

Fast Facts

for Local Government

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South African
Institute of
Race Relations

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Local government

IS LOCAL GOVERNMENT WINNING THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY?

Local government is not only responsible for service delivery, but is also tasked with achieving socio-economic development and combating poverty.

This issue of *Fast Facts for Local Government* (F3LG) carries a comprehensive review of socio-economic indicators for local government in South Africa. The issue provides extensive data on demographics, welfare, health, housing, access to basic and other services, employment, unemployment, and education for each district and metropolitan municipality.

The eight municipalities covered by the Municipal Outreach Project have been shaded in the data tables in this issue.

The Constitution tasks local government with the following objectives:

- to provide democratic and accountable government;
- to ensure the provision of services to communities;
- to promote social and economic development;
- to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- to encourage the involvement of communities.

This issue of F3LG demonstrates the extent of development challenges faced by local government in combating poverty.

Urbanisation has increased substantially since 1994. The major urban areas experience the burden of rapidly growing populations, while

rural areas experience high levels of dependency due to the migration of workers to urban areas to seek employment — leaving the old and very young behind them.

Education is the most important tool to help communities improve their standard of living, and achieve sustainable development. The level of education amongst the population over the age of 20 is higher in the major urban areas. The educated are more likely to have employment, and improve their quality of life. As these people also receive higher incomes, and own property, the urban municipalities in which they reside have a larger income base from rates.

Unemployment is the biggest challenge in reducing poverty levels and promoting social and economic development. A reliance on social welfare to address these challenges will impact negatively on the ability of the poor to become economically efficient.

The F3LG shows that seven of the municipalities covered by the Municipal Outreach Project operated budget surpluses, one as high as 58%. This despite the fact that in many municipalities, service delivery did not meet community needs.

The project will assist municipalities to gain access to research and policy intervention resources that will allow municipal councillors, officials, and development organisations to use their allocated budget to combat the challenges of poverty. — **Nthamaga Kgafela**

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The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of the South African Institute of Race Relations and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union."

Municipalities: A story of inequality

This publication presents a compilation of data about district and metropolitan municipalities in South Africa for 2006/07. The district municipal data provide a breakdown of national and provincial statistics that show the extent of inequalities at a local level. There was a clear urban/rural divide when it came to the quality of life of South Africans. Metropolitan municipalities tended to have better development indicators than district municipalities. There was also a provincial dimension to the findings where metropolitan and district municipalities in two provinces — the Western Cape and Gauteng — generally performed better. A racial divide in development indicators was evident, as the inequalities between population groups were magnified at a local level. Overall, the level of economic activity that occurred in each district municipality correlated with the state of development in that municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic composition of the metropolitan and district municipalities generally followed that of South Africa, as most had an African majority. The exception to this was in two provinces — the Northern Cape and the Western Cape — as well as in some district municipalities that contained a major city, such as Cacadu district in the Eastern Cape, which includes Port Elizabeth. This suggests that the African population was more rural-based than other population groups. In comparison, metropolitan municipalities, as well as district municipalities that were more urban in nature, generally had higher proportions of Indian, coloured, and white people.

Almost all of the municipalities had a majority female population. However, the few that had a majority male population were mainly based in municipalities that traditionally had mining as a major economic activity and as a major employer.

EDUCATION

A stark racial contrast was evident in the level of education of adults twenty years and older. The highest proportion of the African population with a degree or higher was in the City of Johan-

nesburg and the City of Tshwane, at 4.1% respectively. This was compared to the proportion of the white population with a degree or higher, which was highest in Johannesburg, where 31% of whites had a degree or higher. The Indian population also had a high proportion of individuals with a degree or higher; this was 37% in the Chris Hani district in the Eastern Cape. In some district municipalities this far exceeded the proportions in the white population.

In comparison, the proportion of the population with no schooling was highest among the African and coloured populations, municipalities in rural areas tending to have more people with no schooling. In urban areas, and among the white and Indian populations, the proportion of the population with no schooling was lower.

What was also apparent was that metropolitan municipalities, and district municipalities in which high levels of economic activity took place, tended to attract better educated individuals across all population groups.

LABOUR MARKET STATUS

The proportion of people with jobs varied between municipalities. In the Eastern Cape metropolitan and district municipalities, the proportion of people employed

varied from a high of 38% in the Cacadu district, to a low of 18% in the Chris Hani district. The Chris Hani district municipality had the lowest proportion of people employed out of all the district municipalities in South Africa. In comparison, the Western Cape metropolitan and district municipalities had the highest proportions of people employed, ranging from 41% in the Central Karoo district, to 58% in the West Coast district.

Unemployment ranged from a low of 11% in the West Coast district municipality in the Western Cape, to a high of 27% in the Amajuba district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal.

What was more significant than the unemployment rates was the proportion of each population group that was no longer economically active. The category 'not economically active' includes discouraged work-seekers, who are individuals that have given up looking for employment. The African population had the highest proportion of people who were not economically active, while the white population generally had the lowest. The district municipalities that were mainly rural-based, in provinces such as the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, the North West, and KwaZulu-Natal, had the highest proportions of people that were not economically active.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

It was telling that the highest proportion in this category was 'Not Applicable', which included individuals that were excluded due to their employment status – they were either unemployed or not economically active. This proportion ranged from 82% in the Chris Hani District in the Eastern Cape, to 42% in the West Coast District in the Western Cape. Some 32 of 52 district municipalities had a 'Not Applicable' proportion of the population of over 60%.

The industry that employed the highest proportion of people varied across the metropolitan and district municipalities. Metropolitan and district municipalities that were more urban-based had higher proportions of people employed in the 'financial, insurance, real estate, and business services' category, while those that were more rural-based had higher proportions employed in the 'community, social, and personal services' category. For example, some 9.3% of people in Johannesburg were employed in the 'financial, insurance, real estate, and business services' sector, followed by 8% in the 'wholesale and retail trade' sector, and 7.2% in 'manufacturing'. By contrast, the Alfred Nzo district municipality in the Eastern Cape, had the highest proportion of people employed in the 'community, social, and personal services' sector at 4.2%, followed by 'wholesale and retail trade' at 2.9%, and 'manufacturing' at 1.3%.

SOCIAL WELFARE

District municipalities in provinces with higher rural populations tended to have more individuals who received social grants. This was compared to metropolitan municipalities, and more urbanised district municipalities, which had higher employment rates. The Eastern Cape district municipality, OR Tambo, had the highest proportion of the

population who received social grants, at 37%, while the City of Cape Town had the lowest proportion, at 14%.

The most widespread social grant was the child support grant. The OR Tambo district municipality had the highest proportion of child grant recipients, at 27% of the population.

Poverty levels were unequally distributed across the metropolitan and district municipalities. The definition of the poverty rate was households earning less than R800 a month. The highest poverty rates were in rural-based district municipalities, where individuals were unemployed or not economically active, where there were fewer employment prospects, and where there were lower education levels. The highest poverty rate was in the Alfred Nzo district municipality, with 76% of households earning less than R800 a month. The lowest poverty rate was in the West Coast district, at 23%. Of the seven Eastern Cape municipalities in this study, five had a poverty rate of over 60%, with three district municipalities being over 70%. In comparison, the highest poverty rate of district municipalities in the Western Cape was 34%.

HOUSEHOLDS, MUNICIPAL SERVICES, AND BUDGETS

The proportion of people in formal housing was highest in the Central Karoo district of the Western Cape, where 96% of households resided in such dwellings. Formal dwellings were at their most scarce in the OR Tambo district municipality in the Eastern Cape, where only 24% of households resided in formal dwellings. Informal dwellings tend to be highest around urban areas, or around sources of employment, such as mines. This was evident as 28% of households in the West Rand district municipality – which has many gold mines – and 33% of

households in the Bojanala Platinum district municipality in the North West province, resided in informal dwellings.

Households without access to water, electricity, and sanitation were more likely to be in rural-based district municipalities, and in provinces with historically poor service delivery records. This included most municipalities in the Eastern Cape, and some in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, and the North West.

Of the 52 metropolitan and district municipalities in South Africa, 42 had operating revenue surpluses in the financial year 2006/2007. The Southern district municipality in the North West had the highest operating revenue surplus at 59%, followed by the uMkhanyakude district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal at 50% and the Vhembe district municipality in Limpopo at 50%. These district municipalities had poverty rates of 37%, 67%, and 65% respectively.

LIVING CONDITIONS AND TENURE STATUS

The proportions of people renting houses were generally higher in urban-based district municipalities, while house ownership proportions were higher in rural-based district municipalities. This seemed to be indicative of the fact that people flock to more urban areas for employment opportunities, but not necessarily to settle down. High ownership rates in rural district municipalities correlated with high proportions of traditional dwellings. For example, in the rural-based OR Tambo district municipality, 64% of dwellings were owned and fully paid off, while 6.1% of the dwellings were rented. Some 70% of dwellings in this district municipality were traditional. This was compared to Johannesburg, where 32% of dwellings were owned and paid off, and 31% of dwellings were rented.

— Gail Eddy

Metropolitan and district municipalities in profile

GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHICS

BREAKDOWN BY AREA, SIZE, RACE, SEX, AND AGE

<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>	<i>Head office</i>	<i>Municipal area km²</i>	<i>Cities/Towns</i>	<i>Population</i>
EASTERN CAPE				
Alfred Nzo District (2)	Mount Ayliff	6 859	12	479 391
Amathole District (8)	East London	23 579	74	1 664 753
Cacadu District (1 + 9)	Port Elizabeth	58 243	79	363 485
Chris Hanu District (1+ 8)	Queenstown	36 695	73	798 595
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	Algoa Bay	1 959	14	1 050 931
O R Tambo District (7)	Mthatha	15 968	42	1 862 224
Ukhahlamba District (4)	Barkly East	25 663	35	308 366
FREE STATE				
Lejweleputswa District (5)	Welkom	31 930	33	639 650
Motheo District (3)	Bloemfontein	13 999	26	837 378
Fezile Dabi District (4)	Sasolburg	21 301	34	474 089
Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)	Phuthaditjhaba	28 346	34	694 319
Xhariep District (3)	Trompsburg	34 250	35	127 629
GAUTENG				
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	Germiston	1 924	39	2 724 227
City of Johannesburg	Johannesburg	1 645	– ^b	3 888 182
Metsweding District (2)	Bronkhorstspuit	4 170	8	153 539
Sedibeng District (3)	Vereeniging	4 177	21	800 826
City of Tshwane	Tshwane	2 175	– ^b	2 345 906
West Rand District (1 + 3)	Randfontein	2 457	13	539 039
KWAZULU-NATAL				
Amajuba District (3)	Newcastle	6 911	13	442 269
eThekweni Metropolitan	Durban	2 292	65	3 468 084
Ilembe District (4)	Northern Durban	3 269	32	528 199
Sisonke District (1 + 5)	Ixopo	11 127	29	500 079
Ugu District (6)	Port Shepstone	5 047	72	709 917
uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)	Pietermaritzburg	8 934	68	988 839
uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)	Mkuze	13 855	15	614 061
uMzinyathi District (4)	Dundee	8 589	31	495 745
uThukela District (1 + 5)	Ladysmith	11 326	75	714 909
uThungulu District (6)	Richards Bay	8 213	38	894 260
Zululand District (5)	Ulundi	14 799	35	902 888

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

b This district municipality is a city in itself, and thus does not contain other cities/towns.

