



**Statistics
South Africa**

ANNUAL REPORT

1 9 9 9

Statistics South Africa
Annual Report - 1999

Statistics
for the New Millennium

Statistics South Africa
Dr FM Orkin
Head

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Statistics for the New Millennium

In practical and measurable ways, we have to keep pace with the rising sun ...
towards a new tomorrow that speaks of change in a forward direction

— President Thabo Mbeki, inauguration speech, June 1999.

Message from the Head of Stats SA

In entering the second five-year term of South Africa's democracy under the mandate provided by our new President, government departments face two tough challenges.

The first is *to work collaboratively*, as they tackle the nation's key strategic goals such as consolidating democracy, eliminating poverty, enabling job creation through economic growth and investment, and tackling HIV/Aids. The programmes prioritised by President Thabo Mbeki to address these goals – including rural development, urban renewal and regional involvement – span departments and organs of state as well as the different tiers of government. Ministers in Cabinet have been grouped into clusters for policy purposes, as have their directors-general at the level of implementation and administration.

These developments emphasise the need for official statistics that are not only relevant, reliable and accessible, but also linked and comparable across departments, to inform the formulation of joint policies and monitor their implementation. Stats SA has moved in this direction with several ambitious interdepartmental ventures, on which it hopes gradually to *build a national statistical system*.

The second major challenge is for each department individually *to accomplish more for less*: to deliver improved and more comprehensive outputs from available resources, through better management, capacity building, and imaginative implementation of the new financial and personnel regulations. In Stats SA this involves extending the outcomes of our rapid transformation by seeking *efficiency through integration*. We consider these developments in turn.

Mark Orkin,
Head, Statistics South Africa

Dr Mark Orkin assumed the post of Head of Stats SA, then known as Central Statistical Services, in July 1995.

His first degrees, in physics, were at the University of the Witwatersrand, where he was also SRC president in 1969. Thereafter he studied social science at Oxford and Sussex as a Rhodes Scholar. After lecturing in sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand for ten years, he became deputy director of the SA Institute for Race Relations in 1984/5.

Subsequently he founded the Community Agency for Social Enquiry in 1985, directed it until 1995, and completed his PhD in sociology. For the latter half of that period he was also Professor of Research Methodology in the Faculty of Management at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He won several scholarships during his research career, and continues to publish in journals and present papers at local and international conferences.



Building a national statistical system

A national statistical system comprises the different components and levels of government – including the statistical agency – that are major producers and users of statistics; other users in the media, universities, and the private sector; and also the respondents who supply the data. Our initial challenge is with the former, the ‘organs of state’ mentioned in the constitution which now need integrated statistical information.

Typically, a department’s databases reflect the various administrative purposes for which they were conceived. They use disparate classifications, and may lack the identifiers needed to link the records, even within the department concerned. This needs to be overcome if the clusters of departments are to be able to combine their data to formulate joint policy and monitor its implementation. The new Statistics Act has assigned to Stats SA the job of facilitating this process.

We have made a practical beginning with several large projects that seek to harmonise certain kinds of data among participating departments, while also contributing to meeting the national strategic goals mentioned at the outset. The first collaboration involves *spatial* data: the geographical information system (GIS) created by Stats SA and the Department of Land Affairs at the request of the Independent Electoral Commission for use in the 1999 elections. This embeds the outlines of enumerator areas and detailed demographic information from Census ’96 into cadastral information supplied by Land Affairs, and adds a ‘layer’ of voting districts. The GIS is subsequently being exploited by the Demarcation Board in establishing the new municipal boundaries. In these ways, spatially organised data have been woven into the fabric of our new democratic procedures.

Yet other departments, notably Communications and the Post Office, have joined the original participants in the GIS effort in undertaking a national street address project. This aims to provide locational information for the four million dwellings which presently lack addresses, and will greatly enhance the delivery of social services, especially to households in rural and informal areas.

Planning for growth and investment requires improved *economic* data. Stats SA has brought together the Departments of Labour and Trade and Industry, and also the SA Revenue Service, in a joint effort to enhance the coverage and accuracy of their various registers of businesses by linking them. Basic company details are presently being matched using specialised software. In a couple of years we shall be ready to administer a survey to more than a million entities to check and finally harmonise their particulars. As well as enhancing the representativeness of Stats SA samples, the project will help extend the tax-base of SARS, improve the delivery of workmen’s compensation, and so on.

Also in the economic domain, Stats SA has participated with the Departments of Finance and State Expenditure, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), the Development Bank of SA and the Department of Provincial and Local Government in a project working towards better and less-repetitive financial reporting by government entities. A sub-committee has classified expenditure items and objective codes according to the reporting requirements for government recommended by the International Monetary Fund. The resulting information fits into the newly-created Vulindlela system of expenditure-monitoring.

A task group, including the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Department of Home Affairs, SATOUR and Stats SA, is developing an integrated management information system and seeking to provide rapid arrival statistics to help the tourism development strategy.

