4,2**
NW	**LM**	B1	NW405	JB Marks LM	4,3	4,4	3,7	4,5	**4,2**	4,4	4,6	4,2	4,6	**4,4**
GT	**Province**		**GT**	**Gauteng**	**4,5**	**4,7**	**4,7**	**4,5**	**4,6**	**4,6**	**4,8**	**4,6**	**4,7**	**4,7**
GT	**DM**	**C1**	**DC42**	**Sedibeng**	4,6	4,7	4,6	4,6	**4,6**	4,7	4,9	3,7	4,7	**4,5**
GT	**DM**	**C1**	**DC48**	**West Rand**	4,3	4,6	4,3	4,3	**4,4**	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,8	**4,7**
GT	**LM**	B1	GT421	Emfuleni LM	4,6	4,8	4,7	4,7	**4,7**	4,8	4,9	3,5	4,7	**4,5**
GT	**LM**	B2	GT422	Midvaal LM	4,3	4,5	4,4	4,2	**4,4**	4,8	4,9	4,7	4,7	**4,8**
GT	**LM**	B3	GT423	Lesedi LM	4,4	4,7	4,5	4,6	**4,6**	4,7	4,9	4,8	4,8	**4,8**
GT	**LM**	B1	GT481	Mogale City LM	4,3	4,6	4,4	4,4	**4,4**	4,6	4,8	4,6	4,7	**4,7**
GT	**LM**	B2	GT484	Merafong City LM	4,3	4,6	4,3	4,3	**4,4**	4,7	4,9	4,4	4,9	**4,7**
GT	**LM**	B2	GT485	Rand West City LM	4,2	4,5	4,2	4,0	**4,2**	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,8	**4,7**
GT	**Metro**	**A**	**EKU**	**Ekurhuleni Metro**	4,4	4,7	4,6	4,3	**4,5**	4,7	4,8	4,7	4,7	**4,7**
GT	**Metro**	**A**	**JHB**	**City of Johannesburg Metro**	4,5	4,8	4,9	4,6	**4,7**	4,7	4,9	4,8	4,8	**4,8**
GT	**Metro**	**A**	**TSH**	**City of Tshwane Metro**	4,4	4,6	4,4	4,5	**4,5**	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,7	**4,6**
MP	**Province**		**MP**	**Mpumalanga**	**3,8**	**3,8**	**3,2**	**4,5**	**3,8**	**4,0**	**4,2**	**3,5**	**4,7**	**4,1**
MP	**DM**	**C1**	**DC30**	**Gert Sibande**	4,0	4,3	3,8	4,3	**4,1**	4,3	4,5	4,0	4,7	**4,4**
MP	**DM**	**C1**	**DC31**	**Nkangala**	4,0	4,0	3,4	4,4	**4,0**	4,1	4,3	3,8	4,7	**4,2**
MP	**DM**	**C1**	**DC32**	**Ehlanzeni**	3,4	3,4	2,7	4,6	**3,5**	3,6	3,8	3,0	4,9	**3,8**
MP	**LM**	B4	MP301	Chief Albert Luthuli LM	3,5	3,6	2,5	4,5	**3,5**	3,9	4,0	3,0	4,8	**3,9**
MP	**LM**	B2	MP302	Msukaligwa LM	4,1	4,3	3,9	4,0	**4,1**	4,3	4,5	4,2	4,5	**4,4**
MP	**LM**	B3	MP303	Mkhondo LM	3,4	3,6	2,8	3,7	**3,4**	3,9	4,0	3,4	4,6	**4,0**
MP	**LM**	B3	MP304	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme LM	4,1	4,4	3,8	4,4	**4,2**	4,4	4,6	4,2	4,7	**4,5**
MP	**LM**	B3	MP305	Lekwa LM	4,4	4,6	4,4	4,5	**4,5**	4,5	4,8	4,3	4,8	**4,6**
MP	**LM**	B3	MP306	Dipaleseng LM	4,1	4,4	4,4	4,3	**4,3**	4,5	4,7	4,6	4,6	**4,6**
MP	**LM**	B1	MP307	Govan Mbeki LM	4,5	4,8	4,8	4,6	**4,7**	4,6	4,8	4,6	4,7	**4,7**
MP	**LM**	B3	MP311	Victor Khanye LM	4,2	4,5	4,2	4,4	**4,3**	4,5	4,7	4,4	4,7	**4,6**
MP	**LM**	B1	MP312	Emalahleni LM	4,2	4,4	4,0	3,9	**4,1**	4,2	4,6	4,0	4,4	**4,3**
MP	**LM**	B1	MP313	Steve Tshwete LM	4,4	4,6	4,5	4,6	**4,6**	4,5	4,8	4,6	4,7	**4,7**

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
MP	**LM**	B2	MP314	Emakhazeni LM	4,3	4,4	4,1	4,3	**4,3**	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,8	**4,7**
MP	**LM**	B4	MP315	Thembisile Hani LM	3,9	3,3	2,1	4,7	**3,5**	3,8	3,7	3,2	4,9	**3,9**
MP	**LM**	B4	MP316	Dr JS Moroka LM	3,4	3,5	2,4	4,9	**3,5**	3,4	3,8	2,6	4,9	**3,7**
MP	**LM**	B3	MP321	Thaba Chweu LM	4,0	4,3	3,8	4,4	**4,1**	4,2	4,4	4,0	4,5	**4,3**
MP	**LM**	B4	MP324	Nkomazi LM	3,3	3,1	2,5	4,3	**3,3**	3,5	3,8	2,9	4,8	**3,7**
MP	**LM**	B4	MP325	Bushbuckridge LM	2,9	3,0	2,1	4,8	**3,2**	3,7	3,5	2,6	4,9	**3,7**
MP	**LM**	B1	MP326	City of Mbombela LM	3,6	3,7	3,0	4,6	**3,7**	3,5	4,0	3,3	4,9	**3,9**
LP	**Province**		**LP**	**Limpopo**	**3,3**	**3,4**	**2,5**	**4,5**	**3,4**	**3,4**	**3,9**	**2,9**	**4,8**	**3,8**
LP	**DM**	**C2**	**DC33**	**Mopani**	3,2	3,3	2,4	4,6	**3,4**	3,3	3,8	2,7	4,9	**3,7**
LP	**DM**	**C2**	**DC34**	**Vhembe**	3,2	3,3	2,3	4,5	**3,3**	3,3	3,7	2,7	4,8	**3,6**
LP	**DM**	**C2**	**DC35**	**Capricorn**	3,6	3,6	2,8	4,5	**3,6**	3,8	4,0	3,2	4,8	**4,0**
LP	**DM**	**C1**	**DC36**	**Waterberg**	3,8	3,9	3,3	4,5	**3,9**	3,9	4,2	3,6	4,7	**4,1**
LP	**DM**	**C2**	**DC47**	**Sekhukhune**	2,9	3,1	2,1	4,4	**3,1**	3,0	3,7	2,6	4,8	**3,5**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM331	Greater Giyani LM	3,1	3,0	2,2	4,6	**3,2**	3,1	3,7	2,6	4,9	**3,6**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM332	Greater Letaba LM	3,2	3,2	2,1	4,6	**3,3**	3,3	3,6	2,5	4,9	**3,6**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM333	Greater Tzaneen LM	3,0	3,3	2,3	4,5	**3,3**	3,1	3,8	2,7	4,9	**3,6**