BREAKDOWN BY AREA, SIZE, RACE, SEX, AND AGE

<i>Race (proportions)</i>				<i>Sex (proportions)</i>		<i>Age Group (proportions)</i>				<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>
<i>African</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>0–14</i>	<i>15–39</i>	<i>40–64</i>	<i>65+</i>	
99.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	45.6%	54.4%	42.5%	35.8%	15.2%	6.5%	EASTERN CAPE
92.3%	3.9%	0.2%	3.7%	47.3%	52.7%	32.1%	40.8%	19.5%	7.6%	Alfred Nzo District (2)
46.2%	40.2%	0.2%	13.4%	47.8%	52.2%	27.9%	41.2%	23.2%	7.7%	Amathole District (8)
95.3%	2.8%	0.1%	1.8%	46.7%	53.3%	37.9%	35.2%	18.0%	9.0%	Cacadu District (1 + 9)
60.4%	22.6%	0.9%	16.1%	48.9%	51.1%	24.9%	45.8%	23.8%	5.5%	Chris Hani District (1+ 8)
99.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	46.6%	53.4%	43.1%	37.8%	13.1%	6.0%	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan
93.5%	3.9%	0.1%	2.5%	46.2%	53.8%	37.7%	36.6%	17.0%	8.7%	O R Tambo District (7)
										Ukhahlamba District (4)
										FREE STATE
90.7%	1.2%	0.2%	7.9%	49.8%	50.2%	27.9%	42.4%	24.7%	5.0%	Lejweleputswa District (5)
82.4%	4.7%	0.2%	12.8%	47.7%	52.3%	27.6%	44.5%	22.5%	5.4%	Motheo District (3)
84.1%	2.1%	0.3%	13.5%	51.3%	48.7%	26.2%	41.4%	26.5%	5.9%	Fezile Dabi District (4)
93.7%	1.1%	0.2%	5.0%	46.1%	53.9%	32.3%	42.2%	20.0%	5.4%	Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)
76.3%	15.3%	0.2%	8.3%	47.6%	52.4%	31.7%	40.3%	20.9%	7.1%	Xhariep District (3)
										GAUTENG
74.8%	3.3%	1.9%	19.9%	49.9%	50.1%	26.1%	46.4%	23.5%	4.1%	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan
74.8%	5.9%	4.3%	15.0%	49.6%	50.4%	24.8%	46.7%	23.6%	4.9%	City of Johannesburg
77.9%	1.5%	0.7%	19.9%	51.3%	48.7%	28.7%	45.4%	22.4%	3.4%	Metsweding District (2)
81.9%	0.6%	1.7%	15.8%	48.7%	51.3%	27.0%	42.7%	25.0%	5.3%	Sedibeng District (3)
74.6%	2.0%	1.3%	22.1%	49.3%	50.7%	25.0%	47.5%	23.1%	4.4%	City of Tshwane
71.2%	3.3%	3.0%	22.6%	52.1%	47.9%	25.3%	43.7%	27.0%	4.0%	West Rand District (1 + 3)
										KWAZULU-NATAL
92.7%	0.4%	2.4%	4.5%	47.9%	52.1%	36.0%	41.3%	18.2%	4.5%	Amajuba District (3)
71.1%	2.3%	18.7%	7.9%	49.3%	50.7%	26.7%	47.8%	21.1%	4.4%	eThekweni Metropolitan
91.7%	0.1%	6.3%	1.9%	47.6%	52.4%	33.1%	43.5%	18.2%	5.1%	Ilembe District (4)
97.4%	1.5%	0.1%	1.0%	45.8%	54.2%	40.3%	38.6%	16.0%	5.1%	Sisonke District (1 + 5)
92.0%	0.6%	3.5%	3.8%	45.8%	54.2%	35.7%	40.4%	17.5%	6.4%	Ugu District (6)
81.9%	4.1%	7.8%	6.3%	48.1%	51.9%	30.4%	45.2%	19.5%	4.9%	uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)
99.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	46.1%	53.9%	40.5%	40.5%	13.9%	5.0%	uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)
96.1%	0.6%	1.6%	1.8%	44.7%	55.3%	40.6%	37.1%	17.0%	5.3%	uMzinyathi District (4)
95.4%	0.3%	3.2%	1.0%	45.5%	54.5%	39.2%	39.3%	16.3%	5.2%	uThukela District (1 + 5)
95.7%	0.7%	1.0%	2.6%	47.0%	53.0%	36.3%	43.2%	16.1%	4.4%	uThungulu District (6)
98.7%	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%	46.5%	53.5%	40.5%	39.6%	15.1%	4.8%	Zululand District (5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

b This district municipality is a city in itself, and thus does not contain other cities/towns.

BREAKDOWN BY AREA, SIZE, RACE, SEX, AND AGE

<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>	<i>Head office</i>	<i>Municipal area km²</i>	<i>Cities/Towns</i>	<i>Population</i>
LIMPOPO				
Capricorn District (5)	Polokwane	16 988	35	1 243 171
Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)	Groblersdal	13 426	32	1 090 424
Mopani District (1 + 5)	Giyani	24 487	45	1 068 569
Vhembe District (4)	Thohoyandou	21 349	36	1 240 039
Waterberg District (6)	Modimolle	49 504	78	596 094
MPUMALANGA				
Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)	Nelspruit	27 895	90	1 526 232
Gert Sibande District (7)	Secunda	31 841	50	890 700
Nkangala District (1 + 6)	Middelburg	16 758	41	1 226 498
NORTH WEST				
Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)	Rustenburg	18 333	52	1 268 619
Bophirima District (6)	Vryburg	44 017	54	354 550
Ngaka Modiri District (5)	Mafikeng	27 889	50	798 784
Southern District (5)	Orkney	16 273	41	849 999
NORTHERN CAPE				
Frances Baard District (1 + 4)	Kimberley	13 518	22	353 198
Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)	De Aar	102 727	68	166 845
Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)	Kuruman	27 283	17	173 455
Namakwa District (1 + 6)	Near Nabapeep	126 836	68	126 490
Siyanda District (1 + 6)	Upington	102 524	52	238 063
WESTERN CAPE				
City of Cape Town	Cape Town	2 460	— ^b	3 497 101
Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)	Stellenbosch	22 309	52	712 418
Central Karoo District (1 + 3)	Beaufort West	38 854	39	56 231
Eden District (1 + 7)	George	23 331	67	513 312
Overberg District (1 + 4)	Bredasdorp	11 405	78	212 787
West Coast District (1 + 5)	Moorreesberg	31 104	65	286 750

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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BREAKDOWN BY AREA, SIZE, RACE, SEX, AND AGE

Race (proportions)				Sex (proportions)		Age Group (proportions)				Municipalities by province ^a
African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female	0-14	15-39	40-64	65+	
										LIMPOPO
97.2%	0.4%	0.1%	2.3%	46.1%	53.9%	37.9%	39.1%	16.2%	6.8%	Capricorn District (5)
99.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	45.2%	54.8%	38.9%	38.6%	15.9%	6.5%	Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)
98.4%	0.1%	0.2%	1.3%	46.5%	53.5%	35.8%	42.2%	16.4%	5.6%	Mopani District (1 + 5)
98.9%	0.1%	0.0%	1.1%	45.5%	54.5%	37.2%	40.8%	15.6%	6.4%	Vhembe District (4)
90.7%	0.3%	0.7%	8.4%	48.9%	51.1%	33.0%	41.4%	19.0%	6.6%	Waterberg District (6)
										MPUMALANGA
94.4%	0.5%	0.3%	4.7%	47.2%	52.8%	35.3%	43.8%	16.0%	4.8%	Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)
89.5%	1.0%	0.4%	9.1%	49.0%	51.0%	33.5%	42.5%	19.8%	4.1%	Gert Sibande District (7)
90.9%	0.9%	0.3%	7.8%	49.9%	50.1%	31.1%	43.6%	20.6%	4.6%	Nkangala District (1 + 6)
										NORTH WEST
93.2%	0.7%	0.2%	5.9%	52.0%	48.0%	27.2%	44.3%	23.0%	5.5%	Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)
92.2%	2.8%	0.5%	4.5%	46.9%	53.1%	36.4%	37.3%	19.5%	6.8%	Bophirima District (6)
95.2%	1.3%	0.6%	2.9%	47.3%	52.7%	35.4%	39.3%	19.8%	5.4%	Ngaka Modiri District (5)
82.5%	2.7%	0.3%	14.5%	52.0%	48.0%	27.1%	44.5%	24.7%	3.8%	Southern District (5)
										NORTHERN CAPE
51.7%	36.0%	0.2%	12.1%	49.5%	50.5%	27.1%	43.1%	23.3%	6.5%	Frances Baard District (1 + 4)
24.2%	66.4%	0.1%	9.4%	48.1%	51.9%	30.8%	40.6%	23.0%	5.6%	Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)
80.6%	11.7%	0.2%	7.5%	47.4%	52.6%	34.0%	40.6%	19.7%	5.8%	Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)
2.9%	87.6%	0.5%	9.0%	50.3%	49.7%	24.6%	42.0%	25.9%	7.4%	Namakwa District (1 + 6)
23.0%	67.0%	0.1%	9.9%	49.7%	50.3%	28.1%	43.4%	22.9%	5.6%	Siyanda District (1 + 6)
										WESTERN CAPE
34.9%	44.0%	1.8%	19.3%	48.4%	51.6%	25.8%	44.5%	24.2%	5.5%	City of Cape Town
20.5%	65.1%	0.5%	14.0%	48.8%	51.2%	27.8%	43.8%	23.5%	5.0%	Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)
9.5%	80.4%	0.1%	9.9%	47.6%	52.4%	31.2%	36.7%	25.3%	6.8%	Central Karoo District (1 + 3)
29.0%	52.2%	0.5%	18.3%	50.3%	49.7%	26.4%	43.2%	23.9%	6.4%	Eden District (1 + 7)
20.0%	59.6%	0.3%	20.1%	49.4%	50.6%	25.4%	40.6%	25.9%	8.1%	Overberg District (1 + 4)
9.0%	71.6%	0.3%	19.1%	49.7%	50.3%	28.3%	42.1%	23.7%	5.9%	West Coast District (1 + 5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007-2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

b This district municipality is a city in itself, and thus does not contain other cities/towns.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION FACILITIES AND ACHIEVEMENT BY RACE

Municipalities by province ^a	Number of educational institutions	Population per educational institution	Level of education of 20+ year olds (proportions)		
			African ^b		
			No schooling	Grade 12	Degree/higher
EASTERN CAPE					
Alfred Nzo District (2)	479	1 001	8.1%	7.1%	2.0%
Amathole District (8)	1 838	906	10.9%	11.3%	2.7%
Cacadu District (1 + 9)	388	964	10.6%	9.8%	1.6%
Chris Hani District (1+ 8)	1 026	778	16.3%	7.3%	2.0%
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	325	3 234	4.0%	16.3%	2.0%
O R Tambo District (7)	1 567	1 188	16.7%	6.9%	2.0%
Ukhahlamba District (4)	446	691	13.8%	7.5%	1.7%
FREE STATE					
Lejweleputswa District (5)	557	1 148	9.8%	13.5%	1.8%
Motheo District (3)	427	1 961	5.9%	16.9%	2.5%
Fezile Dabi District (4)	520	912	7.8%	11.0%	1.3%
Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)	788	881	10.9%	10.1%	1.6%
Xhariep District (3)	163	783	18.0%	8.3%	1.1%
GAUTENG					
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	473	5 760	5.4%	19.9%	2.4%
City of Johannesburg	694	5 603	4.3%	20.5%	4.1%
Metsweding District (2)	74	2 075	8.4%	17.3%	1.6%
Sedibeng District (3)	281	2 850	5.0%	16.1%	1.6%
City of Tshwane	496	4 730	5.4%	22.5%	4.1%
West Rand District (1 + 3)	121	4 455	7.9%	14.7%	1.7%
KWAZULU-NATAL					
Amajuba District (3)	237	1 866	8.2%	15.9%	1.6%
eThekweni Metropolitan	978	3 546	5.3%	21.5%	1.9%
Ilembe District (4)	405	1 304	19.4%	11.6%	1.1%
Sisonke District (1 + 5)	476	1 051	11.3%	9.4%	0.7%
Ugu District (6)	451	1 574	16.6%	10.7%	1.0%
uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)	561	1 763	9.4%	16.7%	2.2%
uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)	493	1 246	27.1%	12.0%	1.5%
uMzinyathi District (4)	499	994	30.4%	9.9%	0.9%
uThukela District (1 + 5)	433	1 651	14.6%	13.5%	0.8%
uThungulu District (6)	636	1 406	18.5%	14.3%	1.3%
Zululand District (5)	690	1 309	19.8%	12.1%	1.4%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

b The proportion of African/coloured/Indian/white population that has: no schooling, matric, or a degree/higher.

EDUCATION FACILITIES AND ACHIEVEMENT BY RACE

Level of education of 20+ year olds (proportions)									Municipalities by province ^a
Coloured ^b			Indian ^b			White ^b			
No schooling	Grade 12	Degree/ higher	No schooling	Grade 12	Degree/ higher	No schooling	Grade 12	Degree/ higher	
									EASTERN CAPE
0.9%	15.1%	0.9%	0.0%	50.8%	23.2%	0.0%	27.1%	13.2%	Alfred Nzo District (2)
2.5%	18.7%	2.9%	0.0%	27.5%	26.3%	0.1%	30.0%	12.4%	Amathole District (8)
7.5%	9.7%	0.8%	0.0%	12.7%	19.4%	0.3%	24.6%	19.1%	Cacadu District (1 + 9)
13.2%	12.9%	0.3%	0.0%	22.7%	36.6%	1.1%	35.0%	18.7%	Chris Hani District (1 + 8)
3.5%	19.6%	2.9%	0.8%	28.3%	17.4%	0.6%	34.8%	15.1%	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan
3.6%	7.1%	8.9%	15.2%	34.6%	0.0%	8.1%	28.9%	3.2%	O R Tambo District (7)
11.8%	5.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	1.3%	26.9%	9.7%	Ukhahlamba District (4)
									FREE STATE
14.0%	13.0%	1.0%	18.9%	44.3%	12.1%	0.6%	35.4%	13.6%	Lejweleputswa District (5)
4.0%	23.5%	1.1%	0.0%	34.0%	16.8%	0.7%	41.2%	19.3%	Motheo District (3)
2.6%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	37.6%	5.9%	0.2%	29.3%	15.0%	Fezile Dabi District (4)
3.8%	13.5%	1.3%	0.0%	53.1%	5.7%	0.1%	30.9%	17.5%	Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)
23.2%	5.6%	1.9%	0.0%	48.7%	24.6%	0.0%	44.1%	15.7%	Xhariep District (3)
									GAUTENG
1.9%	27.0%	2.5%	2.2%	35.3%	14.3%	0.6%	38.9%	13.8%	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan
1.5%	26.5%	4.7%	2.5%	33.3%	19.2%	0.4%	29.9%	30.5%	City of Johannesburg
4.7%	19.9%	6.3%	19.7%	25.7%	9.8%	2.1%	36.8%	15.9%	Metsweding District (2)
4.4%	15.7%	2.0%	3.7%	35.3%	6.5%	0.7%	33.1%	10.0%	Sedibeng District (3)
1.2%	25.6%	5.4%	3.0%	37.2%	16.9%	0.4%	32.5%	25.9%	City of Tshwane
4.8%	20.0%	1.1%	0.7%	37.8%	13.9%	1.0%	33.6%	10.0%	West Rand District (1 + 3)
									KWAZULU-NATAL
6.9%	14.3%	0.0%	1.5%	31.6%	12.1%	0.2%	28.7%	12.3%	Amajuba District (3)
2.0%	30.6%	5.8%	3.3%	33.7%	6.9%	0.5%	35.3%	18.3%	eThekweni Metropolitan
19.5%	14.6%	0.0%	4.9%	28.6%	1.1%	0.3%	33.7%	29.3%	Ilembe District (4)
1.5%	30.2%	3.2%	0.0%	45.1%	14.1%	0.6%	37.0%	12.1%	Sisonke District (1 + 5)
0.0%	26.3%	1.6%	4.3%	30.9%	2.9%	0.2%	38.7%	13.7%	Ugu District (6)
3.2%	22.5%	5.1%	2.1%	28.1%	6.6%	0.1%	32.7%	21.3%	uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)
0.0%	25.1%	0.0%	26.1%	39.5%	0.0%	0.3%	40.1%	17.0%	uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)
5.5%	14.3%	1.2%	7.8%	35.3%	0.0%	3.6%	32.9%	10.3%	uMzinyathi District (4)
7.2%	13.3%	11.0%	2.9%	27.4%	8.7%	0.0%	21.7%	8.0%	uThukela District (1 + 5)
0.0%	37.1%	0.0%	2.2%	51.5%	6.5%	0.4%	37.0%	16.2%	uThungulu District (6)
29.9%	29.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.7%	39.2%	1.9%	35.4%	14.6%	Zululand District (5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

b The proportion of African/coloured/Indian/white population that has: no schooling, matric, or a degree/higher.