Data to support strategic goals for *population development* are a third respect in which linkages are being sought. Stats SA is working with a national reference team, drawn from a range of other departments and institutions, to take account of the future impact of the HIV/Aids pandemic on population projections, as well as factors such as migration. We are also co-operating with the Department of Health, the Medical Research Council and the National Cancer Registry in evaluating a new death notification form.

Beyond our own boundaries, Stats SA is collaborating with the statistical office of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in a United Nations-funded project to harmonise the core design of census questionnaires, among half a dozen SADC countries undertaking population counts between 2000 and 2002. This will yield a better regional understanding of phenomena such as migrant labour and declining fertility.

Fourthly, departments pursuing their own policy objectives have been approaching Stats SA to assemble *household-survey* data on a user-pays basis. The Department of Labour commissioned Stats SA to conduct a survey on the activities of young people, with International Labour Organisation technical assistance and funding from USAid. Stats SA is developing a special agricultural master-sample for use in a series of surveys for the National Department of Agriculture. The Department of Transport requested Stats SA to process data on road traffic collisions supplied by the South African Police Services using their newly-designed database. And Stats SA now provides the long-established work group indices for contract price adjustments to the construction sector by subscription.

The next move will be to institutionalise these multilateral linkages by means of an interdepartmental co-ordinating committee on statistics. With participation by the Statistics Council, such a body would audit statistical collections across state entities; identify areas of weakness; arrange methodological support for improvement; and, in conjunction with the Government Communication and Information Service, address the proper communication of statistical matters to and in the media.

These examples have focused on connecting statistics among government entities, as a contribution to improved policy implementation. However, Stats SA is also attending to the other participants in the system, notably the public users and suppliers of data. Advisory committees comment on questionnaires and reporting formats for every collection, and our overall approach is reviewed by the Statistics Council, comprising representatives of various sectoral interests as well as provincial governments.

Efficiency through integration

Within Stats SA itself, several key undertakings during the past five years aligned the department and its outputs to post-apartheid priorities:

- The organisation was restructured, including the creation of several new components, and representivity in terms of population group, gender and disability, was rapidly advanced beyond government targets.

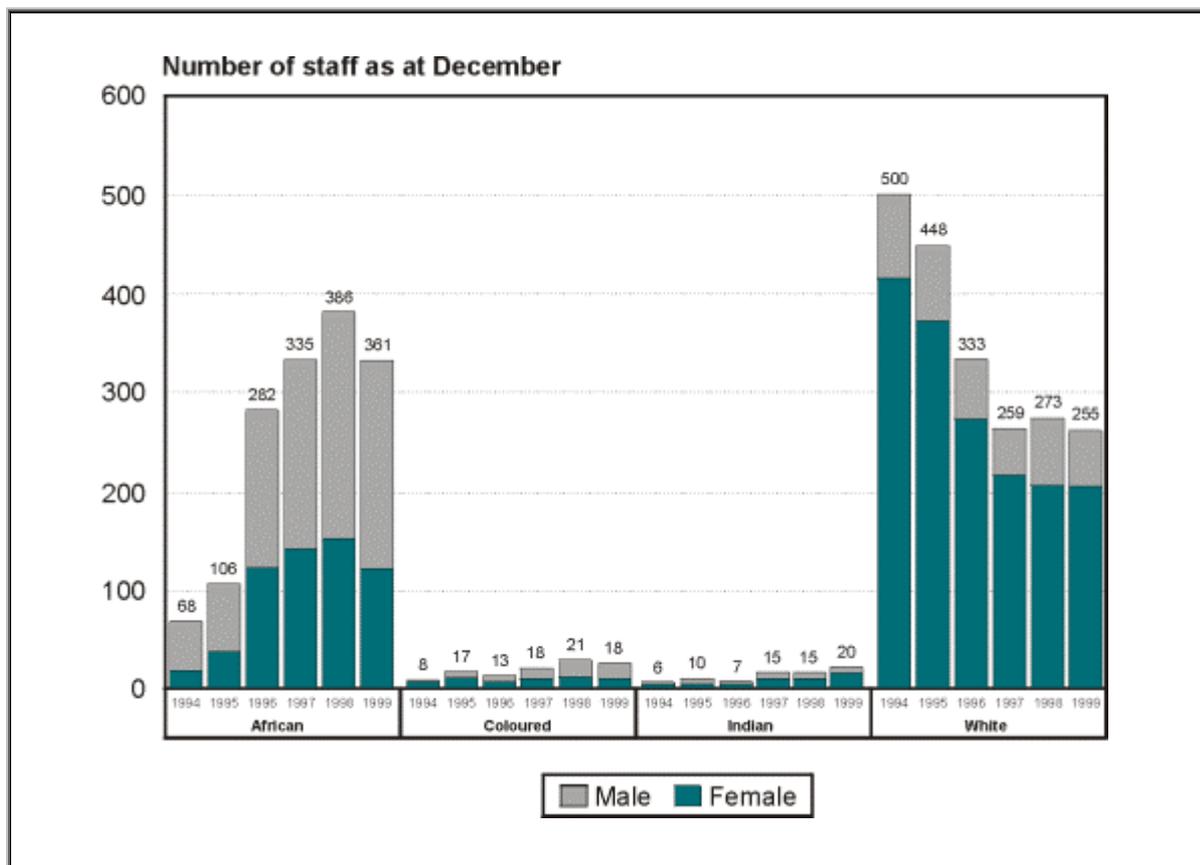
- Census '96 was conceived and enumerated within a year, and yielded a remarkable PC database product combined with a geographic information system.
- Key economic indicators were re-engineered, making Stats SA the first developing country to achieve conformity with the International Monetary Fund's special data dissemination standard.
- The national accounts were re-worked to accord with the UN's new system, and their five-yearly re-basing under the new schema was completed soon after European Union countries.
- A comprehensive household survey programme was initiated, including large-scale user-pays and panel surveys, based on a master sample.
- A strategic planning and budgeting cycle was introduced, and linked to a modern performance management system with associated IT.
- A modern Statistics Act was framed and debated among stakeholders in collaboration with the Statistics Council, and enacted in April 1999.

