

South Africans are living longer

Head of Demographic Analysis at Statistics South Africa, **Diego Iturralde**, gives a breakdown of the mid-year population estimates

Statistics South Africa has been in the news recently because of Census 2011, where every person in the country was counted from 10 to 31 October 2011. But Stats SA also produces mid-year population estimates annually. This year's estimates are the first released since Census 2011. As the name implies, this annual release estimates the population between censuses.

This year's mid-year population estimates show that South Africans are having fewer babies (fertility rate) and living longer (life expectancy) over the past 10 years.

Gauteng and the Western Cape had the highest migration, meaning more people are moving into the provinces than leaving the provinces. North West and Mpumalanga are also showing more people moving in than out for the first time. Eastern Cape and Limpopo, however, have more people moving out of the province than moving into the province.

Here is some key information from the 2013 estimates:

Population

- There are 52,98 million people in South Africa.
- 79,8% are black African.
- 9% are coloured.
- 8,7% are white.
- 2,5% are Indian.
- The population grows at a rate of 1,34% per year.

- The number of births are at 1 084 397.
- Deaths stand at 559 631, consistent with the data we see from our administrative data.
- 29,2% of the population are under the age of 15 while 5,2% are 65 and over.

HIV/AIDS

- 10% of the population is HIV positive.
- The number of people living with HIV is 5,26 million.
- 17,4% of females have HIV.
- 15,9% of adults are HIV positive.
- HIV in youths (15–24) has dropped to 8,5% since 2011.
- The percentage of adults showing new HIV infections has dropped to 0,85%.
- The number of AIDS-related deaths stand at 178 373, which is 31,9% of all deaths. Incidentally, for 2010 the HIV/AIDS-related deaths are consistent with those reported via death certificates in the Causes of Death reports.

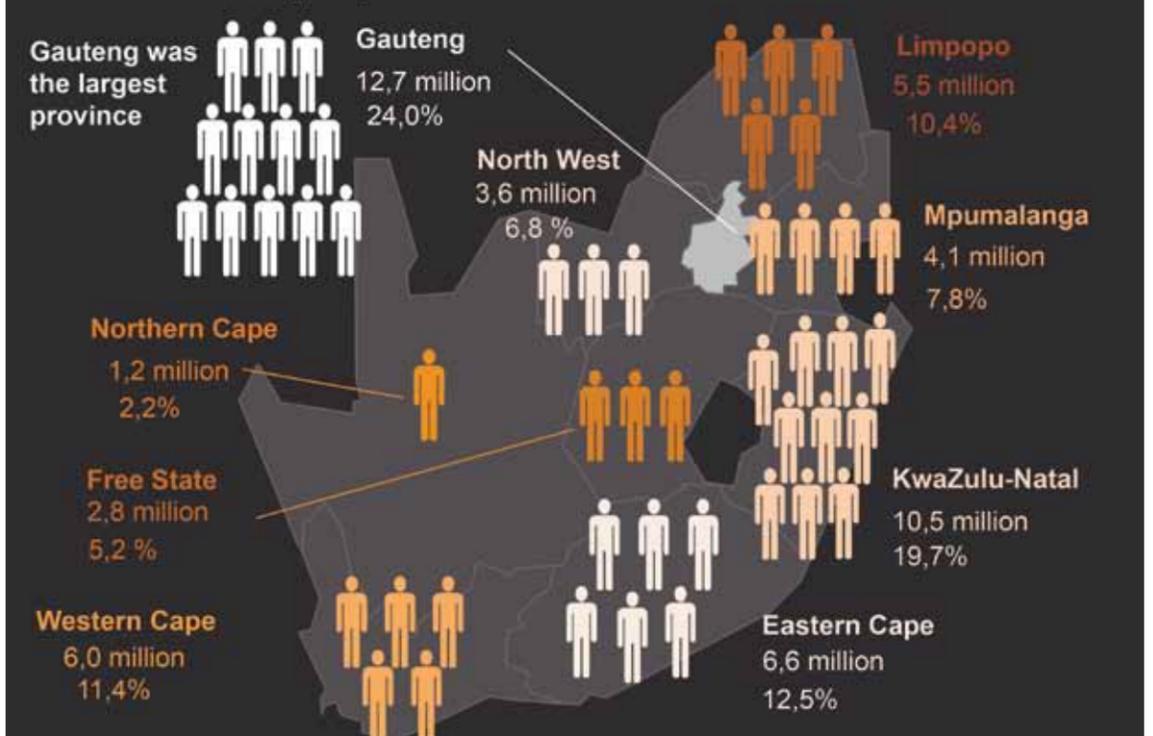
Migration

- As far as international migration is concerned for the period 2011–2015, a net migration of just under a million is assumed.
- Net migration means the difference between people coming into and leaving the country.
- This is in line with what the International Organisation of Migration and the United Nations Population Division expects.

Fertility

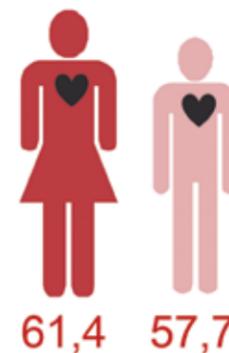
- The number of births per 1 000 people per

Provincial population size



The average age that a person is expected to live in South Africa is

59,6
Years



year continues to drop and currently stands at 20,5.

- The average number of children born to a woman in her lifetime, known as the total fertility rate, has dropped to 2,34 from 2,71 children per woman in 2002.

Mortality

- The number of deaths per 1 000 people per year dropped to 10,6.
- Mortality dropped to 56,6 per 1 000 people for children under five years of age.

Life expectancy

- Life expectancy at birth for males is 57,7

years.

- Life expectancy at birth for females is 61,4.
- Overall life expectancy in South Africa is 59,6 years.

Provinces

The most densely populated provinces are:

- 24% of people live in Gauteng.
- 19,7% live in KwaZulu-Natal.
- 12,5% live in the Eastern Cape.
- The Northern Cape has the highest percentage (30%) of those under the age of 15. This is followed by KwaZulu-Natal (22%) and Gauteng (19,5%).

How do estimates differ from census?