EDUCATION FACILITIES AND ACHIEVEMENT BY RACE

Municipalities by province ^a	Number of educational institutions	Population per educational institution	Level of education of 20+ year olds (proportions)		
			African ^b		
			No schooling	Grade 12	Degree/higher
LIMPOPO					
Capricorn District (5)	927	1 341	15.1%	14.1%	3.4%
Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)	888	1 228	27.2%	9.5%	1.4%
Mopani District (1 + 5)	699	1 529	22.3%	10.6%	2.2%
Vhembe District (4)	968	1 281	18.7%	13.7%	2.7%
Waterberg District (6)	567	1 051	16.1%	10.1%	1.6%
MPUMALANGA					
Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)	778	1 962	19.7%	16.0%	1.8%
Gert Sibande District (7)	664	1 341	14.4%	14.1%	1.6%
Nkangala District (1 + 6)	540	2 271	15.3%	16.1%	1.5%
NORTH WEST					
Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)	684	1 855	10.0%	15.7%	1.3%
Bophirima District (6)	354	1 002	26.8%	8.4%	1.6%
Ngaka Modiri District (5)	573	1 394	20.6%	12.2%	2.5%
Southern District (5)	350	2 429	12.6%	12.4%	1.0%
NORTHERN CAPE					
Frances Baard District (1 + 4)	142	2 487	14.6%	15.1%	1.8%
Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)	108	1 545	20.1%	10.9%	1.0%
Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)	204	850	18.2%	10.0%	1.2%
Namakwa District (1 + 6)	79	1 601	7.0%	10.4%	5.4%
Siyanda District (1 + 6)	99	2 405	13.5%	11.6%	1.2%
WESTERN CAPE					
City of Cape Town	748	4 675	2.7%	15.6%	3.3%
Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)	280	2 544	4.3%	12.5%	0.6%
Central Karoo District (1 + 3)	27	2 083	12.1%	7.1%	2.3%
Eden District (1 + 7)	210	2 444	3.3%	14.7%	1.3%
Overberg District (1 + 4)	102	2 086	3.9%	9.8%	1.0%
West Coast District (1 + 5)	148	1 938	5.7%	15.9%	0.9%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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b The proportion of African/coloured/Indian/white population that has: no schooling, matric, or a degree/higher.

EDUCATION FACILITIES AND ACHIEVEMENT BY RACE

Level of education of 20+ year olds (proportions)									Municipalities by province ^a
Coloured ^b			Indian ^b			White ^b			
No schooling	Grade 12	Degree/ higher	No schooling	Grade 12	Degree/ higher	No schooling	Grade 12	Degree/ higher	
									LIMPOPO
1.7%	17.0%	3.9%	17.7%	21.4%	3.4%	1.2%	41.3%	8.4%	Capricorn District (5)
11.5%	23.0%	0.0%	24.6%	9.8%	23.8%	0.0%	30.9%	10.9%	Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)
12.3%	0.0%	23.7%	27.5%	16.3%	12.7%	0.0%	28.6%	14.1%	Mopani District (1 + 5)
13.1%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	35.5%	12.7%	Vhembe District (4)
4.5%	24.8%	0.0%	7.9%	22.6%	12.3%	0.3%	29.7%	11.0%	Waterberg District (6)
									MPUMALANGA
1.2%	21.6%	1.3%	6.3%	29.3%	10.5%	0.6%	38.7%	16.2%	Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)
4.8%	26.8%	4.2%	12.7%	39.7%	13.8%	0.4%	35.5%	8.9%	Gert Sibande District (7)
9.9%	22.6%	4.1%	7.6%	29.2%	17.3%	1.1%	31.4%	8.5%	Nkangala District (1 + 6)
									NORTH WEST
5.7%	19.1%	2.6%	0.0%	31.3%	14.9%	0.1%	36.4%	8.4%	Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)
27.4%	8.5%	1.5%	2.2%	40.9%	6.7%	0.6%	36.3%	12.6%	Bophirima District (6)
6.2%	17.8%	2.2%	1.6%	29.0%	16.4%	0.0%	34.5%	11.1%	Ngaka Modiri District (5)
7.8%	16.8%	0.6%	10.0%	22.1%	4.4%	0.3%	34.1%	13.5%	Southern District (5)
									NORTHERN CAPE
10.0%	18.0%	2.1%	28.0%	16.4%	10.6%	1.0%	45.7%	11.4%	Frances Baard District (1 + 4)
19.0%	9.5%	0.7%	0.0%	28.1%	0.0%	0.0%	33.2%	11.4%	Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)
13.8%	17.9%	3.4%	11.4%	31.4%	0.0%	0.0%	31.8%	6.7%	Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)
6.2%	12.5%	1.2%	6.3%	43.5%	0.0%	0.6%	33.7%	10.4%	Namakwa District (1 + 6)
11.9%	12.1%	1.2%	0.0%	5.5%	15.3%	0.1%	35.7%	12.8%	Siyanda District (1 + 6)
									WESTERN CAPE
2.2%	18.1%	2.7%	1.7%	25.0%	22.8%	0.3%	31.7%	25.7%	City of Cape Town
5.8%	12.1%	1.4%	0.0%	29.9%	3.1%	0.5%	32.3%	18.4%	Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)
12.6%	8.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	34.9%	14.5%	Central Karoo District (1 + 3)
5.0%	12.5%	0.7%	1.6%	19.2%	14.4%	0.3%	31.8%	14.5%	Eden District (1 + 7)
5.2%	10.6%	0.7%	0.0%	29.9%	10.4%	0.5%	38.4%	15.1%	Overberg District (1 + 4)
7.4%	14.1%	0.7%	0.0%	28.2%	21.3%	0.6%	34.5%	16.8%	West Coast District (1 + 5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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b The proportion of African/coloured/Indian/white population that has: no schooling, matric, or a degree/higher.



EMPLOYMENT

LABOUR MARKET STATUS BY RACE

<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>	<i>Employed^b</i>				<i>Total (%)</i>
	<i>African</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>White</i>	
EASTERN CAPE					
Alfred Nzo District (2)	22.6%	57.4%	75.4%	68.7%	23.0%
Amathole District (8)	25.4%	40.5%	60.1%	62.2%	27.6%
Cacadu District (1 + 9)	33.3%	38.1%	14.4%	54.8%	38.2%
Chris Hanu District (1+ 8)	16.0%	32.4%	55.1%	68.9%	17.7%
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	27.7%	39.3%	55.6%	65.4%	36.8%
O R Tambo District (7)	30.7%	45.3%	40.1%	26.0%	30.8%
Ukhahlamba District (4)	23.6%	32.6%	34.2%	65.3%	25.3%
FREE STATE					
Lejweleputswa District (5)	38.8%	46.3%	68.0%	62.2%	40.9%
Motheo District (3)	38.7%	43.0%	64.0%	65.4%	42.7%
Fezile Dabi District (4)	37.6%	40.9%	64.3%	58.2%	40.7%
Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)	28.3%	52.2%	64.1%	65.1%	30.6%
Xhariep District (3)	33.7%	35.4%	73.3%	59.4%	36.2%
GAUTENG					
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	43.9%	48.7%	64.1%	69.0%	49.7%
City of Johannesburg	47.4%	49.0%	59.8%	70.5%	51.5%
Metsweding District (2)	49.2%	36.4%	49.9%	65.7%	52.6%
Sedibeng District (3)	33.4%	44.5%	56.0%	58.7%	38.0%
City of Tshwane	46.8%	51.8%	59.1%	68.6%	52.0%
West Rand District (1 + 3)	47.7%	39.3%	46.9%	64.1%	51.2%
KWAZULU-NATAL					
Amajuba District (3)	26.9%	17.2%	49.6%	56.9%	29.0%
eThekweni Metropolitan	36.8%	54.0%	49.3%	66.4%	42.0%
Ilembe District (4)	30.4%	17.1%	39.5%	53.4%	31.6%
Sisonke District (1 + 5)	25.7%	60.0%	63.7%	77.4%	27.0%
Ugu District (6)	24.1%	48.3%	57.3%	61.3%	27.2%
uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)	35.1%	52.4%	49.9%	60.8%	38.8%
uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)	31.5%	42.4%	56.2%	68.5%	31.9%
uMzinyathi District (4)	23.1%	41.0%	41.8%	56.4%	24.4%
uThukela District (1 + 5)	28.9%	36.8%	45.4%	60.1%	30.0%
uThungulu District (6)	27.8%	51.8%	53.2%	72.1%	29.8%
Zululand District (5)	20.5%	21.9%	24.7%	63.8%	21.1%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

b The percentage employed, unemployed, or not economically active of each population category (15–65 years old), is shown.

c There are no people that fall into this category.

LABOUR MARKET STATUS BY RACE

Unemployed ^b					Not economically active ^b				Municipalities by province ^a
African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total (%)	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
									EASTERN CAPE
16.6%	7.4%	10.8%	2.5%	16.5%	58.0%	24.2%	10.8%	24.3%	Alfred Nzo District (2)
21.6%	26.8%	2.9%	5.9%	21.1%	49.6%	29.8%	31.5%	27.8%	Amathole District (8)
25.9%	16.7%	2.5%	2.9%	19.1%	35.3%	39.8%	29.2%	33.7%	Cacadu District (1 + 9)
24.6%	27.4%	0.0% ^c	2.9%	24.2%	56.4%	34.1%	41.5%	20.8%	Chris Hanani District (1 + 8)
31.5%	21.4%	8.6%	3.7%	24.5%	37.1%	35.0%	33.8%	28.3%	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan
11.9%	9.6%	29.3%	19.7%	11.9%	53.5%	31.7%	21.6%	16.4%	O R Tambo District (7)
17.5%	20.1%	0.0% ^c	2.5%	17.1%	55.2%	40.9%	65.8%	22.0%	Ukhahlamba District (4)
									FREE STATE
25.7%	22.1%	13.4%	5.0%	24.0%	33.4%	29.7%	12.8%	30.5%	Lejweleputswa District (5)
21.4%	20.1%	13.4%	2.8%	18.7%	37.0%	33.8%	14.4%	26.4%	Motheo District (3)
23.9%	21.4%	0.0% ^c	6.1%	21.2%	34.9%	31.6%	33.4%	32.1%	Fezile Dabi District (4)
25.8%	9.9%	2.6%	1.6%	24.3%	42.8%	31.8%	27.3%	27.7%	Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)
18.1%	18.2%	24.6%	3.3%	16.9%	44.3%	41.1%	0.0% ^c	31.3%	Xhariep District (3)
									GAUTENG
27.5%	19.6%	8.4%	4.0%	22.0%	26.2%	28.8%	26.0%	24.9%	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan
26.2%	21.0%	7.1%	4.0%	21.7%	22.5%	26.0%	28.7%	21.4%	City of Johannesburg
14.6%	7.3%	7.2%	3.4%	12.1%	26.9%	25.8%	36.9%	21.9%	Metsweding District (2)
31.0%	22.9%	1.7%	6.8%	26.4%	32.3%	23.6%	39.7%	32.3%	Sedibeng District (3)
21.4%	17.3%	9.3%	3.6%	17.1%	26.7%	23.5%	28.0%	23.5%	City of Tshwane
22.7%	21.7%	10.4%	4.4%	18.1%	25.0%	30.9%	39.6%	27.2%	West Rand District (1 + 3)
									KWAZULU-NATAL
28.0%	19.8%	16.0%	4.4%	26.5%	41.2%	49.8%	32.0%	34.6%	Amajuba District (3)
26.5%	14.0%	9.8%	3.7%	21.1%	33.8%	29.7%	39.1%	27.1%	eThekweni Metropolitan
18.8%	42.9%	13.0%	4.1%	18.1%	48.5%	38.9%	46.7%	40.2%	Ilembe District (4)
19.7%	15.5%	0.0% ^c	1.4%	19.4%	51.1%	23.5%	27.3%	12.7%	Sisonke District (1 + 5)
24.8%	14.4%	7.0%	4.0%	23.1%	48.2%	34.7%	32.3%	31.9%	Ugu District (6)
24.2%	14.2%	11.0%	3.6%	21.3%	35.7%	22.3%	32.9%	25.6%	uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)
13.6%	0.0% ^c	12.9%	0.7%	13.4%	51.1%	43.9%	26.1%	14.4%	uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)
21.4%	21.2%	9.2%	5.8%	20.8%	52.6%	35.3%	42.6%	30.7%	uMzinyathi District (4)
17.5%	17.9%	12.5%	2.5%	17.1%	50.2%	33.6%	40.1%	13.2%	uThukela District (1 + 5)
22.5%	3.3%	11.6%	2.5%	21.6%	46.5%	43.4%	34.5%	23.4%	uThungulu District (6)
21.6%	0.0% ^c	31.6%	1.2%	21.4%	54.1%	65.7%	29.1%	28.7%	Zululand District (5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

b The percentage employed, unemployed, or not economically active of each population category (15–65 years old), is shown.

c There are no people that fall into this category.