These innovations have been successful, but rapid and unsettling. In order to render them sustainable and efficient, Stats SA will, for the next five years, seek improvement and integration of the structures, work-processes and standards involved.

For example, all four main divisions of Stats SA are directly involved in the new bi-annual labour force survey. In order to track new labour market dynamics such as contract work and outsourcing, repeat-visits to households will be attempted for the first time. Since nearly half of households lack formal addresses, we have had to select a 'master sample' of areas from the new census-based GIS, and map every dwelling within them. The maps will guide a specially trained field force, based in the new provincial offices. Subsequently, electronic scanning of questionnaires will speed the processing. Information from individuals on employment conditions will then be compared with that from businesses.

	Black		White		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Assistant Director	4	9	12	11	36
Deputy Director	12	13	8	11	44
Director	1	7	2	4	14
Chief Director		1	2	1	4
Deputy Director General				1	1
Total	17	30	24	28	99

Race and gender representivity in Stats SA'a management echelon



Stats SA staff by race and gender, December 1994-199

Similarly, the forthcoming five-yearly income-and-expenditure survey of households has as its prime purpose the revision of the ‘basket’ of consumer goods in the consumer price index (CPI), which is specially relevant with the introduction of inflation targeting. But Stats SA will also apply the results to poverty monitoring by making statistical comparisons with previous datasets. Moreover, the detailed expenditure information from the CPI will be statistically imputed across the small areas identified by the previous census. This will help government planners to target their investment and social programmes with unprecedented spatial accuracy.

Within these work-processes, we shall be introducing the methodology of total quality management, in several pilot projects. The approach is to empower work-teams by furnishing them with the measures they need to monitor the consistency of their procedures and the quality of their outputs. The measures will mesh with those in individuals’ performance-management contracts, and aggregate into the organisational performance indicators which are part of the annual strategic cycle.

A further example concerns the compilation, production and dissemination of Stats SA’s electronic and print outputs. Tasks previously scattered in a dozen poorly connected components have now been grouped in a single directorate, so that work-flows can be synchronised, and users’ needs can effectively shape the products. An electronic data-warehouse will be accessible by Internet, from which analysts will select and combine economic time series, household survey data, and demographic results.

All of these strategically-orientated new developments have become possible through a 27 per cent increase in Stats SA's core non-census budget, provided for 2000/01 onwards. Inputs from our extensive technical assistance programmes with Sweden, Australia, Norway, Switzerland, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and, prospectively, Canada, have accordingly been realigned as necessary.

Achieving organisational integration within Stats SA, and effective collaboration among the departments and levels of government even at the level of statistics, is an intricate and ongoing undertaking. The challenges are compounded by the context. Externally, South Africa has to deal with the global economy: burgeoning trade transactions, rapid capital flows, and instant communication. Internally, high-tech urban economies in which cellphones are commonplace are linked by migrant labour to country areas that may not yet have been reached by programmes to deliver electricity or safe water. This imposes an enormous 'stretch' upon statistical methodology: from considering the impact of Internet transactions on the measurement of inflation, to using four-wheel drive vehicles to reach deep-rural households for income-and-expenditure interviews; from receiving e-mailed responses on the employment of thousands of people in a single company, to identifying under-age labour in an informal-settlement micro-enterprise. The task is as fascinating as it is worthwhile.

F.M. Orkin

Dr FM Orkin
Head



Management team: (Left to right)

Back: Eric Udjo, Glenn Moss, Thea Nel, Motale Phirwa, Pieter Gildenhuys, Estelle Winnaar, Alfonso Fano, Des Booyesen, Colleen du Toit, Jules di Somma, Patrick Naidoo, Joe de Beer

Front: Ros Hirschowitz, Pali Lehohla, Mark Orkin, Annette Myburgh, Akiiki Kahimbaara

Insert: Jairo Arrow

Statistiek vir die Nuwe Millennium

Ons moet op praktiese en meetbare maniere tred hou met die opkomende son...
op pad na 'n nuwe môre wat verandering in 'n voorwaartse rigting aandui.

President Thabo Mbeki, inhuldigingsrede, Junie 1999.

Die aanbreek van die tweede vyfjaartermyn van Suid-Afrika se nuwe demokrasie en die mandaat verskaf deur ons nuwe President, stel aan staatsdepartemente twee groot uitdagings.

