PROVINCIAL-WIDE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

Core Directory of Common Data Sources

PART 1: MAINSTREAM DATA

Department of the Premier in collaboration with University of Cape Town, Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit [SALDRU]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYMS</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASSA</td>
<td>Actuarial Society of South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSF</td>
<td>Business Sampling Frame</td>
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<td>CAPS</td>
<td>Cape Area Panel Study</td>
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<td>CDCDS</td>
<td>Core Directory of Common Data Sources</td>
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<td>CHC</td>
<td>Community Health Centre</td>
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<td>CHED</td>
<td>Centre for Higher Education</td>
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<td>CPI</td>
<td>Consumer Price Index</td>
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<td>CS</td>
<td>Community Survey</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>Enumeration Area</td>
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<td>EAS</td>
<td>Economy Activity Survey</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>EF</td>
<td>Enterprise Finance</td>
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<td>GDPR</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product per Region</td>
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<td>GER</td>
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<td>GHS</td>
<td>General Household Survey</td>
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<td>GPI</td>
<td>Gender Parity Index</td>
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<td>GWMES</td>
<td>Government-Wide Monitoring and Evaluation System</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IEC</td>
<td>Independent Electoral Commission</td>
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<td>IES</td>
<td>Income and Expenditure Survey</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>IRDS</td>
<td>Integrated Rural Development Strategy</td>
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<td>ISHS</td>
<td>Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements</td>
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<td>JOBS</td>
<td>Job and Opportunities Seekers' Database</td>
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<td>LED</td>
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<td>NYSP</td>
<td>National Youth Service Programme</td>
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<td>PGWC</td>
<td>Provincial Government Western Cape</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public-Private Partnership</td>
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<td>PSLSD</td>
<td>Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development</td>
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<td>PSP</td>
<td>Provincial Strategic Plan</td>
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<td>PSU</td>
<td>Primary Sampling Unit</td>
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<td>QES</td>
<td>Quarterly Employment Statistics</td>
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<td>SACOB</td>
<td>South African Chamber of Business</td>
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<td>SADHS</td>
<td>South African Demographic and Health Survey</td>
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<td>SALDRU</td>
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PREFACE

This Core Directory Common Data Sources (CDCDS) is a selection of key mainstream data sources based on the indicators that were developed for the Provincial-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System (PWMES) and the Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP)\(^1\). The CDCDS focuses on the data requirements in terms of the mainstream data of the PWMES, pertaining to key thematic areas used to measure the outcomes of the Provincial Strategies and the PSP for the period 2009/10-2014.

This Core Directory of Common Data Sources (CDCDS) is also referred to as the Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream data and is a key deliverable that culminated from the data management and data assessment phase of the PWMES. The official data sources identified and located for the outcome indicators of the PWMES, which relates to key policy areas and statistical themes, and the PSP are profiled in section A and section B of the Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream data.

Section A relates to the first release of the mainstream data whilst section 2 relates to the further releases of the first release profiled in section 1. In both sections of the Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data, each data source is profiled in terms of its:

- purpose,
- type of data per thematic area,
- the year in which the data source was conducted,
- the tenure or the frequency of the dataset and
- the sample size.

The Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data Sources will be updated and reviewed annually to ensure that the PWMES will enable a variety of mainstream data sources to be integrated in a central repository for analysis and reporting on progress and outcomes made by the Provincial Government of the Western Cape.

Anton Groenewalt
Acting Deputy Director-General
Branch: Governance and Integration

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\(^1\) This refers to whether the PWMES is applied within an international (MDGs), Provincial Policy Areas, Provincial Strategies, and the PSP of the PGWC context. The PSP is the 5 year strategic plan for the PGWC and it represents a blueprint for co-ordinated action by provincial departments to realise the vision of ‘an open opportunity society for all’.
1. INTRODUCTION

At this point of vigorous strategic planning and policy implementation in the province, it is crucial for policy makers and programme managers that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data on a range of living standards, employment, education, economic growth and so forth can be comparable and that accurate data from reliable data sources can be used for the measuring of the PSP, Provincial Strategies, policy areas and statistical themes. The proposed CDCDS, Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data, attempts to provide a departure point for a reliable and coherent set of common data sources. This set of common data sources will be used to measure the indicators relating to the PSP, policy areas and statistical themes in order to provide statistical evidence to assess the performance of the Provincial Strategic Plan in relation to provincial policy areas. The changes of the outcomes, based on sound statistical evidence, connected with the PSP will be reflected for the period 2009/10-2014.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE CDCDS

The main objective of the Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data is to provide the key data sources, sourced from official, national, provincial and other data sources that match the PWMES and PSP indicators and proposed thematic areas. The objectives are:

- To provide data sources that match the PWMES and PSP indicators that will be able to provide valid and regular data on trends,
- To operate from a common base for measuring the strategic objectives of the PSP, policy areas and statistical themes thereby avoiding the duplication of data sources and the use of data sources in a piecemeal manner,
- To create awareness for the improvement of the quality of monitoring and evaluation data,
- To provide evidence to align the compendium of indicators with baselines, the frequency of data collection, responsible data producers and the level of disaggregation,
- To provide an interactive tool that enables sharing of information regarding data sources for the PWMES within the province, and
- To provide accessible and reliable data and information through the monitoring and evaluation portal of the PWMES.

1.2 BACKGROUND

The Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System (GWMES) is a system developed by government clusters to track the performance of government programmes. The obligation of the Provincial Government of the Western Cape (PGWC) to the national objectives is to develop a PWMES that is able to collect, interpret, analyse and disseminate data and information to key stakeholders and that adds value to the performance management and decision-making processes of the PGWC.

The Indicator Development Frameworks provides a compendium of outcome indicators as a suggested measuring instrument for the PWMES and the PSP. The Monitoring and Results Framework illustrates a M&E system for each core indicator and forms the basis of all subsequent data collection, analysis, interpretation and reporting on the objectives of the PSP and providing statistical evidence on the policy areas and statistical themes for the PWMES. For this reason the CDCDS serves as a departure point to identify and locate data sources that match the PWMES and PSP indicators. The identified data sources
1.3 HOW THE CORE DIRECTORY WAS DEVELOPED

The development of the CDCDS for provincial-wide M&E purposes is a response to the call for organisations to prioritise data quality for the successful management of service delivery. This requires of each organisation, including the government, to be more engaged with the data that is used. The availability of good data and data requirements should be a shared responsibility amongst policy makers, programme planners, data users and data producers and they should commit to improve data that will inform planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting on projects and programme performance.

The process to develop the CDCDS is outlined below:

1.3.1 Initiation and design phase of the CDCDS

The initiation and design phase of the data assessment process provides the rationale for developing a CDCDS for the PWMES. For the Western Cape quality data is needed to track progress and to measure the outcomes of the Provincial Strategies and the PSP. Quality data for the M&E of the programmes performance of the PSP is critical as it is used to track the alignment of progress with programmes, project targets and milestones in implementation. The benefits of quality data for the province can only be achieved if the data requirements and the construction of data sources are coordinated in a coherent manner amongst PGWC departments.

However, before such a process can be effectively coordinated, it is important to understand and to articulate the context in which the PGWC departments compile and construct data sources. The following departure points are imperative:

- To identify and locate existing data sources constructed and most commonly used by PGWC departments.
- To assess the existing departmental data in terms of the requirements for quality data based on the principles and guidelines of the South African Statistical Quality Assurance Framework [SASQAF].

The common data sources for the core directory would consist of provincial administrative data, national and official data sources owned amongst the data users and data producers in the province. Baseline information for coherent and integrative planning will therefore be obtained from common databases.

1.3.2 Collaboration with e-Innovation, the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

The Department of the Premier and SALDRU liaised closely with e-Innovation on information systems, data sources and the business requirement specification for the PWMES. The discussions also addressed possible future scenarios regarding the electronic base of the PWMES. The visit to Stats SA was aimed at
improving practices regarding the application of data quality management within the PGWC. The South African Statistical Assessment Quality Framework is used as a quality instrument for common standards and criteria as proposed in the Provincial-wide M&E Framework for the PWMES.

1.3.3 Profiling of official data sources and examining datasets for the CDCDS

The process commenced with the profiling of official data sources in the mainstream; products of Stats SA were of particular interest. The primary focus of the exercise was to determine the scope of the data sources; the frequency of data dissemination; the size of the datasets concerned and its applicability to the policy areas, statistical themes and PSP development indicators. This assists in capacitating staff members of the DotP regarding the dynamics of data and data sources. While official data sources were being profiled, a parallel process occurred, namely the compilation of a core directory of common data sources for the provincial administrative data sources.

Each data source is profiled in terms of its purpose, the type of data, the year in which the data source was conducted, the tenure or the frequency of the dataset and the sample size. The data sources are aligned according to the following ten thematic areas:

1. Employment and economic activities
2. Education and skills development
3. Unemployment and non-economic activities
4. Poverty
5. Health
6. Transport and travel
7. Basic services
8. Crime
9. Youth
10. Quality of life
1.3.4. Consultation with provincial line departments

The project team decided to initiate a consultative process with all line departments of the PGWC. The aim was to inform and raise awareness of data quality management in the process via the DotP. The other motivation was to gain access to provincial line departments’ data sources that could possibly inform data requirements for Provincial Strategies and the PSP indicators and be incorporated in the CDCDS. These engagements were preceded by further advocacy through the Provincial-wide M&E Forum of the PWMES.

1.3.5 Technical consultative process

This consultative process takes place in collaboration with SALDRU and Stats SA. SALDRU’s expertise is grounded in empirical and applied research with a multi-disciplinary approach that covers nearly four decades of work ranging from conducting surveys, analyses, policy research at certain junctures, training of post-graduates, research methodology, monitoring and evaluation, programme and theory evaluation assessment and knowledge and data management. Stats SA uses its legal mandate to address the gaps in data and, as part of a standardisation process, puts a framework, the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF), in place.

2. A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA SOURCES

The mainstream data sources were selected primarily because of accessibility, their frequent and wide use by diverse users. These data sources not only meet some basic standards but they can also be cross-referenced and substantiated. Some of these sources are not comprehensive and gauging the level of their aggregation (spatial and geographic) is not possible because the data is not collected at that level. The data sources serve as a point of departure in populating the key thematic areas for this document and process. The data sources also form a platform from where quality control can be exercised and data managed.

Administrative data provides one with a general overview of what is available at PGWC line departments. Administrative data also sets the backdrop and forms the basis for the revision and profiling of these data sources with the purpose of informing and in some instances even possibly corroborating mainstream data. For these purposes the rigour of this data still needs to be tested.
SECTION A: PROFILING OF THE MAINSTREAM DATA SOURCES

Section A of the Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data supports the background information provided by means of profiling the first release of the mainstream data sources identified for the Core Directory of Common Data Sources. The sections under Section A focus on the profiling of the mainstream data sources per thematic area and provide some concluding recommendations. The sections under Section A are organised as follow:

- Section 3 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Employment and economic activity.
- Section 4 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Education and skills development.
- Section 5 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Unemployment and non-economic activities.
- Section 6 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Poverty.
- Section 7 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Health.
- Section 8 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Transport and travel.
- Section 9 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Basic services.
- Section 10 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Crime.
- Section 11 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Youth.
- Section 12 focuses on the profiling of data sources: Thematic area: Quality of life.
- Section 13 presents recommendations.
- Section 14 presents conclusions.
3. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Table 1: Employment and Economic Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
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<tr>
<td>3.1 Labour Force Survey (LFS)</td>
<td>Purpose: &quot;This household survey is specifically designed to measure various aspects of the labour market. The survey provides insight into a variety of issues related to the labour market including the level and pattern of unemployment and the industrial and occupational structure of the economy.&quot;</td>
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| Employed: Persons aged 15–65 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview. | Type of data:  
- Demographic information: name, sex, age and population group (7 questions)  
- Biographical information: marital status, language, migration, education, training and literacy (22 questions)  
- Main work activities in the past seven days (34 questions)  
- Job creation and Expanded Public Works Programme activities among the population of working age: have they heard about the EPWP by province? Those who have heard, what was their involvement in such activities in the six months prior to the interview by province and gender? What was their involvement in the government job creation programme in the six months prior to the interview by province and gender? (8 questions)  
- Agricultural activities and uncompensated activities (5 questions)  
Year: 2000–2007  
Tenure: Biannually  
Sample size: 30 000 households, about 74 591 adults of working age (15-65 years)  
### 3.2 Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA), 2003 model

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Purpose:</th>
<th>The ASSA 2003 model represents the HIV/AIDS epidemic and its demographic impact on the population of SA. The model extends the earlier ASSA 2002 model by providing estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS in each project.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Type of data:</td>
<td>The model projects on a year-by-year basis with each year’s projections reflecting changes between 1 July of one calendar year and 30 June of the following calendar year. The model splits the workforce by factors that affect HIV risk. These factors are age (15-64); job grade (five job grades) and gender. The workforce is divided into 500 different ‘cohorts’ where the individuals in each cohort are of the same age, grade and gender. The workforce is also split according to HIV status (i.e. whether employees are HIV positive or not). Those that are positive are further split between four stages of HIV disease and according to whether or not they are receiving antiretroviral treatment. The HIV epidemic is assumed to have entered the workforce in 1985. The model projects how the workforce changes, one year at a time, from 1985 to the present, and into the future (up to 2040).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The changes that are projected on a year-by-year basis are the numbers of: | - HIV-positive employees starting antiretroviral treatment (if it is available)  
- New HIV infections  
- Employees leaving the workforce (due to death, disability, ill health, retirement or resignation)  
- New employees being recruited |
| Various results are recorded for each year so that the user can track the demographic impact of the epidemic over time. In addition, the financial information of the projected cost of AIDS (in terms of death and disability benefits, absenteeism, medical expenses etc.) is also calculated. The model reports results at the start of each projection year and each projection year runs from 1 July to 30 June. |
| Year: | 2003 |
| Tenure: | Annually |
| Sample size: | “The national and provincial population have been re-estimated to be consistent broadly with estimates of adults aged 20 years and older and 20 years and younger of Census 2001. The population has been reconstructed using best estimates of fertility rates and past censuses over the past 20 years.” |
| Source: | Actuarial Society of South Africa. ASSA 2003 model. www.assa.org.za |
### 3.3 General Household Survey (GHS)

**Purpose:**
“The GHS is specifically designed to measure various aspects of the living circumstances of SA households. The main purpose of the GHS is to measure the level of development and performance of various government programmes and projects.”