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM334	Ba-Phalaborwa LM	4,1	3,8	3,4	4,6	**4,0**	3,8	4,1	3,3	4,9	**4,0**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM335	Maruleng LM	3,1	3,4	2,1	4,6	**3,3**	3,4	3,8	2,6	4,8	**3,7**
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM341	Musina LM	3,5	3,9	3,2	4,1	**3,7**	3,7	4,2	3,6	4,7	**4,1**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM343	Thulamela LM	3,1	3,3	2,3	4,6	**3,3**	3,4	3,7	2,8	4,9	**3,7**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM344	Makhado LM	3,1	3,4	2,3	4,6	**3,3**	3,2	3,7	2,6	4,8	**3,6**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM345	Collins Chabane LM	3,2	3,0	2,1	4,5	**3,2**	3,2	3,4	2,3	4,8	**3,4**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM351	Blouberg LM	3,1	3,0	2,5	4,5	**3,3**	3,7	3,8	3,0	4,9	**3,8**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM353	Molemole LM	3,2	3,3	2,1	4,8	**3,4**	3,6	3,8	2,7	4,8	**3,7**
LP	**LM**	B1	LIM354	Polokwane LM	3,8	3,8	3,1	4,4	**3,8**	4,0	4,1	3,4	4,8	**4,1**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM355	Lepele-Nkumpi LM	3,2	3,5	2,5	4,7	**3,5**	3,7	3,8	2,9	4,9	**3,8**
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM361	Thabazimbi LM	4,0	4,2	3,8	4,1	**4,0**	4,2	4,5	4,1	4,6	**4,4**
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM362	Lephalale LM	3,8	4,0	3,1	4,4	**3,8**	3,9	4,2	3,4	4,7	**4,0**
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM366	Bela-Bela LM	4,1	4,5	3,9	4,4	**4,2**	4,2	4,6	4,1	4,4	**4,3**

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	2011					2022				
					Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Total
LP	**LM**	B2	LIM367	Mogalakwena LM	3,6	3,6	2,7	4,7	**3,7**	3,7	4,0	3,1	4,9	**3,9**
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM368	Modimolle-Mookgophong LM	4,1	4,3	4,1	4,4	**4,2**	4,2	4,5	4,2	4,6	**4,4**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM471	Ephraim Mogale LM	3,5	3,2	2,2	4,6	**3,4**	3,2	3,8	2,8	4,9	**3,7**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM472	Elias Motsoaledi LM	2,8	3,2	2,2	4,6	**3,2**	3,0	3,8	2,8	4,8	**3,6**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM473	Makhuduthamaga LM	2,7	3,1	2,0	4,6	**3,1**	2,9	3,6	2,5	4,8	**3,5**
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM476	Fetakgomo Tubatse LM	2,8	3,1	2,2	4,2	**3,1**	2,9	3,7	2,6	4,7	**3,5**
RSA	**TOTAL**	**RSA**	**RSA**	**RSA**	**4,0**	**4,1**	**3,8**	**4,4**	**4,1**	**4,2**	**4,5**	**4,0**	**4,8**	**4,4**

12.5 Addendum Table 5 - Access to improved water, improved sanitation, refuse removal and electricity, 2011 and 2022

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	Improved water		Water interruptions		Improved sanitation		Refuse removal		Access electricity	
					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
WC	**Province**		**WC**	**Western Cape**	**96,7**	**97,8**	**17,7**	**27,7**	**90,1**	94,1	**89,9**	**90,4**	**93,4**	**96,2**
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC1**	**West Coast**	98,4	97,7	18,9	18,8	88,0	94,7	76,5	88,0	94,4	95,4
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC2**	**Cape Winelands**	97,2	98,0	18,3	22,2	91,4	96,5	79,9	88,0	92,8	96,8
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC3**	**Overberg**	97,5	97,0	16,3	31,4	90,2	94,1	83,2	87,0	91,2	95,4
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC4**	**Garden Route**	95,3	98,4	13,6	29,8	87,7	94,4	86,4	91,4	91,1	95,5
WC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC5**	**Central Karoo**	98,2	99,6	43,0	27,4	92,6	97,9	78,7	81,9	89,4	96,4
WC	**Metro**	**A**	**CPT**	**City of Cape Town Metro**	96,6	97,6	17,9	28,8	90,4	93,6	94,3	91,4	94,0	96,3
WC	**LM**	B3	WC011	Matzikama LM	96,4	98,5	30,2	46,9	71,3	94,4	67,9	86,5	88,7	96,3
WC	**LM**	B3	WC012	Cederberg LM	97,7	95,3	17,4	14,8	83,3	88,6	57,8	75,4	88,8	86,9
WC	**LM**	B3	WC013	Bergrivier LM	98,5	99,6	18,4	12,4	90,1	97,8	67,0	89,1	94,9	98,5
WC	**LM**	B2	WC014	Saldanha Bay LM	99,2	96,2	18,2	19,1	96,3	93,4	96,6	92,8	97,0	94,4
WC	**LM**	B3	WC015	Swartland LM	99,1	98,9	13,1	9,9	91,5	97,0	76,1	87,4	97,8	97,7