Die eerste uitdaging is om saam te werk in die aanspreek van die nasie se hoof strategiese oogmerke. Hierdie oogmerke sluit in die konsolidasie van die demokrasie, die uitskakeling van armoede, die verskaffing van werksgeleenthede deur middel van ekonomiese groei en belegging, en die aanspreek van MIV/Vigs. Die programme waaraan President Thabo Mbeki voorkeur gegee het om hierdie doelwitte te bereik – waaronder landelike ontwikkeling, stedelike vernuwing en streeksbetrokkenheid – strek oor departemente en staatsorgane, asook oor verskillende regeringsvlakke heen. Ministers in die Kabinet is in groepe saamgesnoer vir beleidsdoeleindes, soos insgelyks hul direkteurs-generaal op die vlak van inwerkingstelling en administrasie.

Hierdie ontwikkelings beklemtoon die behoefte aan amptelike statistiek wat nie alleen relevant, betroubaar en toeganklik is nie, maar wat ook tussen departemente aaneengeskakel en vergelykbaar is, ten einde gesamentlike beleidsformulering te rig en die implementering daarvan te monitor. Stats SA het reeds in hierdie rigting begin beweeg by wyse van verskeie ambisieuse interdepartementele projekte wat hopelik die grondslag sal lê vir die geleidelike opbou van 'n nasionale statistiese stelsel.

Die tweede groot uitdaging waarvoor elke departement staan, is om afsonderlik meer vir minder te bereik: om met die beskikbare hulpbronne meer omvangryke uitsette te lewer, deur middel van beter bestuur, vermoësbou, en verbeeldingryke implementering van die nuwe finansiële en personeelregulasies. In Stats SA behels dit die uitbreiding van doeltreffendheid deur middel van integrasie in opvolging van die uitkomste wat deur ons vinnige transformasie daargestel is. Ons behandel hierdie ontwikkelings beurtelings.

Opbou van 'n nasionale statistiese stelsel

'n Nasionale statistiese stelsel behels die verskillende regeringsvlakke en -komponente – insluitende die statistiek-agentskap – waarby inbegrepe word die groot produseerders en gebruikers van statistiek; asook gebruikers in die media, universiteite, die privaatsektor, en die respondente wat die data verskaf. Ons aanvanklike uitdaging lê by eersgenoemde groep, dié in die grondwet vermelde 'staatsorgane' wat teenswoordig geïntegreerde statistiese inligting benodig.

'n Departement se databasisse weerspieël tipies die onderskeie administratiewe doeleindes waarvoor die databasisse in die lewe geroep is. Uiteenlopende klassifikasies word gebruik en die nodige identifiseerders om rekords aaneen te skakel mag ontbreek, selfs binne 'n bepaalde departement. Hierdie probleem moet voorkom word indien die betrokke saamgesnoerde departemente in staat moet wees om hul data te kombineer met die oog op gesamentlike beleidsformulering, en monitering van die implementering daarvan. Die nuwe Wet op Statistieke lê Stats SA die taak op om hierdie proses te fasiliteer.

Ons het 'n praktiese begin gemaak met verskeie groot projekte wat ten doel het om sekere soorte data tussen deelnemende departemente te harmoniseer en terselfdertyd 'n bydrae te maak tot die verwesenliking van die nasionale strategiese doelwitte wat hierbo genoem is. Die eerste samewerking behels ruimtelike data: die geografiese inligtingstelsel (GIS) wat gesamentlik deur Stats SA en die Departement van Grondsake geskep is – op versoek van die Onafhanklike Verkiesingskommissie vir gebruik tydens die verkiesing in 1999. Dié stelsel lê die buitelyne van opnamegebiede en gedetailleerde demografiese inligting uit Sensus '96 van kadastrale inligting verskaf deur Grondsake, en voeg 'n 'laag' stemdistrikte by. Die GIS word sedertdien deur die Afbakeningsraad gebruik om die nuwe munisipale grense te trek. Op hierdie wyse word ruimtelik-geordende data in die weefsel van ons nuwe demokratiese prosedures ingewef.

Ook ander departemente, by name Kommunikasie en die Poskantoor, het hulle by die oorspronklike deelnemers in die GIS-poging geskaar om 'n nasionale straatadres projek aan te pak. Die projek is daarop ingestel om plekbepalingsinligting te verskaf vir die vier miljoen woonplekke wat tans nie adresse het nie, en sal 'n groot bydrae lewer tot die verskaffing van maatskaplike dienste, veral aan huishoudings in landelike en informele gebiede.

Beplanning met die oog op groei en belegging verg verbeterde ekonomiese data. Stats SA het die Departemente van Arbeid en van Handel en Nywerheid, asook die Suid Afrikaanse Inkomstediens (SAID), byeengebring in 'n gesamentlike poging om die dekking en akkuraatheid van hul sakeregisters te verbeter deur die onderskeie registers aan mekaar te skakel. Basiese besonderhede oor maatskappye word nou met mekaar versoen met gebruikmaking van gespesialiseerde sagteware. Oor 'n paar jaar sal ons 'n opname bestaande uit meer as een miljoen entiteite kan doen om hul besonderhede na te gaan en uiteindelik te harmoniseer. Afgesien daarvan dat dit die verteenwoordigendheid van Stats SA se steekproewe sal verbeter, sal die projek ook help om die belastingbasis van die SAID uit te brei, die verskaffing van werknemersvergoeding te verhoog, ens.