**Type of data:**
The questions used in the GHS were similar to those used in the Social Development Indicator Survey (SDIS), as proposed in the discussion by representatives of departments in the social cluster of government responsible for the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Strategy (IRDS).
The GHS covers the data in the following areas:
- Household information: demographic information consisting of name, sex, age and population group
- Biographical information: marital status, language, migration, education, training, migration, education, literacy and training

One of the key findings of the GHS focuses on 'Activities related to work' as a broad area (19 questions).

**Year:**
2002–2007

**Tenure:**
Annually

**Sample size:**
30 000 households

### 3.4 Community Survey (CS), 2007

**Purpose:**
“Community Survey 2007 is a large-scale household survey conducted by Stats SA to bridge the gap between censuses. Historically the census took place at a five-year interval (1996 and 2001) but this has been extended to a 10-year interval. The purpose of CS 2007 is to provide data at lower geographical levels than existing household-based surveys, to build human, management and logistical capacities for Census 2011 and to provide a primary base for the mid-year projections.”

**Type of data:**
CS 2007 collects information on the trends and levels of demographic and socio-economic data, the extent of poor households, access to facilities and services, levels of employment/unemployment, in order to assist the government and the private sector with the planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies.

Information relating to this theme is:
- Personal information
- Demographics
- Education
- Employment and economic activities

**Year:**
2007

**Tenure:**
Three yearly

**Sample size:**
± 280 000 households

### 3.5 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

**Purpose:**
The CPI is a general measure of price change of consumer goods and services bought by typical households in SA. The objective of the CPI is to measure price change of an identical basket of goods and services each month. The CPI measures changes in transaction prices, i.e. prices actually paid when purchasing goods or services. The results of this survey are used to compile the CPI that is an economic indicator.

**Type of Data:**
The SARB and the Department of Finance use the CPI when formulating monetary and fiscal policy. The National Accounts component of Stats SA uses the CPI when calculating the GDP. Furthermore, the CPI is used as a general measure of inflation; to make adjustments to pensions paid and for the adjustment of taxes, fines or fees levied by government; to adjust prices, wages and salaries in contracts; to reevaluate fixed assets and stocks for accounting purposes; to remove price changes on measures of the economy such as the GDP and estimates of consumption expenditure and to remove the effect of price changes in retail sales to compile a volume of measure of retail sales.

The CPI basket is classified according to the International Trade Classification which consists of 17 main groups: Food; non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, clothing and footwear; housing; fuel and power; furniture and equipment; household operation; medical care and health expenses; transport, communication; recreation and entertainment; reading matter; education; personal care; other.

The CPI basket is also classified according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) which consists of nine main groups: Food, beverages and tobacco; clothing and footwear; housing, water; electricity, gas and other fuels; furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house; health; transport; leisure, entertainment and culture; education; miscellaneous goods and services.

**Year:**
2000-2007 (the year 2000 was arbitrarily assigned)

**Tenure:**
Monthly (Prices of goods and services are collected during the first three weeks of the month. Most of these prices are collected monthly. The prices of some items are collected quarterly, biannually or annually. The collection of these prices depends on the frequency at which these prices tend to change.)

**Sample size:**
Currently an average of 105 000 price quotations are collected each month from approximately 2 100 outlets. Prices of the goods and services included in the CPI basket are collected from the sample of retail trade and service outlets. The 12 historical metropolitan areas and 28 other urban areas are covered. The 12 metropolitan areas were selected based on the population figures as well as the size of the economical activity of those areas.

3.6 Time Use Survey (How South African women and men spend their time)

**Purpose:**
“The purpose of the survey was to provide information on the way in which different individuals spend their time. This information contributes to policymakers' greater understanding of the economic and social well-being of different societal groups. The study was thus intended to provide new information on the division of both paid and unpaid labour between men and women, and greater insight into less understood productive activities such as subsistence work, casual work and work in the informal sector.”

**Type of data:**
“A set of preliminary questions were asked relating to household and demographic information of the respondent. The responses to these questions were used to classify respondents into groups with particular characteristics so that daily activities of different groups might be compared. Activities were organised into ten broad categories that in turn were grouped into broader categories formulated in accordance with the System of National Accounts (SNA). SNA production activities form the basis for calculation of the GDP and are generally considered to be economic work. They include paid and unpaid work done in either formal or informal establishments. Subsistence farming and collecting fuel and water for household use are included among SNA production activities.”

“Non-SNA production activities are those which produce goods and services but are usually unpaid and not included in the calculation of the GDP. Household maintenance, including shopping, falls into this category, as well as childcare activities. Further analysis of the Time Use Survey reveals data concerning children, the sick, the elderly and the disabled in households that aids community services and other households. Non-productive activities are all other activities including eating, sleeping, personal care, leisure, learning and cultural and social activities.”

**Year:**
2001

**Tenure:**
One-off

**Sample size:**
8 564 households and 14 553 respondents

### 3.7 Quarterly Employment Statistics Survey (QES)

The Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE) was discontinued as from June 2005 and was replaced by the QES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“The information received is used to estimate key economic statistics on employment and gross earnings that are used as input to the GDP and to estimate key economic statistics on average monthly earnings that are mainly used for monitoring economic indicators of the SA economy. Part 1 deals with the estimation of the number of employees and their earnings and Part 2 deals with the estimation of average monthly earnings.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of data:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The survey publication contains results of the QES survey of enterprises in the formal non-agricultural business sector of the SA economy. The survey is designed to obtain information regarding:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The number of persons employed in the business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gross earnings paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bonuses paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Severance, termination and redundancy payments paid to employees for each month of the reference quarter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amongst others, the survey covers employment statistics in the following industries according to the SIC (5th edition), January 1993:

- Mining and quarrying industry
- Manufacturing industry
- Electricity, gas and water supply industry
- Construction industry
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants industry
- Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services industry
- Community, social and personal

The survey also focuses on:

- Number of employees
- Gross earnings

Both of the above are further broken down into:

- Estimates based on 2004 frame
- Estimates based on 2006 frame
For the number of employees the estimates for the 2004 and 2006 frames are further broken down by quarter and by year with the following indicators:
- Number of employees
- Change in number of employees
- % change in number of employees

For gross earnings the estimates for the 2004 and 2006 Frames are further broken down by quarter and by year with the following indicators:
- Gross earnings
- Change in gross earnings
- % change in gross earnings

**Year:**
2005-2007

**Tenure:**
Quarterly
(Data for the survey is collected by mail each quarter from a specific sample of private businesses and public institutions.)

**Sample size:**
22 005 private and public enterprises were covered in the formal non-agricultural business sector of the SA economy.

**Limitations:**
The SEE was discontinued as from June 2005 and replaced by the QES Survey. The SEE covered both employing and non-employing VAT registered enterprises with an annual turnover of R300 000 or more, whereas the QES only covers employees among those enterprises registered for IT, including those registered for VAT. The QES is in accordance with the ILO definitions and concepts. By restricting the coverage to employing businesses, the QES will be able to provide estimates for employment and earnings as well as estimates for average monthly earnings. Information regarding employers, employees and the self-employed can be obtained from the LFS conducted among 30 000 households countrywide.

**Source:**
### 3.8 Cape Area Panel Study (CAPS), 2002–2006

Waves 1-2-3 of the CAPS are a collaborative project between the Population Studies Centre at the University of Michigan, the Centre for Social Science Research and the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit. The latter two units are based at the University of Cape Town.

#### Purpose:
“CAPS is a longitudinal study of the lives of roughly 4,800 young adults, their families and households in Cape Town, SA. The CAPS project was designed to provide rich detail on the transitions made by young South Africans as they move through school, enter the labour force, begin sexual activity, move into their own households and start their own families. Since most existing sources of data in SA only provided cross-sectional information on the lives of young people, one of the major objectives of the project was to launch a longitudinal survey that would follow the same respondents over time.

Another important objective was to include detailed information on the household environment and family connections of young people, including information on all other individuals living in the respondent's household.”

#### Type of data:
CAPS covers a range of aspects of adolescence, including schooling, entry into the labour market (i.e. employment, unemployment and job search), sexual and reproductive health and experiences within families and households. Most data is collected from young people themselves and data is also collected from parents and other household members. One can also compare data on individuals and households with data collected from families within communities and from schools. In addition to detailed information on young people, CAPS also provides information on household members of all ages, including links to households outside of Cape Town.

**Section D** focuses specifically on 'employment history and current details, financial responsibilities and contributions within households, nature of employment, current/most recent work, expectations regarding future employment, job search and reasons for not looking for work'.

#### Year:
2002–2006

#### Tenure:
The first wave of CAPS was collected in 2002. Waves 2a and 2b were conducted in 2003 and 2004 respectively. Wave 3 was conducted in 2005 and Wave 4 in 2006.

#### Sample size:
“A stratified two-stage sample was designed by working backwards from the target number of young adults in each of the three population groups. The first stage was the selection of sample clusters. The second stage was the selection of households within each cluster. Since the 2001 census was not yet available, the 1996 census was used as the basis for the sample design. The EAs from the 1996 census were used as the basic sampling unit for the first stage selection of clusters.”

### 3.9 Survey of Large-Scale Agriculture, 2005

**Purpose:**
"In 2005 Stats SA undertook a survey of units active in the large-scale agricultural sector within the RSA. This survey covered the activities of large-scale commercial farms/entities in SA with an annual registered turnover of R2 million and more, and which were registered for VAT and/or IT for the collection period ending February 2005."

**Type of data:**
The survey of Large-Scale Agriculture 2005 covers tax-registered enterprises that are mainly engaged in farming activities such as:
- Growing of crops
- Farming of animals; and/or
- Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)

The key findings in the report relate to:
- Gross farming income
- Employment
- Expenditure
- Farming debt, market value of assets and gross farming income
- Total value of losses
- Comparisons with results of 2002 Census of Commercial Agriculture.

**Year:**
2005

**Tenure:**
Ad hoc

**Sample size:**
7 687 large-scale farming units participated in the survey

www.statssa.gov.za
### 3.10 Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE), 2005

**Purpose:**
"The purpose of the SESE is to capture information about micro- and small to medium enterprises in SA for the purpose of measuring the potential contribution of these businesses to the economy."

**Type of data:**
The information presented in this report supplements the statistics collected by Stats SA on formal sector businesses registered for VAT.

The survey comprises of the following data:
- Introduction and demographics (18 questions)
- Business operations (33 questions)
- General information (20 questions)
- People employed and labour costs (10 questions)
- Expenditure on fuels, materials and services (3 questions)
- Transport (2 questions)

**Year:**
2005

**Tenure:**
Four yearly (the SESE was conducted in 2001 and 2005)

**Sample size:**
The Master Sample used during 2005 was a multi-stage stratified sample design with an overall sample size of PSUs of 3 000. The latter was allocated using the power allocation method. Explicit strata consisted on 53 district councils. The PSUs were then sampled using principles inherent in probability proportional to size. The MOS was the number of households in a PSU as calculated using Census 2001.

**Limitations:**
The sample for SESE 2001 was based on Census 1996 as the sampling frame and was weighted accordingly. SESE 2005 utilised a new master sample that was compiled during 2004 and based on Census 2001 as a sampling frame. The master sample used during SESE 2001 was stratified by urban and rural variables, while the new master sample did not contain similar stratification variables. Because of the changes in the fieldwork methodology and the sampling methodology and lessons learned, comparison between 2001 and 2005 is not advisable. Furthermore Stats SA does not attempt to distinguish between formal and informal small and micro-businesses, since these definitions vary from country to country. The report only provides information about the perception of the owners of the business.

