

# Provincial Distribution Report

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## Executive Summary

Total Members: 145,816

Total Provinces: 9

Average Members per Province: 16,202

Largest Province: Gauteng (95,073 members, 65.2%)

Smallest Province: Northern Cape (232 members, 0.16%)

Top 3 Provinces Concentration: 95.8% of total membership

## Provincial Ranking

### 1. Gauteng (GP)

**Members: 95,073 (65.2%)**

**Geographic Units: 17 districts, 18 municipalities, 231 wards**

### 2. Free State (FS)

**Members: 41,473 (28.44%)**

**Geographic Units: 13 districts, 25 municipalities, 102 wards**

### 3. Limpopo (LP)

**Members: 3,104 (2.13%)**

**Geographic Units: 7 districts, 14 municipalities, 104 wards**

### 4. North West (NW)

Members: 1,682 (1.15%)

Geographic Units: 10 districts, 17 municipalities, 168 wards

### 5. Mpumalanga (MP)

Members: 1,292 (0.89%)

Geographic Units: 5 districts, 37 municipalities, 190 wards

### 6. KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)

Members: 1,289 (0.88%)

Geographic Units: 4 districts, 39 municipalities, 187 wards

### 7. Eastern Cape (EC)

Members: 1,169 (0.8%)

Geographic Units: 3 districts, 20 municipalities, 198 wards

### 8. Western Cape (WC)

Members: 502 (0.34%)

Geographic Units: 7 districts, 27 municipalities, 136 wards

### 9. Northern Cape (NC)

Members: 232 (0.16%)

Geographic Units: 8 districts, 35 municipalities, 170 wards

## **Comparative Analysis**

Provinces Above Average (2): Gauteng, Free State

Provinces Below Average (7): Limpopo, North West, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Northern Cape

Key Insights:

- Gauteng dominates with 65.2% of total membership
- Top 3 provinces (Gauteng, Free State, Limpopo) represent 95.8% of members
- Significant growth opportunity exists in 7 underrepresented provinces
- Average membership per province: 16,202 members

## **Strategic Recommendations**

1. Resource Allocation: Focus primary resources on Gauteng and Free State for maximum impact
2. Expansion Strategy: Develop targeted growth initiatives for underrepresented provinces
3. Regional Balance: Consider incentives to increase membership in smaller provinces
4. Service Distribution: Align service delivery with member concentration patterns
5. Data-Driven Decisions: Use this distribution data for strategic planning and budgeting

