Acknowledgement

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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the key terms and definitions used within the Branch Governance and Integration within the Department of the Premier.

This document was compiled by the Directorate: Review and Reporting with the support of the Directorates: Monitoring and Evaluation. It is the first phase of the compilation for a glossary which intends to define key terms and definitions within the policy environment for the Provincial Government of the Western Cape.

This glossary will be updated on a continuous basis.
## Glossary

### A

**Accessibility**  
“Refers to the ease with which it can be obtained from the data producer. This also includes the ease with which the existence of information can be ascertained from departments, as well as the suitability of the format or medium through which the information can be accessed.”

**Accountability**  
“Involves taking responsibility for one’s actions”

**Accuracy**  
“Is the degree to which the output correctly describes the phenomena it was designed to measure.”

**Action**  
“Activity to achieve identified goals/aims”

**Activities**  
“Is the processes or actions that use a range of inputs to produce the desired outputs and ultimately outcomes.”

**Aggregate**  
“Data obtained by aggregation, as distinct from unit record data”

**Analytical tools**  
“Methods used to process and interpret information during an evaluation.”

**Annual**  
“It is what a government department intends to do in the following year towards progressively achieving the full implementation of a five year national or provincial strategic plan”

**Plans**

**Appropriateness**  
“Means whether the most sensible means and level of effort are employed to achieve the desired outcome.”

**Assessment**  
“A process of gathering information and making decisions based on the analysis of information gathered”

**Assumptions**  
“Hypothesis about factors or risks which could affect the progress or success of a development intervention”

**Audit**  
“An independent and objective assurance activity designed to add value and improve an organisation’s operations”

**Attribute**  
“A characteristic of an object or entity”

**Average**  
“An average” value purports to represent or to summarise the relevant features of a set of values; and in this sense the term would include the median and the mode”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A system</strong></td>
<td>“A set of components where each component interacts with or is related to at least one other within the structure…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline</strong></td>
<td>“It is a measure of current performance levels that an institution aims to improve when setting performance targets.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline-study</strong></td>
<td>“An analysis describing the situation prior to development intervention, against which progress can be assessed”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benchmark</strong></td>
<td>“Reference point or standard against which progress or achievements may be compared…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>“The individuals, groups, or organisations whether targeted or not that benefit directly or indirectly from the intervention…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bill of Rights</strong></td>
<td>“A right based culture is promoted and entrenched by its inclusion in the value base for all Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) process…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clarity</strong></td>
<td>“The way in which, the ease with which the data can be understood…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity</strong></td>
<td>“The ability of individuals and organization to perform functions effectively and in a sustainable manner…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate change</strong></td>
<td>“The process by which greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are causing changes in the earth’s climate system…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Confidentiality</strong></td>
<td>“All processes ensure the responsible use of personal and sensitive information…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coherent</strong></td>
<td>“Reflects the degree to which it can be successfully brought together with other statistical information within a broad analytical framework and over time…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparability</strong></td>
<td>“Refers to comparisons of methods of data collection across countries…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost effective</strong></td>
<td>“Relation between the cost (inputs) and result produced by a project (output). …”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost efficiency</strong></td>
<td>“a measure of the costs and provider burden relative to output”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Credibility</strong></td>
<td>“Refers to data that one can believe and trust, because it make sense logically and the methods have been clearly explained and verified…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data</strong></td>
<td>“Are any facts or figures that are relevant to the intervention …”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data source</strong></td>
<td>“Data from an agency or existing data sets collected for either monitoring or evaluation purposes…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Management</strong></td>
<td>“Principles, processes, and systems for the sharing and management of data…”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defining and Meeting Expectations

“Refers to M&E products that meet knowledge and strategic needs…”

Development cycle

“The development cycle comprises of five interrelated aspects of the development process: policy and planning, capital investment, finance and regulation, institutional or organizational development, and operational considerations…”

Developmental State

“A developmental state entails a government intervention in areas of clear market failure to redress, for example, the legacy of colonial and apartheid history and geography or in areas of inadequate response to the sustainable developmental imperatives of environmental integrity, empowerment and spatial performance via partnership, investments in intellectual capital, networks and institutional coherence and capacity”

E

Economy indicator

“Indicator of inputs to measure economy….”

Effectiveness

“The extent to which a development outcome is achieved through interventions. The extent to which a programme or project achieves its planned result, i.e. goals, purpose and outputs, and contributes to outcomes.”