'Stats SA has revised the population model to produce mid-year population estimates in the light of recent mortality data released during 2005 (see Stats SA Statistical release P0309.3 of 2005) per five-year age group. The benchmarks for the September 2005 LFS and the SESE 2005 have therefore also been adjusted according to five-year age groups. As a result comparisons using age groups other than the five-year age groups are not advisable.'
In the SA context a survey of registered businesses obviously yields employment estimates that pertain to registered businesses alone, which in turn means that the QES can provide estimates of employment only for the formal sector. Employment estimates are, however, also required for other sectors. As a result the LFS is specifically designed to measure the labour market that would generally be excluded in the QES. The LFS provides insight into a variety of issues related to the labour market including the level and pattern of unemployment and the industrial and occupational structure of the economy. The design of the questionnaire and definitions conforms to the requirements set by international bodies such as the ILO. Owing to the nature of micro- and small businesses, the total universe or sampling frame is largely unknown, and therefore the household-based LFS (for which a sampling frame does exists) is used to identify non-VAT-registered businesses.

### 3.11 Economic Activity Survey (EAS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose:</th>
<th>&quot;The purpose of the EAS is to derive a set of measures of industry performance based on information available from the financial accounts of enterprises. Results of the survey are used to compile estimates of the annual GDP and its components. Government departments and the private sector can also use the statistics from the EAs in analyses of the comparative performance of industries. Enterprises can assess their own performance in terms of a range of operating ratios against that of their industry and size group.&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of data:</td>
<td>The EAS collected a range of financial statistics of enterprises for the following industries: forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, trade, transport, storage and communication, real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation and insurance, but including activities auxiliary to financial intermediation) and community, social and personal services (excluding government institutions). The information is collected annually and a stratified random sample design, based on business turnover recorded on the BSF, was used and a sample of about 17 000 enterprises was drawn. The survey is designed to supply information on selected income and expenditure items, capital expenditure on new and existing assets and the book value of fixed and tangible assets at the end of the financial year. Information is collected for the financial years of enterprises that ended on any date between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2005. The statistical release contains information regarding:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | • Income and expenditure items  
| | • Inventories  
| | • Net profit before providing for company tax and dividends  
| | • Company tax paid or provided for during the financial year  
| | • Dividends received and paid or provided for during the financial year  
| | • Net profit after tax  
| | • Capital expenditure on land and existing assets  
| | • Book value of fixed and intangible assets at the financial year end  
| | • Selected operating ratios. |
| Year: | 2005 |
| Tenure: | Annually |
| Sample size: | A stratified random sample design based on business turnover recorded on the BSF was used and a sample of about 17 000 enterprises was drawn. |
Limitation:
The only industries not covered in the EAS 2005 are the purely agricultural sector, financial intermediaries, insurance and all government institutions.

### 3.12 Large Sample Survey of the Manufacturing Industry, 2001

**Purpose:**
“The purpose of the Large Sample Survey is to provide researchers, policy-makers, economists and other users with more extensive and in-depth information than the monthly surveys that allows for more comprehensive analysis and assessment of the manufacturing industry. The results of this survey are used for the purpose of compiling SA’s national accounts, e.g. the GDP, fixed capital formation, supply and use tables and changes in inventories.”

**Type of data:**
Financial information is collected from establishments in respect of:
- Intermediate consumption
- Output
- Value added
- Inventories
- Book value of fixed assets
- Net profit and tax paid

**Year:**
2001

**Tenure:**
Five-yearly

**Sample size:**
‘Stats SA used a new sampling frame based on the VAT database obtained from SARS to draw the sample of 10 000 enterprises from a population of approximately 34 000 manufacturing enterprises.’

**Limitations:**
‘The results of the 2001 Large Sample Survey of the Manufacturing Industry are not comparable with the results of previous manufacturing census results based on Stats SA’s old business register. However, the findings of total sales and services rendered by the manufacturing industry from this survey are broadly consistent with the findings of other related surveys based on the new business register. The new results of this Large Sample Survey are consistent with those findings, published in P3041.2, namely that he old manufacturing census had understated the level of manufacturing sales and services rendered.’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.13 Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions, October 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Purpose:**
“The monthly survey data is used to monitor the state of the economy and to formulate economic policy. The results are important inputs to estimate the GDP and to calculate the Composite Leading Business Cycle Indicator.”

**Type of data:**
- ‘Selected building statistics of the private sector regarding building plans passed at current prices’
- ‘By larger municipalities aggregated to provincial level, January to October 2007’
- ‘At constant prices’
- ‘Seasonally adjusted’
- ‘By housing type’
- ‘Reported completed’

**Year:**
October 2007 (preliminary)

**Tenure:**
Monthly

**Sample size:**
‘Stats SA conducts a monthly survey of metropolitan municipalities and large local municipalities of building plans passed and buildings completed. An annual survey of the remaining municipalities is conducted regarding buildings completed. The monthly survey represents approximately 90 percent of the total value of buildings completed.’

3.14 Manufacturing: Utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises

Purpose:
‘The results of the quarterly manufacturing utilisation of production capacity survey are used to assess the degree of capacity constraint experienced by the manufacturing industry. The information in this release is a key component in the Composite Coincident Business Cycle Indicator and is used to analyse movements in gross fixed capital formation in the national accounts.’

Type of data:
- Utilisation of production capacity
- Under-utilisation of production capacity
- Reasons for under-utilisation (shortage of raw materials, shortage of labour, insufficient demand, other reasons)

Year:
November 2007

Tenure:
Quarterly

Sample size:
A sample of approximately 980 enterprises

Limitations:
[The survey covers large manufacturing enterprises, i.e. those with turnover greater than R100 million per annum and conducting activities in:
  • The manufacturing, processing, making or packing of products]
  • The slaughtering of animals, including poultry
  • Installation, assembly, completion, repair and related work

### 3.15 Transport, Post and Telecommunications Industry, 2006

**Purpose:**

"Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for compiling the GDP and its components. These statistics are used by government policy advisers in monitoring the performance and contribution of individual industries to the SA economy and the effectiveness of industry policies and these statistics are used by private-sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance. It also looks at employment, salaries and wages, income, expenditure, net profit before tax and the profit margin in the transport, post and telecommunications industry."

**Type of data:**

- Principal statistics by type of service
- Income by type of service
- Income by enterprise size
- Expenditure by type of service
- Employment by type of service
- Employment by enterprise size
- Book value of assets by type of service
- Company tax, dividends, assets, owner’s equity and liabilities

**Year:**

2006

**Tenure:**

Periodically

**Sample size:**

['The sample was drawn from Stats SA’s business register which is based mainly on the IT and VAT databases of SARS. Enterprises registered in the taxation system are included in the business register and were therefore given a chance of selection in the sample for the survey.]

3.16 Motor Trade Sales, November 2007 (preliminary)

Purpose:
“The results of the monthly Motor Trade Sales survey are used to compile estimates of the GDP and its components. The results are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy.”

Type of data:
“The survey collects information from a sample of enterprises in SA that are predominantly involved in the motor trade. These include:

- Motor vehicle dealers, filling stations and workshops
- Motor cycle dealers
- Spares and accessories
- Tyre dealers
- Automotive electricians
- Radiator repairs
- Panel beaters and spray painters
- Other specialised motor repair services
- Other motor trade enterprises”

Year:
2007

Tenure:
Monthly

Sample size:
“A sample of 856 enterprises from a population of about 10 900 motor trade enterprises was selected.”

3.17 Survey of Large-Scale Agriculture, 2006 (preliminary)

Purpose:
'This survey covered the activities of commercial farms/entities in SA which were registered for VAT and/or IT for the financial year concerned.'

Type of data:
The survey covered the following tax-registered enterprises that are mainly engaged in farming activities such as:
- Growing of crops
- Farming of animals
- Growing of crops combined with animal farming (mixed farming)

Farming means the following activities for commercial purposes:
- Growing of field crops, fruit, grapes, nuts, seeds, trees in a nursery, bulbs, vegetables and flowers in the open air or under cover
- Operations at nurseries, excluding those predominantly engaged in reselling
- Operation of tea, coffee and sugar plantations
- Raising of livestock, game, poultry, rabbits, freshwater fish, fur-bearing and other animals
- Production of milk, wool, pelts/fur, eggs and honey

Year:
2006

Tenure:
2005 and 2006

Sample size:
'6 826 large-scale farming units were originally drawn to participate in the survey'

Limitations:
The survey of Large-Scale Agriculture 2006 covered only large-scale enterprises registered for VAT and/or IT with an annual registered turnover of R3 million and above.

### Purpose:
The monthly Mining: Production and Sales survey is conducted by the Minerals Bureau and covers all mining establishments operating in the SA economy. The results of this survey are used to calculate the physical volume of mining production indices in order to estimate the GDP and its components which in turn are used to develop and monitor government policy.

### Type of data:
- Mining production and mineral sales
- Total value of mineral sales including gold
- Contribution of the mining divisions to the total mining production
- Contribution of the mining divisions to the value of mineral sales

### Year:
2007

### Tenure:
Monthly

### Sample size:
[The survey covers mining establishments conducting activities regarding:
- Extracting, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally, for example solids such as coal and ores.]

Source: Stats SA. Statistical release P2041: Mining: Production and Sales, October 2007 (preliminary).
### 3.19 Measuring rural development: Baseline statistics for the integrated sustainable rural development strategy.

**Purpose:**
The purpose of the survey was twofold:
- To provide baseline information on the current levels of the need for, access to and use of services in those areas, and
- To provide reliable and easily measurable indicators for monitoring poverty and the effects of government programmes, projects and policies on the living standards of the people in the nodal areas.

**Type of data:**
- Information on individuals
- Information on dwellings and basic services
- Information on transport services
- Information on household assets, income and expenditure

**Year:**
2002

**Tenure:**
One-off

**Sample size:**
‘A sample of 1 297 EAs was selected from the 1996 Census frame, covering all the 13 nodal areas. A two-stage sample design was used.’

‘In the first stage enumerator areas were drawn according to the principles of probability proportional to size sampling, using the total number of households in the 1996 Census as the MOS. In the second stage a systematic sample of five dwelling units was drawn from each of the non-farm enumerator areas and all the households found at each of the five dwelling units were enumerated.’

### 3.20 Production Price Index (PPI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose:</th>
<th>‘The surveys of the prices of locally produced commodities (which are locally sold or exported) and imported commodities are monthly surveys covering samples of manufacturers, exporters and importers operating in the SA economy. The results of the survey are used to compile the PPI (an economic indicator) which indicates the changes in production prices of locally produced commodities and imported commodities.’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of data:</td>
<td>PPI and rates of change according to main components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year:</td>
<td>August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure:</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample size:</td>
<td>‘A sample was drawn of approximately 3 500 manufacturers, 3 500 exporters and 3 500 importers.’ ‘The indices are based on producer prices at the point of production in the case of communities.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.21 Tourism, 2003

**Purpose:**

“This annual report presents data on arrivals to and departures from SA both from a historical perspective and during the year 2003. The report distinguishes between visits to SA by foreign travellers and visits to foreign countries undertaken by SA residents. Collectively these figures on arrivals and departures constitute tourism statistics.”

**Type of data:**

**Arrivals:**
- Foreign travellers
- Purpose of visit by month of arrival
- Mode of travel and port of entry
- Country of residence by month of arrival
- Country of residence by mode of travel
- Country of residence by purpose and visit
- SA residents
- Mode of travel and port of entry

**Departures:**
- Foreign travellers
- Mode of travel and port of departure

**SA residents:**
- Mode of travel and port of departure by month
- Total departures
- Purpose of visit by month of departure: Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban international airports
- Country of destination and month of departure: Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban international airports
- Country of destination by purpose of visits: Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban international airports

**Year:**

2003

**Tenure:**

Annually

**Sample size:**

‘Foreign travellers by road were 4 016 461 (67, 4%) and by air travel were 1 921 178 (32, 3%).’

3.22 Construction Industry, 2004

Purpose:
"The large sample survey of the construction industry is a periodic survey. It examines the construction activities within both the private and public businesses/organisations in the SA economy. Results of the survey are used in the compilation of SA’s national accounts, e.g. the GDP and gross fixed capital information."

Type of data:
"This survey covers private and public construction enterprises conducting activities in:

- Site preparations
- Construction of buildings (homes and other buildings)
- Construction of civil engineering structures
- Construction of other structures
- Construction by specialist trade contractors
- Plumbing
- Electrical contracting
- Shop-fitting
- Other building installations
- Painting and decorating
- Other building completions
- Renting of construction or demolition equipment by operators"

Year:
2004

Tenure:
Periodically (last one done in 2004)

Sample size:
'A sample of approximately 8 000 enterprises was drawn using stratified random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at four-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise.'

3.23 Retail Trade Sales, November 2007 (preliminary)

**Purpose:**
"The results of the monthly Retail Trade Sales survey are used to compile estimates of the GDP and its components which are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance."