- The main difference is that the estimates monitor change across a period of time, say 10 years. A census, however, gives a snapshot of a country at a particular time. Thus we can say that the Census 2011 results show us the state of the country at 10 October 2011.
- The releases serve different purposes; as census information is more detailed than the mid-year estimates because the questions people answered in the census were incredibly detailed. One advantage of census information is that it can provide more information about South Africa's social and economic conditions than any other survey.
- The mid-year estimates should be used for planning and policy-making as these are part of a time series of 10 years.
- Neither source is more right than the other; they serve different purposes.
- When using the mid-year estimates, note that they represent a set of assumptions.
- As Stats SA conducts its regular surveys the information is used to update the assumptions made when calculating the estimates. For the purpose of comparison, retrospective estimates using the latest set of assumptions are provided by Stats SA at national and provincial level.

Message from the editor ...

Welcome to the June/July 2013 edition of the Fieldworker. This edition is jam-packed with information that will arm you, as a citizen of South Africa, to play an active role in creating and shaping dialogue on issues affecting society and the economy. In this edition we demonstrate the value of Census 2011 placename data in providing a picture of the life circumstances of citizens at district level. We also take a look, through the mid-year population estimates, at changes in the population since the last Census in 2011. Our latest report on Mortality and Causes of Death provides an overview of the leading causes of death among South Africans for 2010. Insight is provided into the labour force and the strength of our economy for the first quarter of 2013. As a new feature, we bring you a back page of fun, so get stuck into our trivia questions, delve into the crossword

and absorb some of the interesting facts and figures about the youth of our country.

Remember ... you play an important role in where our country is headed, so make sure you educate yourself on the facts and figures needed to better understand your country and the area that you live in.

We look forward to receiving any feedback from you in order to improve this publication, so please send us your content ideas and suggestions to fieldworker@statssa.gov.za.

From the Fieldworker team ... Happy reading!



When you see this arrow it means the release is available on www.statssa.gov.za



Inside this edition:

- How to access statistics 2, What South Africans die of 3, The power of place 4, Empowering communities 5, Surveys in your area 6, What is GDP? 7, Test your knowledge 8

Why does Stats SA exist?

The organisation's responsibilities are set out in law. Aneen Jordaan reports

You might have heard or read about statistics being released on employment, access to services, the number of people in the country or causes of death. Do you know who releases this information and why the information is released?

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is a government department legally authorised by Parliament, through the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), to collect, produce and disseminate official statistics. This is why Stats SA is the country's national statistical agency. We are the only organisation authorised to release official statistics.

What we do

- Collect, produce and disseminate (that is, distribute) official statistics on labour, life circumstances, economy, population and service delivery
- Work together with producers of statistics
- Conduct a census

Why we do it

- Planning
- Decision-making
- Monitoring or assessment

The organisation is led by Statistician-General (SG), Pali Lehohla. He ensures our responsibilities are met. Stats SA reports to the Minister in the Presidency: National Planning Commission, Trevor Manuel.

Collection, production and dissemination of official statistics

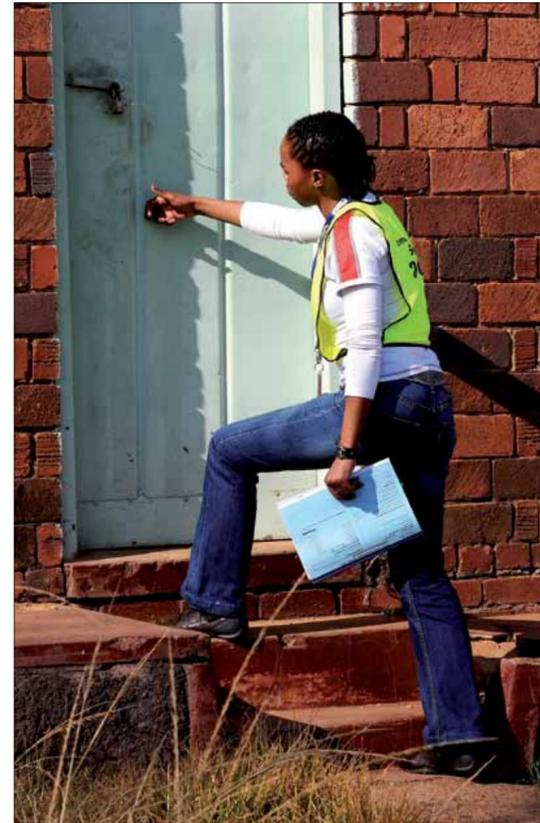
Stats SA collects information about the country's population, and other social and economic issues. Information is collected from people such as yourself (known affectionately to us at Stats SA as respondents) or from businesses.

Population and social statistics are collected through households answering a questionnaire. A survey officer helps the respondents by taking them through the questionnaire and noting their answers.

Most economic statistics are gathered by collecting detailed information from a sample (a random selection) of businesses. Samples are drawn for specific surveys. Economic statistics measures different aspects of the South African economy.

Besides collecting information from households, administrative records from other government departments and businesses are used to compile statistics. For example, the causes of death statistics uses death certificates from the Department of Home Affairs to determine how many people have died and what South Africans are dying from.

The collected information is processed and analysed and a statistical release or report is produced. For example, the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, which provides



information on South Africa's labour force, is released every three months (quarter). The releases are first made available on the Stats SA website (www.statssa.gov.za).

Working together with producers of statistics

The National Statistical System (NSS) is a division within Stats SA. It works with producers of statistics to increase the supply and quality of official statistics as well as close any information gaps that may exist in the official statistics produced in the country as a whole.

Stats SA has established partnerships with:

- Economic Statistics Programme
- South African Revenue Service (SARS)
- South African Reserve Bank
- National Treasury
- Department of Agriculture
- Environmental Affairs

Social statistics programme

- Department of Education and Science and

- Technology
- South African Local Government Association (SALGA)
- Human Sciences Research Council
- South African Police Service (SAPS)
- Municipalities and provincial governments

Conduct a census

A census is the biggest task any statistical agency undertakes as it provides a comprehensive "snapshot" of the country at a particular time. The latest census was conducted in 2011. A census provides information on the number of people living in the country, access to services, language spoken, education, housing and migration – to name a few. It gives an overview nationally of how far we have come and how much more we as a country need to do. The census information also gives insight to the progress within a province, district, suburb or township.

Planning, decision-making and monitoring

The greatest need for statistics is to improve the quality of life for citizens in this country. Information is needed to identify problems and highlight success. Sound planning is based on reliable up-to-date information on the state of the country.

Decision-makers need to know where there are service delivery problems or where roads need to be built. Statistics can be used to plan for future demands on the country based on the growth of the population.