Op die ekonomiese terrein het Stats SA ook saamgewerk met die Departemente van Finansies en Staatsbesteding, die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank (SARB), die Ontwikkelingsbank van SA en die Departement van Provinsiale en Plaaslike Regering in 'n projek wat beter en minder herhalende finansiële rapportering deur regeringsinstellings ten doel het. 'n Subkomitee het uitgawe-items en doelwit-kodes geklassifiseer aan die hand van die rapporteringsvereistes wat deur die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds aanbeveel word. Hieruitvoortspruitende inligting pas in by die nuutgeskepte Vulindlela stelsel van uitgawe-monitering.

'n Taakgroep bestaande uit die Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme, Departement van Binnelandse Sake, Satoer en Stats SA is tans besig om 'n geïntegreerde bestuursinligtingstelsel te ontwikkel en poog om gouer aankoms-statistiek te verskaf om die toerisme-ontwikkelingstrategie te help bevorder.

'n Derde terrein waarop na verbindingse gesoek word, is dié ten opsigte van die ondersteuning van strategiese mikpunte vir bevolkingsontwikkeling. Stats SA werk saam met 'n nasionale verwysingspan, saamgestel uit verskeie ander departemente en instellings, om kennis te neem van die toekomstige impak van die MIV/Vigs pandemie op bevolkingsprojeksies, sowel as faktore soos migrasie. Ons werk ook saam met die Departement van Gesondheid, die Mediese Navorsingsraad en die Nasionale Kankerregister om 'n nuwe vorm vir die aanmelding van sterftes te evalueer.

Buite ons eie grense werk Stats SA saam met die statistiese kantoor van die Suider-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingsgemeenskap (SAOG) in 'n projek befonds deur die Verenigde Nasies om die kernontwerp van sensus-vraelyste te harmoniseer binne 'n sestal SAOG-lande wat tussen 2000 en 2002 bevolkingsensusse gaan onderneem. Dit sal 'n beter streeksbegrip van verskynsels soos trekarbeid en afnemende fertiliteit teweegbring.

Vierdens het departemente wat hul eie beleidsdoeleindes nastreef, Stats SA genader om huishoudelike opname-data op 'n gebruiker-betaalde basis saam te stel. Die Departement van Arbeid het Stats SA opdrag gegee om 'n opname te doen oor die werksaamhede van jongmense, met tegniese bystand van die Internasionale Arbeidsorganisasie en befonding van USAid. Stats SA ontwikkel tans 'n spesiale meester-steekproef vir die landboubedryf om in 'n reeks opnames vir die Nasionale Departement van Landbou te gebruik. Die Departement van Vervoer het Stats SA versoek om data oor padongelukke wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens verskaf word, te verwerk met hul nuutontwerpte databasis. Stats SA verskaf ook nou die lank gevestigde werkgroep-indekse vir kontrakprys-aanpassings in die konstruksiebedryf. Dit word by wyse van 'n subskripsiestelsel onderneem.

Die volgende stap sal wees om hierdie multilaterale skakelings te institutionaliseer deur middel van 'n interdepartementele koördineringskomitee oor statistiek. Met deelname van die Statistiekeraad sal so 'n liggaam die insameling van statistieke oor staatsinstellings heen audit; swak areas identifiseer; metodologiese ondersteuning met die oog op verbetering verskaf; en, in samewerking met die Regering se Kommunikasie- en Inligtingsdiens, die behoorlike deurgee van statistieke aan en in die media aanspreek.

Bogenoemde voorbeelde beklemtoon die aaneenskakeling van statistiese gegewens tussen staatsinstellings as 'n bydrae tot verbeterde beleidstoepassing. Stats SA kyk egter ook na die ander deelnemers in die stelsel, naamlik die verskaffers en gebruikers van data. Raadgewende komitees lewer kommentaar op vraelyste en rapporteringsformate vir elke insameling, en ons oorkoepelende benadering word hersien deur die Statistiekeraad, wat bestaan uit verteenwoordigers van verskeie sektorale belange, sowel as provinsiale regerings.