**Type of data:**
"This survey covers retail enterprises according to the following types of retailer:
- General dealers
- Retail trade in specialised food, beverages and tobacco stores
- Retailers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletries
- Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
- Retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment
- Retailers in hardware, paint and glass
- All other retailers"

**Year:**
2007

**Tenure:**
Monthly

**Sample size:**
'A sample of about 2 500 enterprises was sampled from a population of about 34 000 enterprises.'

Source: Stats SA. Statistical release P6242.1: Retail Trade Sales, November 2007 (preliminary).
### 3.24 Wholesale Trade Sales, November 2007 (preliminary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose:</th>
<th>&quot;The results of the monthly Wholesale Trade Sales survey are used to compile estimates of the GDP and its components which are used to monitor the state of the economy and to formulate economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of data:</td>
<td>This survey covers wholesale enterprises according to the following types of dealer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sales by commission agents, commodity brokers, auctioneers and other wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in agriculture, raw materials and livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing and footwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in other household goods, except precious stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in books and stationery, pharmaceuticals and toiletries, other household goods not classified elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in precious stones, jewellery and silverware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in metals and metal ores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in construction and building materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade on other intermediate products, waste and scrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in other goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• General wholesale trade and other wholesale trade not classified elsewhere'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year:</th>
<th>November 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenure:</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample size:</td>
<td>‘A sample of about 1 000 enterprises was drawn from a population of about 19 000.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.25 Census of Manufacturing, 1996

**Purpose:**
Stats SA periodically conducts a census of manufacturing that covers private manufacturing establishments, public corporations and government undertakings.

**Type of data:**
- Principal statistics: total manufacturing and major groups
- Principal statistics: total manufacturing and major groups by province

**Year:**
1996 (latest)

**Tenure:**
Three yearly

**Sample size:**
"According to the 1996 Census of Manufacturing there were 25 402 factories with a total output of R331 502 million in SA."

**Source:** Stats SA. Statistical release P3001: Census of Manufacturing, 1996.
3.26 Occupational Survey, 1996

**Purpose:**
"The survey was designed to obtain information on the formal non-agricultural business sector (excluding private households)."

**Type of Data:**
"The population of enterprises covers enterprises (firms) and establishments (branches) in eight major industrial groups:
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas and water
- Construction
- Wholesale, retail and motor trade and catering and accommodation services
- Transport, storage and communication
- Financial, insurance, real estate and business services
- Community, social and personal services"

**Year:**
1996

**Tenure:**
Annually (since 1987)

**Sample size:**
'A sample is drawn of approximately 8 500 businesses/organisations. The sample is drawn from a list of enterprises. The enterprises in each industrial group/subgroup are divided into three categories according to the size of their employment. Category 1 consists of those enterprises that employ a large number of employees, category 2 consists of medium-sized enterprises and category 3 consists of small-sized enterprises.'

### 3.27 Census of Commercial Agriculture:
#### Financial and Production Statistics, 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose:</th>
<th>“The census covered commercial farming units in the country, including the former TBVC states and so-called self-governing territories which were not included in the previous census of 1993. Results of this census are used primarily by the national Department of Agriculture for planning purposes and by Stats SA for compiling the country’s national accounts, fixed capital formation, supply and use tables and changes in inventories.”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Type of data: | ‘The census contains detailed information on
- The financial performance of all the farmers included in the census (Part 1)
- Area and production with regard to those farmers who responded (Part 2)’ |
| Year: | 2002 |
| Tenure: | Three yearly |
| Sample size: | ‘Of the total number of 45 818 respondents involved in the census, 17 090 did not respond. Financial data for non-respondents (mainly small farmers) were obtained from the annual turnover reported on the VAT returns. Data on area and production are based on information from the 28 728 farmers who responded.’ |
### 4. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Table 3: Education and Skills Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **4.1 Education Management Information System (EMIS)** | **Purpose:**
“One in five rands of the state budget is spent on the provision of education to South Africans. Accountability for these resources forms the basis of the development of the EMIS. Monitoring and evaluating the education system using the EMIS provides information that is used to improve efficiency and optimise resource allocation.”

**Type of data:**
EMIS covers information on schools, colleges, higher education, ABET, ECD, Education for Learners with Special Education Needs (ELSEN) centres and FET institutions.

At a local level EMIS also supplies learner and parent communities with information about educational institutions and outcomes in order for them to make decisions about education choices and opportunities. The national directorate responsible for EMIS has to ensure that education data and information (on learners, staff, institutions, facilities and resources) that are relevant to education planning are collected, analysed and reported using the EMIS.

**Year:**
1995–2007

**Tenure:**
The national directorate responsible for EMIS updates information quarterly, biannually and annually.

**Sample size:**
[The sample size covers the entire spectrum of education in terms of learners and educators.]

**Source:** EMIS
www.education.gov.za/emis/emisweb/home.htm
### 4.2 General Household Survey (GHS)

<p>| Purpose: | “The GHS is specifically designed to measure various aspects of the living circumstances of SA households. The main purpose of the GHS is to measure the level of development and performance of various government programmes and projects.” |
| Type of data: | The questions used in the GHS were similar to those used in the SDIS as proposed in the discussion by representatives of departments in the social cluster of government responsible for the implementation of the IRDS. |
| Type of data: | With reference to the theme Education and Skills Development, the GHS covers data in the following areas: |
| Type of data: | • Household information: demographic information consisting of name, sex, age and population group |
| Type of data: | • Biographical information: marital status, language, migration, education, training and literacy |
| One of the key findings of the GHS focuses on 'Education and Skills Development' and related data is available. | |
| Year: | 2002–2007 |
| Tenure: | Annually |
| Sample size: | 30 000 households |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4.3 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS), 2003</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Purpose:**<br>The NHTS is used to gain strategic insight into the travel patterns and transport problems of the people of SA by collecting information to achieve the following purposes:<br>• To serve as a basis for research, planning and planning formulation by the DoT<br>• To assist transport authorities to effectively target subsidies<br>• To serve as a data source for the definition and measurement of KPIs for land passenger transport as required in terms of the National Land Transport Transition Act (Act 22 of 2000)<br><br>**Type of data**<br>Section 3 of the report focuses on educational information for each person in the household and how they travel to these facilities.<br><br>**Year:**<br>2003<br><br>**Tenure:**<br>One-off<br><br>**Sample size:**<br>Explicit strata: 342 TAZs. Sample of 50 000 dwelling units produced a sample of 52 376 households. Transport characteristics of around 350 TAZs throughout urban and rural areas of SA.<br><br>Source: DoT. National Household Travel Survey, 2003.
### 4.4 Community Survey (CS), 2007

**Purpose:**

“CS 2007 is a large-scale household survey conducted by Stats SA to bridge the gap between censuses. Historically the census took place at a five-year interval (1996 and 2001) but this has been extended to a 10-year interval. The purpose of CS 2007 is to provide data at lower geographical levels than existing household-based surveys, to build human, management and logistical capacities for Census 2011 and to provide a primary base for the mid-year projections.”

**Type of data:**

‘CS 2007 collects information on trends and levels of demographic and socio-economic data (the extent of poor households, access to facilities and services and levels of employment/unemployment) in order to assist government and the private sector with the planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies.’

Section D of the survey covers information regarding the Education and Skills Development theme and poses the following questions:

- School attendance: does the person attend an educational institution where attendance includes all part-time and full-time studies, whether in person or as a distance learner, as well as home schooling?
- Educational institution: which of the following educational institutions does the person attend (pre-school, primary school, secondary school, college, university/university of technology/technikon, ABET or other)?
- Is the institution that the person attends a public or an independent institution?
- What is the highest level of education that the person has completed? ‘Out of scope’ refers to children less than five years of age. Also included here is whether a person with a Grade 12 certificate has university exemption or not, and in the case of a person with a certificate or diploma, whether he/she has a Grade 12 certificate or not.

**Year:**

2007

**Tenure:**

Three yearly

**Sample size:**

± 280 000 households

### 4.5 Cape Area Panel Study (CAPS), 2002-2006

Waves 1-2-3 of the CAPS are a collaborative project between the Population Studies Centre at the University of Michigan, the Centre for Social Science Research and the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit. The latter two units are based at the University of Cape Town.

**Purpose:**

“CAPS is a longitudinal study of the lives of roughly 4 800 young adults, their families and households in Cape Town, SA. The CAPS project was designed to provide rich detail on the transitions made by young South Africans as they move through school, enter the labour force, begin sexual activity, move into their own households and start their own families. Since most existing sources of data in SA only provided cross-sectional information on the lives of young people, one of the major objectives of the project was to launch a longitudinal survey that would follow the same respondents over time."

“Another important objective was to include detailed information on the household environment and family connections of young people, including information on all other individuals living in the respondent’s household.”

**Type of data:**

CAPS covers a range of aspects of adolescence, including schooling, entry into the labour market (i.e. employment, unemployment and job search), sexual and reproductive health and experiences within families and households. Most data is collected from young people themselves and data is also collected from parents and other household members. One can also compare data on individuals and households with data collected from families within communities and from schools. In addition to detailed information on young people, CAPS also provides information on household members of all ages, including links to households outside Cape Town.

**Section D** focuses specifically on ‘employment history and current details, financial responsibilities and contributions within households, nature of employment, current/most recent work, expectations regarding future employment, job search and reasons for not looking for work’.

**Year:**

2002–2006

**Tenure:**

The first wave of CAPS was collected in 2002. Waves 2a and 2b were conducted in 2003 and 2004 respectively. Wave 3 was conducted in 2005 and Wave 4 in 2006.

**Sample size:**

“A stratified two-stage sample was designed by working backwards from the target number of young adults in each of the three population groups. The first stage was the selection of sample clusters. The second stage was the selection of households within each cluster. Since the 2001 census was not yet available, the 1996 census was used as the basis for the sample design. The EAs from the 1996 census were used as the basic sampling unit for the first stage selection of clusters.”

4.6 Umsobomvu Youth Fund Project Report, 2007

Purpose:
The UYF’s activities are executed through the following three broad programme areas:

- **Service Delivery Channel:** ‘This programme is aimed at providing information, referrals and counselling regarding careers, employment, entrepreneurship and life skills (citizenship, health and well being) to young people through YACs, the Internet portal, call centre, Youth Card and mobile YACs.’

- **Skills Development and Transfer:** ‘This programme is aimed at providing technical skills, work experience, entrepreneurship and life skills to young people through the NYSP and the STW. The NYSP enables young people to provide services needed by their community and through that process to acquire skills (e.g. home-based care, housing and road construction). The STW focuses on training in scarce skills and vocational skills such as accounting, welding, engineering, etc.’

- **Youth Entrepreneurship:** ‘This programme is aimed at providing BDS and EF to young entrepreneurs. The BDS programme provides enterprise support and development interventions through the BCSVP and the MLP. The BCSVP provides the youth with vouchers which they may use to purchase business support interventions (e.g. business plan development, market research, due diligence, etc.) whilst the MLP provides market linkages for the youth- and female-owned businesses and the unemployed youth through the BOSS and JOBS respectively. EF provides micro-loans and SME intervention is provided through PPPs with FirstRand (Progress Fund) and business partners but also through an internally managed general fund.’

Type of data:
Data is available on current projects nationwide and the data on the Western Cape projects is categorised as follows:

- Service delivery channel: YACs
- Skills development and transfer: NYSP
- NYSP
- STW: Projects with FET colleges, graduate development
- Skills development: Entrepreneurship Education Programme
- Youth entrepreneurship
  - EF: SME finance
  - EF: Micro finance (group lending)
  - BDS
  - Market linkages
- Communications and corporate affairs
- Capacity building and research
- Youth in LED

Year:
2007

Tenure:
Annually

Sample size:
No specific sample size is indicated but the programmes and projects are available to all youth in SA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: UVF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.youthportal.org.za">www.youthportal.org.za</a></td>
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</table>
### 4.7 Census 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Purpose:</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970. In the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Type of data:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Planning the census (previous years)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>- Data processing</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The post-enumeration survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Key results:</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>- The households of SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Summary of adjustments</td>
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<td>1996</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Tenure:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Five years</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80 000 EAs for the country</td>
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</table>

Source: Stats SA. Census 1996.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.8 Census 2001</th>
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<td>“It was felt that the country needed detailed, updated information to measure progress against the baseline data of Census 1996. Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970 because in the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Five years</td>
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<td><strong>Sample size:</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Source: Stats SA. Census 2001. How the count was done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: UNEMPLOYMENT AND NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Census 1996</td>
<td>Purpose: “Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970. In the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Source: Stats SA. Census 1996.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.2 Census 2001

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<th>“It was felt that the country needed detailed, updated information to measure progress against the baseline data of Census 1996. Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970 because in the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of Data:</td>
<td>Planning Census 2001</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Stats SA. Census 2001. How the count was done.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3 Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Employed: Persons aged 15–65 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview.

Purpose:
“This household survey is specifically designed to measure various aspects of the labour market. The survey provides insight into a variety of issues related to the labour market including the level and pattern of unemployment and the industrial and occupational structure of the economy.”