WC	**LM**	B3	WC022	Witzenberg LM	98,5	97,0	25,5	33,4	92,1	96,3	69,9	77,4	93,4	95,5
WC	**LM**	B1	WC023	Drakenstein LM	98,6	98,2	11,4	14,8	93,8	96,8	86,1	92,8	95,0	97,6
WC	**LM**	B1	WC024	Stellenbosch LM	94,9	97,2	27,0	19,0	91,5	97,0	87,0	88,8	92,9	96,5
WC	**LM**	B2	WC025	Breede Valley LM	96,5	99,1	15,4	26,5	88,5	95,9	75,3	85,9	88,3	96,8
WC	**LM**	B3	WC026	Langeberg LM	97,9	98,0	18,9	30,7	89,4	96,5	71,7	87,0	94,2	96,5
WC	**LM**	B3	WC031	Theewaterskloof LM	96,8	93,5	20,1	41,4	87,9	84,6	79,4	76,2	89,0	93,1
WC	**LM**	B2	WC032	Overstrand LM	98,6	98,4	15,5	28,8	93,8	99,1	91,6	94,3	90,4	96,1
WC	**LM**	B3	WC033	Cape Agulhas LM	97,5	99,4	8,7	10,0	90,7	98,6	80,0	93,0	96,7	99,1
WC	**LM**	B3	WC034	Swellendam LM	96,3	98,5	17,1	31,8	86,8	96,2	74,2	82,5	94,0	95,3
WC	**LM**	B3	WC041	Kannaland LM	94,3	97,9	36,1	31,7	86,5	90,0	66,2	81,4	89,7	93,8
WC	**LM**	B3	WC042	Hessequa LM	97,7	99,4	10,1	31,9	93,8	98,3	78,7	93,9	94,9	98,3
WC	**LM**	B2	WC043	Mossel Bay LM	95,7	98,7	11,4	15,0	91,8	97,5	92,6	94,0	93,8	98,0
WC	**LM**	B1	WC044	George LM	96,1	98,7	10,4	48,6	89,8	93,9	88,1	90,7	91,0	94,9
WC	**LM**	B2	WC045	Oudtshoorn LM	94,4	97,9	12,5	18,3	84,4	89,9	78,0	89,2	85,3	91,9
WC	**LM**	B3	WC047	Bitou LM	92,5	97,5	18,4	9,2	87,6	97,8	87,7	89,9	94,0	98,3
WC	**LM**	B2	WC048	Knysna LM	94,7	97,8	18,7	27,7	76,9	91,5	93,0	92,8	88,8	93,3

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	Improved water		Water interruptions		Improved sanitation		Refuse removal		Access electricity	
					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
WC	**LM**	B3	WC051	Laingsburg LM	98,9	99,6	11,9	25,5	88,3	97,1	59,5	81,2	79,4	91,9
WC	**LM**	B3	WC052	Prince Albert LM	98,3	99,6	19,7	11,2	86,5	97,0	73,4	90,8	86,4	96,8
WC	**LM**	B3	WC053	Beaufort West LM	98,0	99,6	52,7	31,2	95,1	98,3	83,7	79,8	92,0	97,1
EC	**Province**		**EC**	**Eastern Cape**	**67,9**	**76,5**	**44,2**	**59,2**	**56,8**	80,0	**41,0**	**53,9**	**75,0**	**94,2**
EC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC10**	**Sarah Baartman**	93,8	94,7	44,2	68,7	76,9	89,2	78,7	87,1	87,3	94,7
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC12**	**Amathole**	54,7	64,9	61,9	64,8	32,0	81,1	16,5	35,6	69,8	94,3
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC13**	**Chris Hani**	71,0	81,7	51,2	66,9	49,7	77,1	27,9	41,4	75,7	95,8
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC14**	**Joe Gqabi**	61,8	77,3	62,8	53,5	47,8	79,4	28,1	53,8	69,1	93,7
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC15**	**O.R.Tambo**	37,2	50,1	77,8	70,7	38,2	66,4	10,7	29,5	70,1	93,9
EC	**DM**	**C2**	**DC44**	**Alfred Nzo**	37,3	54,7	66,4	55,7	34,9	59,5	6,3	21,8	46,2	90,1
EC	**Metro**	**A**	**BUF**	**Buffalo City Metro**	89,1	94,3	33,1	66,7	74,7	91,5	68,2	72,5	81,1	94,1
EC	LM	B3	EC101	Dr Beyers Naude LM	97,9	99,1	27,4	76,4	88,8	96,4	80,9	90,0	92,1	96,8
EC	LM	B3	EC102	Blue Crane Route LM	94,8	88,7	49,6	63,5	85,4	88,7	80,3	76,5	86,9	92,0
EC	LM	B2	EC104	Makana LM	93,8	95,1	61,5	82,1	80,7	90,8	88,9	87,9	89,5	94,9
EC	LM	B3	EC105	Ndlambe LM	93,2	95,3	40,7	79,2	65,9	88,6	78,5	92,0	86,3	93,2
EC	LM	B3	EC106	Sundays River Valley LM	83,8	88,9	70,2	62,6	62,3	83,1	61,2	77,9	79,8	94,0
EC	LM	B3	EC108	Kouga LM	95,7	96,5	27,0	44,2	77,1	85,3	83,5	90,8	86,9	95,3
EC	LM	B3	EC109	Kou-Kamma LM	94,2	97,3	60,7	68,2	79,2	92,4	64,2	85,7	87,1	97,6
EC	LM	B4	EC121	Mbhashe LM	28,6	45,1	65,9	55,4	18,5	72,2	3,0	26,8	48,9	90,3
EC	LM	B4	EC122	Mnquma LM	44,6	53,7	55,6	63,2	22,6	81,1	16,0	32,6	62,3	94,6
EC	LM	B3	EC123	Great Kei LM	78,6	63,4	64,5	64,0	53,1	83,0	42,7	42,2	78,3	89,8
EC	LM	B3	EC124	Amahlathi LM	77,3	86,4	58,2	60,7	44,9	86,3	24,6	40,0	87,3	94,5
EC	LM	B4	EC126	Ngqushwa LM	69,5	68,1	65,8	61,2	40,5	78,0	7,3	24,2	91,5	97,3
EC	LM	B3	EC129	Raymond Mhlaba LM	82,6	83,6	66,8	70,2	50,2	87,7	31,1	49,1	89,0	97,3
EC	LM	B3	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba LM	98,5	98,0	16,0	66,7	90,8	96,1	83,2	84,2	95,6	97,9
EC	LM	B4	EC135	Intsika Yethu LM	47,7	57,3	70,4	74,3	27,3	66,2	2,8	29,5	64,1	95,7
EC	LM	B4	EC136	Emalahleni LM	74,9	84,0	67,7	56,9	31,9	64,5	8,2	39,3	78,6	95,3
EC	LM	B4	EC137	Engcobo LM	43,0	54,3	72,8	59,9	25,2	62,0	2,9	27,1	50,9	92,6
EC	LM	B3	EC138	Sakhisizwe LM	76,1	85,7	55,8	76,5	43,4	57,7	14,6	32,7	79,1	96,2

