

FIELDWORKER

The people behind the numbers

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Born Free in South Africa

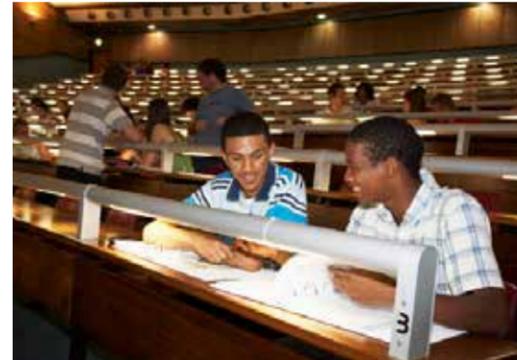
Who makes up the first generation of voters born in a free South Africa? **Biziwe Maswili** reports

The born frees – also known as the “Mandela generation” – represent a significant percentage of South Africa’s population. They live in every province, city, town, township or village. Most are between the ages of 18 and 20 and, according to Census 2011, they make up 40% of the population.

These young people are either in matric, first year at a tertiary institution or entering the job market. Unfortunately, some have become what is now known as “NEETs” (the youth between ages 15 to 24 years not in education, employed or training).

According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) 2013 (quarter four), 30,2% of 15- to 24-year-olds fall within this category.

Whatever their situation, many will for the first time cast their vote in the country’s fifth democratic election to be held in May



this year. They will play a role in shaping the future of the country.

Although they may not have been exposed to apartheid laws and policies, most of them understand the damage caused to this country by “apartheid”. They are concerned about their future in this country and often do not see things across racial lines like many older South Africans.

The born frees know Nelson Mandela and the sacrifices he made towards the fight for freedom and democracy. Born frees are now his legacy and, as the future of this country, they should ensure that the injustices of the past are never repeated.

Fieldworker interviewed two “born frees” who are part of Stats SA’s 2014 Internship Programme, to get their views on life in the new South Africa.

Kegakilwe Shole (22) believes 1994 yielded many opportunities and possibilities for previously disadvantaged South Africans.

While his father comes from Tlokwenj Village in North West, Kegakilwe was born in Ga-Rankuwa, north of Pretoria, in 1991. He was only three years old when South Africans took to the polls on 27 April 1994 – an era that resulted in the birth of the new dispensation.

“Although I feel privileged, I have had to understand the injustices many South Africans suffered at the

hands of the apartheid regime,” says Kegakilwe who is not shy in adding that he comes from an educated family.

Mittah Radithalo (21) grew up in Geelhout Park in Rustenburg. She is quick to point out that she was raised in the “new South Africa”. “It was at a time when the country was free from racial segregation, thus I have been able to chase my dreams without any fear,” boasts Mittah.

Besides racial discrimination, South Africa has moved a long way in addressing imbalances created by the past government. The new political dispensation prides itself in the new Constitution, which affords every citizen the rights, privileges and benefits of this country.

“In this new era, all South Africans have been given opportunities to better themselves.

Although we now live in a free society, we face another struggle. The struggle of class and status, where those who are economically successful look down on the less privileged and this represents inequality.

We can see it everywhere; the privileged boasting about the brands of clothing they wear, the cars they drive, and the areas they live in. This lowers the esteem of the disadvantaged as they think they are less capable,” adds Mittah.

Census 2011 paints a picture of progress since 1994, as depicted in the two areas that these youngsters come from – see below.

Figures provided by Faizel Mohammed and Kevin Parry



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

Editorial

Producing data that people can trust and use is at the heart of our existence. However, we will fail in our mission if the data provided is not used by our stakeholders to improve the lives of all South Africans.

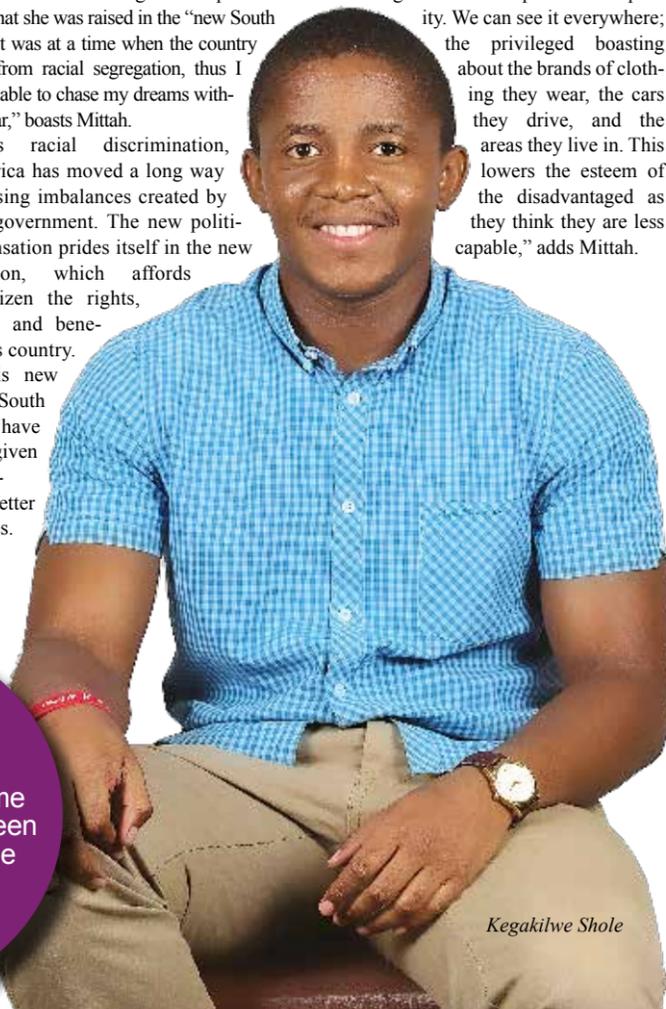
In this edition there are countless illustrations of the use or potential use of statistics to inform democracy. As we stand on the verge of South Africa’s fifth democratic elections we look at how life has changed for those born in a free, fair, and democratic country. We also provide a glimpse of the number of registered voters (as per the IEC) in comparison to the number of voters who are eligible to vote (as per Census 2011) on May 7. We delve into the latest Victims of Crime report which provides a number of pointers on our country’s crime situation and provide interesting insights into the travel patterns of South Africans (as per the results of the latest National Household Travel Survey). In our ongoing efforts to share the depth and breadth of Stats SA’s work, we also take you through the range of household and some of the business surveys conducted by the organisation.