Type of data:
- Demographic information: name, sex, age and population group (7 questions)
- Biographical information: marital status, language, migration, education, training and literacy (22 questions)
- Main work activities in the past seven days (34 questions)
- Job creation and Expanded Public Works Programme activities among the population of working age: have they heard about the EPWP by province? Those who have heard, what was their involvement in such activities in the six months prior to the interview by province and gender? What was their involvement in the government job creation programme in the six months prior to the interview by province and gender? (8 questions)
- Agricultural activities and uncompensated activities (5 questions)

Year:
2000–2007

Tenure:
Biannually

Sample size:
30 000 households, about 74 591 adults of working age (15-65 years)

### 6. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: POVERTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.1 Census 1996</strong></td>
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<td>o Summary of adjustments’</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Source: Stats SA. Census 1996.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 6.2 Census 2001

**Purpose:**
"It was felt that the country needed detailed, updated information to measure progress against the baseline data of Census 1996. Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970 because in the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included."

**Type of data:**
- Planning Census 2001
- Pre-enumeration
- Enumeration
- Data processing
- The post-enumeration survey
- Key results:
  - The population of SA
  - The households of SA
  - Summary of adjustments

**Year:**
2001

**Tenure:**
Five years

**Sample size:**
80,000 EAs for the country

Source: Stats SA. Census 2001. How the count was done.
### 6.3 General Household Survey (GHS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“The GHS is specifically designed to measure various aspects of the living circumstances of SA households. The main purpose of the GHS is to measure the level of development and performance of various government programmes and projects.”</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The questions used in the GHS were similar to those used in the SDIS as proposed in the discussion by representatives of departments in the social cluster of government responsible for the implementation of the IRDS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The GHS covers data in the following areas:

- Household information: demographic information consisting of name, sex, age and population group.
- Biographical information: marital status, language, migration, education, training and literacy.

One of the key findings of the GHS focuses on 'Activities related to work' as a broad area (19 questions).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002–2007</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annually</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample size:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 000 households</td>
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</table>

### 6.4 Labour Force Survey (LFS)

**Employed:** Persons aged 15–65 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview.

**Purpose:**
“This household survey is specifically designed to measure various aspects of the labour market. The survey provides insight into a variety of issues related to the labour market including the level and pattern of unemployment and the industrial and occupational structure of the economy.”

**Type of data:**
- Demographic information: name, sex, age and population group (7 questions)
- Biographical information: marital status, language, migration, education, training and literacy (22 questions)
- Main work activities in the past seven days (34 questions)
- Job creation and Expanded Public Works Programme activities among the population of working age: have they heard about the EPWP by province? Those who have heard, what was their involvement in such activities in the six months prior to the interview by province and gender? What was their involvement in the government job creation programme in the six months prior to the interview by province and gender? (8 questions)
- Agricultural activities and uncompensated activities (5 questions)

**Year:**
2000–2007

**Tenure:**
Biannually

**Sample size:**
30 000 households, about 74 591 adults of working age (15-65 years)

<p>| <strong>6.5 Measuring rural development: Baseline statistics for the integrated sustainable rural development strategy.</strong> |
| Purpose: The purpose of the survey was twofold: |
| • To provide baseline information on the current levels of the need for, access to and use of services in those areas, and |
| • To provide reliable and easily measurable indicators for monitoring poverty and the effects of government programmes, projects and policies on the living standards of the people in the nodal areas. |
| <strong>Type of data:</strong> |
| • Information on individuals |
| • Information on dwellings and basic services |
| • Information on transport services |
| • Information on household assets, income and expenditure |
| <strong>Year:</strong> 2002 |
| <strong>Tenure:</strong> One-off |
| <strong>Sample size:</strong> |
| ‘A sample of 1 297 EAs was selected from the 1996 Census frame, covering all the 13 nodal areas. A two-stage sample design was used.’ |
| ‘In the first stage enumerator areas were drawn according to the principles of probability proportional to size sampling, using the total number of households in the 1996 Census as the MOS. In the second stage a systematic sample of five dwelling units was drawn from each of the non-farm enumerator areas and all the households found at each of the five dwelling units were enumerated.’ |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.6 PSLSD/World Bank Study, 1993</th>
<th>Purpose:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘The first representative study conducted in SA prior to the 1994 transition.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type of data:**
Household and individual data addressing socio-economic variables:
- Population
- Sex
- Race
- Education
- Employment/unemployment
- Numeracy/literacy
- Health

**Year:**
1993

**Tenure:**
One-off

**Sample size:**
9,000 households nationally

### 6.7 Income and Expenditure of Households, 2005/2006

**Purpose:**
"The survey was designed to collect information on items and services acquired by SA households, various sources of income acquired by participating households (monetary or in kind) and details of how they spent this income (on expenditure, remittances, etc.)."

**Type of data:**
- Background of survey
- Summary of findings
- Limitations of the survey
- Population
- Expenditure
- Income
- Ownership of assets
- Household characteristics

**Year:**
2005/2006

**Tenure:**
Five yearly

**Sample size:**
'A probability sample of 24 000 dwelling units was sampled for participation. The sample was evenly spread over 12 survey periods of one month each while keeping it nationally representative in each quarter.'

### PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **7.1 Report: National HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey in South Africa, 2006** | Purpose:  
In 2006 the first extended antenatal survey was conducted. This survey goes beyond providing statistics of HIV prevalence in the provinces by giving prevalence rates for each of the 53 districts of SA. In keeping with the policy of the Department of Health to strengthen district health systems, it is envisaged that the district level estimates will provide valuable information for the planning and the implementation of district programmes on HIV and HIV-associated health programmes.  

Type of data:  
- Distribution and characteristics of study participants  
- HIV prevalence  
- Syphilis prevalence  

Year:  
2006  

Tenure:  
2005/2006  

Sample size:  
A sample size of 36 000 which allowed for district level estimates of HIV prevalence in addition to the national and provincial rates.  


### 7.2 Western Cape: Annual Report – Environmental Health Services, 2006

| Purpose: | “Restructuring of the Environmental Health/Municipal Health Services in the province has been completed (including staff appointments) and the services are functional. Municipal Health Services have been identified as a major role player to ensure the health safety of the population, as well as of all the visitors to the province.” |
| Type of data: | • EHP/population ratio  
• Community projects  
• Drinking water  
• Sanitation  
• Food control  
• Poisoning by agricultural remedies  
• Complaints |
| Year: | 2006 |
| Tenure: | Annually |
| Sample size: | [All six district councils in the Western Cape including the unicity of Cape Town] |
### 7.3 Survey of Tuberculosis (TB) Drug Resistance in South Africa

**Purpose:**
The main purpose of the national survey on TB drug resistance was to evaluate the effectiveness of TB control in SA in the light of drug resistance trends. Specific objectives included the following:
- To accurately quantify the extent of drug resistance in new and retreatment of TB patients,
- To compare the burden and trend of drug resistance in the nine provinces,
- To evaluate the quality of TB chemotherapy as reflected by drug resistance levels in the nine provinces, and
- To estimate the number of MDR TB patients in each province in order to allow for rational budget and management planning.

**Type of data:**
The following categories of datasets are contained:
- Response rate per province
- Treatment history of suspect cases per province
- Case detection (microscopy and culture) per province
- Demographic profile of culture-confirmed TB patients
- Bacteriology results and grading thereof
- Comparison of microscopy and culture results
- Gain in case detection by culture
- History of prior treatment and resistance to number of drugs
- Anti-TB drug resistance weighted by province
- Drug resistance (any) or MDR per province
- Prevalence of resistance among retreatment patient categories
- Estimated MDR TB caseload, 2001
- Estimated burden of MDR TB per province, 2001
- HIV status of confirmed TB patients by gender, previous treatment and drug resistance

**Year:**
2001–2002

**Tenure:**
One-off

**Sample size:**
920 confirmed TB patients per province

Source: [www.sahealthinfo.org/tb/tbsurvey.htm](http://www.sahealthinfo.org/tb/tbsurvey.htm)
7.4 South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS), 1998

Purpose:
"The 1998 SADHS is the first study of its kind to be conducted in SA and heralds a new era of reliable and relevant information in SA. The SADHS, a nation-wide survey, has collected information on key maternal and child health indicators and in a first for international demographic and health surveys, contains data on the health and disease patterns in adults."

Type of data:
- Characteristics of household and respondent
- Fertility
- Contraception and fertility preferences
- Sexual behaviour and HIV/AIDS
- Infant and child mortality
- Maternal and child health
- Infant and child feeding practices
- Adolescent health
- Mortality and morbidity in adults
- Utilisation of health services and chronic medication
- Hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma in adults
- Adult health risk profiles
- Oral health and oral care in adults
- Policy implications

Year:
1998

Tenure:
1994-1998

Sample size:
12,247 households were visited and 17,500 people were interviewed throughout the country.

### 8. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **8.1 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)** | **Purpose:**
The NHTS is used to gain strategic insight into the travel patterns and transport problems of the people of SA by collecting information to achieve the following purposes:
- To serve as a basis for research, planning and planning formulation of the DoT
- To assist transport authorities to effectively target subsidies
- To serve as a data source for the definition and measurement of KPIs for land passenger transport, as required in terms of the National Land Transport Transition Act (Act 22 of 2000).

**Type of data:**
The data source specifically focuses on:
- Time taken to walk to nearest public transport facility
- Specific modes of transport used
- Monthly expenditure on public transport
- Number of bicycles and motorised vehicles owned by households available for private use
- Travelling and the disabled
- Whether household members have driving licences
- Business trips undertaken and holiday transport

**Year:**
2003

**Tenure:**
Once-off

**Sample size:**
Explicit strata: 342 TAZs. Sample of 50 000 dwelling units produced a sample of 52 376 households. Transport characteristics of around 350 TAZs throughout urban and rural areas of SA.

### 8.2 Census 2001

**Purpose:**
“It was felt that the country needed detailed, updated information to measure progress against the baseline data of Census 1996. Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970 because in the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”

**Type of Data:**
- Planning Census 2001
- Pre-enumeration
- Enumeration
- Data processing
- The post-enumeration survey
- Key results:
  - The population of SA
  - The households of SA
  - Summary of adjustments’

**Year:**
2001

**Tenure:**
Five years

**Sample size:**
80 000 EAs for the country

Source: Stats SA. Census 2001. How the count was done.
### 9. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: BASIC SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **9.1 General Household Survey (GHS)** | **Purpose:** “The GHS is specifically designed to measure various aspects of the living circumstances of SA households. The main purpose of the GHS is to measure the level of development and performance of various government programmes and projects.”  
**Type of data:** The questions used in the GHS were similar to those used in the SDIS as proposed in the discussion by representatives of departments in the social cluster of government responsible for the implementation of the IRDS.  
The GHS covers data in the following areas:  
- Household information: demographic information consisting of name, sex, age and population group.  
- Biographical information: marital status, language, migration, education, training and literacy.  
One of the key findings of the GHS focuses on ‘Activities related to work’ as a broad area (19 questions).  
**Year:** 2002–2007  
**Tenure:** Annually  
**Sample size:** 30 000 households  
### 9.2 Census 1996

**Purpose:**
"Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970. In the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included."

**Type of data:**
- Planning the census (previous years)
- Pre-enumeration
- Enumeration
- Data processing
- The post-enumeration survey
- Key results:
  - The population of SA
  - The households of SA
  - Summary of adjustments

**Year:**
1996

**Tenure:**
Five years

**Sample size:**
80 000 EAs for the country

Source: Stats SA. Census 1996.
### 9.3 Census 2001

**Purpose:**

“It was felt that the country needed detailed, updated information to measure progress against the baseline data of Census 1996. Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970 because in the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”

**Type of data:**
- Planning Census 2001
- Pre-enumeration
- Enumeration
- Data processing
- The post-enumeration survey

**Key results:**
- The population of SA
- The households of SA
- Summary of adjustments

**Year:**
2001

**Tenure:**
Five years

**Sample size:**
80 000 EAs for the country

Source: Stats SA. Census 2001. How the count was done.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>9.4 PSLSD/World Bank Study, 1993</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Purpose:**  
‘The first representative study conducted in SA prior to the 1994 transition.’ |
| **Type of data:**  
Household and individual data addressing socio-economic variables:  
- Population  
- Sex  
- Race  
- Education  
- Employment/unemployment  
- Numeracy/literacy  
- Health |
| **Year:**  
1993 |
| **Tenure:**  
Once-off |
| **Sample size:**  
9 000 households nationally |
| **Source:** South African Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU). University of Cape Town, 2004. |
### 9.5 South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS), 1998

**Purpose:**
“The 1998 SADHS is the first study of its kind to be conducted in SA and heralds a new era of reliable and relevant information in SA. The SADHS, a nation-wide survey, has collected information on key maternal and child health indicators and in a first for international demographic and health surveys, contains data on the health and disease patterns in adults.”