LABOUR MARKET STATUS BY RACE

<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>	<i>Employed^b</i>				
	<i>African</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Total (%)</i>
LIMPOPO					
Capricorn District (5)	25.5%	36.1%	66.4%	67.0%	26.9%
Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)	20.8%	51.5%	39.3%	69.2%	21.3%
Mopani District (1 + 5)	26.1%	50.0%	68.7%	67.5%	26.9%
Vhembe District (4)	27.1%	22.7%	67.5%	68.4%	27.6%
Waterberg District (6)	36.1%	41.5%	62.5%	63.4%	38.9%
MPUMALANGA					
Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)	32.9%	52.1%	59.8%	72.4%	35.4%
Gert Sibande District (7)	39.1%	56.8%	63.5%	64.8%	42.2%
Nkangala District (1 + 6)	38.7%	40.8%	64.6%	62.7%	41.0%
NORTH WEST					
Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)	39.2%	39.0%	61.2%	62.6%	40.7%
Bophirima District (6)	19.1%	26.0%	67.3%	59.7%	21.7%
Ngaka Modiri District (5)	24.5%	35.0%	52.9%	66.5%	26.3%
Southern District (5)	42.6%	44.2%	47.3%	57.3%	44.9%
NORTHERN CAPE					
Frances Baard District (1 + 4)	30.6%	36.2%	80.7%	62.4%	36.9%
Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)	30.1%	33.9%	11.7%	64.6%	36.1%
Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)	23.8%	38.7%	83.7%	63.5%	29.3%
Namakwa District (1 + 6)	56.0%	43.2%	72.8%	63.4%	45.7%
Siyanda District (1 + 6)	50.1%	40.8%	49.7%	65.0%	45.7%
WESTERN CAPE					
City of Cape Town	43.1%	51.6%	55.9%	66.4%	51.7%
Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)	51.2%	57.3%	43.3%	55.6%	55.8%
Central Karoo District (1 + 3)	26.0%	39.5%	45.7%	62.2%	40.6%
Eden District (1 + 7)	56.9%	51.3%	57.2%	55.1%	53.7%
Overberg District (1 + 4)	52.0%	56.1%	47.2%	58.3%	55.7%
West Coast District (1 + 5)	56.7%	56.2%	46.7%	63.3%	57.6%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

b The percentage employed, unemployed, or not economically active of each population category (15–65 years old), is shown.

c There are no people that fall into this category.

LABOUR MARKET STATUS BY RACE

Unemployed ^b					Not economically active ^b				Municipalities by province ^a
African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total (%)	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
									LIMPOPO
18.5%	26.1%	2.0%	3.7%	18.0%	52.3%	34.0%	27.4%	22.0%	Capricorn District (5)
20.9%	34.1%	1.4%	3.5%	20.7%	55.0%	11.4%	52.8%	24.8%	Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)
18.9%	9.7%	0.0% ^c	3.1%	18.6%	52.4%	31.9%	30.3%	20.6%	Mopani District (1 + 5)
18.7%	9.4%	0.0% ^c	5.9%	18.6%	51.5%	58.4%	0.0% ^c	16.3%	Vhembe District (4)
17.1%	26.0%	4.3%	5.0%	15.9%	44.2%	24.5%	30.7%	28.5%	Waterberg District (6)
									MPUMALANGA
19.7%	17.3%	8.7%	3.5%	18.7%	44.8%	27.7%	27.6%	19.7%	Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)
23.1%	15.0%	5.3%	4.8%	21.0%	35.3%	24.8%	26.8%	26.6%	Gert Sibande District (7)
20.9%	18.3%	1.9%	5.1%	19.3%	37.9%	36.8%	30.9%	29.3%	Nkangala District (1 + 6)
									NORTH WEST
21.8%	23.3%	3.9%	4.2%	20.7%	33.0%	32.9%	27.8%	24.6%	Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)
16.4%	20.9%	4.5%	6.1%	15.9%	62.1%	50.0%	27.1%	30.6%	Bophirima District (6)
21.9%	18.7%	12.0%	2.8%	21.1%	50.6%	42.7%	31.9%	26.0%	Ngaka Modiri District (5)
22.2%	16.4%	0.0% ^c	5.3%	19.4%	32.2%	34.8%	39.2%	32.5%	Southern District (5)
									NORTHERN CAPE
21.8%	19.5%	0.0%	3.6%	18.5%	44.3%	41.4%	11.5%	29.8%	Frances Baard District (1 + 4)
23.1%	22.1%	28.6%	2.9%	20.4%	41.7%	38.2%	45.5%	26.1%	Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)
20.2%	16.7%	0.0% ^c	3.4%	18.2%	54.0%	40.6%	16.3%	29.5%	Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)
13.7%	13.9%	5.0%	3.4%	12.8%	24.5%	39.4%	21.5%	23.9%	Namakwa District (1 + 6)
19.3%	16.4%	19.2%	3.8%	15.8%	27.5%	38.9%	25.1%	25.9%	Siyanda District (1 + 6)
									WESTERN CAPE
20.4%	14.4%	6.0%	3.0%	16.8%	24.7%	30.6%	34.2%	27.5%	City of Cape Town
18.0%	10.4%	14.2%	2.0%	10.8%	25.8%	27.7%	35.5%	32.8%	Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)
21.4%	19.8%	0.0% ^c	1.6%	18.0%	44.7%	37.0%	45.7%	29.5%	Central Karoo District (1 + 3)
19.3%	11.5%	8.3%	2.7%	12.2%	20.6%	32.0%	29.1%	35.4%	Eden District (1 + 7)
25.5%	10.5%	0.0% ^c	2.2%	12.0%	17.6%	23.4%	47.2%	33.3%	Overberg District (1 + 4)
19.7%	11.5%	4.1%	2.9%	10.6%	17.2%	27.8%	44.3%	30.1%	West Coast District (1 + 5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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b The percentage employed, unemployed, or not economically active of each population category (15–65 years old), is shown.

c There are no people that fall into this category.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>	<i>Agriculture hunting forestry and fishing</i>	<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Electricity gas and water supply</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>Transport storage and communication</i>
EASTERN CAPE							
Alfred Nzo District (2)	0.6%	0.2%	1.3%	0.0%	1.1%	2.9%	0.5%
Amathole District (8)	0.5%	0.1%	3.2%	0.1%	1.6%	3.7%	0.9%
Cacadu District (1 + 9)	1.9%	0.1%	3.6%	0.2%	3.1%	4.0%	0.6%
Chris Hanu District (1+ 8)	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	1.0%	2.7%	0.4%
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	0.4%	0.1%	8.3%	0.3%	2.6%	5.2%	1.5%
O R Tambo District (7)	1.5%	0.3%	3.5%	0.1%	1.0%	2.1%	0.6%
Ukhahlamba District (4)	0.7%	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	1.6%	2.2%	0.5%
FREE STATE							
Lejweleputswa District (5)	0.7%	9.7%	3.2%	0.2%	1.7%	5.1%	1.1%
Motheo District (3)	0.7%	0.2%	5.5%	0.4%	3.1%	6.1%	1.9%
Fezile Dabi District (4)	1.5%	7.6%	5.3%	0.2%	1.5%	4.8%	1.3%
Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)	1.1%	0.1%	4.2%	0.2%	1.5%	5.0%	0.9%
Xhariep District (3)	2.6%	0.4%	3.2%	0.3%	2.8%	3.2%	1.1%
GAUTENG							
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	0.3%	0.8%	11.4%	0.5%	2.8%	7.4%	3.0%
City of Johannesburg	0.3%	0.5%	7.2%	0.5%	2.9%	8.0%	2.5%
Metsweding District (2)	1.5%	0.7%	8.8%	0.4%	3.7%	5.7%	1.8%
Sedibeng District (3)	0.3%	0.5%	8.1%	0.6%	2.2%	5.6%	1.3%
City of Tshwane	0.2%	0.2%	7.0%	0.4%	3.6%	7.1%	2.1%
West Rand District (1 + 3)	1.1%	7.2%	7.8%	0.4%	2.8%	6.8%	2.0%
KWAZULU-NATAL							
Amajuba District (3)	0.4%	0.3%	5.9%	0.3%	1.2%	3.8%	1.0%
eThekweni Metropolitan	0.4%	0.1%	7.8%	0.4%	2.8%	6.6%	2.1%
Ilembe District (4)	3.5%	0.1%	6.0%	0.1%	1.8%	4.0%	0.7%
Sisonke District (1 + 5)	0.4%	0.1%	2.9%	0.1%	1.2%	2.2%	0.6%
Ugu District (6)	2.4%	0.1%	3.9%	0.2%	1.8%	3.9%	0.9%
uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)	1.4%	0.3%	5.6%	0.3%	2.0%	4.1%	1.3%
uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)	0.9%	0.2%	2.6%	0.1%	1.3%	3.6%	0.6%
uMzinyathi District (4)	1.2%	0.2%	2.6%	0.2%	1.1%	2.8%	0.6%
uThukela District (1 + 5)	0.7%	0.0%	4.4%	0.2%	1.6%	3.9%	1.1%
uThungulu District (6)	1.9%	0.5%	3.9%	0.2%	1.8%	3.5%	1.4%
Zululand District (5)	1.0%	0.6%	2.1%	0.1%	1.2%	2.8%	0.6%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

- a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.
- b The response received was not adequately descriptive enough to be coded or classified correctly as per Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities.
- c A response was not received for this field although it should have been completed by the respondent.
- d The question was not applicable to the respondent, due to his/her employment status.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

<i>Financial insurance real estate and business services</i>	<i>Community social and personal services</i>	<i>Other and not adequately defined^b</i>	<i>Unspecified^c</i>	<i>Not applicable^d</i>	<i>Total employed (number)</i>	<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>
EASTERN CAPE						
0.9%	4.2%	3.6%	7.6%	77.0%	56 685	Alfred Nzo District (2)
2.3%	5.3%	2.9%	7.0%	72.4%	279 231	Amathole District (8)
2.7%	5.8%	2.8%	13.3%	61.8%	90 228	Cacadu District (1 + 9)
1.2%	4.0%	2.2%	4.4%	82.3%	75 996	Chris Hani District (1+ 8)
4.2%	5.5%	3.2%	5.5%	63.2%	270 296	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan
1.8%	3.3%	2.8%	14.0%	69.2%	293 822	O R Tambo District (7)
1.6%	4.3%	2.4%	10.0%	74.7%	42 196	Ukhahlamba District (4)
FREE STATE						
2.3%	5.0%	5.1%	6.7%	59.1%	176 254	Lejweleputs District (5)
4.2%	7.7%	4.1%	8.7%	57.3%	240 978	Motheo District (3)
2.6%	4.7%	5.2%	5.9%	59.3%	131 937	Fezile Dabi District (4)
2.3%	4.7%	2.9%	7.7%	69.4%	133 356	Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)
3.0%	6.2%	4.6%	8.8%	63.8%	28 431	Xhariep District (3)
GAUTENG						
6.5%	5.9%	4.4%	6.7%	50.3%	950 345	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan
9.3%	6.8%	4.7%	9.0%	48.5%	1 417 464	City of Johannesburg
5.1%	5.4%	5.4%	14.0%	47.4%	55 099	Metsweding District (2)
4.0%	5.3%	4.8%	5.2%	62.0%	207 086	Sedibeng District (3)
7.8%	8.2%	5.4%	9.9%	48.0%	865 420	City of Tshwane
5.7%	6.4%	4.9%	6.1%	48.8%	196 309	West Rand District (1 + 3)
KWAZULU-NATAL						
2.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.1%	71.0%	76 785	Amajuba District (3)
5.7%	6.1%	4.0%	6.1%	58.0%	1 010 599	eThekweni Metropolitan
2.7%	3.9%	3.7%	5.1%	68.4%	103 861	Ilembe District (4)
1.5%	3.1%	2.4%	12.5%	73.0%	74 287	Sisonke District (1 + 5)
2.2%	4.0%	3.1%	4.8%	72.8%	112 670	Ugu District (6)
3.4%	6.5%	3.4%	10.4%	61.2%	249 659	uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)
1.4%	4.7%	7.4%	9.3%	68.1%	107 293	uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)
1.3%	4.3%	1.6%	8.6%	75.6%	65 791	uMzinyathi District (4)
1.9%	4.0%	3.2%	9.1%	70.0%	120 415	uThukela District (1 + 5)
2.6%	4.8%	2.4%	6.7%	70.2%	158 931	uThungulu District (6)
1.0%	4.5%	1.5%	5.6%	78.9%	105 187	Zululand District (5)
<p><i>Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008; Stats SA, Community Survey 2007, March 2008</i></p> <p>a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.</p> <p>b The response received was not adequately descriptive enough to be coded or classified correctly as per Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities.</p> <p>c A response was not received for this field although it should have been completed by the respondent.</p> <p>d The question was not applicable to the respondent, due to his/her employment status.</p>						