Knowledge is power and there is power in numbers. This publication aims to get you to understand the environment in which you live, work and play – through statistics. We would like to urge you to read our publication, access our data, and empower yourself with knowledge to understand your South Africa and to make decisions based on evidence.

We trust that you will enjoy this edition of The Fieldworker. Happy reading.



Mittah Radithalo



Kegakilwe Shole

Did you know?

The number of first-time registered voters between ages 18 and 19 for the 2014 elections is:
Male 313 310
Female 370 206

Source: IEC

Geelhout Park (Rustenburg Ward 08)			
	1996	2001	2011
Population	4208	8376	21899
Households	889	2509	6685
Household services (% of households)			
Piped water	99,8	96,1	99,4
Electricity	99,7	95,2	99,0
Refuse removal	99,9	97,1	99,5
Highest education level reached (% of those age 20+)			
No schooling	1,6	2,9	1,1
Matric	34,9	37,1	43,9
Higher	21,0	27,1	31,9

Ga-Rankuwa (Tshwane Wards 30, 31 and 32)			
	1996	2001	2011
Population	61014	76286	92989
Households	12819	18895	28705
Household services (% of households)			
Piped water in dwelling/yard	97,2	88,1	93,4
Electricity for lighting	83,0	84,9	95,1
Refuse removal	95,5	88,8	92,4
Highest education level reached (% of those age 20+)			
No schooling	7,2	7,6	3,6
Matric	24,3	32,6	37,4
Higher	9,9	13,0	17,0



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

Inside this edition: What is the Master Sample? p2; All about household statistics p3; Victims of crime: Housebreakings and home robberies p4; Monthly economic statistics p6; The dynamics of travel in SA p7; Test your knowledge p8



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Above and below: Examples of how primary sample units are demarcated

What is the Master Sample?

The Master Sample (MS) is a sample drawn from a population of the country for use on a number of future occasions for surveys, so as to avoid ad hoc sampling on each occasion. The information contained in the master sample is that of **households** by province and the settlement types, for example, traditional or urban. The dwelling frame is a sampling frame from which **dwelling units** are selected for household surveys by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

The Master Sample is essentially a sample frame that is generated from a process of listing of all structures and features from selected areas within a country. Each of the different settlement types is reflected in the MS frame. The frame thus covers all areas where the civilian population resides within the country. Structures where households reside are given private dwelling (PD) feature codes and thus become eligible to be selected to participate in our household surveys.

What is listing?

Listing is the process of identifying, recording, and capturing, in a consecutive order, all structures and features within the boundaries of specific areas called primary sample units (PSUs). All structures that are used for residential purposes, all non-residential buildings such as churches, schools, businesses, shops, and prominent features such as soccer fields, vacant stands, and parks that are found in the PSU are listed.

A **household** is a person, or group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living

Dwelling units are structures in which households reside

Why is listing done for the Master Sample?

Listing is done prior to data collection to make sure that there is an up-to-date and accurate record of all structures in a given PSU. The sample is drawn for data collection from listed PSUs.

It is the households within these sampled dwelling units that will be interviewed for Stats SA's household surveys.

Complete and accurate listings are essential if a statistical organisation wants an unbiased sample for its surveys

How is the listing done?

The listing exercise entails the following:
 n Stats SA fieldwork staff, called "listers", will physically visit PSUs and will record all structures and features in the selected area in a listing book.

n Dependent on the settlement type, listers would profile areas and apply the appropriate listing methodology for the area being worked in. For example, in some traditional and formal residential areas, a process of "blocking" is implemented. *Blocking* can be defined as a process of using roads and streets to physically ensure complete coverage of an area, thus omitting duplication and omission of structures.

n *Serpentine listing* is used in farm areas – a process of listing all structures that are confined in the farm boundary starting from the farm owner or manager's house and then listing all structures on the left until all structures in the farm have been listed before moving to the next farm.

n A process of *segmentation* was introduced into the Master Sample in 2006/7. Segmentation is applied only in informal areas. There are two phases to segmentation.

Phase one: Involves the creation of segments on the map that is issued to the lister (using a gel pen). The lister will create boundaries within the PSU – boundaries can be in the form of gravel roads, footpaths and dirt roads. Each segment should have between eight and 15 dwelling units (some are a bit larger due to the physical situation on the ground).

Phase two: Once completed, this information is sent to a team of methodologists who then sample a segment (or segments) for the actual listing process. The lister then goes back to the area and only lists those structures that fall within the segment boundaries that were identified earlier. Where necessary the lister will ask questions about occupancy of structures in the yards that

fall within the boundaries of the areas they are working in – this allows for accurate sampling for our surveys – only houses with people residing in them or those that have the potential to have a household reside in them will become eligible for our surveys.

How to identify our listers?

Listers work in teams of two. They will carry an official Stats SA identification card (that has an official Stats SA logo). This card contains information on:
 n Name and surname of the lister
 n The lister's identity number
 n Province where the lister is assigned to work

Listing enquiries can be directed for the attention of the fieldwork operations managers in the respective provinces. They can be contacted using the provincial office contact details on page 8.

How the public can help

If your premises needs to be listed we would appreciate your cooperation in allowing our staff to enter your premises to record the structures and features.

We also appeal to you to answer questions on occupancy and use of the structure as it will assist in coding of the structures – if there are people living in a structure, then the structure becomes eligible to be selected for participation in our surveys.