**Type of data:**
- Characteristics of household and respondent
- Fertility
- Contraception and fertility preferences
- Sexual behaviour and HIV/Aids
- Infant and child mortality
- Maternal and child health
- Infant and child feeding practices
- Adolescent health
- Mortality and morbidity in adults
- Utilisation of health services and chronic medication
- Hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma in adults
- Adult health risk profiles
- Oral health and oral care in adults
- Policy implications

**Year:**
1998

**Tenure:**
1994-1998

**Sample size:**
12 247 households were visited and 17 500 people were interviewed throughout the country.

### 10. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: CRIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.1 Victims of Crime Survey</strong></td>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> “The Victims of Crime Survey is the first national survey of its kind in SA. It is a countrywide, household-based survey and examines crime from the point of view of the victim. While surveys of crime victims cannot replace police statistics, they can provide a rich source of information that will assist in the planning of crime prevention.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                      | **Type of data:** • Background  
|                                      | • Household and individual crimes in the five years from 1993 to 1997  
|                                      | • Household crimes experienced in 1997  
|                                      | • Individual crimes experienced in 1997  
|                                      | • Circumstances surrounding crime  
|                                      | • Reporting of crime  
|                                      | • Perceptions of police and policing  
|                                      | • Assistance available for victims and preventative measures taken to avoid crime                                                                 |
|                                      | **Year:** 1998                                                                                                                                   |
|                                      | **Tenure:** Once-off                                                                                                                                 |
|                                      | **Sample size:** ‘The sample consisted of 4 000 people aged 16 years or more. This sample size may be too small, in some instances, for area-level analysis although it does give a good overall national picture.’ |
|                                      | **Source:** Stats SA: Victims of Crime Survey, 1998.                                                                                           |

**Purpose:**
In this report the crime statistics for the period 2001/2002 to 2006/2007 per province are discussed and compared to those recorded during the preceding financial years. The crime trends and sub-trends, particularly in relation to contact crime (crimes against the person), are elucidated on the basis of docket, geographical and timeline analysis.

**Type of data:**
*Categories of crime in SA for the period 2001/2002 to 2006/2007 according to:
- Reported crime figures per province
- Ratio per 100 000 of the population
- Percentage increase or decrease of:
  - Murder
  - Attempted murder
  - Rape
  - Indecent assault
  - Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm
  - Common assault
  - Common robbery
  - Robbery with aggravating circumstances
  - General aggravated robbery
  - Carjacking
  - Truck hijacking
  - Robbery of residential premises
  - Robbery at business premises
  - Robbery of cash in transit
  - Bank robbery
  - Arson
  - Malicious damage to property
  - Burglary at residential premises
  - Burglary at business premises
  - Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle
  - Theft out of or from motor vehicle
  - Stock theft
  - Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition
  - Drug-related crime
  - Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
  - All theft not mentioned elsewhere
  - Commercial crime
  - Shoplifting
  - Culpable homicide
  - Kidnapping
  - Abduction
  - Neglect and ill-treatment of children*
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| | - Public violence  
 - Crimen injuria’ | |
| **Year:** | 2001–2007 | |
| **Tenure:** | Monthly, quarterly and annually | |
| **Sample size:** | None mentioned | |
| **Source:** Crime Statistics  
11. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: YOUTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.1 The Young People of South Africa. Selected findings from Census 1996</strong></td>
<td>“Using data from Census 1996 this report presents a comprehensive picture of the youth of SA. The statistics presented in the study provide a baseline measurement to facilitate planning, implementation and monitoring of policies for developing the youth as an important sector of the population.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Type of data:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘Areas highlighted include the demographic profile, marital status and childbearing patterns of the youth and their access to education and participation in the labour market.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Year:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tenure:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sample size:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“In preparation for Census 1996 the country was first divided into 86 000 clusters each with 100–200 households called EAs. These EAs included suburbs, townships, informal settlements as well as farms and villages.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.2 Umsobomvu Youth Fund Project Report, 2007

Purpose:
The UYF’s activities are executed through the following three broad programme areas:

- **Service Delivery Channel**: ‘This programme is aimed at providing information, referrals and counselling regarding careers, employment, entrepreneurship and life skills (citizenship, health and well being) to young people through YACs, the Internet portal, call centre, Youth Card and mobile YACs.’

- **Skills Development and Transfer**: ‘This programme is aimed at providing technical skills, work experience, entrepreneurship and life skills to young people through the NYSP and the STW. The NYSP enables young people to provide services needed by their community and through that process to acquire skills (e.g. home-based care, housing and road construction). The STW focuses on training in scarce skills and vocational skills such as accounting, welding, engineering, etc.’

- **Youth Entrepreneurship**: ‘This programme is aimed at providing BDS and EF to young entrepreneurs. The BDS programme provides enterprise support and development interventions through the BCSVP and the MLP. The BCSVP provides the youth with vouchers which they may use to purchase business support interventions (e.g. business plan development, market research, due diligence, etc.) whilst the MLP provides market linkages for the youth- and female-owned businesses and the unemployed youth through the BOSS and JOBS respectively. EF provides micro-loans and SME intervention is provided through PPPs with FirstRand (Progress Fund) and business partners but also through an internally managed general fund.’

Type of data:
Data is available on current projects nationwide and the data on the Western Cape projects is categorised as follows:

- Service delivery channel: YACs
- Skills development and transfer: NYSP
- NYSP
- STW: Projects with FET colleges, graduate development
- Skills development: Entrepreneurship Education Programme
- Youth entrepreneurship
  - EF: SME finance
  - EF: Micro finance (group lending)
  - BDS
  - Market linkages
- Communications and corporate affairs
- Capacity building and research
- Youth in LED

Year:
2007

Tenure:
Annually

Sample size:
No specific sample size is indicated but the programmes and projects are available to all youth in SA.
Source: UYF
www.youthportal.org.za
### 11.3 Census 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970. In the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of data:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Planning the census (previous years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pre-enumeration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enumeration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Data processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The post-enumeration survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Key results:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o The population of SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o The households of SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Summary of adjustments’</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Five years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample size:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80 000 EAs for the country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Stats SA. Census 1996.
### 11.4 Census 2001

**Purpose:**

“It was felt that the country needed detailed, updated information to measure progress against the baseline data of Census 1996. Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970 because in the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”

**Type of data:**

- Planning Census 2001
- Pre-enumeration
- Enumeration
- Data processing
- The post-enumeration survey
- Key results:
  - The population of SA
  - The households of SA
  - Summary of adjustments

**Year:**

2001

**Tenure:**

Five years

**Sample size:**

80 000 EAs for the country

Source: Stats SA. Census 2001. How the count was done.
### 12. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: QUALITY OF LIFE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **12.1 Essentials of Life Survey, June 2001** | Purpose:  
“The purpose of the survey was to find out which needs and capabilities ordinary South Africans think are basic and where they draw the line between the poor and the non-poor in specific dimensions. The main objective of the survey was to investigate the components of a minimally decent life.”  

**Type of data:**  
- Information about the dimensions of poverty  
- Critical minimum levels in each dimension  
- Basic aspects of life  
- Specific aspects of life such as housing, education, health, jobs  
- Background information regarding personal circumstances and living conditions  

**Year:**  
June to July 2001  

**Tenure:**  
Once-off  

**Sample size:**  
Three area case studies were done. 941 people aged 18 years or over made up the sample survey.  

### 12.2 Census 1996

**Purpose:**
"Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970. In the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included."

**Type of data:**
- Planning the census (previous years)
- Pre-enumeration
- Enumeration
- Data processing
- The post-enumeration survey
- Key results:
  - The population of SA
  - The households of SA
  - Summary of adjustments'

**Year:**
1996

**Tenure:**
Five years

**Sample size:**
80 000 EAs for the country

Source: Stats SA. Census 1996.
### 12.3 Census 2001

**Purpose:**

“It was felt that the country needed detailed, updated information to measure progress against the baseline data of Census 1996. Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970 because in the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”

**Type of Data:**

- Planning Census 2001
- Pre-enumeration
- Enumeration
- Data processing
- The post-enumeration survey

**Key results:**

- The population of SA
- The households of SA
- Summary of adjustments

**Year:**

2001

**Tenure:**

Five years

**Sample size:**

80 000 EAs for the country

Source: Stats SA. Census 2001. How the count was done.
### 12.4 Afrobarometer Survey

**Purpose:**
“Since 1994 Idasa and Afrobarometer surveys have asked South Africans: What are the most important problems facing this country that the government ought to address?”

**Type of data:**
- The public agenda: change and stability in South Africans – ratings of national priorities
- Surging economic optimism amid enduring poverty
- Lived poverty in SA
- Aids and public opinion in SA
- Trends in political party support in SA
- Resurgent perceptions of corruption in SA

**Year:**
2006

**Tenure:**

**Sample size:**
Probability sample of 2 400 respondents across the country

Source: www.afrobarometer.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12.5 Income and Expenditure of Households, 2005/2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Purpose:**
  *The survey was designed to collect information on items and services acquired by SA households, various sources of income acquired by participating households (monetary or in kind) and details of how they spent this income (on expenditure, remittances, etc.)."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Type of data:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Background of survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Summary of findings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Limitations of the survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ownership of assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Household characteristics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Year:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005/2006</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tenure:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Five years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sample size:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'A probability sample of 24 000 dwelling units was sampled for participation. The sample was evenly spread over 12 survey periods of one month each while keeping it nationally representative in each quarter.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Source:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### 12.6 The State of the Population in the Western Cape Province

**Purpose:**
“To bring together various topics on population and development in order to monitor and evaluation over 10 years the progress of the Western Cape province in implementing the national population policy. The report can be taken as a source of information of demographic trends and the socio-economic implications of demographic variables in the provinces. The report may also be taken as a call for intersectional collaboration in the province as population is a cross-cutting theme in many sectors of government”.

**Type of data:**
- Overview of the Western Cape
- Population and Planning in the Western Cape: A Policy Review
- Under-five mortality in the Western Cape
- Adult mortality in the Western Cape: an example from Cape Town metro
- Levels, trends and determinants of child maltreatment in the Western Cape province
- Population ageing in the Western Cape province
- Foreign-born and non-citizen populations in the Western Cape (1996 – 2006): a demographic overview
- Population, HIV/AIDS and the provision of Health Care in the Western Cape
- Population and education in the Western Cape
- Population and development interrelationships: Global perspectives

**Year:**
2008

**Tenure:**
Five years

**Sample size:**
None stipulated

**Limitations:**
'Data limitations led to the exclusion of two critical topics from the report namely migration and poverty. This is due to the lack
of census data. There are a number of gaps in the report which can be categorised as follows:

- Four critical chapters are missing from the report, namely, chapters on internal migration, fertility, poverty and maternal health. The absence of these chapters creates an incomplete picture of the demography and population of the Western Cape.
- Limitations of population data. The reliance on census data created its own set of limitations. Most of the data used are from the 2001 census, which is now eight years old. A more recent data set would have been desirable considering that the aim of the book is to influence policy. The Department of Social Development is not responsible for this weakness as they do not have the mandate to collect census data.”

13. CONCLUSION

The current CDCDS, Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data will remain work in progress and it is reviewed and updated annually. It sets the premise for the primary task that needs to be met ultimately to achieve the outcomes of the key provincial policy areas. This primary task refers to the accumulation of accurate empirical data that directly or indirectly bears on the strategic outcomes of the Provincial Strategies and PSP. Given this scenario, the compilers have consciously embarked upon this publication with the view to assess mainstream data especially in terms of its bearing on the thematic areas. The publication also takes into account administrative data and its potential to add value to and corroborate mainstream data where possible.
14. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:

1. This directory was compiled in order to be used to attain the PWMES on a practical level for the policy areas, statistical themes and the PSP. Its application can be extended to other provincial strategies or indicators that can, on their part, be shifted laterally to address the MDGs for instance.

2. Mainstream data was primarily used in this phase of the work with the view to incorporate administrative data in due course.

3. Some of the indicators can be updated with more recent data but for practical purposes deadlines and cut-off times were set.