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	Improved water		Water interruptions		Improved sanitation		Refuse removal		Access electricity	
					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
EC	LM	B2	EC139	Enoch Mgijima LM	90,1	91,3	44,4	67,7	75,5	87,7	54,4	41,0	88,7	96,2
EC	LM	B4	EC141	Elundini LM	38,2	67,9	65,9	57,2	35,5	77,2	12,4	46,5	46,5	90,3
EC	LM	B4	EC142	Senqu LM	66,9	71,4	75,7	55,2	41,7	71,8	12,5	37,8	81,1	96,0
EC	LM	B3	EC145	Walter Sisulu LM	93,6	97,0	45,2	50,3	79,5	93,1	82,1	85,3	87,0	94,4
EC	LM	B4	EC153	Ingquza Hill LM	20,3	25,0	75,0	77,6	27,5	54,9	3,2	18,0	62,8	93,0
EC	LM	B4	EC154	Port St Johns LM	24,1	35,9	67,0	50,7	27,3	67,3	3,1	18,7	67,8	91,6
EC	LM	B4	EC155	Nyandeni LM	28,5	40,7	77,4	68,5	37,8	65,8	1,8	23,1	71,0	92,9
EC	LM	B4	EC156	Mhlontlo LM	45,4	54,7	74,0	60,5	29,7	62,1	4,7	25,9	72,4	95,5
EC	LM	B2	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo LM	51,8	71,0	81,3	72,7	51,1	74,5	24,7	43,4	73,3	94,9
EC	LM	B3	EC441	Matatiele LM	56,5	67,0	67,9	61,7	35,8	59,0	10,9	26,7	44,9	84,3
EC	LM	B4	EC442	Umzimvubu LM	46,9	60,9	66,7	55,5	34,1	62,4	7,1	24,8	45,2	89,7
EC	LM	B4	EC443	Mbizana LM	9,7	42,8	53,5	49,1	35,4	60,5	2,0	16,1	60,0	93,0
EC	LM	B4	EC444	Ntabankulu LM	34,5	45,3	67,1	48,5	33,5	53,2	4,0	19,6	23,3	95,8
EC	**Metro**	**A**	**NMA**	**Nelson Mandela Bay Metro**	96,4	97,5	26,8	43,8	89,7	93,8	82,9	89,5	90,5	96,1
NC	**Province**		**NC**	**Northern Cape**	**90,8**	**91,0**	**40,7**	**65,8**	**75,1**	80,5	**64,0**	**67,2**	**85,4**	**92,2**
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC45**	**John Taolo Gaetsewe**	75,8	72,7	57,6	57,6	51,9	59,6	26,0	30,0	87,0	90,9
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC6**	**Namakwa**	96,9	99,0	54,7	64,0	86,1	91,3	80,1	83,8	86,5	96,5
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC7**	**Pixley ka Seme**	95,2	97,2	31,6	44,7	80,8	87,6	70,3	79,9	85,1	92,2
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC8**	**Z F Mgcawu**	92,5	94,4	21,3	60,6	77,2	80,0	72,6	73,0	86,6	91,6
NC	**DM**	**C1**	**DC9**	**Frances Baard**	94,8	94,5	40,8	82,5	81,8	86,8	74,3	74,5	83,3	92,0
NC	LM	B3	NC061	Richtersveld LM	65,3	62,3	69,8	48,8	47,6	50,8	6,1	14,6	81,8	94,0
NC	LM	B3	NC062	Nama Khoi LM	75,7	73,6	49,2	62,5	39,8	55,7	17,6	22,6	91,2	86,7
NC	LM	B3	NC064	Kamiesberg LM	99,0	96,6	56,7	64,4	91,5	93,0	90,6	90,3	87,9	94,7
NC	LM	B3	NC065	Hantam LM	96,4	99,5	47,4	58,3	87,9	97,0	82,8	92,6	96,0	98,7
NC	LM	B3	NC066	Karoo Hoogland LM	96,7	98,8	76,5	79,2	84,8	92,6	89,4	85,0	93,7	96,5
NC	LM	B3	NC067	Khâi-Ma LM	95,2	98,5	68,6	89,1	90,4	86,6	79,4	60,1	87,4	97,8
NC	LM	B3	NC071	Ubuntu LM	98,2	99,1	18,6	31,4	85,3	92,1	72,0	92,7	76,4	94,3
NC	LM	B3	NC072	Umsobomvu LM	98,4	99,7	32,2	33,8	84,9	80,2	63,3	95,9	65,5	94,5

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					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
NC	LM	B3	NC073	Emthanjeni LM	96,2	98,6	35,5	65,2	87,9	88,4	75,7	50,5	89,8	97,1
NC	LM	B3	NC074	Kareeberg LM	98,1	99,7	11,2	42,6	77,8	93,5	66,6	80,6	84,8	89,9
NC	LM	B3	NC075	Renosterberg LM	97,3	98,6	70,8	43,3	84,9	92,5	76,3	88,5	86,7	96,1
NC	LM	B3	NC076	Thembelihle LM	98,0	98,7	9,1	28,6	88,3	98,0	83,3	94,2	92,6	96,3
NC	LM	B3	NC077	Siyathemba LM	95,7	99,4	30,9	64,9	82,6	90,8	70,9	86,0	73,6	86,0
NC	LM	B3	NC078	Siyancuma LM	97,2	98,2	32,4	73,8	89,4	93,4	74,4	69,2	88,1	91,0
NC	LM	B3	NC082	Kai !Garib LM	88,6	96,7	72,8	46,7	76,4	76,0	68,4	50,6	75,2	86,4
NC	LM	B3	NC084	!Kheis LM	98,4	98,8	6,2	26,0	83,0	85,9	73,9	79,6	86,2	94,3
NC	LM	B3	NC085	Tsantsabane LM	89,1	93,1	32,9	58,2	68,3	78,2	62,3	76,0	82,2	89,9
NC	LM	B3	NC086	Kgatelopele LM	91,7	95,2	21,3	68,1	77,5	81,0	53,8	50,6	87,4	91,1
NC	LM	B2	NC087	Dawid Kruiper LM	84,0	91,7	39,4	88,7	60,4	65,7	53,3	35,5	64,0	90,7
NC	LM	B1	NC091	Sol Plaatje LM	85,2	90,2	26,0	54,9	71,5	86,5	57,4	78,3	83,5	91,7
NC	LM	B3	NC092	Dikgatlong LM	99,0	99,3	36,3	69,0	94,1	96,0	91,7	91,4	91,7	96,3
NC	LM	B3	NC093	Magareng LM	96,0	94,8	14,5	52,4	78,4	76,9	84,6	89,4	89,9	91,1
NC	LM	B3	NC094	Phokwane LM	96,8	96,4	41,4	84,3	84,8	87,7	84,3	84,9	84,9	91,4
NC	LM	B4	NC451	Joe Morolong LM	93,3	91,8	29,1	73,4	72,5	84,7	49,6	44,6	75,9	89,5