Your support and cooperation is appreciated by the organisation. — Compiled by Dion Pietersen



WISHING YOU A HAPPY EASTER

Don't be fooled by statistics

One in three South African adults are regular users of drugs. This shocking figure, sourced from a survey conducted by the Anti Drug Alliance of South Africa, was published in *The Times* in early 2013, which ran with the dismaying headline: "SA has lost the war on drugs". It was also published in *The Star*, which quoted the Alliance's survey report as describing South Africa as a country "hit by a drug tsunami".

Very frightening indeed, and frightening statistics – because they draw on our fears – are often repeated and cited around the braai fire or on social media.

Incredibly alarming and seemingly over-the-top statistics should be regarded with a fair amount of scepticism.

To arrive at some conclusion on whether to trust what a specific set of statistics say about the world around us, one should practise the habit of not focusing on what the statistic actually says, but ask critical questions on how the statistic was calculated.

Africa Check, a non-profit organisation that fact-checks claims made in the public arena, did just that with the Anti Drug Alliance survey, by subjecting the report to two questions:
 n What was the sample size of the survey?
 n Was the sample representative? Who did it include and who did it exclude?

The sample consisted of 57 809 respondents who were reached using an online survey, emails, telephone calls and social media platforms. However, as Africa Check concluded, this sample was not representative of the South African population as a whole.

First, most of the respondents were individuals who had previously interacted with the Anti Drug Alliance; this group would tend to overestimate the drug problem, as it is likely that they have had some exposure to the effects of drug abuse.

Second, the survey only included individuals who have access to the Internet. Thus, the results of the survey cannot be used to conclude what is happening in South African society as a whole.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), as the country's official source of statistics, uses rigorous techniques to ensure a survey sample is representative.

Stats SA uses international best practice to select representative samples. Our sample for household surveys consists of about 33 000 dwellings, reflecting South African society at large, in terms of urban, rural, and provincial location, and metro and non-metro, for example. In other words, all different kinds of South African households are targeted in a survey.

This is also true for surveys relying on information from businesses for the range of economic statistics produced.

Businesses are selected across industries, and size – from major corporations to the entrepreneur.

So, when you hear someone citing an incredible statistic, ask the important question: how large was the sample, and was care taken to ensure that the sample is representative of the entire population? — Kevin Parry

All about household statistics

Want to know which industries are hiring, or where South Africans travel? Statistics South Africa produces comprehensive information about the country's people. Let's take a look at some of our household surveys



Did you know?
 In 2010 and 2011, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng were the most visited destinations for overnight trips.
 Source: DTS

Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)

Background: The Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) collects information on the travel behaviour and spending patterns of South African residents travelling within the borders of South Africa.

Sample: The survey covers about 33 000 dwellings/houses across all provinces in South Africa.

The survey's importance and use:
 n To understand the travel behaviour of an average South African resident; and
 n Determine the contribution of the tourism industry towards the South African economy. The survey information assists with planning, marketing, policy formulation and regulation of tourism-related activities.



Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS)

Background
 The Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) collects information on people's perceptions and experiences of crime. Information is also collected on the views regarding access to and the effectiveness of the police and criminal justice system. **See centre spread.**

Compiled by Gerald White and Bizziwe Maswili

Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS)

Background: The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based survey that collects information from persons between the ages of 15 to 64 in the labour market — that is those who are employed, unemployed, and those who are not economically active.

How are employed, unemployed or not economically active individuals defined in the survey?

n Employed individuals refer to persons aged 15 to 64 who worked for a salary or are involved in running a business.
 n Unemployed persons refer to persons aged 15 to 64 who are actively seeking employment.
 n Not economically active defines persons who did not work, did not look for work and were not available to start work. The discouraged, a sub-set of the not economically active, wanted to work but did not try and find a job as they lost hope in finding any kind of employment, or they were unable to find a job requiring their skills or there were no jobs available in their area.

The information collected from the QLFS is used to:

Provide a basis for monitoring current trends and changes in the labour market and employment situation of South Africa on a regular basis.

Sample:

The survey covers about 33 000 dwellings/houses across the nine provinces in South Africa.

Why is the survey important?

n Assists in determining the labour market status (employment, unemployment and inactivity) of persons in the country;
 n Provides insight into key labour market patterns in the country. Key labour market patterns would include the changes over time in the number of employed, unemployed and inactive persons. In addition the share of employed in the working age population (those aged 15–64 years), also called the absorption rate as well as the unemployment rate, can be tracked to determine the performance of the labour market.
 n In addition, the survey can provide insight into the changes in employment in different industries, for example persons employed in the Manufacturing industry.



General Household Survey (GHS)

Background: The General Household Survey (GHS) is designed to measure multiple aspects of South African households' living conditions as well as the quality of service delivery in a number of key service sectors. The GHS covers six broad areas: education, health and social development, housing, household access to services and facilities, food security, and agriculture.

Sample: The survey covers about 33 000 dwellings/houses across the nine provinces in South Africa.

The survey's importance and use:
 n Assists in generating national social development indicators used to measure the life circumstances of South African households; and
 n It provides information, which assists in measuring the impact of government policies and programmes, thereby highlighting the needs, availability and use of services provided by government.

What is expected from you?

If you are selected to participate in a survey as a respondent, we would appreciate it if you could:
 n Set aside time to meet with the Stats SA Survey Officer to complete the once-off household questionnaire.
 n Truthfully answer the questions asked by the Survey Officer.

Did you know?
 48,1% of households in Limpopo and 30,4% of households in Eastern Cape were still using wood and paraffin for cooking.
 Source: GHS

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Victims of crime: Housebreakings and home robberies



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

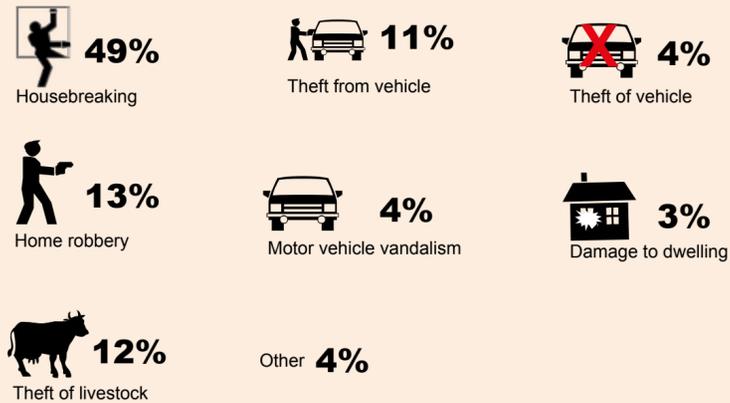
The Victims of Crime survey (VOCS) profiles different aspects that are inherent in the different types of crimes, such as the location and timing as well as the use of weapons and the nature and extent of the violence that takes place.