Effectiveness indicator

“The extent to which the outputs of an institution achieve the desired outcomes…”

Efficacy

The extent to which the project’s objectives were achieved or expected to be achieved by taking into accounts their relative importance…”

Efficiency

“Achieving the maximum output for the minimum level of inputs. Doing things right…”

Efficiency Indicators

“Indicator to explore how indicators are translated into outputs…”

Evaluability

“The extent to which an activity or a program can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion.”

Evaluation

“Commonly aims to determine relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Evaluation is a time-bound exercise that systematically analyses and assesses performance against the agreed objectives for the purpose of review.”

Evaluations scope

“The focus of an evaluation in terms of question to address, limitation, what to analyse and what not to analyse.”

Evidence based

“The systematic application of the best available evidence to the evaluation of options and to decision making in management and policy setting.”

Equity indicators

“Measure whether services are being supplied, impartial, fairly and equitably…”

F

Fair in reporting

“This principle should provide a fair and balanced account of the findings…”

Fixed Investment

“Refers to both economic (roads, railways and ports) and social (household, schools and clinics) investment to support, sustain and stimulate economic and social development.”

Finding

“A finding uses evidence from one or more evaluations to allow for a factual statement”

Framework

“An essential supporting or underlying structure”
**Functional Management**

“Work that relates to a department’s line specific functions, accommodated in a functional specific “Component that is performed by functional specific personnel in the Departmental Projects and defined and budgeted for in the Annual Performance Plan.”

**Functional Transversal Engagements**

“Inter-departmental engagements in pursuance of addressing a particular department’s direct line function and in doing so, planning and implementing collaboratively”

**Functional Responsibility**

“It is responsibilities that relates to a department’s line function that is accommodated in the Projects of the Strategic Issue and defined and budgeted for in the Annual Performance Plan”

**Gini coefficient**

“The Gini coefficient measures income inequality. It is measured from 0 to 1, where 0 corresponds with perfect equality (with everyone having the same income) and 1 corresponds with perfect inequality (with one person having all the income and everyone else having zero income)”

**Giving feedback**

“Involves reporting on the successes and failures of the strategic and operational plans and their implementation”

**Globalization**

“Refers to technological, economic, political and cultural exchanges and their integration and/or interdependence across borders”

**Goals**

“The higher-order objective to which a development intervention is intended to contribute. Thus it is the statement of intent”

**Governance**

“A system of values, policies and institutions by which a society manages its economic political and social affairs through interaction within and among the state, civil society and private sector”

**Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System**

“An overarching framework for collecting information developed by the Presidency aims to synchronise existing systems within government and fill the gaps in the information that is collected”

**Growth potential**

“It depends on both historical and existing economics activity and on the generation of gross value added (GVA) for a specific geographical area”

**Guidelines**

“General policy principles, rules or advice to achieve an action”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>H</strong></th>
<th><strong>I</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head count</strong></td>
<td>“Refers to the method of data collection: the numbers of individuals are counted, regardless of the intensity of participation/length of their programme.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head of household</strong></td>
<td>“The head of the household is one of the members of the household recognised as the head of the unit by the other members of the household unit or by himself (or herself) if living alone.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human Resource Management</strong></td>
<td>“Is to create a workplace in which staff members have a clear sense of being nurtured and supported and the central concept of the maximisation of human potential”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hypothesis test</strong></td>
<td>“Method used to test the alternatively change or not change....”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact</strong></td>
<td>“Is the result of achieving specific outcomes...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Assessment</strong></td>
<td>“The process of assessing the impact of a programme in a specific area of a project or the whole project.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Awareness</strong></td>
<td>“Refers to possible impact of M&amp;E interventions are considered and reflected upon in plans and their actual outcomes are tracked and analysed systematically and consistently.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Evaluation</strong></td>
<td>“Examine whether underlying theories and assumption were valid...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementation</strong></td>
<td>“Putting a plan into effect”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incidence</strong></td>
<td>“The number of new cases within a specified time period divided by the size of the population initially at risk...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inclusion</strong></td>
<td>“Traditionally excluded interests are represented through out M&amp;E processes...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
<td>“Identifies specific numerical measurements that track progress towards achieving a goal”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information</strong></td>
<td>“Data presented in a context so that it can be applied or used.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informal economy</strong></td>
<td>“Economic information refers to a range of economic assets and activities that is not conventionally regulated and that is marginalized from full public scrutiny because of lack of public support.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional Architecture</strong></td>
<td>“Means the institutional framework and mechanisms required to implement the shared growth and development agenda in relation to structure, systems and operational process.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Integrity**
“Refers to the values and related practices that maintain users’ confidence in the data producer and ultimately in the data source.”