NC	LM	B3	NC452	Ga-Segonyana LM	91,3	84,6	68,3	89,3	90,0	92,6	63,3	77,3	85,0	96,2
NC	LM	B4	NC453	Gamagara LM	90,4	93,2	36,4	80,5	74,8	82,8	60,8	59,2	82,3	94,6
FS	**Province**		**FS**	**Free State**	**95,2**	**95,5**	**43,7**	**58,0**	**75,8**	82,7	**71,0**	**65,1**	**89,9**	**94,4**
FS	**DM**	**C1**	**DC16**	**Xhariep**	96,8	94,4	41,5	67,3	83,7	91,8	70,1	68,7	91,8	93,5
FS	**DM**	**C1**	**DC18**	**Lejweleputswa**	95,2	96,5	25,8	73,0	79,7	88,1	79,8	68,3	90,9	94,4
FS	**DM**	**C1**	**DC19**	**Thabo Mofutsanyane**	94,1	94,2	45,4	62,6	61,8	74,9	49,2	54,7	87,2	93,8
FS	**DM**	**C1**	**DC20**	**Fezile Dabi**	96,6	97,0	37,2	51,5	82,7	90,6	81,7	85,8	89,8	94,1
FS	LM	B3	FS161	Letsemeng LM	93,9	93,4	37,4	65,7	86,1	88,5	68,0	69,2	92,8	89,6
FS	LM	B3	FS162	Kopanong LM	97,9	93,8	41,0	78,6	87,4	96,4	76,5	70,1	92,6	96,9
FS	LM	B3	FS163	Mohokare LM	98,2	96,2	46,7	52,8	75,7	88,8	63,0	66,4	89,7	92,8
FS	LM	B3	FS181	Masilonyana LM	95,3	96,5	77,9	78,5	75,9	91,6	52,9	82,0	93,3	93,1
FS	LM	B3	FS182	Tokologo LM	93,7	97,8	53,6	60,2	63,4	79,4	45,1	47,7	84,2	95,2
FS	LM	B3	FS183	Tswelopele LM	95,7	99,2	6,8	28,1	83,4	85,5	76,7	81,4	91,9	95,0

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	Improved water		Water interruptions		Improved sanitation		Refuse removal		Access electricity	
					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
FS	LM	B1	FS184	Matjhabeng LM	95,3	95,9	21,8	81,1	82,3	88,2	86,1	66,1	91,1	94,8
FS	LM	B3	FS185	Nala LM	95,2	98,0	11,0	56,5	72,5	89,9	79,5	68,6	90,3	93,0
FS	LM	B3	FS191	Setsoto LM	95,8	95,4	49,7	67,4	65,7	79,5	55,3	76,2	88,7	91,9
FS	LM	B2	FS192	Dihlabeng LM	94,6	97,1	14,6	52,1	84,4	92,1	80,2	83,3	84,8	93,7
FS	LM	B3	FS193	Nketoana LM	92,1	93,4	74,0	57,5	69,8	79,3	72,2	62,8	84,7	90,4
FS	LM	B3	FS194	Maluti a Phofung LM	93,4	93,2	48,0	65,5	48,1	63,4	24,8	31,1	89,0	96,1
FS	LM	B3	FS195	Phumelela LM	92,0	90,8	40,1	41,7	64,9	82,9	65,1	70,2	74,9	84,5
FS	LM	B3	FS196	Mantsopa LM	98,0	94,8	70,9	80,2	74,6	90,1	78,2	76,6	91,0	94,2
FS	LM	B2	FS201	Moqhaka LM	97,7	98,0	52,5	73,8	90,5	94,2	84,9	91,5	93,3	97,4
FS	LM	B3	FS203	Ngwathe LM	95,9	97,2	49,4	60,2	82,7	92,0	81,9	91,4	92,0	95,5
FS	LM	B2	FS204	Metsimaholo LM	97,3	96,3	11,0	23,1	75,9	84,6	78,9	81,0	86,4	89,0
FS	LM	B3	FS205	Mafube LM	93,2	96,6	46,1	51,0	80,1	96,2	80,2	73,2	84,4	97,2
FS	**Metro**	**A**	**MAN**	**Mangaung Metro**	95,2	95,4	59,5	44,6	80,0	79,9	77,8	59,9	91,5	95,2
KZN	**Province**		**KZN**	**KwaZulu-Natal**	**78,4**	**84,4**	**45,2**	**57,0**	**59,5**	75,2	**51,5**	**58,1**	**77,9**	**96,2**
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC21**	**Ugu**	66,8	74,5	65,1	77,6	45,0	64,3	25,5	33,2	72,2	95,7
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC22**	**Umgungundlovu**	87,0	91,1	42,3	61,4	69,3	74,3	44,4	53,1	86,5	96,9
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC23**	**Uthukela**	68,3	76,8	64,8	67,9	56,7	69,2	33,2	45,3	74,5	94,5
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC24**	**Umzinyathi**	54,5	59,3	43,2	64,7	49,5	69,2	20,1	33,9	48,7	91,1
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC25**	**Amajuba**	87,6	93,1	56,4	49,9	57,0	79,5	57,4	63,0	83,7	94,6
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC26**	**Zululand**	62,4	73,8	55,8	69,0	43,4	62,1	22,4	38,1	69,8	94,2
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC27**	**Umkhanyakude**	51,3	54,6	74,2	60,2	38,7	52,9	9,0	21,4	38,4	89,4
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC28**	**King Cetshwayo**	76,8	82,8	49,1	56,9	46,6	70,0	29,6	39,9	75,8	97,3
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC29**	**iLembe**	69,2	78,7	48,2	48,0	46,5	70,7	34,4	51,0	71,4	97,0
KZN	**DM**	**C2**	**DC43**	**Harry Gwala**	53,2	65,5	53,8	47,1	43,8	65,7	20,8	33,9	62,5	94,8
KZN	LM	B2	KZN212	Umdoni LM	70,4	67,5	61,5	83,2	51,5	60,0	35,6	37,8	60,6	90,2
KZN	LM	B4	KZN213	Umzumbe LM	37,3	64,8	79,9	64,6	18,8	57,5	1,2	15,5	47,5	95,0
KZN	LM	B3	KZN214	UMuziwabantu LM	59,7	60,9	61,1	53,3	35,4	65,4	15,7	23,1	80,3	96,3
KZN	LM	B2	KZN216	Ray Nkonyeni LM	78,9	84,0	64,3	84,2	55,3	67,8	33,5	39,9	84,8	97,9
KZN	LM	B4	KZN221	uMshwathi LM	74,4	82,0	79,4	53,8	58,9	64,2	14,0	28,1	71,6	94,4