Fieldworkers visited approximately 33 000 households across South Africa. The information collected shows the dynamics of crime from the perspective of households and the victims of crime and paints a fuller picture of crime in South Africa and also assists in crime prevention planning.

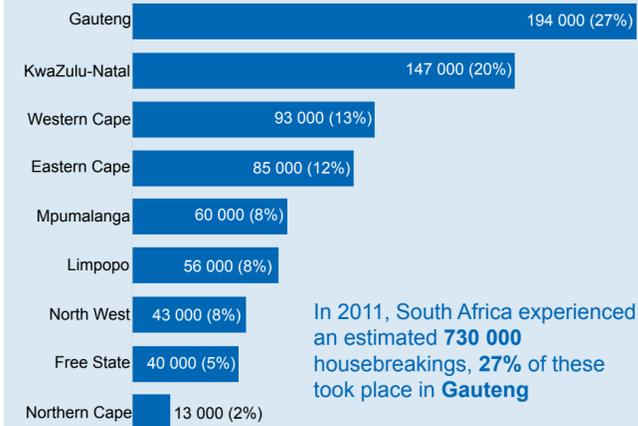
VOCS also looks at the public's perceptions of the activities of the South African Police Service (SAPS), prosecutors, courts and correctional services in the prevention of crime and victimisation. The data can be used in the development of policies and strategies, as well as for crime prevention and public education programmes.

It is important to note that VOCS doesn't replace the crime statistics produced by the SAPS but serves as a complementary source of information on the dynamics of crime in our country.

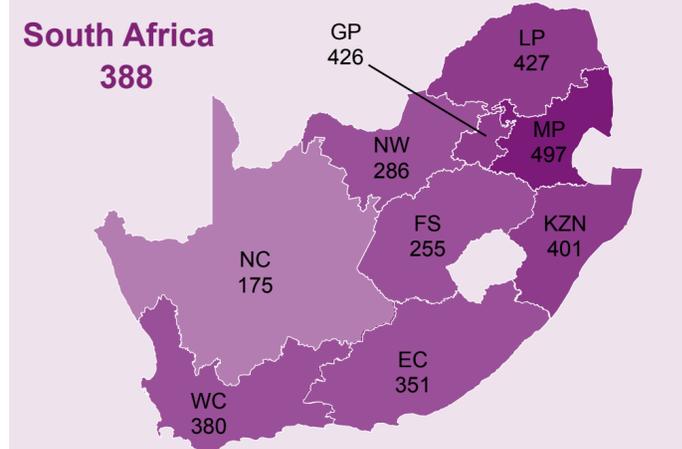
Types of crimes reported



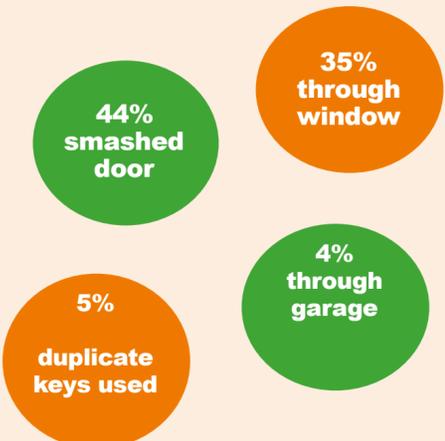
Number of housebreakings per province: 2011



Number of home robberies per 100 000 people



How burglars enter houses

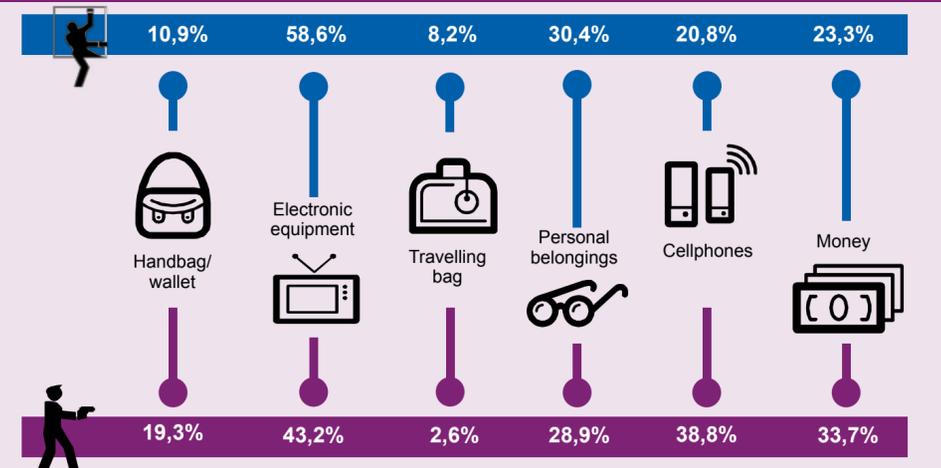


What is the difference between housebreaking and home robbery?