National, provincial and local government use statistical information to inform policy development and measure if development programmes have worked.

The official statistics produced by Stats SA are important for the development of the country. It tells us where we come from and how far we are in our journey to where we want to be as a country. It affects all of us. It affects you!

The Fieldworker editorial team

Managing editor: Trevor Oostervyk

Editor: Shirazaan Taylor

Deputy Editor and News Editor: Aneen Jordaan

Contributors: Venie Botha, Tracy Daniels, Mbongiseni Mndebele, Kgaugelo Motloutse, Bongiwane Ngcobo, Gerald White, Helen North, Deborah Pillay, Diego Iturralde

Language editor, layout and design: Cheryl Taylor

Printer: Law Print
The Fieldworker is a bimonthly publication produced by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001
Tel: (012) 310 2923; Email: fieldworker@statssa.gov.za



Accessing statistics

Stats SA releases a variety of statistics every year. This data can be accessed in different ways by the public. Here is a guide to accessing statistics.

Digital Atlas



This interactive mapping tool allows you to draw your own map containing the data you want.

Maps Alive



MapsAlive is a great way to visualise data on maps of South Africa and the various provinces.

Roambi



This app is available to all Apple users. You can download the app from the Apple app store. The app allows you to browse through the latest data and customise pre-existing tables and charts.

Mobi site

Access the statistics from the comfort of your mobile phone by using the Stats SA mobi site.



SuperCross

SuperCROSS is software that can be used to create your own tables, charts and maps of data released by Stats SA. The software is available from your nearest Stats SA office.

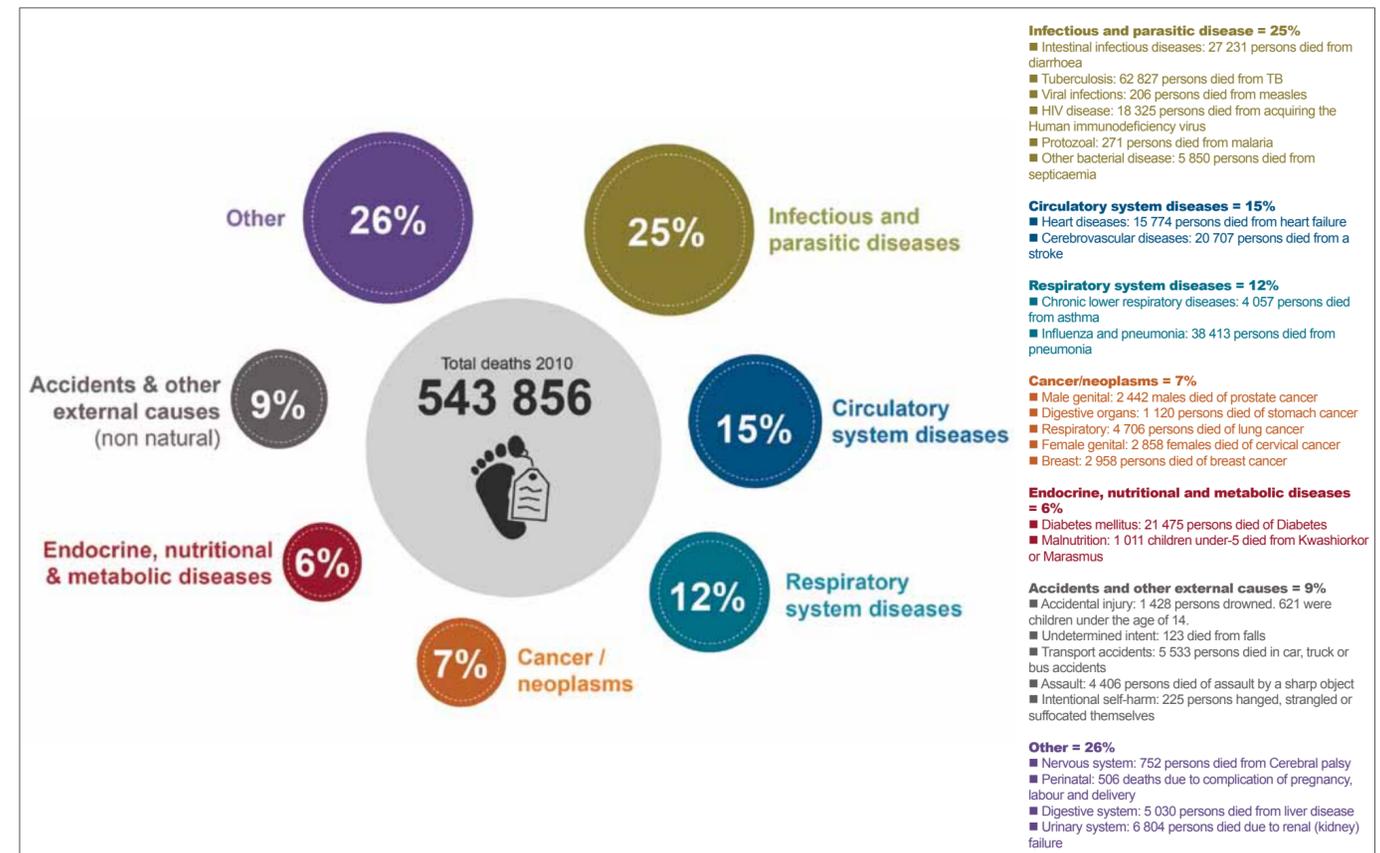
PX-Web

PX-Web can be found on the Stats SA website. This tool will assist you to create simple tables from Stats SA data. These tables can be saved in Excel.

All of these tools can be found on: www.statssa.gov.za
If you need further assistance with accessing data, please email Stats SA's User Information Services on info@statssa.gov.za or visit your nearest Stats SA office.



What are South Africans dying of?



Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has released a report dealing with Mortality and Causes of Death in South Africa. The release is based on data obtained from deaths that occurred in 2010

and were registered at the Department of Home Affairs. Since 2007, less people have been dying on an annual basis. The total number of deaths fell by 6,2% in 2010, as compared to 2009. More males than females died, and the highest number of deaths was recorded among people aged 30-39 years. Tuberculosis (TB) was the leading cause of death in South Africa, accounting for about 12% of deaths that occurred in 2010. During this year, the number of deaths

caused by TB, influenza and pneumonia, and intestinal infectious diseases decreased by at least 10% per cause. The number of deaths due to diabetes mellitus and HIV disease increased by 3,8% and 3,0% respectively.