Doeltreffendheid deur integrasie

Binne Stats SA self het verskeie sleutelondernemings die afgelope vyf jaar die departement en hul uitsette in lyn gebring met post-apartheid prioriteite:

- Die organisasie is herstruktureer, met insluiting van die skepping van verskeie nuwe komponente, en verteenwoordigendheid met betrekking tot bevolkingsgroep, geslag en gestremdheid is vinnig toegepas, selfs bo regeringsdoelwitte.
- Sensus '96 is binne 'n jaar bedink en uitgevoer, en het 'n merkwaardige persoonlike rekenaar databasis-produk tot gevolg gehad, gekombineer met 'n geografiese inligtingstelsel.
- Sleutel ekonomiese aanwysers is herontwerp waardeur Stats SA die eerste ontwikkelende land geword het om te voldoen aan die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds se spesiale dataverspreidingstandaard.
- Die nasionale rekeninge is herontwerp om te voldoen aan die VN se nuwe stelsel, en hul vyfjaarlikse herbasing onder die nuwe skema is voltooi kort na dié van die lande in die Europese Unie.
- 'n Omvattende huishoudelike opnameprogram is van stapel laat loop, met grootskaalse gebruiker-betaalde en paneelopnames, gebaseer op 'n meestersteekproef.
- 'n Strategiese beplannings- en begrotingsiklus is ingelui, en verbind met 'n moderne prestasiebestuurstelsel en gepaardgaande inligtingstechnologie.
- 'n Moderne wet op statistieke is opgestel en onder belanghebbendes gedebatteer in samewerking met die Statistiekeraad, en in April 1999 gepromulgeer.

Hierdie innoverings was suksesvol, maar vinning en ontwrigtend. Ten einde dit volhoubaar en doeltreffend te maak, sal Stats SA oor die volgende vyf jaar verbetering en integrasie van die betrokke strukture, werksprosesse en standaarde nastreef.

Al vier hoof-afdelings van Stats SA is byvoorbeeld direk betrokke by die nuwe halfjaarlikse arbeidskorps-opname. Ten einde nuwe arbeidsmark-dinamika soos kontrakwerk en uitkontraktering na te spoor, sal herhaalde besoeke aan huishoudings vir die eerste keer probeer word. Aangesien amper die helfte van huishoudings nie formele adresse het nie, moes ons 'n 'meestersteekproef' van gebiede uit die nuwe sensus-gebaseerde GIS kies en elke woonplek daarin karteer. Die kaarte sal as gids dien vir 'n spesiaal-opgeleide veldwerkspan wat in die nuwe provinsiale kantore gebaseer is. Daarna sal elektroniese skandering van vraelyste die verwerking bespoedig. Inligting van individue oor werksomstandighede sal dan vergelyk word met dié van besighede.

Die komende vyfjaarlikse inkomste- en uitgawe-opname van huishoudings se hoofdoel is insgelyks daarop gemik om die 'mandjie' verbruikersgoedere in die Verbruikersprysindeks (VPI) te hersien, wat veral relevant is met die instelling van inflasieteikens. Maar Stats SA sal ook die resultate aanwend in die monitering van armoede deur statistiese vergelykings met vorige datastelle te maak. Daarbenewens sal die gedetailleerde uitgawe-inligting van die VPI statisties aangewend word oor die klein gebiede heen wat deur die vorige sensus geïdentifiseer is. Dit sal regeringsbeplanners help om hul teikens vir beleggings- en maatskaplike programme met ongekende ruimtelike akkuraatheid vas te stel.

Binne hierdie werksprosesse sal ons die metodologie van totale gehaltebeheer in verskeie loodsprojekte instel. Die benadering is om werkspanne te bemagtig deur hulle te verskaf met die maatreëls wat hulle nodig het om die bestendigheid van hul prosedures en die gehalte van hul uitsette te monitor. Hierdie maatreëls sal ineengevleg word met dié in individue se prestasiebestuur-kontrakte, en saamgevoeg word in die organisatoriese prestasie-aanduiders wat deel vorm van die jaarlikse strategiese siklus.

'n Verdere voorbeeld is die samestelling, produksie en verspreiding van Stats SA se elektroniese en gedrukte uitsette. Take wat voorheen oor 'n dosyn swak geskakelde komponente versprei is, is nou in 'n enkele direktoraat gegroepeer sodat werkvloei gesinchroniseer kan word en gebruikers se behoeftes doeltreffend die produkte kan vorm. 'n Elektroniese databasis sal toeganklik wees deur die Internet, waaruit analitici ekonomiese tydreekse, huishoudelike opname-data en demografiese resultate sal kan selekteer en kombineer.

Al hierdie strategies georiënteerde nuwe ontwikkelings is moontlik gemaak deur 'n 27 persent verhoging in Stats SA se kern nie-sensus begroting waarvoor vanaf 2000/01 voorsiening gemaak is. Insette uit ons uitgebreide tegniese bystandsprogramme met Swede, Australië, Noorweë, Switserland, die Bevolkingsfonds van die Verenigde Nasies (UNFPA) en, in die toekoms, Kanada is, waar nodig, herskik.

Om organisatoriese integrasie binne Stats SA en doeltreffende samewerking tussen die departemente en regeringsvlakke, selfs op die vlak van statistiek, te bereik, is 'n ingewikkelde en deurlopende onderneming. Die uitdagings word vergroot deur die konteks. Buitelands moet Suid-Afrika die globale ekonomie trotseer: groeiende handelstransaksies, vinnige kapitaalvloei en kitskommunikasie. Binnelands word hoë-tegnologie stedelike ekonomieë waarin selfone algemeen is, deur middel van trekarbeid verbind met plattelandse gebiede wat dalk nog nie bereik is deur programme om elektrisiteit of veilige drinkwater te verskaf nie. Dit plaas geweldige druk op statistiese metodologie: van die oorgang van die impak van Internet-transaksies op die meet van inflasie, tot die gebruik van vierwielaangedrewe-voertuie om diep plattelandse huishoudings te bereik vir inkomste- en uitgawe-onderhoude; van die ontvangs van e-pos antwoorde oor die indiensneming van duisende mense in 'n enkele maatskappy, tot die identifisering van kinderarbeid in 'n informele nedersetting mikro-onderneming. Die taak is so fassinerend as wat dit die moeite werd is.