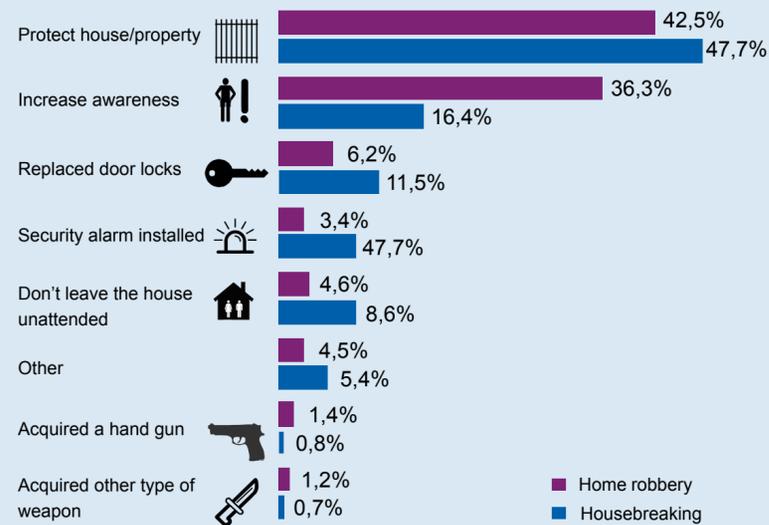
Housebreaking/burglary
When there is no contact between the victim and the perpetrator.

Home robbery
When there is contact between the victim and the perpetrator.

Most common property lost



Measures taken by citizens to protect themselves



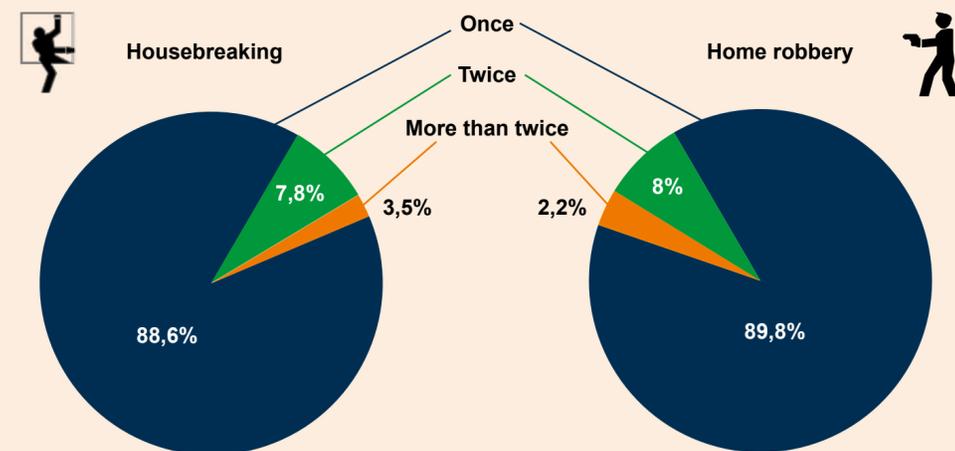
Housebreaking

- 49% of all crime
- 200 000 incidents were reported
- 2% of all households affected
- 26% of all incidents happened in Gauteng
- Affected 388 per 100 000 people in South Africa
- 497 per 100 000 people in Mpumalanga were affected
- 4% of households in Ekurhuleni were affected
- 43% electronic equipment was targeted
- 59% of victims knew the perpetrator by face or by name
- 61% of incidents were reported to police

Home robbery

- 13% of all crime
- 730 000 incidents were reported
- 5% of all households affected
- 27% of all incidents happened in Gauteng
- Affected 1 417 per 100 000 people in South Africa
- Affected 1 606 per 100 000 people in Western Cape
- 12% of households in eThekweni affected
- 28% of incidents occurred at night
- 20% of incidents occurred in the afternoon
- 44% entry through door
- 35% entry through window
- 59% electronic equipment was targeted

How many times were households victimised



Source: VOCS 2011

Designed by Vienie Botha

Monthly economic statistics

How the collection is done

Questionnaires are sent to the survey-specific sample through the use of email, fax, telephone and post.

The selected businesses are requested to complete the questionnaire and return to Statistics South Africa by the due date, which is 10 days after the reference month.

The collected information is checked and captured.

Once the information is captured, it is then analysed and used to compile the monthly statistical release.

The confidentiality of the information provided is protected by section 16 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999). Penalties and even jail time are imposed on any staff member who breaks this confidentiality.

Why the surveys are important

For government to make informed decisions and monitor the country's economic policies monthly, up-to-date information is needed. These decisions ultimately affect the lives of all South Africans through the impact of the policy on the country's economic well-being.

The information from the monthly economic surveys filters into the production of the gross domestic product (GDP). GDP measures the performance of a country's economy, which is the total value of goods and services produced in South Africa over a specific period. This impacts on the everyday person. For example, an increase in the production of goods and services builds a stronger economy, which increases the possibility that companies will hire more staff. Earning a salary leads to more spending in the country and further strengthens the economy. A strong economy leads to more investment in the country, which is good for South Africa and its people.

Each industry has to plan for its development and growth. The information provided by these surveys assists the industry or businesses in measuring changes within the relevant industry and assists with making informed decisions. Accurate information is the basis for sound decision-making in business.

Terms explained

n The business sample frame is a list of businesses registered at the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT) that operate within the borders of South Africa.

n Reference month is the month/period for which the information is being collected.

Compiled by Aneen Jordaan



Wholesale trade sales

This survey covers enterprises from the wholesale trade industry, which are drawn from the **business sample frame**. The results from the survey feature information on key growth rates in wholesale trade sales, wholesale trade sales at current prices, percentage changes from year to year, and contribution by type of dealer.

Sample

Approximately 1 050 wholesalers from a population of about 19 300 enterprises are selected to participate in the survey each month.

Did you know?

The following types of wholesale dealers are included in the sample:
 n fee or contract basis – sales by commission agents, commodity brokers, auctioneers and 'other' wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis;
 n agricultural raw materials and livestock;
 n food, beverages and tobacco;
 n textiles, clothing and footwear;
 n 'other' household goods except precious stones. This group includes wholesale trade in household furniture, requisites and appliances, wholesale trade in books and stationery, wholesale trade in pharmaceuticals and toiletries and wholesale trade in 'other' household goods not elsewhere classified;
 n precious stones, jewellery and silverware;
 n solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products;
 n metals and metal ores;
 n construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies;
 n 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap;
 n machinery, equipment and supplies; and
 n 'other' goods. This group covers general wholesale trade and 'other' wholesale trade not classified elsewhere.
 n Five out of the 12 types of dealers accounted for approximately 73% of total wholesale sales in 2013, namely food, beverages and tobacco; 'other' household goods except precious stones; solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products; machinery, equipment and supplies; and 'other' goods.