**Internal Learning Network**
“IIs an information exchange and capacity building forum attended by officials across provincial government departments…”

**Interpretability**
“Refers to the ease with which the users understand the M and E data through provision of supporting information, concepts used, methodology of monitoring, evaluation designs, data collection and processing, and indicators or measures of the accuracy of the statistical information”

**Inputs**
“Are all the resources that contribute to production of service delivery outputs”

**J Joint Evaluation**
“An evaluation to which different donor agencies participate”

**K Key variable**
“A variable in common between two datasets, which may therefore be used for linking records between them. A key variable can either be a formal identifier or a quasidentifier”

**Knowledge**
“When connections and links are made between curious information sources…”

**Knowledge-based Economy**
“Is an expression coined to describe trends in advanced economies towards greater dependence on knowledge, information and high skill levels, and the increasing need for ready access to all of these by the business and public sectors…”

**Knowledge Economy**
“Information and knowledge can be considered the foundation of the new economy…”

**Labour Market Dynamics**
“Labour market dynamics refers to changes in jobs that take place as well as entries into and departures from economic activity affected by hiring, separations and the establishment and closure of self-employment activities”

**Lead department**
“Department responsible for taking the initiative for a particular programme; department acting as custodian of the programme”

**Learning**
“Refers to knowledge and appetites for learning are nurtured in institutions and individuals”

**Levers**
“Levers are mechanism for catalyzing change in developmental systems, processes and institutions”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Logical framework</strong></th>
<th>“Management tool used to improve the design of an intervention …”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market failure</strong></td>
<td>“Conventional economic theory suggests the best way of allocating scarce resources….“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
<td>“The average of a set numbers…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median</strong></td>
<td>“Middle observation…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methodological</strong></td>
<td>“Refers to the application of international, national, or peer-agreed standards, guidelines and practices to produce the M and E data and information…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soundness</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Milestone</strong></td>
<td>“Special events or achievements that mark progress along the project implementation process…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Millennium</strong></td>
<td>The MDGs symbolize a focus on results. The new development paradigm emphasizes results, partnership, coordination, and accountability… [It] combines a results-orientation; domestic ownership of improved policies; partnerships between governments, the private sector, and the civil society; and a long-term, holistic approach that recognizes the interaction between development sectors and themes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development Goals</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimal Living level</strong></td>
<td>“Minimal living level denotes the minimum monthly income need to sustain a household, including health, hygiene and clothing requirements…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mode</strong></td>
<td>“The value or category into which the greatest number of observations falls…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring</strong></td>
<td>“Is seen as ongoing collection, processing and analysis of data on implementation processes, strategies and results for the purposes of evaluation according to agreed-upon strategic objectives, outcomes and measurable indicators to use the findings to recommend corrective measures to improve decision making…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure Framework)</strong></td>
<td>“Three-year budget, which support the implementation of departmental/ organizational strategic goals and objectives…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multi-sectoral</strong></td>
<td>“Working across sectors and organisational boundaries (inter-and intra departmental engagements) on strategic priority areas while maximising the use of finite resources. Priority areas while maximising the use of finite resources…”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Accounts

“Are a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts; balance sheets and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules…”

National expenditure

“Capital formation and final consumption grouped together constitute national expenditure…”

National income

“National income is the total value of the primary incomes receivable within an economy less the total of the primary incomes payable by resident units…”

National Statistical System

“A function of Statistics South Africa and is the coordinating framework within which information in the form of indicators is generated…”

Oil peak

“Oil is a finite, non-renewable resource, one that has powered phenomenal economic and pollution growth over the last century and half. …”

Outcomes

“Refer to medium-term results for specific beneficiaries that are the consequence of achieving specific outputs…”

Outputs

“Are the goods and services produced by the institution for delivery”

Participation

“It is when the voice is provided to historically marginalized people”

Performance Indicators

“Identify specific numerical measurements that track progress towards achieving goals”

Performance Measurement

“A system for assessing performance of development intervention against stated goals.”

Plan

“Detailed proposal for doing or achieving something. Quarterly, annual, or multiyear schedules of expected outputs, tasks, timeframes and responsibilities”

Policy

“Formal guidelines for how government decisions should be made or how programmes should be implemented.”