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>	<i>Agriculture hunting forestry and fishing</i>	<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Electricity gas and water supply</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>Transport storage and communication</i>
LIMPOPO							
Capricorn District (5)	1.1%	0.3%	3.1%	0.4%	1.7%	3.9%	0.9%
Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)	0.5%	2.2%	1.4%	0.2%	1.2%	2.7%	0.7%
Mopani District (1 + 5)	1.8%	0.9%	2.7%	0.3%	1.3%	3.9%	0.8%
Vhembe District (4)	0.7%	0.5%	2.8%	0.2%	1.5%	4.9%	0.9%
Waterberg District (6)	1.8%	6.1%	3.5%	0.4%	2.4%	5.1%	1.3%
MPUMALANGA							
Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)	1.5%	0.9%	5.1%	0.3%	2.1%	4.3%	1.2%
Gert Sibande District (7)	0.6%	2.6%	2.9%	0.3%	1.4%	5.2%	1.0%
Nkangala District (1 + 6)	0.5%	3.6%	4.6%	0.9%	2.8%	3.7%	1.4%
NORTH WEST							
Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)	0.9%	10.9%	4.5%	0.1%	1.8%	4.4%	1.7%
Bophirima District (6)	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%	0.1%	1.1%	2.4%	0.7%
Ngaka Modiri District (5)	1.1%	0.3%	2.4%	0.2%	1.3%	4.2%	0.7%
Southern District (5)	1.1%	13.6%	3.0%	0.3%	1.9%	5.1%	1.0%
NORTHERN CAPE							
Frances Baard District (1 + 4)	0.4%	1.7%	3.5%	0.2%	1.9%	4.4%	1.5%
Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)	0.6%	0.2%	2.7%	0.3%	1.6%	3.4%	0.8%
Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)	0.7%	5.4%	2.5%	0.2%	1.3%	4.4%	1.3%
Namakwa District (1 + 6)	0.8%	6.4%	2.9%	0.2%	3.0%	4.9%	1.9%
Siyanda District (1 + 6)	7.4%	1.9%	4.3%	0.5%	2.5%	5.1%	1.6%
WESTERN CAPE							
City of Cape Town	0.5%	0.1%	7.7%	0.4%	3.4%	7.6%	2.0%
Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)	7.9%	0.2%	8.1%	0.3%	2.8%	6.5%	1.4%
Central Karoo District (1 + 3)	1.8%	0.1%	3.5%	0.3%	3.5%	5.7%	1.6%
Eden District (1 + 7)	1.8%	0.1%	6.3%	0.4%	7.4%	8.3%	1.5%
Overberg District (1 + 4)	6.2%	0.0%	5.7%	0.3%	6.6%	6.0%	1.2%
West Coast District (1 + 5)	6.4%	0.6%	7.1%	0.3%	3.9%	6.9%	1.9%
<p><i>Source:</i> The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, <i>Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008</i>; Stats SA, <i>Community Survey 2007</i>, March 2008</p> <p>a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.</p> <p>b The response received was not adequately descriptive enough to be coded or classified correctly as per Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities.</p> <p>c A response was not received for this field although it should have been completed by the respondent.</p> <p>d The question was not applicable to the respondent, due to his/her employment status.</p>							

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

<i>Financial insurance real estate and business services</i>	<i>Community social and personal services</i>	<i>Other and not adequately defined^b</i>	<i>Unspecified^c</i>	<i>Not applicable^d</i>	<i>Total employed (number)</i>	<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>
						LIMPOPO
2.5%	6.1%	2.8%	4.2%	73.1%	185 897	Capricorn District (5)
1.1%	3.4%	1.3%	6.7%	78.7%	127 695	Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)
1.7%	4.9%	2.9%	5.7%	73.1%	169 667	Mopani District (1 + 5)
1.8%	5.3%	2.3%	6.7%	72.4%	194 386	Vhembe District (4)
2.4%	5.6%	4.1%	6.4%	61.1%	141 170	Waterberg District (6)
						MPUMALANGA
3.7%	5.4%	4.7%	6.3%	64.6%	325 271	Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)
1.8%	3.2%	2.8%	20.5%	57.8%	235 346	Gert Sibande District (7)
3.3%	4.1%	5.6%	10.7%	59.0%	325 885	Nkangala District (1 + 6)
						NORTH WEST
2.7%	4.1%	3.3%	6.2%	59.3%	349 728	Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)
1.3%	4.7%	2.3%	6.5%	78.3%	44 032	Bophirima District (6)
1.9%	4.2%	3.3%	6.6%	73.7%	124 690	Ngaka Modiri District (5)
2.4%	5.3%	3.7%	7.7%	55.1%	265 146	Southern District (5)
						NORTHERN CAPE
3.3%	6.8%	3.5%	9.7%	63.1%	87 328	Frances Baard District (1 + 4)
2.6%	5.2%	3.6%	14.9%	63.9%	38 557	Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)
2.1%	4.4%	3.2%	3.9%	70.7%	30 800	Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)
2.7%	6.9%	4.2%	11.8%	54.3%	39 596	Namakwa District (1 + 6)
2.1%	4.5%	3.7%	12.1%	54.3%	72 706	Siyanda District (1 + 6)
						WESTERN CAPE
6.7%	6.6%	3.7%	13.1%	48.3%	1 250 731	City of Cape Town
3.7%	6.7%	3.0%	15.1%	44.2%	268 803	Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)
3.1%	5.7%	4.7%	10.7%	59.4%	14 302	Central Karoo District (1 + 3)
4.2%	6.8%	5.0%	11.9%	46.3%	186 696	Eden District (1 + 7)
5.1%	6.1%	5.0%	13.4%	44.3%	79 429	Overberg District (1 + 4)
5.1%	6.2%	4.4%	14.8%	42.4%	109 763	West Coast District (1 + 5)
<p><i>Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008; Stats SA, Community Survey 2007, March 2008</i></p> <p>a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.</p> <p>b The response received was not adequately descriptive enough to be coded or classified correctly as per Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities.</p> <p>c A response was not received for this field although it should have been completed by the respondent.</p> <p>d The question was not applicable to the respondent, due to his/her employment status.</p>						

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SOCIAL GRANTS, POVERTY, DISABILITY, AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Municipalities by province ^a	Social grants									
	Old age pension ^b	Disability grant ^c	Child support grant ^d	Care dependency grant ^e	Foster care grant ^f	Grant in aid ^g	Social relief ^h	Multiple social grants ⁱ	Not applicable	Institutions ^j
EASTERN CAPE										
Alfred Nzo District (2)	7.3%	2.2%	23.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.4%
Amathole District (8)	7.9%	3.1%	18.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	67.9%	1.4%
Cacadu District (1 + 9)	6.2%	4.5%	11.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	73.1%	3.0%
Chris Hani District (1 + 8)	9.7%	3.9%	25.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	58.9%	1.1%
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	4.4%	3.5%	9.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	79.8%	1.7%
O R Tambo District (7)	6.3%	2.3%	26.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	62.8%	0.8%
Ukhahlamba District (4)	8.8%	3.8%	22.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	63.5%	0.9%
FREE STATE										
Lejweleputswa District (5)	4.7%	2.9%	12.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	77.6%	1.1%
Motheo District (3)	4.9%	2.6%	13.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	75.2%	2.0%
Fezile Dabi District (4)	5.2%	3.0%	12.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	75.2%	2.3%
Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)	5.5%	4.2%	19.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	68.8%	1.4%
Xhariep District (3)	6.9%	5.7%	16.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	66.4%	2.9%
GAUTENG										
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	3.0%	1.7%	8.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	85.3%	0.8%
City of Johannesburg	3.1%	1.4%	8.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	85.4%	1.2%
Metsweding District (2)	2.7%	1.3%	14.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	75.9%	5.2%
Sedibeng District (3)	4.1%	2.0%	10.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	81.5%	1.1%
City of Tshwane	2.8%	1.3%	8.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	85.0%	1.9%
West Rand District (1 + 3)	2.9%	1.4%	8.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	84.7%	2.5%
KWAZULU-NATAL										
Amajuba District (3)	4.7%	3.6%	17.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	70.6%	1.7%
eThekweni Metropolitan	3.9%	2.7%	10.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	81.6%	1.0%
Ilembe District (4)	5.7%	5.1%	16.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	71.2%	0.5%
Sisonke District (1 + 5)	5.8%	2.8%	21.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	68.1%	1.0%
Ugu District (6)	6.4%	3.7%	18.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	68.8%	0.8%
uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)	4.6%	3.0%	12.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	77.3%	1.7%
uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)	5.3%	2.4%	23.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	66.4%	1.0%
uMzinyathi District (4)	5.9%	4.3%	24.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	63.3%	0.9%
uThukela District (1 + 5)	5.3%	2.9%	22.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	67.1%	0.8%
uThungulu District (6)	4.8%	2.6%	19.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	71.0%	1.1%
Zululand District (5)	5.3%	3.6%	23.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	65.7%	1.1%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

- a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one District Management Area in addition to the number of local municipalities.
- b Old age pensions are payable to South African citizens who do not receive any other social grant. To qualify for the grant, men have to be 65 years or older and women 60 years or older.
- c Disability grants are payable to South African citizens who are 18 years and older and who have been disabled for six months or longer and are unable to obtain employment or to support themselves as a result.
- d Child support grants are payable to the primary caregiver of a child or children under the age of 14 (up to a maximum of six children per caregiver). To qualify, the household income of the caregiver should not exceed R9 600 in an urban area and R13 200 in a rural area or informal settlement.
- e Care dependency grants are payable to the parent/s or foster parent/s of a care-dependent child between the ages of one and 18 years, who, owing to severe mental and/or physical disability, needs full-time care.
- f Foster care grants are payable to the foster parents of a child who has been placed in their custody in terms of the Child Care Act of 1983.
- g The applicant must require full-time attendance by another person owing to his/her physical or mental disabilities. The applicant must not be cared for in an institution that receives subsidy by the State for the care/housing of such beneficiary. A grant-in-aid is an additional grant awarded to persons who are in receipt of an old age pension.
- h The social relief grant is issued monthly or for any other period for a maximum period of 3 months. It is a temporary provision of assistance intended for persons in such dire material need that they are unable to meet their or their families' most basic needs. The applicant must meet one or more of the following conditions: the applicant is awaiting permanent aid, the applicant has been found medically unfit to undertake remunerative work for a period of less than 6 months, the breadwinner is deceased and insufficient funds are available, the applicant has been affected by a disaster, and the specific area has not yet been declared a disaster area, the applicant has appealed against the suspension of his or her grant, the person is not a member of a household that is already receiving social assistance, the person is not receiving assistance from any other organisation.
- i The applicant receives more than one social grant.
- j The grant is given to institutions that care for individuals.
- k Households earning less than R800 per month.
- l Disabilities include: sight, hearing, communication, physical, intellectual, emotional, and multiple disabilities.
- m Medical facilities include: hospitals, clinics, mobile clinics, dental clinics, health care centres, psychiatric services, district surgeons, blood transfusion services, ambulance bases, youth centres.
- n No figure was provided for this district municipality.