Nearly 10% of deaths were due to non-natural causes (e.g. transport accidents, assault, etc). Three out of every eight deaths in the age group 15-19 were due to non-natural causes. — Tracy Daniels

Highest death rate in SA

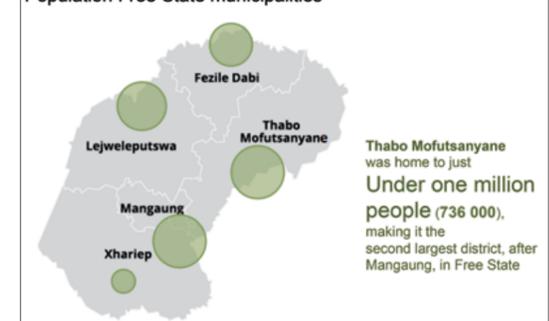
Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality (DM), bordered by Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Lesotho, is the second largest district in the Free State. It is named after Edwin Thabo Mofutsanyane, a devoted supporter of the communist party.

The N3 and N5 national roads pass through the district, and the famous Golden Gate nature reserve is found in the area, on the slopes of the Drakensberg mountains. The area is primarily agricultural in nature and includes the former homeland of Qwa-Qwa.

Here are some facts about this DM from Census 2011:

- Population numbered almost 740 000 people, mainly Black Africans (93,4%).
- More than half of the population (53,4%) were females.
- About one in three people in the district were aged less than 15 years, and 75% of school-going age children in the district attended school.
- A quarter of those aged 20 years and older had completed matric.
- More than a third (35%) of the population was unemployed.
- Eighty-seven percent of households had access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard and the same percentage used

Population Free State municipalities



- electricity for lighting.
- About half (53%) had access to flush or chemical toilets.
- Only 50% had their refuse removed by the local authority.
- The average annual household income in the district was just more than R50 000 (R53 551).
- The DM had the highest proportion of child-headed households across district municipalities in Free State (0,7% or 1 561 households headed by children).

Sadly, the latest cause of death report (2010) shows that this DM has the highest death rate in South Africa. The report showed that Thabo Mofutsanyane had one of the highest crude death rates in the country, which was higher than the crude death rate nationally (11 per 1 000 population) and for Free State (16 per 1 000 population), and substantially higher than in the three biggest metros (Johannesburg, Tshwane and Cape Town).

Data from the death registration system indicate that there has been a gradual decrease in the number of recorded deaths in Thabo Mofutsanyane since 2007 (from 14 875 deaths in 2007 to 13 006 deaths in 2010). This matches the trend seen both nationally and in Free State.

There were slightly more male than female deaths in Thabo Mofutsanyane and most deaths in this district occurred during infancy and between the ages 30-44 years. In 2010, tuberculosis, influenza and pneumonia, and intestinal infectious diseases were the top three causes of death nationally. Most people in the Free State and Thabo Mofutsanyane are dying from influenza and pneumonia. HIV disease was the ninth leading cause of death. Malnutrition was the fourth-ranked cause of death amongst those aged 0-14, while heart failure and stroke were the leading causes of death among those in this community aged 65 and above. — Tracy Daniels

Why we collect stats on deaths

The government needs to know how many people are dying, and what the causes of death are so that the health systems can be strengthened, writes Tracy Daniels. This will ensure people who are ill get proper treatment.

For example, tuberculosis (TB) is a curable disease, yet it is the leading cause of death in South Africa. Knowing this, the government can assess how health systems can be strengthened to reduce the number of deaths resulting from this illness.

Mortality statistics, which are statistics about death, are also used for the estimation of how many people there are in the country and for measuring the risk of dying for males and females at specific ages for insurance purposes.

What happens when someone dies?

All deaths have to be registered with the Department of Home Affairs. A medical practitioner should certify the death. However, when a death is registered after burial, a traditional leader can certify the occurrence of death and provide a description of the circumstances.

What role does Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) play? Stats SA produces the report that gives information on mortality and causes of death in South Africa.

How is the report produced?

Death notification forms (the forms completed by the medical practitioner when a death is registered) are collected from the DHA by Stats SA. The forms are sorted by year of death, and labels are pasted on each form to ensure they can be uniquely identified.

The information on the form is then coded, for example males = 1, and females = 2. Causes of death are coded using the tenth revision of the International Statistical Classifications of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10), as published by the World Health Organisation. This publication is used by most countries to code and classify causes of death data.

These data are then captured, analysed and a report on causes of death is generated and released to the public.

This process takes about two years to complete after the year in which the deaths occurred.

What information is in the Mortality and causes of death report?

The report looks at trends in mortality, and gives breakdowns by age, gender, population group, province and district municipality. The report also provides information on the causes of death.





Stats SA released placename data in Silvertown in the Eastern Cape. Photograph: Mbongiseni Mndebele

The power of place: My suburb, my township, my village

Silvertown is a township in Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape named after all the silver zinc shacks used as housing in the area. After the Census 2011 place name data was released in the township in April 2013, the media reported Silvertown to be the worst place to live in South Africa.

The census data provides information on the community's people, households and access to services.

Silvertown in numbers:

- During Census 2011, Silvertown was home to 508 households with an average of 4.5 people per household.
- The average household size was 3.5 people nationally.
- The number of people living in informal dwellings in Silvertown decreased slightly to 82% from 98% in 1996.
- In 1996, none of the households in Silvertown had access to electricity.
- In 2011, 82% of households used paraffin for lighting and 11% used electricity.



The media reported on the poor state of service delivery in Silvertown after the launch

- Nationally, 85% of households had access to electricity. The Eastern Cape had 75%.
- 74% of households access water via a communal tap.
- 48% of persons had no income and 55% were unemployed.
- Very little has changed in terms of toilet access, with a 2% decline in bucket toilet use. This figure is down to 96% from 98% in 1996.
- Nationally, 57% or six in ten households had access to a flush toilet.

The Port Elizabeth Herald newspaper reported, 100 families are due to be temporarily relocated from June and July 2013.

These families will rebuild their shacks in the new location as they wait for the land in Silvertown to be serviced and houses to be built.

The article states: "This is the first move by the government after the Census 2011 results were released by Stats SA's Statistician-General, Pali Lehohla."