Electricity generated & available for distribution

This survey deals with the electricity industry and covers electricity undertakings and establishments. It looks at the volume of electricity units:
 n produced and consumed in South Africa;
 n purchased and sold outside South Africa; and
 n distributed by Eskom according to province on a monthly basis.

Sample:

The survey is conducted by mail, email and telephone and includes all large electricity undertakings and establishments generating electricity for re-distribution or for own use, and a sample of smaller undertakings and establishments. The total sample size is 25.

Did you know?

n Unlike the other industries in the economic sector, electricity is produced according to need.
 n Electricity cannot be stored, thus it is produced hourly according to demand after imports and exports of electricity are taken into account.
 n Annual consumption of electricity decreased by 0,5% in 2013 compared with 2012, according to the December 2013 report.
 n The unit of measurement for electricity is:
 1 unit of electricity = 1 Kilowatt-hour
 1 000 000 units of electricity = 1 Gigawatt-hour



Tourist accommodation

The Tourist accommodation survey covers a sample of public and private enterprises that are involved in the short-stay accommodation industry in South Africa and are registered for value added tax (VAT). The survey provides the following information by type of accommodation:
 n stay units available (e.g. hotel room);
 n stay unit nights sold (e.g. hotel room occupied for one night);
 n average income per stay unit night sold; and
 n income from accommodation.

Sample:

The survey includes all large and medium enterprises that provide short-stay accommodation and a sample of small and micro-enterprises. Approximately 1 000 enterprises from a population of 4 300 enterprises are selected to participate in the survey.

Did you know?

Short-stay commercial accommodation includes:
 n hotels, motels, botels and inns;
 n caravan parks and camping sites;
 n guest-houses and guest-farms; and
 n 'other' accommodation (e.g. lodges, bed-and-breakfast establishments, self-catering establishments and 'other' establishments not elsewhere classified).
 n Caravan parks and camping sites (51,1%) and hotels (20,3%) recorded the highest year-on-year growth rates for income from accommodation in December 2013.



Manufacturing production and sales

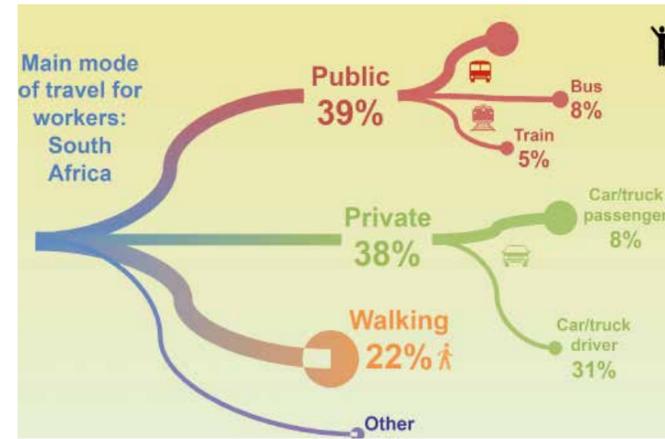
This survey collects data on physical quantities of manufactured products and value of stocks and sales from a sample of enterprises in the manufacturing industry of the South African economy. The main topics covered in this survey include indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production and the total value of sales. It covers manufacturing enterprises conducting activities in:
 n the manufacturing, processing, making or packing of products;
 n the slaughtering of animals, including poultry; and
 n installation, assembly, completion, repair and related work.

Sample:

The survey includes all large manufacturers and a sample of smaller manufacturers. The sample size is approximately 3 000.

Did you know?

Manufacturing production for 2013 increased by 1,3% compared with 2012. The annual increase was mainly due to:
 n food and beverages contributing 0,8 of a percentage point;
 n basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products and metal products and machinery contributing 0,5 of a percentage point; and
 n petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products contributing 0,3 of a percentage point.



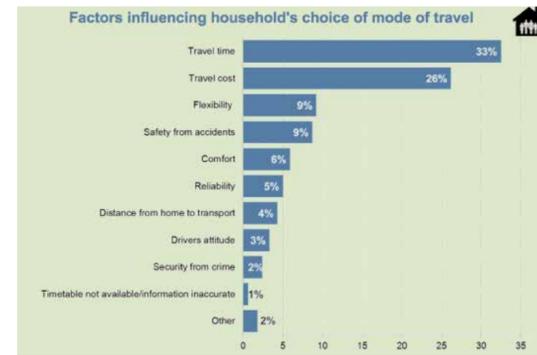
The dynamics of travel in SA

Most South Africans use public transport for travel, and Stats SA provides the information that allows for planning of this essential service

Transport gets us to work, to further our education or just a trip to get away from it all. The way in which we travel to our destination differs; it could be by car, bus, taxi, train or plane. Travel affects our daily lives with various factors influencing the ease or difficulty of travelling.

To gain insight into travel patterns in the country, the National Department of Transport, in partnership with Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), conducted the first National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) in 2003 to find out how and why people travel.

In 2013, the second NHTS was conducted across all provinces. Fieldworkers visited more than 50 000 homes to gather information from South Africans on their travel needs and travel behaviours across land, air and sea. The results were recently released, and here are some of the findings:



The **reference period** for this survey is seven days prior to the interview.

as their main mode of travel to work. The same percentage used private transport. About one in five workers (21,6%) reported walking all the way to work. The number of workers who walked to work were highest in Northern Cape (42%) and Limpopo (33%). 64,9% of rural workers leave for work before 7:00am as opposed to 58,2% in metropolitan areas, and 54,5% in urban areas.