SOCIAL GRANTS, POVERTY, DISABILITY, AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

<i>Poverty rate^k</i>	<i>Proportion of people disabled^l</i>	<i>Number of medical facilities^m</i>	<i>Population per medical facility^m</i>	<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>
EASTERN CAPE				
76.2%	3.8%	40	11 985	Alfred Nzo District (2)
63.6%	5.1%	176	9 459	Amathole District (8)
42.9%	15.6%	107	3 397	Cacadu District (1 + 9)
68.5%	2.4%	101	7 907	Chris Hanu District (1 + 8)
41.4%	7.9%	79	13 303	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan
73.4%	1.1%	106	17 568	O R Tambo District (7)
71.5%	16.4%	47	6 561	Ukhahlamba District (4)
FREE STATE				
55.1%	4.6%	77	8 307	Lejweleputs District (5)
50.6%	4.5%	80	10 467	Motheo District (3)
52.3%	4.3%	85	5 578	Fezile Dabi District (4)
64.2%	6.2%	97	7 158	Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)
64.2%	5.1%	47	2 716	Xhariep District (3)
GAUTENG				
36.6%	3.0%	139	19 599	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan
32.1%	2.9%	201	19 344	City of Johannesburg
36.3%	2.4%	9	17 060	Metsweding District (2)
44.7%	4.1%	51	15 703	Sedibeng District (3)
27.9%	2.7%	121	19 388	City of Tshwane
32.0%	2.8%	31	17 388	West Rand District (1 + 3)
KWAZULU-NATAL				
59.5%	5.0%	27	16 380	Amajuba District (3)
– ⁿ	3.6%	181	19 161	eThekweni Metropolitan
57.5%	4.3%	41	12 883	Ilembe District (4)
72.2%	3.9%	44	11 365	Sisonke District (1 + 5)
60.5%	4.8%	72	9 860	Ugu District (6)
47.2%	4.2%	89	11 111	uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)
67.0%	4.2%	44	13 956	uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)
69.7%	4.8%	39	12 711	uMzinyathi District (4)
65.5%	5.2%	58	12 326	uThukela District (1 + 5)
52.1%	3.6%	69	12 960	uThungulu District (6)
65.9%	5.9%	66	13 680	Zululand District (5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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- d Child support grants are payable to the primary caregiver of a child or children under the age of 14 (up to a maximum of six children per caregiver). To qualify, the household income of the caregiver should not exceed R9 600 in an urban area and R13 200 in a rural area or informal settlement.
- e Care dependency grants are payable to the parent/s or foster parent/s of a care-dependent child between the ages of one and 18 years, who, owing to severe mental and/or physical disability, needs full-time care.
- f Foster care grants are payable to the foster parents of a child who has been placed in their custody in terms of the Child Care Act of 1983.
- g The applicant must require full-time attendance by another person owing to his/her physical or mental disabilities. The applicant must not be cared for in an institution that receives subsidy by the State for the care/housing of such beneficiary. A grant-in-aid is an additional grant awarded to persons who are in receipt of an old age pension.
- h The social relief grant is issued monthly or for any other period for a maximum period of 3 months. It is a temporary provision of assistance intended for persons in such dire material need that they are unable to meet their or their families' most basic needs. The applicant must meet one or more of the following conditions: the applicant is awaiting permanent aid, the applicant has been found medically unfit to undertake remunerative work for a period of less than 6 months, the breadwinner is deceased and insufficient means are available, the applicant has been affected by a disaster, and the specific area has not yet been declared a disaster area, the applicant has appealed against the suspension of his or her grant, the person is not a member of a household that is already receiving social assistance, the person is not receiving assistance from any other organisation.
- i The applicant receives more than one social grant.
- j The grant is given to institutions that care for individuals.
- k Households earning less than R800 per month.
- l Disabilities include: sight, hearing, communication, physical, intellectual, emotional, and multiple disabilities.
- m Medical facilities include: hospitals, clinics, mobile clinics, dental clinics, health care centres, psychiatric services, district surgeons, blood transfusion services, ambulance bases, youth centres.
- n No figure was provided for this district municipality.

SOCIAL GRANTS, POVERTY, DISABILITY, AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Municipalities by province ^a	Social grants									
	Old age pension ^b	Disability grant ^c	Child support grant ^d	Care dependency grant ^e	Foster care grant ^f	Grant in aid ^g	Social relief ^h	Multiple social grants ⁱ	Not applicable	Institutions ^j
LIMPOPO										
Capricorn District (5)	7.6%	1.8%	21.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	66.8%	1.6%
Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)	7.3%	2.0%	22.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	66.8%	0.4%
Mopani District (1 + 5)	6.0%	2.2%	21.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	69.1%	0.8%
Vhembe District (4)	6.7%	1.8%	22.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	68.1%	0.7%
Waterberg District (6)	6.5%	2.2%	19.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	69.5%	1.4%
MPUMALANGA										
Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)	4.8%	1.4%	21.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	70.8%	1.1%
Gert Sibande District (7)	4.2%	2.1%	17.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	74.4%	1.1%
Nkangala District (1 + 6)	4.6%	2.1%	16.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	75.1%	0.7%
NORTH WEST										
Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)	5.6%	1.8%	12.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	76.1%	3.2%
Bophirima District (6)	7.5%	4.5%	22.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	63.4%	0.8%
Ngaka Modiri District (5)	5.9%	2.8%	19.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	69.3%	1.2%
Southern District (5)	3.3%	2.3%	12.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	79.9%	1.3%
NORTHERN CAPE										
Frances Baard District (1 + 4)	5.9%	5.0%	10.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	75.1%	1.8%
Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)	5.6%	5.3%	14.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	70.4%	2.8%
Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)	5.9%	3.3%	20.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	69.0%	1.0%
Namakwa District (1 + 6)	7.4%	3.9%	10.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	74.9%	2.3%
Siyanda District (1 + 6)	5.2%	3.4%	9.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	78.7%	1.9%
WESTERN CAPE										
City of Cape Town	3.3%	2.0%	6.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	85.6%	1.5%
Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)	4.1%	3.0%	7.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	81.5%	2.9%
Central Karoo District (1 + 3)	5.5%	6.7%	16.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	66.4%	3.9%
Eden District (1 + 7)	4.2%	3.0%	9.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	79.7%	3.1%
Overberg District (1 + 4)	4.7%	2.4%	5.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	83.2%	3.2%
West Coast District (1 + 5)	3.8%	2.3%	6.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	83.5%	3.3%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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b Old age pensions are payable to South African citizens who do not receive any other social grant. To qualify for the grant, men have to be 65 years or older and women 60 years or older.

c Disability grants are payable to South African citizens who are 18 years and older and who have been disabled for six months or longer and are unable to obtain employment or to support themselves as a result.

d Child support grants are payable to the primary caregiver of a child or children under the age of 14 (up to a maximum of six children per caregiver). To qualify, the household income of the caregiver should not exceed R9 600 in an urban area and R13 200 in a rural area or informal settlement.

e Care dependency grants are payable to the parent/s or foster parent/s of a care-dependent child between the ages of one and 18 years, who, owing to severe mental and/or physical disability, needs full-time care.

f Foster care grants are payable to the foster parents of a child who has been placed in their custody in terms of the Child Care Act of 1983.

g The applicant must require full-time attendance by another person owing to his/her physical or mental disabilities. The applicant must not be cared for in an institution that receives subsidy by the State for the care/housing of such beneficiary. A grant-in-aid is an additional grant awarded to persons who are in receipt of an old age pension.

h The social relief grant is issued monthly or for any other period for a maximum period of 3 months. It is a temporary provision of assistance intended for persons in such dire material need that they are unable to meet their or their families' most basic needs. The applicant must meet one or more of the following conditions: the applicant is awaiting permanent aid, the applicant has been found medically unfit to undertake remunerative work for a period of less than 6 months, the breadwinner is deceased and insufficient means are available, the applicant has been affected by a disaster, and the specific area has not yet been declared a disaster area, the applicant has appealed against the suspension of his or her grant, the person is not a member of a household that is already receiving social assistance, the person is not receiving assistance from any other organisation.

i The applicant receives more than one social grant.

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k Households earning less than R800 per month.

l Disabilities include: sight, hearing, communication, physical, intellectual, emotional, and multiple disabilities.

m Medical facilities include: hospitals, clinics, mobile clinics, dental clinics, health care centres, psychiatric services, district surgeons, blood transfusion services, ambulance bases, youth centres.

n No figure was provided for this district municipality.

SOCIAL GRANTS, POVERTY, DISABILITY, AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

<i>Poverty rate^k</i>	<i>Proportion of people disabled^l</i>	<i>Number of medical facilities^m</i>	<i>Population per medical facility^m</i>	<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>
				LIMPOPO
61.0%	4.0%	97	12 816	Capricorn District (5)
69.9%	3.7%	65	16 776	Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)
62.4%	4.1%	95	11 248	Mopani District (1 + 5)
64.7%	3.1%	113	10 974	Vhembe District (4)
51.6%	3.3%	110	5 419	Waterberg District (6)
				MPUMALANGA
57.7%	3.1%	133	11 475	Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)
53.0%	4.5%	101	8 819	Gert Sibande District (7)
47.9%	3.7%	78	15 724	Nkangala District (1 + 6)
				NORTH WEST
47.7%	3.3%	137	9 260	Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)
65.5%	6.8%	81	4 377	Bophirima District (6)
59.8%	5.0%	118	6 769	Ngaka Modiri District (5)
37.2%	3.9%	103	8 252	Southern District (5)
				NORTHERN CAPE
45.6%	6.3%	33	10 703	Frances Baard District (1 + 4)
47.4%	4.6%	46	3 627	Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)
60.4%	5.3%	38	4 565	Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)
34.4%	6.3%	36	3 514	Namakwa District (1 + 6)
37.7%	4.4%	26	9 156	Siyanda District (1 + 6)
				WESTERN CAPE
23.6%	3.3%	194	18 026	City of Cape Town
22.8%	3.5%	50	14 248	Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)
34.4%	6.6%	24	2 343	Central Karoo District (1 + 3)
28.2%	3.9%	92	5 580	Eden District (1 + 7)
26.7%	3.8%	43	4 949	Overberg District (1 + 4)
22.6%	3.1%	46	6 234	West Coast District (1 + 5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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- b Old age pensions are payable to South African citizens who do not receive any other social grant. To qualify for the grant, men have to be 65 years or older and women 60 years or older.
- c Disability grants are payable to South African citizens who are 18 years and older and who have been disabled for six months or longer and are unable to obtain employment or to support themselves as a result.
- d Child support grants are payable to the primary caregiver of a child or children under the age of 14 (up to a maximum of six children per caregiver). To qualify, the household income of the caregiver should not exceed R9 600 in an urban area and R13 200 in a rural area or informal settlement.
- e Care dependency grants are payable to the parent/s or foster parent/s of a care-dependent child between the ages of one and 18 years, who, owing to severe mental and/or physical disability, needs full-time care.
- f Foster care grants are payable to the foster parents of a child who has been placed in their custody in terms of the Child Care Act of 1983.
- g The applicant must require full-time attendance by another person owing to his/her physical or mental disabilities. The applicant must not be cared for in an institution that receives subsidy by the State for the care/housing of such beneficiary. A grant-in-aid is an additional grant awarded to persons who are in receipt of an old age pension.
- h The social relief grant is issued monthly or for any other period for a maximum period of 3 months. It is a temporary provision of assistance intended for persons in such dire material need that they are unable to meet their or their families' most basic needs. The applicant must meet one or more of the following conditions: the applicant is awaiting permanent aid, the applicant has been found medically unfit to undertake remunerative work for a period of less than 6 months, the breadwinner is deceased and insufficient means are available, the applicant has been affected by a disaster, and the specific area has not yet been declared a disaster area, the applicant has appealed against the suspension of his or her grant, the person is not a member of a household that is already receiving social assistance, the person is not receiving assistance from any other organisation.
- i The applicant receives more than one social grant.
- j The grant is given to institutions that care for individuals.
- k Households earning less than R800 per month.
- l Disabilities include: sight, hearing, communication, physical, intellectual, emotional, and multiple disabilities.
- m Medical facilities include: hospitals, clinics, mobile clinics, dental clinics, health care centres, psychiatric services, district surgeons, blood transfusion services, ambulance bases, youth centres.
- n No figure was provided for this district municipality.

LIVING CONDITIONS

HOUSEHOLDS, SERVICES, POLICE STATIONS, AND FINANCE

Municipalities by province ^a	Number of households	Type of dwelling (proportions)						
		Formal housing	Room on shared property	Informal dwelling in backyard	Informal dwelling in informal settlement	Traditional dwellings	Caravan, tent, boat, hostel	Other
EASTERN CAPE								
Alfred Nzo District (2)	102 010	30.2%	4.1%	0.8%	0.8%	64.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Amathole District (8)	458 582	53.6%	3.3%	2.4%	11.6%	28.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Cacadu District (1 + 9)	99 832	86.7%	1.4%	1.9%	5.0%	28.8%	0.1%	1.3%
Chris Hanu District (1 + 8)	203 041	49.8%	1.7%	0.6%	1.8%	45.6%	0.1%	0.3%
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	276 881	84.0%	1.1%	2.6%	11.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%
O R Tambo District (7)	356 085	24.2%	3.0%	0.7%	1.3%	70.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Ukhahlamba District (4)	90 309	50.9%	1.9%	1.4%	3.9%	41.1%	0.5%	0.4%
FREE STATE								
Lejweleputswa District (5)	202 391	62.0%	2.6%	5.8%	17.9%	0.7%	10.8%	0.2%
Motheo District (3)	227 026	74.1%	4.4%	3.1%	14.9%	3.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Fezile Dabi District (4)	149 095	64.9%	1.2%	6.5%	9.8%	1.1%	15.9%	0.6%
Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)	187 115	68.6%	2.3%	4.8%	10.1%	13.7%	0.1%	0.4%
Xhariep District (3)	37 245	79.6%	0.4%	4.2%	14.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%
GAUTENG								
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	849 349	63.8%	7.3%	9.1%	16.9%	0.1%	2.6%	0.2%
City of Johannesburg	1 165 014	68.2%	9.2%	8.4%	10.4%	0.4%	3.4%	0.1%
Metsweding District (2)	46 502	61.6%	11.8%	4.0%	17.1%	2.8%	2.2%	0.5%
Sedibeng District (3)	241 223	76.4%	6.8%	7.8%	6.3%	0.6%	1.7%	0.4%
City of Tshwane	686 640	66.8%	4.0%	7.1%	19.7%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%
West Rand District (1 + 3)	186 850	52.7%	5.0%	12.3%	16.0%	0.1%	13.8%	0.1%
KWAZULU-NATAL								
Amajuba District (3)	101 054	80.8%	2.2%	2.2%	3.8%	10.7%	0.3%	0.0%
eThekweni Metropolitan	833 859	67.7%	4.5%	4.5%	12.6%	6.4%	4.2%	0.1%
Ilembe District (4)	124 525	44.4%	4.5%	1.7%	9.3%	34.3%	5.6%	0.3%
Sisonke District (1 + 5)	105 659	29.0%	3.1%	0.9%	1.0%	65.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Ugu District (6)	151 621	47.0%	3.4%	0.5%	1.1%	46.7%	1.1%	0.1%
uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)	217 876	64.6%	2.0%	0.7%	3.1%	25.8%	3.6%	0.2%
uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)	114 973	52.5%	2.2%	1.0%	1.7%	41.0%	1.3%	0.2%
uMzinyathi District (4)	104 534	39.2%	1.9%	0.6%	2.2%	49.9%	6.0%	0.2%
uThukela District (1 + 5)	139 639	47.9%	3.6%	0.9%	1.1%	45.3%	1.1%	0.1%
uThungulu District (6)	184 506	52.3%	3.0%	0.9%	2.3%	37.5%	4.2%	0.0%
Zululand District (5)	155 883	43.1%	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%	48.7%	4.4%	0.2%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008; National Treasury; *Local government budgets and expenditure review: 2003/04–2009/10*, 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one district management area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