4. A substantial responsibility is placed on the custodians of the CDCDS to update the data for the relevant indicators to ensure that the CDCDS remains relevant and usable.
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6.2 Quarterly Labour Force Survey. 4 quarters 2008


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8.2 Land Transport Survey

10. UPDATES: PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: CRIME

10.1 Road Traffic Accident Deaths in South Africa, 2001 - 2006 – Evidence from death notification

12. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: MIGRATION

12.1 Tourism and Migration, December 2008

12.2 Migration and Urbanisation in South Africa 2006

12.3 Census 1996

12.4 Census 2001

12.5 General Household Survey (GHS)

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14. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: DEMOGRAPHICS

14.1 Census 1996

14.2 Census 2001
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
3. UPDATE: PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Table 1: Employment and Economic Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Quarterly Employment Statistics, December 2008</td>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> “The Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES) survey is a quarterly survey covering a sample approximately 22 006 private and public enterprises in the formal non-agricultural business sector of the South African economy. The information received is used to estimate employment and gross earnings that are used as inputs to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and to estimate key economic statistics on average monthly earnings that are mainly used for monitoring economic indicators of the South African economy.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Type of data:</strong> ‘The survey covers employment statistics of the following industries according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mining and quarrying industry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Manufacturing industry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Electricity, gas and water supply industry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Construction industry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants industry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transport, storage and communication industry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services industry; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Community, social and personal services industry.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Year:</strong> December 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tenure:</strong> Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sample size:</strong> 22 006 private and public enterprises in the formal non-agricultural business sector of the South Africa economy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.2 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Data source</strong></th>
<th><strong>Profiling</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> The CPI is a general measure of price change of consumer goods and services bought by typical households in SA. The objective of the CPI is to measure price change of an identical basket of goods and services each month. The CPI measures changes in transaction prices, i.e. prices actually paid when purchasing goods or services. The results of this survey are used to compile the CPI which is an economic indicator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of Data:</strong> The SARB and the Department of Finance use the CPI when formulating monetary and fiscal policy. The National Accounts component of Stats SA uses the CPI when calculating the GDP. Furthermore, the CPI is used as a general measure of inflation; to make adjustments to pensions paid and for the adjustment of taxes, fines or fees levied by government; to adjust prices, wages and salaries in contracts; to revalue fixed assets and stocks for accounting purposes; to remove price changes on measures of the economy such as the GDP and estimates of consumption expenditure and to remove the effect of price changes in retail sales to compile a volume of measure of retail sales.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The CPI basket is classified according to the International Trade Classification which consists of 17 main groups: Food; non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, clothing and footwear; housing; fuel and power; furniture and equipment; household operation; medical care and health expenses; transport, communication; recreation and entertainment; reading matter; education; personal care; other.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The CPI basket is also classified according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) which consists of nine main groups: Food, beverages and tobacco; clothing and footwear; housing, water; electricity, gas and other fuels; furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house; health; transport; leisure, entertainment and culture; education; miscellaneous goods and services.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year:</strong> March 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenure:</strong> Monthly (Prices of goods and services are collected during the first three weeks of the month. Most of these prices are collected monthly. The prices of some items are collected quarterly, biannually or annually. The collection of these prices depends on the frequency at which these prices tend to change.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample size:
Currently an average of 105 000 price quotations are collected each month from approximately 2 100 outlets. Prices of the goods and services included in the CPI basket are collected from the sample of retail trade and service outlets. The 12 historical metropolitan areas and 28 other urban areas are covered. The 12 metropolitan areas were selected based on the population figures as well as the size of the economical activity of those areas.

### 3.3 Producer Price Index (PPI)

**Purpose:**
The surveys of the prices of locally produced commodities (which are locally sold or exported) and imported commodities are monthly surveys covering samples of manufacturers, exporters and importers operating in the SA economy. The results of the survey are used to compile the PPI (an economic indicator) which indicates the changes in production prices of locally produced commodities and imported commodities.

**Type of data:**
PPI and rates of change according to main components

**Year:**
March 2009

**Tenure:**
Monthly

**Sample size:**
A sample was drawn of approximately 3 500 manufacturers, 3 500 exporters and 3 500 importers. The indices are based on producer prices at the point of production in the case of communities.

**Source:** Stats SA. Statistical release P0142.1: Production Price Index, March 2009.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Retail Trade Sales, January 2009 (preliminary)</td>
<td>Purpose: The results of the monthly Retail Trade Sales survey are used to compile estimates of the GDP and its components which are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | Type of data: This survey covers retail enterprises according to the following types of retailer:  
• General dealers  
• Retail trade in specialised food, beverages and tobacco stores  
• Retailers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletries  
• Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods  
• Retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment  
• Retailers in hardware, paint and glass  
• All other retailers |
<p>| | Year: 2007 |
| | Tenure: Monthly |
| | Sample size: A sample of about 2,500 enterprises was sampled from a population of about 35,000 retail enterprises. |
| | Source: Stats SA. Statistical release P6242.1: Retail Trade Sales, January 2009 (preliminary). |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Wholesale Trade Sales, January 2009 (preliminary)</td>
<td>Purpose: The results of the monthly Wholesale Trade Sales survey are used to compile estimates of the GDP and its components which are used to monitor the state of the economy and to formulate economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type of data: This survey covers wholesale enterprises according to the following types of dealer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sales by commission agents, commodity brokers, auctioneers and other wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in agriculture, raw materials and livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing and footwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in other household goods, except precious stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in books and stationery, pharmaceuticals and toiletries, other household goods not classified elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in precious stones, jewellery and silverware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in metals and metal ores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in construction and building materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade on other intermediate products, waste and scrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wholesale trade in other goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• General wholesale trade and other wholesale trade not classified elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year: January 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tenure: Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sample size: A sample of about 1 000 enterprises was drawn from a population of about 21 000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data source</strong></td>
<td><strong>Profiling</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.6 Motor Trade Sales, January 2009 (preliminary)</strong></td>
<td>Purpose: The results of the monthly Motor Trade Sales survey are used to compile estimates of the GDP and its components. The results are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Type of data:</strong> The survey collects information from a sample of enterprises in SA that are predominantly involved in the motor trade. These include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Motor vehicle dealers, filling stations and workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Motor cycle dealers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spares and accessories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tyre dealers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Automotive electricians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Radiator repairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Panel beaters and spray painters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other specialised motor repair services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other motor trade enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Year:</strong> January 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tenure:</strong> Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sample size:</strong> A sample of 900 enterprises from a population of about 12 000 motor trade enterprises was selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Source:</strong> Stats SA. Statistical release P6343.2: Motor Trade Sales, January 2009 (preliminary).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Data source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.7 Retail Trade Sales, February 2009 (preliminary)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Profiling

**Purpose:**
The results of the monthly Retail Trade Sales survey are used to compile estimates of the GDP and its components which are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.

**Type of data:**
This survey covers retail enterprises according to the following types of retailer:
- General dealers
- Retail trade in specialised food, beverages and tobacco stores
- Retailers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletries
- Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
- Retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment
- Retailers in hardware, paint and glass
- All other retailers

**Year:**
February 2009

**Tenure:**
Monthly

**Sample size:**
A sample of about 2 500 enterprises was sampled from a population of about 35 000 enterprises.

Source: Stats SA. Statistical release P6242.1: Retail Trade Sales, February 2009 (preliminary).
### Data source

**3.8 Wholesale Trade Sales, February 2009 (preliminary)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Profiling</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> The results of the monthly Wholesale Trade Sales survey are used to compile estimates of the GDP and its components which are used to monitor the state of the economy and to formulate economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of data:</strong> This survey covers wholesale enterprises according to the following types of dealer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sales by commission agents, commodity brokers, auctioneers and other wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in agriculture, raw materials and livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing and footwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in other household goods, except precious stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in books and stationery, pharmaceuticals and toiletries, other household goods not classified elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in precious stones, jewellery and silverware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in metals and metal ores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in construction and building materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade on other intermediate products, waste and scrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wholesale trade in other goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- General wholesale trade and other wholesale trade not classified elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year:</strong> February 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenure:</strong> Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sample size:</strong> A sample of about 1 000 enterprises was drawn from a population of about 21 000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Source:** Stats SA. Statistical release P6141.2: Wholesale Trade Sales, February 2009.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **3.9 Motor Trade Sales, February 2009 (preliminary)** | Purpose: The results of the monthly Motor Trade Sales survey are used to compile estimates of the GDP and its components. The results are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy.  
Type of data: The survey collects information from a sample of enterprises in SA that are predominantly involved in the motor trade. These include:  
- Motor vehicle dealers, filling stations and workshops  
- Motor cycle dealers  
- Spares and accessories  
- Tyre dealers  
- Automotive electricians  
- Radiator repairs  
- Panel beaters and spray painters  
- Other specialised motor repair services  
- Other motor trade enterprises  
Year: February 2009  
Tenure: Monthly  
Sample size: A sample of 900 enterprises from a population of about 12 000 motor trade enterprises was selected.  
Source: Stats SA. Statistical release P6343.2: Motor Trade Sales, February 2009 (preliminary). |
### Data source

**3.10 Mining: Production and Sales, February 2009 (preliminary)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Profiling</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The monthly Mining: Production and Sales survey is conducted by the Minerals Bureau and covers all mining establishments operating in the SA economy. The results of this survey are used to calculate the physical volume of mining production indices in order to estimate the GDP and its components which in turn are used to develop and monitor government policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of data:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mining production and mineral sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Total value of mineral sales including gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contribution of the mining divisions to the total mining production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contribution of the mining divisions to the value of mineral sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenure:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sample size:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The survey covers mining establishments conducting activities regarding:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Extracting, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally, for example solids such as coal and ores.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Stats SA. Statistical release P2041: Mining; Production and Sales, February 2009 (preliminary).
### Data source

| 3.11 Quarterly Labour Force Survey. 4 quarters 2008 |

#### Purpose:

“The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey which collects data on the labour market activity of individuals aged 15 years or older that live in South Africa. Since 2005, Stats SA undertook a major revision of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The redesigned labour market survey is the QLFS which was launched in 2008. The objective of the QLFS is to collect quarterly information about persons in the labour market, i.e. those who are employed; those who are unemployed and those who not economically active.

#### Type of data:

The survey collects the following types of data:
- **Section 1:** Household information
- **Section 2:** Demographic information
- **Section 3:** Unemployed: Non-market production activities; unemployed; not economically active [job search; availability; economic inactivity]
- **Section 4:** Employed: Market production activities only; formal/informal sector; extra work; occupation; industry; hours, etc.

#### Year:

January – December 2008

#### Tenure:

Quarterly

#### Sample size:

30,000 dwellings.

## 5. UPDATES: PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: UNEMPLOYMENT AND NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

### Table 3: Unemployment and Non-economic activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.1 Quarterly Labour Force Survey. 4 quarters 2008</strong></td>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey which collects data on the labour market activity of individuals aged 15 years or older that live in South Africa. Since 2005, Stats SA undertook a major revision of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The redesigned labour market survey is the QLFS which was launched in 2008. The objective of the QLFS is to collect quarterly information about persons in the labour market, i.e. those who are employed; those who are unemployed and those not economically active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of data:</strong> The survey collects the following types of data:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Section 1: Household information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Section 2: Demographic information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Section 3: Unemployed: Non-market production activities; unemployed; not economically active [job search; availability; economic inactivity]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Section 4: Employed: Market production activities only; formal/informal sector; extra work; occupation; industry; hours, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year:</strong> January – December 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenure:</strong> Quarterly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6. UPDATES: PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: POVERTY

#### Table 4: Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **6.1 Quarterly Financial Statistics of municipalities – December 2008** | Purpose:  
“The purpose of the quarterly financial statistics survey of municipalities is to provide both stakeholders and users with information for allowing analysis and assessment of the state of local government finances.” |
| | Type of data:  
‘The survey covers quarterly financial information of all 283 municipalities and contains estimates for the quarters ended June 2008, September 2008 and December 2008. The survey is designed to obtain financial information of local government institutions relating to:  
- The consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities;  
- Statement of financial performance of municipalities – rates and general services; and  
- Statement of financial performance of municipalities – housing and trading services….’ |
| | Year:  
December 2008 |
| | Tenure:  
Quarterly |
| | Sample size:  
283 municipalities. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6.2 Quarterly Labour Force Survey. 4 quarters 2008 | **Purpose:**  
The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey which collects data on the labour market activity of individuals aged 15 years or older that live in South Africa. Since 2005, Stats SA undertook a major revision of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The redesigned labour market survey is the QLFS which was launched in 2008. The objective of the QLFS is to collect quarterly information about persons in the labour market, i.e. those who are employed; those who are unemployed and those who not economically active.  

**Type of data:**  
The survey collects the following types of data:  
- Section 1: Household information  
- Section 2: Demographic information  
- Section 3: Unemployed: Non-market production activities; unemployed; not economically active [job search; availability; economic inactivity]  
- Section 4: Employed: Market production activities only; formal/informal sector; extra work; occupation; industry; hours, etc.  

**Year:**  
January – December 2008  

**Tenure:**  
Quarterly  

**Sample size:**  
30 000 dwellings.  


**Purpose:**
The purpose of NIDS is to measure and understand who is getting ahead and who is falling behind in South Africa and why some citizens. This survey will provide baseline information on the well-being of sample members against which to measure all future changes.

**Type of data:**
The survey collects the following types of data:
- Household information
- Demographics
- Education, living arrangements and vital status of households
- Labour market participation
- Individual income from non-employment sources
- Contributions given/received
- Personal ownership and debt
- Education
- Health module
- Emotional health
- Household decision-making
- Well-being and social cohesion
- Anthropometric measurements
- Numeracy module
- Mortality history of households
- Household living standards
- Food and non-food spending
- Consumption of pre-selected household goods
- Household positive events
- Agricultural and livestock activities of household
- A section of the questionnaire deals specifically with Children in relation to:
  - Demographics
  - Education
  - Health
  - Parents and Family support
  - Anthropometric measures
  - Numeracy

**Year:**
2008 - 2009

**Tenure:**
Annually
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample size:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 000 citizens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SALDRU: National Income Dynamics Survey (NIDS); Fieldwork Manual Wave 1 2008
8. UPDATES: PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Land Transport Survey</td>
<td>Purpose: ‘The results of the monthly land transport survey are used to compile estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, which are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance’.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Type of data: ‘This survey covers enterprises involved in land transportation according to the following types of transportation:&lt;br&gt;• Railway transport (including passenger and freight transportation);&lt;br&gt;• Other scheduled passenger land transport – urban, suburban and inter-urban bus and coach passenger lines and school buses;&lt;br&gt;• Other non-scheduled passenger land transport – safaris and sightseeing bus tours, metered taxis and other passenger transport including renting of motor cars with drivers; and&lt;br&gt;• Freight transport by road.&lt;br&gt;Note: This survey excludes passenger transportation by minibus taxis.’&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Year: September 2009&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Tenure: Monthly&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Sample size: 700 enterprises from a population of about 4 500 land transportation enterprises.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Source: Stats SA. Statistical release P7162, September 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. UPDATES: PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: CRIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose:
‘To provide an in-depth analysis of statistics on registered road traffic accident deaths in South Africa during 2001 -2006 based on cause of death data recorded on death notification forms. The report examines trends and variations of road traffic accident deaths’.