Policy objectives

“The target plans of the department on which funds are spent in support of its aim”

Process evaluation

“An evaluation of internal dynamics of implementation organisations, their policy instruments, their service delivery mechanisms, their management practices, and linkages….”
Program evaluation  “Evaluation of a set of interventions, marshalled to attain specific global, regional, country, or sector development objectives.”

Project evaluation  “Evaluation of an individual development intervention designed to achieve specific objectives within specified resources and implementation schedules, often within the framework of a broader program.”

Pro-poor  “Refers to poverty’s cause, effects and dynamics are highlighted and the interests of poor people are prioritized above those of more advantage groups.”

Programmes  “Set of interventions put together under a framework of a common overall objective or goals.”

Programme Management  “The co-ordinate, multi-sectoral implementation of a portfolio of projects and activities that together achieve outcomes and realise benefits that are of strategic importance. It is the end-to-end process to translate policy into delivery plans and into desired outcomes.”

Project Management  “Focuses on tactical delivery with clearly defined and limited objectives giving unique deliverables in a given scope, time and resource base and that is accommodated in the Functional Responsibility of a Department.”

Programme evaluation  “Evaluation of a set of interventions marshalled to achieve specific national, provincial or sectoral development objective”

Punctuality  “Ensuring that data are available at the promised times and dates.”

Q

Qualitative  “Qualitative data describe people’s knowledge, attitudes or behaviours.”

Quality assurance  “It encompasses any activity that is concerned with assessing and improving the merit or the worth of a developmental intervention.”

Quantitative  “Data measured or measurable by quality and expressed in numbers or quantities.”

R

Raw Data  “Raw data is a term for data collected on source which has not been subjected to processing or any other manipulation. It is also known as primary data. A distinction is sometimes made between data and information to the effect that information is the end product of data processing. As a result of processing, raw data sometimes ends up in a database, which enables the data to become accessible for further processing and analysis in a number of different ways.”

Range  “Difference between the largest and the smallest number in a data set.”
Regional Imperatives

“It involves critical areas of intervention to underpin the shared growth and integrated development trajectory, such as natural-resource management, spatial integration and empowerment, which if unrealised, will work against the 5 year Provincial Strategic Plan.”

Regional Specificity

“Comprises systematic and developmental trends and characteristics unique to a particular province or region…”

Relevance

“Relevance of statistical information reflects the degree to which the data meet the real needs of clients. It is concerned with whether the available information sheds light on the issues of most importance to users.”

Reliability

“Consistence and dependability of data collected through repeated use of a scientific instrument or data collection procedure under the same conditions”.

Representation of Competence

“Is those engage in monitoring and evaluation fairly represent their competence and the limitations of their reports…”

Results-based Management

“A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impact. Relates terms: Logical framework…”

Results-based M & E

“The RBM and E approach of a monitoring and evaluation system focuses on measuring outcomes as it serves to help find the answer to the fundamental questions of what results have been achieved? It focuses on whether the results indicate a movement towards achieving the desired goals and impact…”

Respect

“Refers to dignity and self esteem is built amongst stakeholders and affected people…”

Review

“An assessment of the performance of an intervention, periodically or on an adhoc basis…”

Review and Reporting

“Is seen as the hub of reporting; essentially it is coordinating and facilitating the reporting of various provincial entities and reviewing existing strategies and programmes based on the tracking of progress within the implementation plans and feedback obtained through the action plans.”

Riparian Habitats

“Riparian Habitats form a crucial component of water system that stabilizes river banks, filters nutrients and sediments, provides ecological habitats and reduces the impact of flood events”

Risk Assessment

“An analysis of factors that are likely to affect the successful achievement of an intervention’s objectives…”

S
**Statistical Sample**
Limited number of observations selected from a population on a systematic or random basis, which (upon mathematical manipulation) yield generalizations about the population.

**Scope**
“The scale of M&E reflects its purpose, level of risk and available resource.”

**Second economy**
“The second economy (or marginalised economy) is characterized by informality, underdevelopment and a significant contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP).”

**Self-evaluation**
“An evaluation by those who are entrusted with the design and delivery of the intervention…”

**Shared growth**
“Shared growth entails a development strategy viewing both poverty reduction and economic growth as interdependent goals over the medium to long term…”

**South African Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (SASQAF)**
SASQAF provides a flexible structure for the qualitative assessment of statistical products. It addresses an aspect of the data quality gap by providing a framework for certifying statistics produced by departments and other state agencies as official statistics, which by definition means that the statistics meet a stipulated set of criteria (eight dimensions) that qualifies them to be “fit for use” or of good quality.