HOUSEHOLDS, SERVICES, POLICE STATIONS, AND FINANCE

Proportion of households with access to services			Number police of stations	Population per police station	Operating revenue 2006/07	Municipalities by province ^a
Water	Electricity	Sanitation			Surplus/ Deficit (%)	
EASTERN CAPE						
46.0%	42.5%	37.1%	8	59 924	-16.3%	Alfred Nzo District (2)
67.1%	67.7%	59.0%	44	37 835	40.8%	Amathole District (8)
91.1%	82.6%	81.2%	27	13 463	15.8%	Cacadu District (1 + 9)
61.0%	64.2%	50.4%	14	57 043	1.2%	Chris Hani District (1 + 8)
93.1%	82.9%	95.5%	13	80 841	10.2%	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan
38.1%	45.4%	35.5%	14	133 016	-3.0%	O R Tambo District (7)
55.9%	56.6%	45.5%	21	14 684	-4.3%	Ukhahlamba District (4)
FREE STATE						
88.7%	79.4%	85.0%	21	30 460	21.2%	Lejweleputswa District (5)
89.7%	89.2%	79.6%	22	38 063	-14.1%	Motheo District (3)
95.7%	88.0%	88.3%	21	22 576	11.0%	Fezile Dabi District (4)
85.0%	71.9%	63.4%	24	28 930	0.0%	Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)
91.2%	78.9%	77.0%	19	6 717	-1.8%	Xhariep District (3)
GAUTENG						
95.0%	86.6%	91.7%	35	77 835	9.7%	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan
96.0%	92.2%	95.2%	40	97 205	10.7%	City of Johannesburg
91.8%	82.8%	80.8%	5	30 708	2.4%	Metsweding District (2)
96.3%	90.6%	91.2%	12	66 735	22.1%	Sedibeng District (3)
94.7%	91.2%	88.7%	29	80 893	2.9%	City of Tshwane
95.2%	85.7%	89.1%	6	89 840	2.9%	West Rand District (1 + 3)
KWAZULU-NATAL						
73.6%	79.5%	65.7%	11	40 206	14.5%	Amajuba District (3)
89.4%	86.1%	82.1%	43	80 653	11.4%	eThekweni Metropolitan
57.6%	62.5%	54.2%	10	52 820	16.5%	Ilembe District (4)
52.8%	46.8%	40.9%	11	45 462	11.9%	Sisonke District (1 + 5)
50.7%	59.7%	49.6%	16	44 370	19.6%	Ugu District (6)
81.2%	81.4%	67.4%	25	39 554	0.5%	uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)
50.4%	46.6%	47.5%	10	61 405	50.3%	uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)
49.8%	44.8%	46.0%	12	41 311	19.5%	uMzinyathi District (4)
61.2%	67.1%	47.9%	15	47 660	1.9%	uThukela District (1 + 5)
65.0%	68.3%	58.6%	12	74 522	24.9%	uThungulu District (6)
56.5%	57.1%	49.2%	15	60 193	11.2%	Zululand District (5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008; National Treasury, *Local government budgets and expenditure review: 2003/04–2009/10*, 2008

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HOUSEHOLDS, SERVICES, POLICE STATIONS, AND FINANCE

Municipalities by province ^a	Number of households	Type of dwelling (proportions)						
		Formal housing	Room on shared property	Informal dwelling in backyard	Informal dwelling in informal settlement	Traditional dwellings	Caravan, tent, boat, hostel	Other
LIMPOPO								
Capricorn District (5)	285 565	85.4%	2.9%	2.7%	4.2%	2.5%	2.1%	0.1%
Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)	217 172	76.1%	4.8%	1.6%	4.9%	11.1%	1.1%	0.4%
Mopani District (1 + 5)	265 289	83.1%	1.1%	0.9%	2.1%	10.7%	2.0%	0.2%
Vhembe District (4)	287 190	80.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%	15.3%	0.7%	0.1%
Waterberg District (6)	160 720	74.4%	4.5%	3.9%	7.8%	3.4%	5.8%	0.2%
MPUMALANGA								
Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)	387 317	83.8%	2.8%	1.5%	2.7%	5.7%	3.3%	0.2%
Gert Sibande District (7)	247 518	63.8%	2.4%	3.8%	10.2%	12.2%	5.0%	2.6%
Nkangala District (1 + 6)	305 567	71.1%	2.4%	2.7%	16.6%	4.6%	2.3%	0.3%
NORTH WEST								
Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)	357 201	54.7%	4.7%	13.1%	20.1%	1.2%	6.0%	0.2%
Bophirima District (6)	100 073	79.1%	2.9%	3.1%	6.7%	7.4%	0.8%	0.1%
Ngaka Modiri District (5)	183 401	78.6%	2.4%	3.1%	11.2%	3.9%	0.5%	0.3%
Southern District (5)	270 445	56.4%	4.0%	5.8%	17.4%	0.7%	15.4%	0.4%
NORTHERN CAPE								
Frances Baard District (1 + 4)	82 887	82.4%	0.9%	1.3%	12.1%	1.5%	1.3%	0.5%
Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)	43 285	87.4%	0.9%	2.4%	8.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%
Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)	42 151	68.6%	2.3%	0.9%	7.6%	15.2%	5.2%	0.2%
Namakwa District (1 + 6)	36 437	82.9%	2.6%	3.0%	2.1%	2.4%	6.0%	1.0%
Siyanda District (1 + 6)	59 893	72.0%	2.3%	1.1%	10.2%	5.0%	9.2%	0.3%
WESTERN CAPE								
City of Cape Town	902 278	81.4%	1.6%	6.2%	9.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)	173 347	81.1%	1.6%	5.5%	5.1%	0.5%	5.6%	0.7%
Central Karoo District (1 + 3)	15 708	96.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%
Eden District (1 + 7)	141 577	76.2%	1.7%	9.1%	8.7%	3.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Overberg District (1 + 4)	60 056	86.7%	1.3%	4.7%	5.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%
West Coast District (1 + 5)	76 215	92.2%	0.8%	3.5%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008; National Treasury; *Local government budgets and expenditure review: 2003/04–2009/10*, 2008

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b No outcome information was available.

HOUSEHOLDS, SERVICES, POLICE STATIONS, AND FINANCE

Proportion of households with access to services			Number of police stations	Population per police station	Operating revenue 2006/07	Municipalities by province ^a
Water	Electricity	Sanitation			Surplus/Deficit (%)	
LIMPOPO						
71.1%	71.2%	47.1%	9	138 130	58.9%	Capricorn District (5)
55.0%	74.1%	37.9%	17	64 143	– ^b	Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)
71.0%	77.3%	44.7%	14	76 326	15.1%	Mopani District (1 + 5)
71.4%	70.7%	43.9%	21	59 049	50.2%	Vhembe District (4)
78.7%	76.9%	59.1%	26	22 927	30.7%	Waterberg District (6)
MPUMALANGA						
75.3%	79.3%	54.5%	29	52 629	36.8%	Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)
84.2%	74.4%	74.9%	36	24 742	24.2%	Gert Sibande District (7)
89.1%	89.5%	72.8%	22	55 750	12.2%	Nkangala District (1 + 6)
NORTH WEST						
82.5%	86.5%	63.0%	24	52 859	-7.0%	Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)
70.2%	67.4%	47.7%	15	23 637	41.1%	Bophirima District (6)
72.7%	78.2%	52.8%	21	38 037	– ^b	Ngaka Modiri District (5)
93.2%	85.1%	89.5%	19	44 736	58.6%	Southern District (5)
NORTHERN CAPE						
92.6%	84.1%	86.3%	11	32 109	10.0%	Frances Baard District (1 + 4)
93.8%	84.0%	86.2%	26	6 417	8.2%	Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)
63.6%	66.1%	40.5%	11	15 769	2.3%	Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)
96.9%	91.1%	91.8%	23	5 500	23.5%	Namakwa District (1 + 6)
94.5%	86.0%	88.1%	12	19 839	0.9%	Siyanda District (1 + 6)
WESTERN CAPE						
96.3%	94.2%	96.3%	53	65 983	8.4%	City of Cape Town
97.0%	94.4%	95.6%	22	32 382	11.4%	Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)
98.6%	92.4%	94.5%	3	18 743	-9.6%	Central Karoo District (1 + 3)
96.0%	93.8%	93.8%	16	32 082	0.0%	Eden District (1 + 7)
96.5%	90.4%	93.4%	15	14 186	0.7%	Overberg District (1 + 4)
97.9%	94.5%	95.8%	25	11 470	19.3%	West Coast District (1 + 5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008; National Treasury, *Local government budgets and expenditure review: 2003/04–2009/10*, 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one district management area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

b No outcome information was available.

AMENITIES, PUBLIC TRANSPORT USAGE, AND TENURE STATUS

Municipalities by province ^a	Proportion of households							
	With computers	With internet	With access to postal facilities	With refrigerator	With telephone	With cellphone	With radio	With television
EASTERN CAPE								
Alfred Nzo District (2)	1.9%	0.4%	5.4%	28.3%	1.4%	58.3%	67.8%	31.9%
Amathole District (8)	6.6%	3.1%	19.0%	47.0%	9.1%	63.4%	68.6%	54.0%
Cacadu District (1 + 9)	13.5%	7.6%	26.1%	66.1%	22.0%	56.0%	78.0%	71.9%
Chris Hani District (1 + 8)	3.0%	1.1%	10.8%	40.2%	6.3%	58.8%	64.8%	45.6%
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	20.3%	7.8%	27.3%	73.3%	29.4%	64.7%	78.9%	79.8%
O R Tambo District (7)	1.6%	0.9%	5.7%	24.1%	1.6%	60.0%	57.6%	32.3%
Ukhahlamba District (4)	4.9%	1.3%	7.9%	37.3%	5.0%	58.5%	67.4%	37.2%
FREE STATE								
Lejweleputswa District (5)	8.4%	3.0%	74.4%	62.4%	10.9%	66.2%	77.1%	64.5%
Motheo District (3)	15.8%	5.7%	64.9%	71.0%	15.1%	72.1%	84.3%	70.3%
Fezile Dabi District (4)	11.3%	5.0%	72.0%	63.4%	14.7%	69.4%	74.5%	63.4%
Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)	8.6%	3.0%	40.9%	62.2%	11.3%	67.3%	83.5%	63.7%
Xhariep District (3)	9.0%	2.7%	28.9%	60.1%	16.5%	56.6%	78.0%	58.8%
GAUTENG								
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	35.7%	19.5%	59.4%	67.7%	22.0%	79.5%	77.8%	72.4%
City of Johannesburg	16.2%	7.7%	55.8%	73.9%	28.7%	81.6%	81.6%	77.8%
Metsweding District (2)	19.6%	6.7%	32.8%	62.3%	15.0%	82.2%	77.5%	68.0%
Sedibeng District (3)	3.8%	1.3%	46.1%	78.9%	16.5%	72.9%	82.5%	77.8%
City of Tshwane	28.6%	12.8%	55.7%	70.8%	24.8%	83.3%	80.8%	74.1%
West Rand District (1 + 3)	17.2%	7.2%	26.9%	60.3%	20.6%	73.6%	74.0%	66.4%
KWAZULU-NATAL								
Amajuba District (3)	9.4%	2.9%	36.6%	64.7%	14.2%	74.5%	79.9%	66.1%
eThekweni Metropolitan	19.4%	9.2%	54.5%	74.0%	32.4%	77.6%	80.4%	73.6%
Ilembe District (4)	5.4%	3.1%	14.9%	48.7%	10.8%	63.7%	68.4%	48.1%
Sisonke District (1 + 5)	3.8%	1.9%	8.2%	29.3%	3.9%	60.7%	68.1%	36.1%
Ugu District (6)	7.1%	4.5%	24.2%	50.6%	12.6%	65.2%	73.4%	54.6%
uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)	15.8%	7.3%	39.1%	66.3%	23.4%	69.4%	77.7%	67.0%
uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)	2.4%	0.9%	10.6%	38.6%	2.3%	71.7%	73.5%	35.8%
uMzinyathi District (4)	3.6%	1.7%	16.4%	31.4%	5.8%	64.6%	69.3%	31.7%
uThukela District (1 + 5)	5.7%	1.9%	36.9%	52.8%	8.9%	73.1%	74.3%	52.6%
uThungulu District (6)	7.9%	4.1%	24.9%	53.8%	8.1%	67.8%	73.9%	49.0%
Zululand District (5)	3.2%	1.5%	17.3%	45.3%	4.2%	72.8%	74.2%	42.4%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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AMENITIES, PUBLIC TRANSPORT USAGE, AND TENURE STATUS