Empowering communities through statistics

Do you know how many people live in your community? How many are unemployed? Do you know how many households in your area have access to safe water, electricity and refuse removal? While information at a national level can be interesting, what people really want is to know about the place where they live. To meet this need, Census 2011 information at placename level was made available in April 2013.

One of the pillars of the National Development Plan is "active citizenry". According to the Minister in the Presidency, National Planning, Trevor Manuel, active citizens take an interest in what is happening in their communities.

If the day hospital is unable to dispense medication, an active citizen will find out why and see what can be done. If learners are failing at a school, an active citizen will hold that school to account. Active citizenry is based on information, because with evidence of a community's circumstances, citizens are able to bring those responsible to account.

In October 2011, Stats SA deployed more than 100 000 temporary staff to collect data from more than 15-million households. Information from this exercise, Census 2011, was made available at national, provincial, and municipal level in October 2012.

The Census 2011 data equips you to play your part as an active citizen. You can build a profile of the community in which you live. You can also speak to your councillor to ensure that service delivery is improved.

Public servants can use this information to plan. In an area with many children under the age of five, plans can be made to increase the number of schools. In an area with an elderly population, a day hospital may need to be built. In an area with high unemployment, skills development programmes could be established.

Business people who want to open stores can also use this data to determine the best location for their store, by establishing which area is the best fit for their target market.

Census information at placename level is available from Stats SA's offices across the country (see back page). If you want to know more about the area where you live, please contact us.

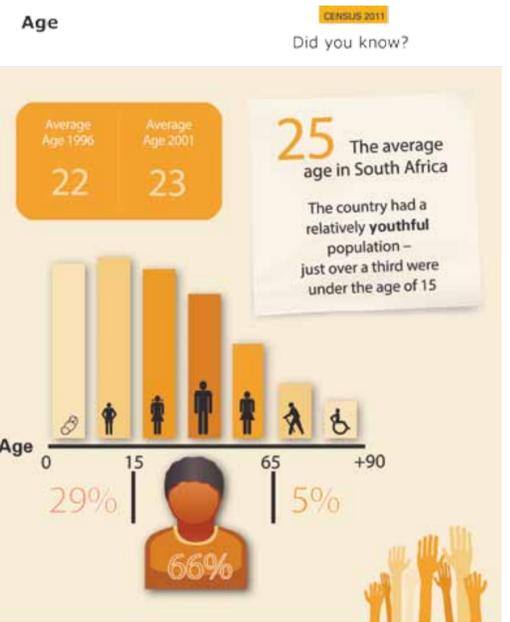
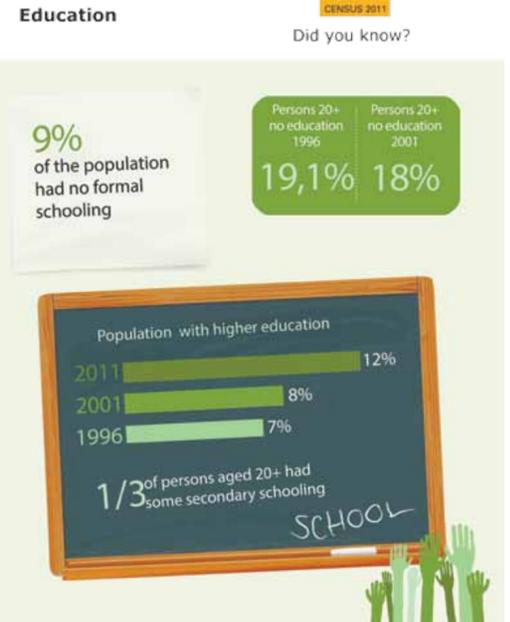
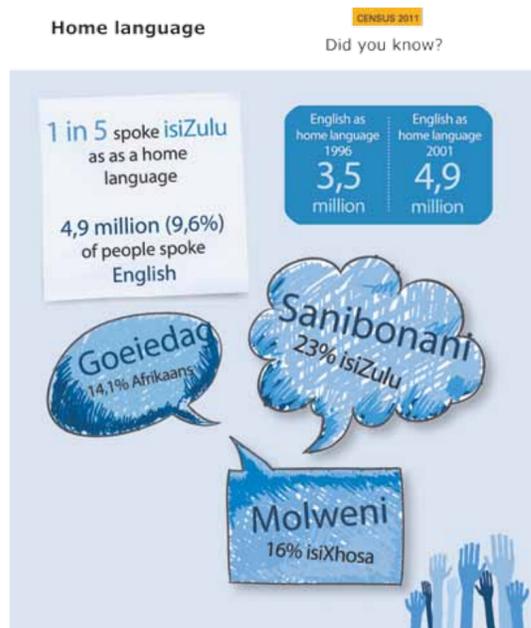
Tracy Daniels

Ever wondered what your community looks like?
How does your area compare to others? Census 2011 data has been released at community level, so you can see for yourself!

	South Africa	Eastern Cape	Silvertown
Total population	51 770 560	6 458 325	1 776
	Male: 49% Female: 51%	Male: 47,1% Female: 52,9%	Male: 47,4% Female: 52,6%
Access to electricity	85% 12 242 201 households	75% 1 265 759 households	11% 54 households
Access to cellphones	89% 12 850 874 households	81% 1 381 206 households	72% 365 households
Access to toilets*	57% 8 691 399 households	46% 776 222 households	1% 5 households
Education: Matric**	28,4% 8 814 113 people	20% 707 524 people	13% 239 people
Unemployment	29,8% 5 594 055 people	37,4% 615 849 people	54,9% 364 people

* Flush or chemical toilets ** people 20 years and older

Census snippets ...