**Space economy**
“Is the spatial organisation of people, human settlements and economic, social and environmental activities and the concentration, juxtaposition or relative location and linkage of residential, industrial or retail and recreational areas….”

**Spatial Integration**
“Entails a strategy addressing the spatial-fragmentation legacy of colonial and apartheid planning and land-use management associated with laws such as the Group Area Act, the urban Area Act, the Physical Planning Act and Bantustan legislation and Less Formal Establishment of Townships Act…”

**Standard division**
“Gives indication of spread of the readings around the mean or the square root of the variance…”

**Standard error**
“An unbiased estimation of expected error in the estimate of a population…”

**Stakeholders**
“People, group or entities (internal and external) that have a role and interest in the objectives and implementation of a programme or project…”

**Strategy**
“Plan to achieve provincial as well as departmental goals and objectives…”

**Strategic Case**
“Creating and developing a Strategic Issue by using political, environmental, economics, social and institutional qualities…”

**Strategic Directive**
“It consists of Background/Status Quo; Institutional Framework; Steering Group Objectives Defined Method of Approach; Management and Delegations; Deliverables Work Groups; Risk Management and communication…”
| Strategic Issue | “Is mobilising multiple-stakeholders who are co-ordinated and aligned, and to synchronise their functional interventions in order to collaboratively address and develop strategic, transversal, priority indicators which relates to that specific strategic issue…” |
| Strategic Management Instruction | “Consist of background, the strategic issue, assumption, guidelines for planning & execution, additional instructions, instruction to HOD…” |
| Strategic Plan | “Highlight significant shifts in policy or programme, and focusing on the most important aspects of what the department intends doing over the next five-years…” |
| Sub-national Government | “Refers to the provincial or local sphere of government…” |
| Sustainability | “Durability of positive programme or project results after the termination of the technical cooperation channelled through that programme or project…” |
| Summative evaluation | “A study conducted at the end of an intervention to determine the extent to which anticipated outcomes were achieved…” |
| T | “Express a specific level of performance that the institution, programme, or individual aims to achieve within a given period…” |
| Target group | “The specific individuals or organisations for whose benefit the development intervention is undertaken…” |
| Terms of Reference | “Written document that presents the purpose and scope of evaluation, the methods to be used, the standard against which performance will be assessed or analysed, the resource and time allocated and reporting requirements…” |
| Thiel index | “The Thiel index, like the Gini coefficient mentioned above, is another a measure of inequality. It also lies between 0 and 1, and facilitates the analysis of the relative contribution of ‘within-group’ (‘race’) inequality and how these change over time…” |
| Timeliness | “Refers to the delay between the reference point to which the information pertains, and the date on which the information becomes available. It also considers the punctuality of release.…” |
| Transparency | “This principle requires that the public be provided with information they can use to assess government performance and reach their own conclusion. It also requires that the information be provided in an understandable and accessible format…” |
| Transversal Management | “Working across sector and organisational boundaries (inter-and intra-departmental engagements) on strategic, tactical and operational priority areas while maximising the use of finite resources…” |
Triangulated “Multiple sources are used to build more credible findings…”

**U**

Urbanisation “Is a process of population out-migration from the hinterland into the urban environments of towns and cities. It also refers to the overall proportion of the population living in town and cities.”

Urban restructuring “Is a strategy increasing the quality of life both in urban areas and urban citizenship through integrated (transport-led) land reform (densification, infill and the development of strategically located public brown or greenfields sites) within a demarcated urban edge, through the upgrade of (previously) degraded areas and through new developments”

**V**

Validity “The extent to which a measurement or test accurately measures what it is suppose to. Valid evaluations are ones that takes into account all relevant factors, given the whole context of evaluation, and weigh them appropriately in the process of formulating conclusions and recommendations.”

**W**

Weighted Average “An average which is obtained by combining different numbers (e.g. prices or index numbers) according to the relative importance of each”

Weight bias “Bias, usually in an index number, due to the use of incorrect or undesirable weights. Since the true value of the complete quantity which an index purports to measure is not in general capable of direct measurement, bias in this sense is to some extent an arbitrary quantity”

Weighting base “The period to which the fixed weights relate”

**X**

**Y**

Yardstick ‘indicator by which to measure; a standard used for judging how good or successful….. ’

**Z**

Zero population growth “Zero population growth (ZPG) is the absence of population growth in which equal birth and death rates create a stable human population”
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