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	Improved water		Water interruptions		Improved sanitation		Refuse removal		Access electricity	
					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
KZN	LM	B2	KZN222	uMngeni LM	90,7	92,4	39,9	50,0	76,5	86,9	67,1	80,7	85,5	93,9
KZN	LM	B3	KZN223	Mpofana LM	84,9	82,7	36,9	75,1	71,0	91,1	51,0	74,7	76,2	95,7
KZN	LM	B4	KZN224	Impendle LM	73,7	78,8	52,9	73,4	35,8	73,7	2,7	11,8	81,7	96,8
KZN	LM	B1	KZN225	The Msunduzi LM	92,1	94,0	37,7	63,2	74,0	75,9	53,1	57,0	91,8	97,6
KZN	LM	B3	KZN226	Mkhambathini LM	69,4	75,0	59,8	53,6	59,9	41,7	9,4	15,7	71,7	95,3
KZN	LM	B4	KZN227	Richmond LM	74,5	85,7	63,1	57,8	51,3	63,2	15,6	26,7	81,5	97,6
KZN	LM	B4	KZN235	Okhahlamba LM	54,8	64,8	84,4	66,7	44,7	52,8	9,2	24,9	75,4	94,5
KZN	LM	B3	KZN237	Inkosi Langalibalele LM	61,4	72,3	57,1	68,2	52,4	58,7	23,7	31,4	71,1	91,8
KZN	LM	B2	KZN238	Alfred Duma LM	76,7	82,8	64,3	68,0	63,2	79,7	46,7	58,6	76,1	95,8
KZN	LM	B3	KZN241	Endumeni LM	88,9	89,4	19,1	70,8	85,0	90,0	76,7	77,2	79,1	89,3
KZN	LM	B4	KZN242	Nqutu LM	62,8	59,8	61,7	75,4	41,4	65,9	8,5	21,9	53,0	93,1
KZN	LM	B4	KZN244	Msinga LM	35,2	35,9	67,0	62,9	39,6	56,5	1,3	11,7	22,9	89,4
KZN	LM	B3	KZN245	Umvoti LM	49,1	62,1	33,0	44,7	49,8	71,4	22,7	38,6	57,4	92,3
KZN	LM	B1	KZN252	Newcastle LM	92,3	97,7	54,2	46,0	67,1	81,7	71,0	73,6	87,2	96,4
KZN	LM	B3	KZN253	Emadlangeni LM	49,2	71,8	47,5	80,8	35,3	68,9	24,2	40,3	48,5	71,9
KZN	LM	B4	KZN254	Dannhauser LM	79,9	78,6	69,0	68,2	22,2	73,0	11,5	21,9	80,3	93,6
KZN	LM	B3	KZN261	eDumbe LM	73,0	81,0	66,7	73,6	63,4	53,5	20,7	40,2	62,8	92,5
KZN	LM	B4	KZN262	UPhongolo LM	64,8	76,9	61,8	67,6	40,3	59,8	19,7	34,8	74,1	96,5
KZN	LM	B3	KZN263	Abaqulusi LM	77,1	81,4	51,4	76,0	53,6	73,7	41,1	54,2	71,4	90,0
KZN	LM	B4	KZN265	Nongoma LM	37,0	51,0	65,9	47,8	25,6	46,1	4,3	14,9	63,6	96,4
KZN	LM	B4	KZN266	Ulundi LM	62,0	77,6	48,8	64,5	41,5	66,4	19,7	38,0	73,4	97,2
KZN	LM	B4	KZN271	Umhlabuyalingana LM	46,2	60,7	76,9	61,9	45,4	57,8	1,4	22,0	14,3	79,1
KZN	LM	B4	KZN272	Jozini LM	46,0	52,2	71,7	62,9	30,1	55,4	11,0	19,0	29,1	88,5
KZN	LM	B3	KZN275	Mtubatuba LM	61,2	57,2	80,5	59,8	31,7	42,3	13,3	26,0	65,1	97,1
KZN	LM	B3	KZN276	Big Five Hlabisa LM	52,6	44,9	62,7	50,1	55,8	57,9	10,4	17,3	50,4	94,6
KZN	LM	B4	KZN281	Mfolozi LM	72,5	68,6	49,1	63,3	36,3	47,1	6,3	21,1	83,2	97,5
KZN	LM	B1	KZN282	uMhlathuze LM	93,5	94,8	40,7	54,3	65,0	83,1	49,8	55,3	93,1	99,0
KZN	LM	B4	KZN284	uMlalazi LM	61,4	71,0	73,1	60,0	28,9	67,4	15,8	28,7	58,2	95,1
KZN	LM	B3	KZN285	Mthonjaneni LM	51,8	72,7	56,4	65,4	35,2	51,9	16,7	32,5	56,0	95,6

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					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
KZN	LM	B4	KZN286	Nkandla LM	60,6	76,0	61,3	54,8	25,1	53,8	7,8	16,2	44,6	94,7
KZN	LM	B4	KZN291	Mandeni LM	71,2	79,4	41,3	44,6	45,4	71,8	27,5	41,0	82,5	98,0
KZN	LM	B2	KZN292	KwaDukuza LM	82,2	92,0	43,9	46,0	60,4	76,1	60,8	73,3	90,2	98,0
KZN	LM	B4	KZN293	Ndwedwe LM	59,1	51,2	71,8	74,3	28,1	62,6	2,3	17,2	37,3	94,6
KZN	LM	B4	KZN294	Maphumulo LM	34,6	55,1	75,7	56,8	26,7	55,1	1,9	15,0	33,7	93,6
KZN	LM	B2	KZN433	Greater Kokstad LM	92,3	93,2	29,9	43,3	74,6	84,6	74,0	78,5	80,7	94,1
KZN	LM	B4	KZN434	Ubuhlebezwe LM	45,8	57,5	65,7	43,5	45,8	58,9	11,4	21,5	54,9	92,9
KZN	LM	B4	KZN435	Umzimkhulu LM	41,0	56,8	61,7	57,2	27,0	58,2	8,3	23,2	64,5	95,7
KZN	LM	B3	KZN436	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	51,6	62,6	78,0	42,5	47,0	67,8	10,8	24,0	53,0	96,3
KZN	**Metro**	**A**	**ETH**	**Ethekwini Metro**	92,3	95,0	36,1	53,3	73,2	85,3	85,6	81,5	89,6	98,0
NW	**Province**		**NW**	**North West**	**83,6**	**84,2**	**46,2**	**65,2**	**56,7**	73,9	**48,7**	**54,0**	**84,0**	**93,5**
NW	**DM**	**C1**	**DC37**	**Bojanala**	83,5	83,3	50,2	68,5	48,2	67,7	49,2	57,9	84,2	93,6
NW	**DM**	**C2**	**DC38**	**Ngaka Modiri Molema**	74,4	78,0	49,0	67,7	44,4	68,3	35,4	31,3	80,4	94,2
NW	**DM**	**C2**	**DC39**	**Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati**	79,3	82,1	60,4	68,6	58,3	81,1	26,9	39,8	82,2	95,0
NW	**DM**	**C1**	**DC40**	**Dr Kenneth Kaunda**	96,5	95,2	28,2	55,6	89,7	91,3	75,3	79,7	88,6	91,8
NW	**LM**	B4	NW371	Moretele LM	81,3	68,9	76,7	72,1	32,7	61,2	1,0	33,9	92,3	97,4