Look out for these surveys in your community

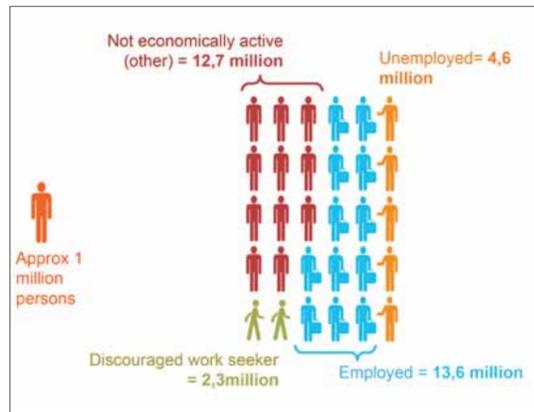
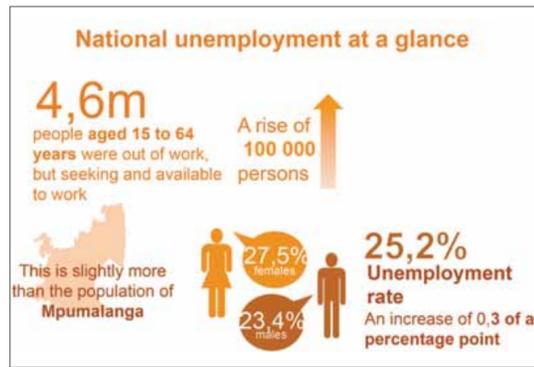
Stats SA has survey officers visiting homes to collect data throughout the year. Our survey officers may approach you to participate in one of our surveys if your home is selected. Look out for these surveys in your area. We appeal to you to support our work by allowing our survey officers access to your household and answering the questions posed by them. This information is used to create a better South Africa for us all

Surveys in the field (Jan – Dec 2013)	Survey objective
Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2013	• This is the primary means of collecting information on the labour market in South Africa. The survey gathers information on employment, unemployment and whether people are actively seeking employment or not. This information is gathered from selected households and is only asked from respondents that are aged 15 years and above.
General Household Survey 2013	• This annual household survey gathers information on life circumstances of South Africans. The survey also measures service delivery in areas such as education, health, housing, social grants, social development and access to basic services and facilities.
Victims of Crime Survey 2013	• Information from this survey is used as a tool to assist government and the public to understand the dynamics of crime in the country. The survey focusses on the viewpoints of respondents that may or may not have come into contact with crime in their lifetime. It intends to assist the South African Police Service (SAPS) with vital information pertaining to crime that can assist crime prevention efforts. It assists the SAPS with their reputation management, as the information collected also gives insight into the public's perception of the police service.
Domestic Tourism Survey 2013	• This annual survey collects information on the travel behaviour and expenditure of residents in South Africa. The information is based on South Africans travelling within the borders of South Africa, to determine the contribution of tourism to the economy.

Statistical schedule June/July

All releases are available on the Stats SA website. Dates are subject to change

Statistical release	Release date
Electricity generated and available for distribution	06 June 2013
Mining: Production and Sales	11 June 2013
Manufacturing: Production and Sales	11 June 2013
Retail trade sales	12 June 2013
Wholesale trade sales	13 June 2013
Motor trade sales	13 June 2013
Quarterly Employment Statistics	18 June 2013
Tourist accommodation	18 June 2013
Food and beverages	18 June 2013
Transport statistics	18 June 2013
May Consumer Price Index (CPI)	19 June 2013
Building plans passed and completed	20 June 2013
Statistics of civil cases of debt	20 June 2013
Statistics on liquidations and insolvencies	24 June 2013
Tourism and migration	24 June 2013
Annual financial census of municipalities	25 June 2013
Report on migrant workers	25 June 2013
Selected building plans passed and completed	26 June 2013
May Producer Price Index (PPI)	27 June 2013
Quarterly Financial Statistics of private sector enterprises	27 June 2013
Quarterly Financial Statistics of municipalities	27 June 2013
Annual financial statistics of National Government	27 June 2013
Electricity generated and available for distribution	04 July 2013
Mining: Production and Sales	11 July 2013
Manufacturing: Production and Sales	11 July 2013
Retail trade sales	17 July 2013
Building plans passed and completed	18 July 2013
Wholesale trade sales	18 July 2013
Motor trade sales	18 July 2013
Statistics of civil cases of debt	18 July 2013
Tourist accommodation	22 July 2013
Food and beverages	22 July 2013
Transport statistics	22 July 2013
Statistics on liquidations and insolvencies	22 July 2013
June Consumer Price Index (CPI)	24 July 2013
June Producer Price Index	25 July 2013
Tourism and migration	29 July 2013
Annual capital expenditure of public sector	30 July 2013
General Household Survey Statistical release	31 July 2013



Survey of the month: Labour Market Statistics

The number of people who do not have a job can be found in the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). Information on labour market activity is collected from people aged 15 to 64 years living in South Africa. This is grouped as people who:

- Work and have a job (employed),
 - Are not working and do not have a job (unemployed),
 - Are actively looking for a job and
 - Are not actively looking for a job (discouraged work seekers)
- The QLFS also gives information on:
- Key labour market indicators, for example how many people are unemployed. This is called the unemployment rate
 - Where people work
 - Total number of people working in the country (employment in the country)
 - Change in employment from quarter to quarter and year to year
 - How many people have a job per province
 - Who are unemployed (gender and race)
 - Level of education of those who do not have a job
- Statistics South Africa employs survey officers who could knock on your door for information. A sample of 30 000 households is selected every three months (quarter) to answer a questionnaire. These households, such as yourself, provide information on age and gender, employment status (employed or unemployed), industry of work and occupation.
- The latest QLFS results show the number of people who do not have a job has risen and most are between the ages of 15 and 34. This is a worrying situation.
- The unemployment rate increased by 0.3% to 25.2%. In the previous quarter (fourth quarter of 2012) the unemployment rate was 24.9%.
- More than half of the people looking for a job (60%), do not have matric or any other formal qualification.
- The highest level of unemployment (52.9%) is seen among the youth aged 15–24

years. Youth aged between 15–34 years of age accounts for 70.7% of the total number of unemployed and indicates a slim chance of finding employment in the current labour market.

First quarter (January to March) 2013 results

- South African population: 51,8 million (Census 2011)
- QLFS targeted age: 15–64 years of age
- Eligible to be employed: 33,2 million
- Employed: 13,6 million
- Unemployed: 4,6 million
- Discouraged from seeking employment: 2,3 million
- Not available and not seeking employment: 2,7
- Increase in employment: 44 000
- Increase of number of unemployed: 100 000
- Unemployment rate first quarter 2013: 25,2%

The recession and its impact on the labour market

A recession is a temporary decline of trade and industrial activity, which also affects employment.

- Pre-recession: 14-million employed fourth quarter 2008
- During and after recession: 1 million jobs lost
- Lowest employment level: 12,9 million employed third quarter 2010
- Current employment level: 13,6 million first quarter 2013

During the lowest level of employment (12,9 million people), the South African job market started recruiting again. It has been an uphill battle since then and resulted in an increase of 646 000 jobs over the past two-and-a-half years.