Type of data:
- Percentage of road traffic accident deaths with unspecified/unknown age and sex by year of death;
- Number and percentage of recorded road traffic accident deaths with type of vehicle unspecified by year of death;
- Additional road traffic accident deaths processed with the 2006 forms in the 2007 – 2008 processing phase by year of death;
- Number of deaths where road traffic accident was mentioned among causes of death by category of cause and year of death;
- Distribution of road traffic accident deaths by type of accident and year of death;
- Number of road traffic accident deaths by year and country of death;
- Mid-year population estimates, number of road traffic accident deaths, and crude and age standardised road traffic accident death rates;
- Distribution of total recorded deaths, non-natural deaths and non-natural deaths coded to ‘unspecified events/undetermined intent’;
- Average annual rate of death from road traffic accidents by age;
- Average age specific road traffic accident death rates
- Crude and age standardised average road traffic accident death rates by province
- Ratio of male to female age standardised road traffic accident death rates by province.

Year:
2009

Tenure:
Once-off

Sample size:
28,890 road traffic accident deaths that occurred and were recorded in SA during the period 2001 -2006.

Limitations:
‘This data set has some limitations related to: incompleteness of background information on the deceased; inadequate specification of cause of death and under- and late registration of deaths.’

# 12. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: MIGRATION

## Table 13: Migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.1 Tourism and Migration, December 2008</td>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> “This release reports on arrivals and departures of foreign and South African travellers. Travellers include same-day visitors and tourists and other travellers such as migrant workers from other countries paid in South Africa.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Type of data:</strong> ‘Information published in this release is based on data obtained from the following data sources within the DHA’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ‘Information about the dimensions of poverty’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Critical minimum levels in each dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Basic aspects of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Specific aspects of life such as housing, education, health, jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Background information regarding personal circumstances and living conditions’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Year:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June to July 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tenure:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sample size:</strong> Three area case studies were done. 941 people aged 18 years or over made up the sample survey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Data source

| 12.2 Migration and Urbanisation in South Africa 2006 |

### Purpose:
“Broad migration and urbanisation processes in South Africa.”

### Type of data:
The main components of the report are:
2. South Africa’s urbanisation processes and history
3. Summary of the findings
4. Attention is given, where possible and appropriate to the policy and planning implications of the observed patterns and trends.’

### Year:

### Tenure:
Once-off

### Sample size:
68 500 respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.3 Census 1996</td>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> “Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970. In the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                   | **Type of data:**  
|                   | • Planning the census (previous years)  
|                   | • Pre-enumeration  
|                   | • Enumeration  
|                   | • Data processing  
|                   | • The post-enumeration survey  
|                   | • Key results:  
|                   |   o The population of SA  
|                   |   o The households of SA  
|                   |   o Summary of adjustments'  
|                   | **Year:**  
|                   | 1996  
|                   | **Tenure:**  
|                   | Five years  
|                   | **Sample size:**  
|                   | 80 000 EAs for the country  
<p>|                   | Source: Stats SA. Census 1996. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.4 Census 2001</td>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> “It was felt that the country needed detailed, updated information to measure progress against the baseline data of Census 1996. Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970 because in the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Type of Data:</strong> • Planning Census 2001 • Pre-enumeration • Enumeration • Data processing • The post-enumeration survey • Key results: o The population of SA o The households of SA o Summary of adjustments’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Year:</strong> 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tenure:</strong> Five years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sample size:</strong> 80 000 EAs for the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Source: Stats SA. Census 2001. How the count was done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Profiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **12.5 General Household Survey (GHS)** | **Purpose:**  
  “The GHS is specifically designed to measure various aspects of the living circumstances of SA households. The main purpose of the GHS is to measure the level of development and performance of various government programmes and projects.”  

**Type of data:**  
The questions used in the GHS were similar to those used in the Social Development Indicator Survey (SDIS), as proposed in the discussion by representatives of departments in the social cluster of government responsible for the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Strategy (IRDS).  
The GHS covers the data in the following areas:  
- Household information: demographic information consisting of name, sex, age and population group  
- Biographical information: marital status, language, migration, education, training, migration, education, literacy and training  

One of the key findings of the GHS focuses on 'Activities related to work' as a broad area (19 questions).  

**Year:**  
2002–2007  

**Tenure:**  
Annually  

**Sample size:**  
30 000 households  

### 13. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: CLIMATE CHANGE

#### Table 14: Climate Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.1 Western Cape: Annual Report – Environmental Health Services, 2006</strong></td>
<td>Purpose: “Restructuring of the Environmental Health/Municipal Health Services in the province has been completed (including staff appointments) and the services that are functional. Municipal Health Services have been identified as a major role player to ensure the health safety of the population, as well as of all the visitors to the province.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | Type of data:  
| | • EHP/population ratio  
| | • Community projects  
| | • Drinking water  
| | • Sanitation  
| | • Food control  
| | • Poisoning by agricultural remedies  
| | • Complaints  
| | Year: 2006  
| | Tenure: Annually  
| | Sample size: [All six district councils in the Western Cape including the unicity of Cape Town]  
### 13.2 South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Data Source</strong></th>
<th><strong>Profiling</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose:</td>
<td>“The broad purpose of SAAQIS is to provide stakeholders with access to accurate, relevant, current and complete information pertaining to national air and atmospheric quality in order to facilitate informed decision making with respect to South African ambient air quality objectives.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of data:</td>
<td>- Interactive maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Air quality graphs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Request for data function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Air quality incidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Contact information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year:</td>
<td>2001 - 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure:</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample size:</td>
<td>[All provinces in South Africa]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source:</td>
<td><a href="http://www.saaqis.org.za">www.saaqis.org.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 14. PROFILING OF DATA SOURCES: THEMATIC AREA: DEMOGRAPHICS

### Table 15: Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.1 Census 1996</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose:**
"Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970. In the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included."

**Type of data:**
- Planning the census (previous years)
- Pre-enumeration
- Enumeration
- Data processing
- The post-enumeration survey
- Key results:
  - The population of SA
  - The households of SA
  - Summary of adjustments'

**Year:**
1996

**Tenure:**
Five years

**Sample size:**
80 000 EAs for the country

Source: Stats SA. Census 1996.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.2 Census 2001</td>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> “It was felt that the country needed detailed, updated information to measure progress against the baseline data of Census 1996. Census 1996 had been the first fully comprehensive SA census since 1970 because in the intervening years the independent states and the homelands had not been included.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                  | **Type of Data:**  
|                  | • Planning Census 2001  
|                  | • Pre-enumeration  
|                  | • Enumeration  
|                  | • Data processing  
|                  | • The post-enumeration survey  
|                  | • Key results:  
|                  |   o The population of SA  
|                  |   o The households of SA  
|                  |   o Summary of adjustments’  
|                  | **Year:**  
|                  | 2001  
|                  | **Tenure:**  
|                  | Five years  
|                  | **Sample size:**  
|                  | 80 000 EAs for the country  
|                  | Source: Stats SA. Census 2001. How the count was done. |
### 14.3 General Household Survey (GHS)

**Purpose:**
“The GHS is specifically designed to measure various aspects of the living circumstances of SA households. The main purpose of the GHS is to measure the level of development and performance of various government programmes and projects.”

**Type of data:**
The questions used in the GHS were similar to those used in the Social Development Indicator Survey (SDIS), as proposed in the discussion by representatives of departments in the social cluster of government responsible for the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Strategy (IRDS). The GHS covers the data in the following areas:
- Household information: demographic information consisting of name, sex, age and population group
- Biographical information: marital status, language, migration, education, training, migration, education, literacy and training

One of the key findings of the GHS focuses on 'Activities related to work' as a broad area (19 questions).

**Year:**
2002–2007

**Tenure:**
Annually

**Sample size:**
30 000 households

### 14.4 Cape Area Panel Study (CAPS), 2002–2006

Waves 1-2-3 of the CAPS are a collaborative project between the Population Studies Centre at the University of Michigan, the Centre for Social Science Research and the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit. The latter two units are based at the University of Cape Town.

**Purpose:**
“CAPS is a longitudinal study of the lives of roughly 4 800 young adults, their families and households in Cape Town, SA. The CAPS project was designed to provide rich detail on the transitions made by young South Africans as they move through school, enter the labour force, begin sexual activity, move into their own households and start their own families. Since most existing sources of data in SA only provided cross-sectional information on the lives of young people, one of the major objectives of the project was to launch a longitudinal survey that would follow the same respondents over time.

Another important objective was to include detailed information on the household environment and family connections of young people, including information on all other individuals living in the respondent's household.”

**Type of data:**
CAPS covers a range of aspects of adolescence, including schooling, entry into the labour market (i.e. employment, unemployment and job search), sexual and reproductive health and experiences within families and households. Most data is collected from young people themselves and data is also collected from parents and other household members. One can also compare data on individuals and households with data collected from families within communities and from schools. In addition to detailed information on young people, CAPS also provides information on household members of all ages, including links to households outside of Cape Town.

**Section D** focuses specifically on 'employment history and current details, financial responsibilities and contributions within households, nature of employment, current/most recent work, expectations regarding future employment, job search and reasons for not looking for work'.

**Year:**
2002–2006

**Tenure:**
The first wave of CAPS was collected in 2002. Waves 2a and 2b were conducted in 2003 and 2004 respectively. Wave 3 was conducted in 2005 and Wave 4 in 2006.

**Sample size:**
“A stratified two-stage sample was designed by working backwards from the target number of young adults in each of the three population groups. The first stage was the selection of sample clusters. The second stage was the selection of households within each cluster. Since the 2001 census was not yet available, the 1996 census was used as the basis for the sample design. The EAs from the 1996 census were used as the basic sampling unit for the first stage selection of clusters.”

[Source: The Cape Area Panel Study: Overview and Technical Documentation]
[http://caps.psc.isr.umich.edu/documentation/overview]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>14.5 The State of the Population in the Western Cape Province</strong></td>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> &quot;To bring together various topics on population and development in order to monitor and evaluation over 10 years the progress of the Western Cape province in implementing the national population policy. The report can be taken as a source of information of demographic trends and the socio-economic implications of demographic variables in the provinces. The report may also be taken as a call for intersectional collaboration in the province as population is a cross-cutting theme in many sectors of government&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Type of data:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                                                            | • Overview of the Western Cape  
|                                                                            | • Population and Planning in the Western Cape: A Policy Review  
|                                                                            | • Under-five mortality in the Western Cape  
|                                                                            | • Adult mortality in the Western Cape: an example from Cape Town metro  
|                                                                            | • Levels, trends and determinants of child maltreatment in the Western Cape province  
|                                                                            | • Population ageing in the Western Cape province  
|                                                                            | • Foreign-born and non-citizen populations in the Western Cape (1996 – 2006): a demographic overview  
|                                                                            | • Population, HIV/AIDS and the provision of Health Care in the Western Cape  
|                                                                            | • Population and education in the Western Cape  
|                                                                            | • Population and development interrelationships: Global perspectives  
|                                                                            | **Year:** 2008                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                            | **Tenure:** Five years                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                            | **Sample size:** None stipulated
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limitations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data limitations led to the exclusion of two critical topics from the report namely migration and poverty. This is due to the lack of census data. There are a number of gaps in the report which can be categorised as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Four critical chapters are missing from the report, namely, chapters on internal migration, fertility, poverty and maternal health. The absence of these chapters creates an incomplete picture of the demography and population of the Western Cape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Limitations of population data. The reliance on census data created its own set of limitations. Most of the data used are from the 2001 census, which is now eight years old. A more recent data set would have been desirable considering that the aim of the book is to influence policy. The Department of Social Development is not responsible for this weakness as they do not have the mandate to collect census data.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Conclusion

The development of the Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data will remain part of the data management and data assessment process within the PWMES. The Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data is essentially work in progress and will be updated as part of the process of sustaining the PWMES. At present thirteen themes are addressed which could be expanded given the need.

As compilers of the Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data it is prudent to bear in mind the availability of data at specific timeframes which do not coincide with the government planning cycle of events. The Core Directory Part 1: Mainstream Data is also the departure point for looking more closely at the status and potential of provincial administrative data [provincial departmental data] as a complementary source to mainstream data at this stage. The profiling of the provincial administrative data is documented separately in the publication called Core Directory of Common Data Sources: Part 2 Profiling of Provincial Administrative Data.
15. REFERENCES

8. Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Cape Town.
37. Umsobomvu Youth Fund. www.youthportal.org.za
39. www.afrobarometer.org
40. www.sahealthinfo.org/tb/tbsurvey.htm