People using public transport to school/work (proportion)	Tenure status					Municipalities by province ^a
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent free	Other	
						EASTERN CAPE
2.4%	55.3%	5.6%	7.3%	31.6%	0.2%	Alfred Nzo District (2)
6.3%	58.1%	7.5%	14.7%	19.2%	0.5%	Amathole District (8)
4.7%	47.8%	8.3%	20.3%	21.3%	2.3%	Cacadu District (1 + 9)
3.0%	52.5%	4.9%	9.3%	32.4%	0.9%	Chris Hani District (1+ 8)
12.7%	50.5%	15.6%	12.9%	20.7%	0.3%	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan
3.3%	63.7%	4.4%	6.1%	25.0%	0.8%	O R Tambo District (7)
2.1%	46.7%	5.4%	10.8%	31.1%	6.0%	Ukhahlamba District (4)
						FREE STATE
15.3%	51.0%	7.1%	19.2%	22.5%	0.2%	Lejweleputswa District (5)
12.7%	58.1%	9.9%	13.3%	18.2%	0.4%	Motheo District (3)
6.6%	46.4%	9.4%	31.0%	12.8%	0.4%	Fezile Dabi District (4)
5.7%	45.7%	5.8%	13.2%	33.9%	1.4%	Thabo Mofutsanyana District (1 + 5)
1.4%	54.3%	8.6%	17.6%	19.3%	0.2%	Xhariep District (3)
						GAUTENG
17.5%	35.3%	19.3%	26.0%	18.6%	0.8%	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan
17.9%	32.3%	18.3%	30.6%	18.0%	0.8%	City of Johannesburg
12.0%	36.1%	15.2%	18.5%	29.3%	1.0%	Metsweding District (2)
15.4%	35.9%	15.9%	20.5%	26.4%	1.3%	Sedibeng District (3)
18.7%	34.8%	20.8%	22.4%	21.5%	0.6%	City of Tshwane
15.2%	31.5%	16.8%	27.3%	23.6%	0.9%	West Rand District (1 + 3)
						KWAZULU-NATAL
9.0%	38.7%	9.3%	27.2%	24.0%	0.8%	Amajuba District (3)
16.5%	43.3%	16.5%	23.6%	15.8%	0.8%	eThekweni Metropolitan
7.4%	60.7%	3.5%	20.5%	14.8%	0.4%	Ilembe District (4)
2.3%	62.0%	2.6%	10.8%	18.2%	6.4%	Sisonke District (1 + 5)
5.1%	76.4%	5.8%	10.4%	7.2%	0.2%	Ugu District (6)
10.0%	42.4%	12.1%	16.5%	26.5%	2.4%	uMgungundlovu District (1 + 7)
1.7%	70.3%	2.2%	7.4%	19.6%	0.5%	uMkhanyakude District (1 + 5)
2.1%	77.4%	2.3%	10.7%	9.4%	0.2%	uMzinyathi District (4)
6.4%	60.4%	4.9%	15.4%	15.8%	3.5%	uThukela District (1 + 5)
7.1%	62.0%	8.5%	16.0%	13.0%	0.5%	uThungulu District (6)
3.2%	67.8%	5.0%	8.9%	18.0%	0.2%	Zululand District (5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

a Numbers in brackets denote the number of local municipalities falling under each district municipality. Where there is a 'plus' (+) sign in brackets this means there is one district management area in addition to the number of local municipalities.

AMENITIES, PUBLIC TRANSPORT USAGE, AND TENURE STATUS

<i>Municipalities by province^a</i>	<i>Proportion of households</i>							
	<i>With computers</i>	<i>With internet</i>	<i>With access to postal facilities</i>	<i>With refrigerator</i>	<i>With telephone</i>	<i>With cellphone</i>	<i>With radio</i>	<i>With television</i>
LIMPOPO								
Capricorn District (5)	7.4%	1.8%	38.6%	61.4%	5.4%	71.9%	75.8%	60.3%
Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)	4.5%	1.0%	20.1%	55.6%	2.9%	69.1%	69.3%	48.4%
Mopani District (1 + 5)	5.8%	1.6%	17.6%	58.1%	3.5%	67.8%	68.8%	52.0%
Vhembe District (4)	6.9%	1.4%	20.8%	57.6%	3.1%	71.3%	75.1%	57.7%
Waterberg District (6)	10.0%	3.6%	26.5%	62.3%	10.3%	72.7%	73.2%	59.2%
MPUMALANGA								
Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)	8.8%	3.1%	26.2%	66.5%	6.0%	75.8%	72.5%	60.7%
Gert Sibande District (7)	12.2%	4.9%	36.0%	60.8%	11.5%	75.5%	80.3%	65.0%
Nkangala District (1 + 6)	11.9%	3.7%	27.6%	68.7%	10.9%	81.1%	81.9%	67.4%
NORTH WEST								
Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)	8.6%	2.1%	28.1%	61.9%	6.2%	74.5%	71.2%	61.7%
Bophirima District (6)	5.8%	1.6%	22.3%	56.5%	6.7%	65.9%	68.5%	57.1%
Ngaka Modiri District (5)	6.9%	2.6%	27.8%	62.9%	6.5%	66.8%	75.3%	64.6%
Southern District (5)	12.4%	4.6%	35.9%	55.5%	13.0%	70.9%	71.7%	59.0%
NORTHERN CAPE								
Frances Baard District (1 + 4)	16.6%	7.8%	63.7%	73.6%	26.5%	65.9%	78.1%	76.7%
Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)	11.3%	4.9%	36.0%	67.0%	21.6%	55.6%	75.6%	68.6%
Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)	8.1%	2.8%	26.7%	62.0%	10.2%	70.2%	70.4%	58.3%
Namakwa District (1 + 6)	14.2%	5.1%	55.5%	71.4%	31.5%	56.6%	76.3%	71.6%
Siyanda District (1 + 6)	13.0%	4.4%	42.8%	63.1%	20.4%	57.9%	69.2%	63.3%
WESTERN CAPE								
City of Cape Town	34.3%	18.9%	58.1%	83.9%	47.0%	77.1%	84.0%	85.9%
Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)	22.3%	9.9%	59.1%	80.1%	31.1%	68.5%	82.3%	81.3%
Central Karoo District (1 + 3)	12.7%	6.8%	26.9%	72.7%	33.1%	55.4%	81.7%	78.4%
Eden District (1 + 7)	22.6%	12.9%	39.3%	74.2%	30.9%	70.9%	81.2%	78.1%
Overberg District (1 + 4)	22.9%	12.8%	49.9%	80.0%	37.1%	69.2%	83.2%	81.7%
West Coast District (1 + 5)	22.2%	10.5%	47.8%	82.5%	34.7%	71.9%	84.4%	82.8%

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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AMENITIES, PUBLIC TRANSPORT USAGE, AND TENURE STATUS

People using public transport to school/work (proportion)	Tenure status					Municipalities by province ^a
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent free	Other	
						LIMPOPO
5.5%	75.0%	5.9%	8.9%	10.1%	0.1%	Capricorn District (5)
3.0%	75.6%	1.6%	6.6%	15.8%	0.5%	Greater Sekhukhune District (1 + 5)
4.7%	63.5%	3.6%	7.7%	25.0%	0.3%	Mopani District (1 + 5)
5.1%	83.3%	2.1%	4.0%	10.4%	0.2%	Vhembe District (4)
5.2%	64.4%	3.4%	20.7%	11.2%	0.3%	Waterberg District (6)
						MPUMALANGA
7.3%	69.9%	4.7%	10.7%	14.6%	0.2%	Ehlanzeni District (1 + 5)
7.7%	56.6%	9.8%	16.7%	16.6%	0.2%	Gert Sibande District (7)
11.9%	58.5%	10.3%	13.8%	17.1%	0.3%	Nkangala District (1 + 6)
						NORTH WEST
14.6%	43.4%	4.5%	23.8%	26.6%	1.6%	Bojanala Platinum District (1 + 5)
3.4%	50.4%	5.7%	12.9%	30.8%	0.2%	Bophirima District (6)
6.8%	65.7%	5.3%	12.4%	16.4%	0.1%	Ngaka Modiri District (5)
12.0%	39.9%	10.1%	30.9%	18.7%	0.3%	Southern District (5)
						NORTHERN CAPE
8.3%	51.7%	17.0%	11.4%	18.7%	1.2%	Frances Baard District (1 + 4)
2.4%	59.4%	7.7%	16.2%	16.1%	0.7%	Pixley Ka Seme District (1 + 8)
6.0%	73.9%	2.9%	16.5%	6.0%	0.7%	Kgalagadi District (1 + 3)
7.8%	63.7%	4.0%	14.0%	17.7%	0.6%	Namakwa District (1 + 6)
6.4%	46.4%	9.4%	23.1%	20.1%	1.0%	Siyanda District (1 + 6)
						WESTERN CAPE
17.3%	39.7%	24.3%	22.4%	12.9%	0.8%	City of Cape Town
10.6%	33.4%	11.5%	30.4%	21.9%	2.8%	Cape Winelands District (1 + 5)
3.2%	60.0%	10.3%	16.5%	12.5%	0.7%	Central Karoo District (1 + 3)
8.5%	46.7%	14.9%	20.2%	16.5%	1.6%	Eden District (1 + 7)
8.5%	46.2%	10.3%	22.9%	19.7%	0.8%	Overberg District (1 + 4)
11.0%	50.5%	13.8%	20.1%	14.6%	1.0%	West Coast District (1 + 5)

Source: The Gaffney Group and the South African Local Government Association, *Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2007–2008*; Stats SA, *Community Survey 2007*, March 2008

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Fast stats

LATEST FORECASTS

<i>GDP growth 2009</i>	1.9% BER: revised downwards from 3%
	0.6% Nedcor: revised downwards from 0.8%
<i>Headline inflation rate (CPI) 2009 (average)</i>	6.6% BER: revised downwards from 8%
	5.2% Nedcor: revised downwards from 7.2%
<i>Expected CPI (business) 2009 (average)</i>	9.4% BER: no change
<i>(trade unions)</i>	9.4% BER: revised upwards from 9.2%
<i>CPIX (CPI less mortgages) 2009 (average)</i>	6.8% Nedcor: revised downwards from 7.9%
	5.5% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
<i>Expected CPIX (business) 2009 (average)</i>	8.8% BER: no change
<i>(trade unions)</i>	8.7% BER: revised upwards from 8.2%
<i>Producer price inflation 2009 (average)</i>	8.4% BER: revised downwards from 9.8%
	6.2% Reuters Econometer: revised downwards from 7.3%
<i>Imported producer inflation 2009 (average)</i>	9.5% Absa: revised upwards from 5.6%
<i>Gross fixed capital formation 2009</i>	up 5.0% FNB: revised downwards from 7%
	up 1.6% BER: revised downwards from 1.8%
<i>Final consumption expenditure by households 2009</i>	up 2.0% FNB: no change
	up 0.7% Nedcor: revised downwards from 0.8%
<i>Government consumption expenditure 2009</i>	up 5.0% FNB: revised upwards from 4.5%
<i>Gross domestic expenditure 2009</i>	up 1.0% Nedcor: revised downwards from 1.4%
<i>Exports 2009</i>	up 2.8% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: revised upwards from 2.3%
	down 0.2% BER: revised downwards from 6.7%
<i>Imports 2009</i>	up 4.3% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: revised upwards from 3.9%
	up 0.3% BER: revised downwards from 2.7%
<i>Current account deficit 2009</i>	R177.6bn BER: revised upwards from R162.6bn
	R159.7bn Nedcor: revised downwards from R182.6bn
<i>— as proportion of GDP 2009</i>	6.9% BER: revised upwards from 6.3%
	6.0% FNB: revised downwards from 7%
<i>Capital account surplus 2009</i>	R190.0bn Nedcor: no change
<i>Prime overdraft rate 2009 (year end)</i>	12.5% BER: revised downwards from 15%
	12.0% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: FNB; Nedcor
<i>R/€ exchange rate 2009 (average)</i>	13.93 Nedcor: revised from 12.32
	13.00 FNB: no change
<i>R/\$ exchange rate 2009 (average)</i>	10.00 FNB: revised from 9.00
	9.33 Barnard Jacobs Mellet: revised from 9.30
<i>Gold price per ounce 2009 (average)</i>	\$905 Nedcor: revised upwards from \$769
	\$800 FNB: revised upwards from \$700
<i>Nominal wage rise 2009</i>	9.9% BER: revised upwards from 9.7%

These forecasts contain the highest and lowest estimates available to us.

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