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Hoof

Ukuqokelelwa kwamanani eminyaka yoma 2000

Ngezindlela ezibonakalayo nezikalekayo, kumele sihambisane nenqubo entsha
... nekusasa elithembisa izinguquko eziqhubekela phambili
- uMongameli uThabo Mbeki, kunkulomo yokugcotshwa/ yokubekwa kwakhe esikhundleni

Ekungeneni ethubeni lesibili leminyaka emihlanu kunqubo yedimokhresi entsha eNingizimu Afrika, nangaphansi kwegunya elinikezwe nguMongameli omusha, iminyango kahulumeni ibhekene nezinsalele ezimbili ezinzima.

Inselele yokuqala, wukuthi kube nokusebenzisana, ngesikhathi leminyango ibhekene nezinjongo ezibaluleke kakhulu zesizwe ezifana nokusimamisa inqubo yedimokhresi, ukuqeda ukuhlupheka, ukwakha amathuba emisebenzi ngokukhula komnotho kanye nokutshalwa kwezimali kumnotho, kanye nokubhekana nobhubhane lwengculazi (HIV/AIDS). Izinhlelo ezibekwe phambili kakhulu nguMongameli uThabo Mbeki, ukubhekana nalezi zinjongo - ezibandakanya intuthuko yezindawo zasemakhaya (emaphandleni), ukuvuselelwa kwamadolobha, kanye nokubandakanya izifunda - lokhu kuhlangukisa kanye nezinye izinhlangano zikahulumeni kanye nemikhakha ehlukeni kahulumeni. Ongqongqoshe kanye neKhabhinethi kuhlangukisa kwaba ngamaqoqwana okumele asebenzisane (clusters) ngenhloso yomgomo, kanti naBaqondisi-jikelele nabo bahlanganise kulamaqoqwana emkhakheni wokusebenza ngezinhlelo kanye nokusebenza kwamahhovisi.

Le nqubo ekhona manje idinga ukuthi kube nezibalo namanani aqonde ngqo, athembekile kanye nafinyelelekayo, kanti futhi azoxhumaniseka kanye nokuqathaniseka kuminyango kahulumeni, ukuze asize nokuba yisisekelo ekubunjweni kwemigomo ehlangene kanye nokuqapha inqubo yomsebenzi kanye nokuqhuba ngezinhlelo. Inhlangano ye-Stats SA isiqhubekile kakhulu kulo msebenzi futhi inogqozi lokwenza imisebenzi emikhulu, enethemba lokuthi izosiza ekwakheni nasekusisamiseni inqubo yezibalo namanani (amastatistiki) kazwelonke (national statistical system).

Inselele yesibili kumnyango nomnyango kahulumeni, wukuthi ikwazi ukwenza okuningi ngemithombo emincane yosizo enayo: ukunikeza ngezidingo nezinsiza ekuthuthukiseni ngeqophelo eliphezulu, kodwa kuyo lemithombo emincane yosizo ekhona, ngokuqikelela ukuthi kube nokuphathwa kwezinto kangcono, kuthuthukiswe amakhono okwenza imisebenzi, kanye nokusebenzisa izinhlelo ngendlela enomqondo okhaliphile kunqubo yezimali kanye nokulandelwa kwemitheshwana yenqubo (regulations). Kwa-Stats SA, lokhu kubandakanya ukunabisa imiphumela yezinguquko zamasishane ngokuthi sisebenze ngendlela enomphumela obambekayo futhi ngendlela ehlangene. Sisabhekene nalezi zinto.

Ukwakha inqubo yezibalo namanani kazwelonke (national statistical system)

Inqubo yezibalo namanani (amastatistiki) kazwelonke (national statistical system), ibandakanya imikhakha ehluke kanye namaqophelo ehluke kahulumeni - okubandakanya inhlangano ebhekene nokuqoqwa kwamanani nezibalo - okuyiyona ekhipha nokusebenzisa amanani nezibalo; abanye abawasebenzisayo kwabezindaba, amanyuvesi, kanye nosomabhizinisi; kanye nalabo abanikeza ngalamanani. Inselele yethu enkulu yokuqala ibheke kakhulu kuhulumeni kanye nezinye izinhlangano zikahulumeni okukhulunywa ngazo kumthethosisekelo, manje ezidinga ulwazi ngalamanani ahlange.