Currently 65,3% of the unemployed people have been looking for work for a year or even longer. The country is still feeling the impact of the recession that occurred in 2008. — *Gerald White*



2013 is International Year of Statistics

Discover the power of statistics in your everyday life

This year has kicked off with a bang for the statistics world as 2013 has been declared the International Year of Statistics (Statistics2013). It is a celebration of the contributions of statistics to finding solutions to global challenges. More than 1 957 organisations from 122 countries are participating in the event thus far. Statistics2013 was founded by the American Statistical Association, Institute of Mathematical Statistics, International Biometric Society, International Statistical Institute and Royal Statistical Society.

Professional statistical societies, colleges and universities, schools, businesses, government entities and research institutions aim to increase awareness of the power of statistics in our daily lives. International Year of Statistics aims to promote statistics as a career and promote creativity and development in statistics.

In simple terms statistics are the key to informed decision-making. Statistics can assist in predicting weather, projecting future energy

supply and demand, tracking nations' health, assessing disease risk as well as help make the world sustainable. Many of us may not be aware that statistics are used in assessing disease risk, improving our health care, transportation systems we use, assessing credit worthiness, ensuring national security, ensuring the safety of medicine, assessing teacher effectiveness as well as rulemaking by governments. From this it is clear that statisticians play an important role in society.

According to Statistics2013, demand for statisticians is expected to create about

Statistics can assist in predicting weather, future energy supply and demand, tracking nations' health as well as help make the world sustainable

4,4-million jobs worldwide in the years ahead. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has embraced the need to encourage learners and enable them to acquire skills in statistics and mathematics. This is done through the Census@school, Maths4Stats and Soccer4Stats projects.

The announcement that 2013 is the International Year of Statistics has created a buzz in the world of statistics. Participating organisations have planned exciting activities to celebrate while highlighting statistics in their country. The aim is to appeal to a diverse audience, young and old, academics and scientists to businesses and government enterprises.

Participants have opted to utilise as many platforms to showcase this intriguing field of science. From video contests on YouTube to announcements and information sharing on Facebook and Twitter, roundtables with international experts, conferences, website links, competitions, promotional items and as much media coverage as possible. Visit www.statistics2013.org. — *Deborah Pillay*

Measuring progress on Millennium Development Goals

The South African Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) country report is coordinated by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) as the MDG Secretariat.

MDGs are a global agreement setting out time-bound and measurable development goals. The goals commit leaders to reduce poverty, promote human dignity and equality as well as achieve peace, democracy and environmental sustainability by 2015. The goals allow for monitoring development progress at community, regional, country and global levels.

In September 2000, the world's leaders signed the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit. The Millennium Declaration promotes basic human rights such as the right to education, health, water, security, and shelter. Goals (called MDGs) were formulated around these development indicators and they have been measured from 2000. In South Africa, government departments, NGOs and civil society organisations are responsible for the measurement of the goals.

South Africa produced its first national report on progress made towards achieving the MDGs in 2005.

The report concluded that considerable progress towards the achievement of national development goals was made.

This applied specifically to economic growth, poverty reduction, gender equality, primary education and maternal health.

At the same time there was a worrying trend in HIV and AIDS infections and unemployment and inequality.

A second MDG update was published for 2007 and updated in 2008. This report provided a mid-term review of both the achievements and the challenges that remained on the path towards achieving the MDGs by 2015.

The most recent MDG report was published in 2010 and reported that in South Africa there is inequality in education especially



agenda but we did not contribute to it and we want to change that in the post-2015 MDG. The agenda should be by us and for us," said the Statistician-General.

He reminded everyone that in the 2010 Round of Censuses in Africa, it was said *Africa counts*. Therefore environmental issues and national capital account should be the heart of the next agenda. The national capital account reflects the flow of money coming into or leaving the country. A large inflow or outflow can damage the nation's economy and controls are put in place to regulate the flow.

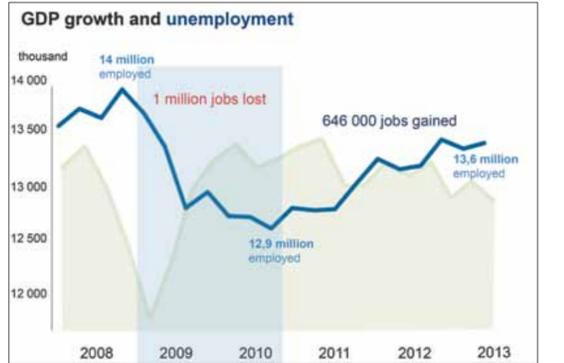
The workshop touched on all the MDGs and provided an indication on how each goal will be presented in the country report, including the source of data and methodology used. The following were highlighted as areas of importance:

- Delivering basic services to people
- Eradicating poverty
- The quality of food provided to children, which needs to be used as a food poverty line. It is not only about having food but also about the range of food people eat.

It is important that all relevant role players give comments to the report and that time be allowed for consultations before any issues are finalised. This will ensure the country report speaks for everyone.

Stats SA has therefore embarked on an initiative to coordinate civil society organisations (CSOs) such as faith-based organisations, trade unions and NGOs to provide inputs to the report. Despite the challenges, Stats SA is pulling together all available resources to reach as many CSOs as possible to lead and own the MDGs.

CSOs will elect provincial and regional representatives, who will work under the leadership of Stats SA as the administrative authority. The main function will be to mobilise other CSOs and communities to collect information and guide projects towards providing information for the MDGs. — *Bongive Ngcobo and Kgagelo Motloutse*



What is GDP and its impact?

Government and all businesses, from small to multinational, need the facts on the economy that this release provides. **Aneen Jordaan** reports

The gross domestic product (GDP) of a country is one of the main indicators used to measure the performance of a country's economy. The Macmillan dictionary defines economy as the system by which a country's trade, industry and money are organised.

GDP can be thought of as the total value of all goods and services produced within the borders of a country during a specific period of time, usually a year or a quarter.

Investopedia explains, "Economic production and growth, what GDP represents, has a large impact on nearly everyone within [the] economy". When GDP growth is strong, firms hire more workers and can afford to pay higher salaries and wages, which leads to more spending by consumers on goods and services.

Firms also have the confidence to invest more when economic growth is strong, and investment lays the foundation for economic growth in the future. When GDP growth is very low or the economy goes into a recession, the opposite applies (workers may be retrenched and/or paid lower wages, and firms are reluctant to invest).