NW	**LM**	B1	NW372	LM of Madibeng	78,3	77,6	67,0	56,8	40,7	59,2	25,8	47,7	80,9	90,9
NW	**LM**	B1	NW373	Rustenburg LM	88,9	94,1	30,4	71,6	64,3	80,7	69,2	76,4	83,0	93,7
NW	**LM**	B3	NW374	Kgetlengrivier LM	89,6	94,7	42,6	88,6	74,5	90,1	44,5	69,7	78,0	93,9
NW	**LM**	B4	NW375	Moses Kotane LM	80,8	76,3	60,7	73,1	27,5	53,6	80,8	48,7	89,9	96,3
NW	**LM**	B4	NW381	Ratlou LM	61,3	58,8	81,8	57,6	28,5	47,4	0,8	18,7	83,7	92,9
NW	**LM**	B3	NW382	Tswaing LM	78,2	77,0	60,3	68,6	46,8	64,9	16,3	30,5	73,7	91,7
NW	**LM**	B2	NW383	Mafikeng LM	71,2	79,7	33,0	66,3	47,8	75,0	59,8	34,6	84,5	96,8
NW	**LM**	B3	NW384	Ditsobotla LM	81,9	87,0	41,5	71,0	56,2	84,9	37,6	29,5	74,0	91,9
NW	**LM**	B3	NW385	Ramotshere Moiloa LM	78,6	79,3	59,3	71,1	32,9	54,7	19,7	34,6	81,9	93,1
NW	**LM**	B3	NW392	Naledi LM	91,6	93,2	62,5	76,9	74,8	91,7	66,4	65,7	76,7	93,3
NW	**LM**	B3	NW393	Mamusa LM	88,4	86,7	55,6	72,0	75,0	83,4	44,9	58,3	80,8	94,0
NW	**LM**	B4	NW394	Greater Taung LM	71,5	75,5	66,6	73,0	39,2	72,4	7,4	22,6	88,5	96,6

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	Improved water		Water interruptions		Improved sanitation		Refuse removal		Access electricity	
					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
NW	**LM**	B3	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane LM	98,1	96,5	46,5	53,3	91,7	97,2	73,5	87,0	86,1	95,5
NW	**LM**	B4	NW397	Kagisano/Molopo LM	69,9	78,1	56,6	61,7	54,1	81,1	1,0	21,9	73,8	93,1
NW	**LM**	B1	NW403	City of Matlosana LM	98,0	97,1	27,9	56,9	94,8	93,2	89,3	87,4	90,3	92,6
NW	**LM**	B3	NW404	Maquassi Hills LM	94,2	90,0	59,9	90,6	80,3	90,4	52,6	49,6	82,8	93,8
NW	**LM**	B1	NW405	JB Marks LM	94,6	93,6	19,4	40,3	83,6	88,0	57,1	76,2	87,4	89,4
GT	**Province**		**GT**	**Gauteng**	**95,4**	**97,0**	**26,2**	**40,5**	**87,8**	91,2	**88,3**	**85,8**	**87,4**	**92,8**
GT	**DM**	**C1**	**DC42**	**Sedibeng**	96,8	98,6	12,7	49,4	89,4	95,8	88,2	59,3	90,6	92,4
GT	**DM**	**C1**	**DC48**	**West Rand**	92,8	97,9	19,2	27,9	85,8	92,3	76,8	85,7	81,7	94,8
GT	**LM**	B1	GT421	Emfuleni LM	97,5	98,7	12,8	51,0	91,0	95,7	89,8	51,1	92,2	91,9
GT	**LM**	B2	GT422	Midvaal LM	90,9	96,8	15,2	26,0	77,9	94,7	82,1	86,6	79,3	92,8
GT	**LM**	B3	GT423	Lesedi LM	97,5	99,0	9,9	52,1	89,8	97,4	83,2	92,6	89,9	95,4
GT	**LM**	B1	GT481	Mogale City LM	93,2	97,1	17,9	30,5	86,3	90,6	79,6	87,1	85,9	93,3
GT	**LM**	B2	GT484	Merafong City LM	93,9	98,3	24,9	26,5	85,4	94,9	74,9	82,3	82,8	97,7
GT	**LM**	B2	GT485	Rand West City LM	91,3	98,6	16,2	25,7	85,5	92,9	74,3	86,2	74,8	94,8
GT	**Metro**	**A**	**EKU**	**Ekurhuleni Metro**	94,6	98,2	26,5	38,3	86,9	91,5	88,4	89,4	82,2	92,8
GT	**Metro**	**A**	**JHB**	**City of Johannesburg Metro**	96,7	97,6	31,3	37,7	92,8	94,9	95,3	91,4	90,8	93,7
GT	**Metro**	**A**	**TSH**	**City of Tshwane Metro**	94,4	94,2	23,5	47,3	81,0	83,9	80,7	81,8	88,6	91,0
MP	**Province**		**MP**	**Mpumalanga**	**80,9**	**83,9**	**54,8**	**60,9**	**55,9**	66,2	**42,4**	**51,7**	**86,4**	**93,3**
MP	**DM**	**C1**	**DC30**	**Gert Sibande**	87,1	92,0	38,3	64,0	76,4	80,4	63,6	67,8	83,4	91,5
MP	**DM**	**C1**	**DC31**	**Nkangala**	88,6	86,2	64,6	66,3	61,5	70,5	48,3	59,0	85,7	91,3
MP	**DM**	**C1**	**DC32**	**Ehlanzeni**	70,8	76,6	57,4	53,3	38,7	52,8	24,7	34,5	88,9	96,3
MP	**LM**	B4	MP301	Chief Albert Luthuli LM	78,3	86,6	79,6	71,4	58,7	65,3	19,3	33,3	87,5	95,9
MP	**LM**	B2	MP302	Msukaligwa LM	84,5	90,8	30,5	61,8	76,3	81,5	65,5	74,5	74,7	86,6
MP	**LM**	B3	MP303	Mkhondo LM	69,1	85,3	40,7	62,8	47,6	59,5	33,8	48,8	66,8	89,0
MP	**LM**	B3	MP304	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme LM	90,7	94,0	24,3	51,4	83,2	86,5	62,0	72,8	85,2	91,5
MP	**LM**	B3	MP305	Lekwa LM	95,2	95,3	59,5	80,5	87,5	92,5	82,2	78,7	88,6	94,6
MP	**LM**	B3	MP306	Dipaleseng LM	88,7	95,3	51,9	70,7	78,7	90,7	81,8	84,4	83,1	89,8
MP	**LM**	B1	MP307	Govan Mbeki LM	97,3	97,4	18,0	59,7	93,5	92,9	91,7	87,5	90,3	92,5

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	Improved water		Water interruptions		Improved sanitation		Refuse removal		Access electricity	
					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
MP	**LM**	B3	MP311	Victor Khanye LM	91,2	97,0	43,1	56,6	79,6	87,7	73,7	79,6	84,9	91,6
MP	**LM**	B1	MP312	Emalahleni LM	88,7	87,2	83,5	68,0	74,0	81,0	67,2	68,5	73,4	83,7