Business trips

Business trips are trips taken by people aged 15 years and older, as part of the execution of their duties. Business trips can be day or overnight trip(s), and are defined as trips of 20km or more from the usual place of work. The majority of learners (60,4%) were on the road (travelled) between 7:00 and 07:59 in the morning to their place of learning. In the Western Cape and Eastern Cape, as many as 74% of learners travelled during this time slot. In Limpopo, only 46,2% of learners travelled at this time. A significant number travelled before 06:30 (21,6%), and between 06:30 and 06:59 (27,2%).

(private transport) (24,8%) were more likely to be used by learners who attended higher educational institutions such as universities. The majority of learners (60,4%) were on the road (travelled) between 7:00 and 07:59 in the morning to their place of learning. In the Western Cape and Eastern Cape, as many as 74% of learners travelled during this time slot. In Limpopo, only 46,2% of learners travelled at this time. A significant number travelled before 06:30 (21,6%), and between 06:30 and 06:59 (27,2%).

Work related travel

Travelling to usual place of work. 38,8% of workers used public transport

Factors influencing the household's choice in mode of transport

About 32,5% of households indicated that "travel time" was the biggest factor

in deciding on the mode of transport to be used.
 n The "cost of travel" was important to 26,2% of households.
 n "Flexibility" was mentioned by 9,2% of households and "safety from accidents" by 8,7%.

Transport problems

Eastern Cape (19,6%), Free State (17,4%), Limpopo (13,7%) and North West (11,6%) had the highest complaints about the condition of roads. Nationally, 16,3% of households identified lack of buses as their main transport related problem, with the majority of complaints coming from those residing in Gauteng (20,5%), Western Cape (19,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (18,4%) and Eastern Cape (16,2%). In Gauteng, about 61,6% of households indicated they were not satisfied with the distance between the train station and their home. Nationally, 8,5% of households were dissatisfied with the level of crowding in buses. Overall, 6,9% considered reckless driving by taxi drivers as one of their most important transport related problems.

The information from this survey is used for transport policy-making and strategic planning at all levels of government. The results from the survey also assist transport authorities to effectively target where transport subsidies are needed. — Compiled by Aneen Jordaan

IEC finalises voters' roll

South Africa's fifth democratic National and Provincial elections take place on Wednesday, 7 May 2014. Here is a breakdown of the Independent Electoral Commission's (IEC) voter registration numbers as at February 2014.

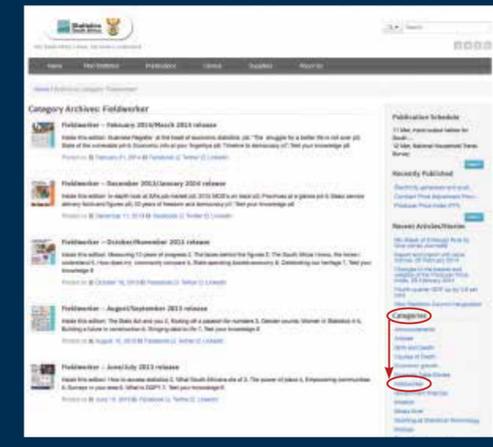
You can check your registration details:

- n Online, visit <https://www.elections.org.za/content/For-voters/My-voter-registration-details/>
- n SMS your ID number to 32810 (R1/SMS)
- n Call 0800 11 8000 (Monday to Friday, 8am to 5pm). — Aneen Jordaan

Total population	51,7 million (Census 2011)
Number of eligible voters	31,4 million (Census 2011)
Total number of registered voters	25,390 150 million
Percentage of eligible voters registered	80,8%
Total new voters	2,3 million
Percentage of 18 and 19 year olds registered to vote	33,6%
Out of country registered voters	6,789
Provincial registration	
Eastern Cape:	85,4%
Western Cape:	78%
Northern Cape:	84,4%
North West:	78,7%
Mpumalanga:	77,9%
Limpopo:	81,2%
KwaZulu-Natal:	83,9%
Gauteng:	77,1%
Free State:	86%

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Answers from page 8

- Crossword:**
 Across
 2. Household
 6. Housebreaking
 7. Taxi
 9. Born Frees

Down

- Spending patterns
- Hourly
- Electronic
- Gauteng
- Census
- Four

Trivia:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C |
| 3. A | 4. D |
| 5. C | 6. B |
| 7. A | 8. D |
| 9. C | 10. A |

What do you think of The Fieldworker?

Email us: fieldworker@statssa.gov.za

Test your knowledge

How much do you remember from reading this newspaper?

1
What is the sample size of each of Stats SA's household surveys?
 a) Everyone in South Africa
 b) About 33 000 dwelling units
 c) More than 63 000 dwelling units
 d) Less than 93 000 dwelling units

2
In the latest National Household Travel Survey, 16,3% of households identified lack of buses as their main transport problem. In which province was this problem most common?
 a) KwaZulu-Natal
 b) Mpumalanga
 c) Gauteng
 d) Limpopo

3
According to Census 2011 figures, how many people are eligible to vote in the May 2014 national elections?
 a) 31,4 million
 b) 51,7 million
 c) 25,3 million
 d) 28,6 million

4
Master Sample listing is under way across the country. What information appears on the lister's identity card?
 a) Name and surname of the lister
 b) The lister's identity number
 c) Province where the lister is assigned to work
 d) All of the above

5
Which business survey, conducted by Stats SA, collects information on physical quantities of manufactured products and value of stocks and sales?
 a) Electricity generated
 b) Wholesale trade
 c) Manufacturing production and sales
 d) Retail trade

6
When checking the statistical accuracy of a survey, what should one take into account?
 a) The type of questions asked
 b) The sample size and representivity
 c) The period of the survey
 d) If the survey was done over the internet

7
Which province, in 2011, had the highest percentage of housebreakings according to the Victims of Crime Survey?
 a) Gauteng
 b) Western Cape
 c) KwaZulu-Natal
 d) Eastern Cape