First quarter results and its impact
Statistics South Africa publishes GDP esti-

mates every quarter. The GDP annualised growth rate slowed down to 0,9% for the first quarter of 2013 (January to March), which was lower than what was expected by South African economists. The previous quarter (October to December 2012) showed an annualised growth of 2,1%.

The biggest contributor to growth in the first quarter of 2013 was finance, real estate and business services, which expanded by R7 billion to R161 billion. Other notable performers were:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing expanded by R4 billion to R14 billion;
- Construction expanded by R4 billion to R31 billion;
- Wholesale, retail and motor trade and catering and accommodation decreased by R15 billion to R115 billion;
- Transport, storage and communication decreased by R5 billion to R63 billion;
- Mining and quarrying decreased by R3 billion to R63 billion.

Although the GDP growth slowed down in the first quarter of 2013, the growth was still positive and the economy expanded compared to the previous quarter. Before the global financial crisis of 2008, the South African economic growth rate was much higher (over 5% per year).



Answers from page 8 Across

- Millennium
- Tuberculosis
- Free State
- Website

Down

- Males
- Youth
- Employment
- Collection

- Eight
- Pali Lehohla
- Placename
- Paraffin
- Censuses

Trivia answers:

- c — 2013
- c — Mortality & causes of death
- a — decisions
- d — 25,2%
- a — Statistician-General

- c — 2011
- d — all of the above
- c — 52.98 million
- b — Gauteng
- b — Tuberculosis
- c — Suburb/Township
- a — 11%
- c — 2015
- d — Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger
- a — Count of a country's population

Test your knowledge ...

How much do you remember from reading this newspaper?

1
Which year is the International Year of Statistics?
a) 2014
b) 2012
c) 2013
d) 2015

2
Which report, produced by Stats SA provides information on what South Africans die from?
a) General Household Survey
b) Mid-Year Population
c) Mortality & causes of death
d) Quarterly Labour Force Survey

3
Statistics are used to make informed...
a) Decisions
b) Announcements
c) Participation
d) Celebrations

4
What is the unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2013?
a) 52,2%
b) 24,9%
c) 30%
d) 25,2%

5
Who leads Statistics South Africa?
a) Statistician-General
b) Director-General
c) Statistician-Senior
d) Chief Statistician

6
When did the last Population Census take place?
a) 2001
b) 1996
c) 2011
d) 2010

7
Census 2011 placename data can assist in ...
a) Knowing your community
b) Keeping responsible people accountable for service delivery
c) Planning
d) All of the above

8
According to the Mid-Year Population Estimates how many people are there in South Africa?
a) 51.7 million
b) 49.5 million
c) 52.98 million
d) 55 million

9
According to the Mid-year Population Estimates which province has the most people living in it?
a) KwaZulu-Natal
b) Gauteng
c) Western Cape
d) Free State

10
What is the leading cause of death in South Africa?
a) Influenza
b) Tuberculosis (TB)
c) Car accidents
d) Diabetes

11
Placename data provides information at which level ...
a) National
b) Provincial
c) Suburb, township or village
d) None of the above

12
Which percentage of households had access to electricity in Silvertown according to Census 2011 placename data?
a) 11%
b) 82%
c) 75%
d) 85%

Fast Facts: Youth & jobs

1. Average age in South Africa is 25 — *Census 2011*
2. 29% of the country is aged 0-1 — *Census 2011*
3. 73,5 % of the people between the ages of 5 and 24 attended an educational institution in 2011 — *Census 2011*
4. Commerce, business and management were the fields of study that most 20 year olds and above were studying towards or qualified in (males 23,2 and females 26,9) — *Census 2011*
5. 27,4% of people aged 20 or older had Grade 12 as their highest qualification in 2011 — *General Household Survey 2011*
6. The level of unemployment is highest (52,9%) among youth aged 15-24 years — *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, first quarter 2013 (QLFS, Q1 2013)*
7. 59,4% of the unemployed in the country completed less than a secondary school education — *QLFS, Q1 2013*
8. 33,5 % of 15-24 year olds were Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET) — *QLFS, Q1 2013*
9. Pixley ka Seme District Council in the Northern Cape has the highest NEET rate among 15-24 year olds. — *Census 2011*
10. Umkhanyakude District Council in KwaZulu-Natal has the highest unemployment rate among 15 to 34 year olds — *Census 2011*

13
What is the target date for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals?
a) 2016
b) 2018
c) 2015
d) 2017

Crossword

Across

5. The declaration was signed in September 2000
10. The leading cause of death in South Africa
12. The province in which Thabo Mofutsanyane district is located
13. The primary channel used by Stats SA to release information

Down

1. The gender, which has a higher chance of dying
2. The International Year of statistics aims to promote statistics as a career to this group
3. The Quarterly Labour Force Survey determines the state of this aspect of the labour market in the country
4. Stats SA is responsible for... , production and dissemination of official statistics
6. There are ... Millennium Development Goals
7. The Statistician-General of the country
8. Village, suburb and township census data is known as ...
9. The main source used for lighting in Silvertown according to Census 2011 results
11. The Mid-Year Population Estimates provides estimates on the population between which events

Answers on page 7

14
Which of the following is Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals?
a) Reduce Child Mortality
b) Develop A Global Partnership For Development
c) Improve Maternal Health
d) Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger

15
What is a census?
a) Count of a country's population
b) Count of a province's population only
c) Count of a city's population only
d) None of the above

Answers on page 7

Stats SA provincial numbers

<p>North West Tel: (018) 384 2878/9 Fax: (018) 384 2832</p>	<p>KwaZulu-Natal Tel: (031) 360 0600 Fax: (031) 305 9960</p>
<p>Gauteng Tel: (011) 781 3495 No fax</p>	<p>Limpopo Tel: (015) 295 3300/1/3/4 Fax: (015) 295 3579</p>
<p>Northern Cape Tel: (053) 802 6800 Fax: (053) 832 5407</p>	<p>Mpumalanga Tel: (013) 754 0600 Fax: (013) 755 2898</p>
<p>Western Cape Tel: (021) 481 5500 Fax: (021) 422 1741</p>	<p>Eastern Cape Tel: (043) 707 4907 Fax: (043) 707 4906</p>
<p>Free State Tel: (051) 412 7500 Fax: (051) 412 7507</p>	<p>Head Office Tel: (012) 310 8911 Email: info@statssa.gov.za</p>