MP	**LM**	B1	MP313	Steve Tshwete LM	93,5	93,5	22,0	57,9	87,0	90,4	84,7	87,9	90,8	93,1
MP	**LM**	B2	MP314	Emakhazeni LM	93,2	96,7	30,9	76,0	79,4	93,6	71,7	87,0	83,6	93,8
MP	**LM**	B4	MP315	Thembisile Hani LM	93,3	84,4	79,1	70,1	29,1	42,0	4,6	37,7	92,3	96,6
MP	**LM**	B4	MP316	Dr JS Moroka LM	76,0	71,0	71,3	74,6	40,2	54,2	13,6	21,7	96,7	97,5
MP	**LM**	B3	MP321	Thaba Chweu LM	90,5	89,3	34,6	51,0	73,3	77,4	58,6	66,5	84,3	86,7
MP	**LM**	B4	MP324	Nkomazi LM	69,9	75,3	56,9	52,7	36,3	55,9	20,2	28,8	83,3	95,2
MP	**LM**	B4	MP325	Bushbuckridge LM	62,3	81,7	73,1	49,8	19,3	37,0	7,5	20,6	93,9	98,1
MP	**LM**	B1	MP326	City of Mbombela LM	73,8	70,9	51,3	57,7	47,8	58,3	33,4	42,4	88,9	97,4
LP	**Province**		**LP**	**Limpopo**	**72,7**	**72,8**	**58,9**	**54,5**	**37,0**	56,9	**21,1**	**32,2**	**87,3**	**95,1**
LP	**DM**	**C2**	**DC33**	**Mopani**	69,8	67,5	55,6	49,3	37,5	58,3	16,9	25,7	88,7	96,9
LP	**DM**	**C2**	**DC34**	**Vhembe**	69,2	69,8	68,0	54,4	36,7	50,2	13,7	25,2	87,2	95,7
LP	**DM**	**C2**	**DC35**	**Capricorn**	80,3	83,3	53,3	55,3	39,6	59,0	29,7	40,1	87,4	95,4
LP	**DM**	**C1**	**DC36**	**Waterberg**	86,3	84,3	42,0	59,9	57,8	70,1	44,2	53,1	86,7	92,5
LP	**DM**	**C2**	**DC47**	**Sekhukhune**	61,5	60,4	73,5	54,9	19,1	51,8	8,2	22,8	85,9	93,7
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM331	Greater Giyani LM	64,6	62,3	71,7	57,7	29,5	56,8	11,8	22,5	89,0	97,0
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM332	Greater Letaba LM	74,7	73,7	60,0	42,2	29,8	53,9	8,5	17,4	90,8	96,8
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM333	Greater Tzaneen LM	62,5	61,6	53,1	46,6	37,1	54,0	14,8	25,7	86,2	97,0
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM334	Ba-Phalaborwa LM	91,1	79,9	36,4	54,8	58,9	73,3	48,8	43,3	90,8	97,5
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM335	Maruleng LM	68,3	71,5	61,5	38,5	42,6	64,3	5,8	21,8	90,5	96,0
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM341	Musina LM	81,1	82,4	19,4	66,2	70,6	76,8	42,1	50,8	77,4	91,4
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM343	Thulamela LM	65,4	73,8	70,6	56,4	33,6	47,3	13,5	29,0	88,5	97,3
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM344	Makhado LM	68,3	64,5	77,8	47,8	36,2	50,4	11,3	20,8	89,1	95,2
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM345	Collins Chabane LM	71,4	66,1	68,4	51,2	29,8	42,5	7,1	15,2	86,3	95,9
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM351	Blouberg LM	67,4	82,2	62,1	49,9	20,3	50,9	19,3	33,3	88,4	97,4
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM353	Molemole LM	71,6	77,9	58,7	53,3	30,8	51,7	5,0	23,9	95,9	95,9
LP	**LM**	B1	LIM354	Polokwane LM	88,3	86,3	48,2	55,7	46,1	63,9	38,9	46,8	84,4	94,6
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM355	Lepele-Nkumpi LM	68,1	77,5	70,4	58,9	36,6	53,0	20,4	32,3	91,9	96,4

Province	Area	Municipal Category	Code	Municipality	Improved water		Water interruptions		Improved sanitation		Refuse removal		Access electricity	
					2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM361	Thabazimbi LM	83,9	88,7	45,5	55,9	70,5	79,3	60,4	69,8	76,8	88,8
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM362	Lephalale LM	88,0	82,7	35,8	53,3	67,6	73,5	40,0	46,8	85,3	92,6
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM366	Bela-Bela LM	89,4	90,2	15,7	31,1	81,9	85,4	64,2	70,3	85,0	82,8
LP	**LM**	B2	LIM367	Mogalakwena LM	83,4	81,0	49,8	64,4	38,9	58,6	27,1	39,2	91,8	96,9
LP	**LM**	B3	LIM368	Modimolle-Mookgophong LM	92,5	88,0	41,5	75,4	73,3	81,3	69,9	73,8	84,1	89,0
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM471	Ephraim Mogale LM	79,4	64,3	70,6	53,4	26,6	59,3	10,6	28,8	89,6	96,8
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM472	Elias Motsoaledi LM	58,5	59,6	76,4	54,6	19,9	50,9	10,2	29,3	91,1	94,7
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM473	Makhuduthamaga LM	58,4	62,0	79,8	64,1	15,5	45,0	2,0	16,4	90,2	95,8
LP	**LM**	B4	LIM476	Fetakgomo Tubatse LM	59,6	59,1	69,0	49,6	18,6	54,1	10,1	21,3	79,2	91,2
RSA	**TOTAL**	**RSA**	**RSA**	**RSA**	**85,1**	**88,5**	**37,0**	**48,4**	**68,9**	80,7	**62,1**	**67,1**	**84,7**	**94,3**