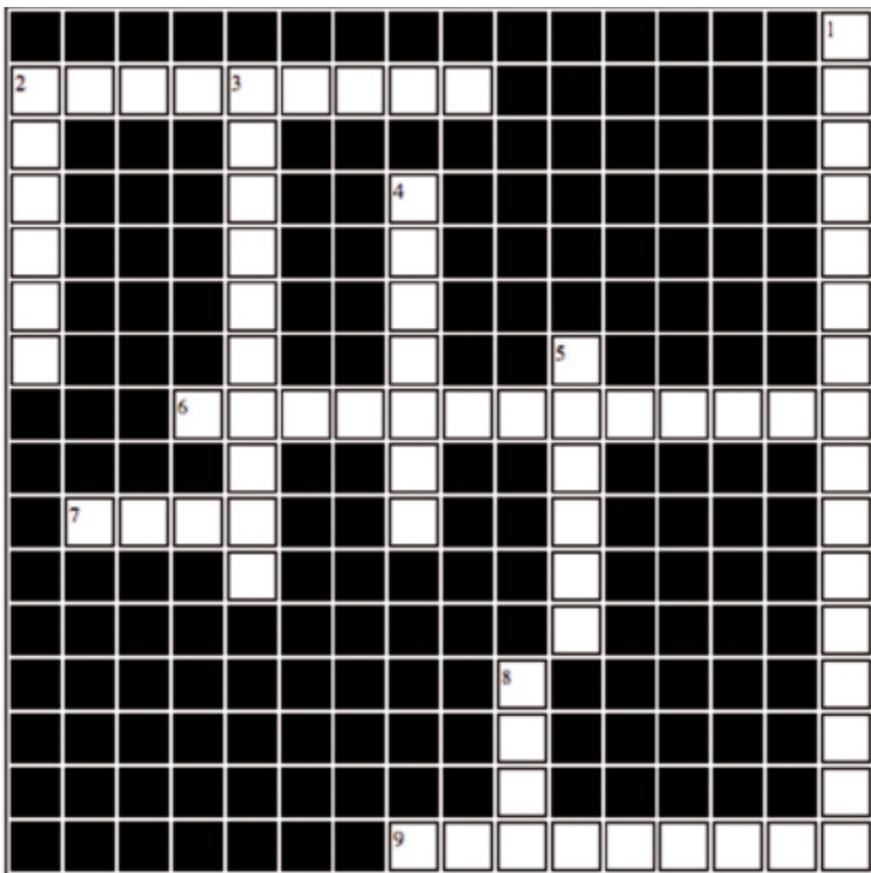
8
What is the biggest factor influencing a household's choice of which mode of transport to use, when travelling, as reported in the recent National Household Travel Survey?
 a) Cost
 b) Safety
 c) Flexibility
 d) Travel time

9
According to the Victims of Crime Survey which type of crime is reported more?
 a) Theft of vehicle
 b) Home robbery
 c) Housebreaking
 d) Theft from vehicle

10
Census data show that 1996, 34,9% of Geelhout Park (Rustenburg) residents had a matric qualification. What was the percentage in 2011?
 a) 43,9%
 b) 37,1%
 c) 32,6%
 d) 35,7%

Answers on page 7

Crossword



Down:

- The Domestic Tourism Survey aims to determine the travel behaviour and (two words) of South African residents travelling within the borders of the country.
- Stats SA releases information on electricity generated and available for distribution. Over which time period is electricity produced?
- This kind of equipment is the most common property lost during housebreaking and home robbery.
- The results of the latest National Household Travel Survey show that business travellers are most likely to travel to this province.
- Which of Stats SA's surveys conducted in 2011 is used to calculate the number of eligible voters in South Africa?
- How many household surveys does Stats SA conduct continuously throughout the year?

Answers on page 7

Across:

- The Master Sample is used to draw samples for which kind of surveys?
- As per the Victims of Crime Survey occurs when there is no contact between the victim and perpetrator.
- This type of public transport is most likely to be used by those who attend educational institutions.

- This group, between the ages of 18 and 20 years old, make up 40% of the population, according to Census 2011 (two words).

Statistical publications schedule

All releases can be accessed on www.statssa.gov.za on the day of release

Statistical Release	Release Date
Electricity generated and available for distribution	03 April
Manufacturing: Production and Sales	10 April
Mining: Production and Sales	10 April
Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions	16 April
Retail Trade Sales	16 April
Statistics of civil cases of debt	17 April
Wholesale Trade Sales	17 April
Motor Trade Sales	17 April
Tourist Accommodation	22 April
Food and Beverages	22 April
Land Transport Statistics	22 April
March - Consumer Price Index (CPI)	23 April
March - Producer Price Index (PPI)	24 April
Export and import price indices	24 April
Contract Price Adjustment Provisions (CPAP) – Work group Indices	24 April
Statistics on liquidations and insolvencies	29 April
Tourism and Migration	29 April
Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) - 2013	29 April
Electricity generated and available for distribution	30 April
Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) – 1st Quarter	06 May
Manufacturing: Production and Sales	08 May
Manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises	08 May
Mining: Production and Sales	13 May
Retail Trade Sales	14 May
Motor Trade Sales	15 May
Wholesale Trade Sales	15 May
Tourist Accommodation	19 May
Food and Beverages	19 May
Land Transport Statistics	19 May
April – Consumer Price Index (CPI)	21 May
Statistics of civil cases of debt	22 May
Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions	22 May
Statistics on liquidations and insolvencies	26 May
Tourism and Migration	26 May
1st Quarter - Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	27 May
Survey of employers and the self-employed – 2013	27 May
April - Producer Price Index (PPI)	29 May
Export and import price indices	29 May
Contract Price Adjustment Provisions (CPAP) – Work group Indices	29 May
General Household Survey (GHS) – 2013	29 May
Selected development indicators – 2013	29 May

** Release dates are subject to change(s).

Stats SA provincial numbers

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Limpopo
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Gauteng
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Free State
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Mpumalanga
 Tel: (013) 754 0600
 Fax: (013) 755 2898

Northern Cape
 Tel: (053) 802 6800
 Fax: (053) 832 5407

KwaZulu-Natal
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 Fax: (031) 305 9960

Eastern Cape
 Tel: (043) 707 4907
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