Kanti okuvamile wukuthi ulwazi (I-database) evela kuminyango kahulumeni, lubonisa izinhloso zasemahhovisi aleminyango, olusuke luvele lwenzelwe zona lezo zinhloso. Lolu lwazi lusebenzisa izindlela zokuhlanganisa lolu lwazi ngezinhloso zalo ezehlukene, kanti kungenzeka lube nezinkomba (identifiers) ezidingekile ukuxhumanisa amarekhodi, ngisho nakuleyo minyango ethintekayo imbala. Lokhu yisihibe okumele sixazululwe ukuze amaqoqwana eminyango kahulumeni (clusters of departments) akwazi ukuhlanganisa ulwazi (idata) ukuze ahlanganyele ekwenzeni imigomo kanye nokuqapha ukusebenza kwaleyo migomo. Umthetho omusha wezamanani (Stats Act), unikeze inhlangano ye-Stats SA umsebenzi wokuqikelela ukusebenza kwale nqubo.

Sesinesiqalo esibonakalayo, ngezinhlobo ezithile zemisebenzi (projects) eminingi eyenziwayo ukuhlanganisa ulwazi (i-data) oluvela kuminyango kahulumeni esebenzisana nale nhlangano yamanani, kanti futhi sibambe iqhaza ekubhekaneni nezinhloso zikazwelonke esikhulume ngazo ekuqaleni. Okokuqala esisebenzisana ngakho, wulwazi (I-data) oluqondene nomumo wezindawo (geographical information system - GIS) okuyinqubo eyenziwe yinhlangano ye-Stats SA. Lolu lwazi sisebenzisana ngalo neminyango kahulumeni yezindaba zomhlaba (Department of Land Affairs) ngokucelwa yiKhomishana ezimele yoKhethe (Independent Electoral Commission), futhi lolu lwazi belusetshenziswa kukhethe lwango 1999. Lokhu kwenze isisekelo semingcele yezindawo okubalwa kuzo, kanye neminingwane ngobungakanani nesimo sabantu, kulwazi lokubalwa kwabantu okwenziwa ngo 1996 (Census 96), ukuze kube yingqikithi yolwazi olunikezwa wumnyango wezemihlaba (Land Affairs), kanye nokungezela kumkhakha wezigodi zokuvota. Okwamanje I-GIS isetshenziswa yiBhodi lokuklaywa kwemingcele ekusunguleni imingcele emisha yomasipala. Ngale ndlela, ulwazi oluqondene nokuma kwezindawo oluhleleke kahle, lusetshenziswa ukwakha isisekelo esiqinile senqubo yedimokhresi yethu entsha.

Kodwa eminye iminyango kahulumeni, ikakhulukazi umyango wezokuxhumana nezamaposi (Communications and Post Office) isihlanganyele neminye ukungena kumisebenzi ye-GIS ekubhekaneni nomsebenzi wamakheli emigwaqo kuzwelonke (national street address project). Lo msebenzi unenhloso yokunikeza ngolwazi ngezindawo zokuhlala eziyizigidi ezine, okwamanje ezeswele amakheli, kanti lokhu kuzosiza kakhulu kumsebenzi wokubhekana nezidingo emiphakathini, ikakhulukazi ezindaweni zasemakhaya kanye nasezindaweni zemijondolo.

Ukuhlelela ukukhula komnotho kanye nokutshalwa kwezimali kudinga ulwazi oluphucukile kwezomnotho. Inhlangano ye-Stats SA isihlanganise iminyango kahulumeni yezabasebenzi kanye nowezohwebo nezimboni, kanye neyokuqoqwa

kwezimali zentela (SA Revenue Services), kumsebenzi ohlanganyelwe wokuqokelela ulwazi ngamabhizinisi ehlukene, ngokuwaxhumanisa. Imininingwane yezinkampani okwamanje isahlanganiswa nokuqhathaniswa ngokusebenzisa I-software eyisipesheli. Eminyakeni embalwa ezayo, sizokwazi ukuqhuba ucwaningo (I-survey) lwemikhakha engaphezu kwesigidi, ukuhlola kanye nokuhlanganisa imininingwane. Kanye nokuqikelela ukuthi amasampuli e-Stats SA asetshenziswayo akhombise isithombe esiyiqiniso, lo msebenzi uzosiza ukwengezela labo abakhokha intela kuNhlango yabaqoqi bentela, kanye nokuthuthukisa ukukhokhelwa kwabasebenzi abalimele (workmen's compensation) kanye nokusiza kwezinye izinto kanjalo njalo.

Kanti nakwezomnotho, iStats SA ibambe iqhaza ngokusebenzisana neminyango yezezimali nezindleko zombuso (Department of Finance and State Expenditure), iBhangi-ngodla leNingizimu Afrika

(South African Reserve Bank - SARB) kanye neBhangi lezentuthuko (Development Bank of SA), kanye noMnyango wezifundazwe kanye noHulumeni beZindawo, kumsebenzi wokuthuthukisa ukubika ngezezimali, okwenziwa yimikhakha kahulumeni. Ikomitana elincane selihlele izindleko, kanye nenqubo okumele kubhekane nayo ngokulandela izidingo zokwenziwa kwemibiko kahulumeni, ngokulandela izincomo zeNhlango yezizwe ebhekene nezezimali (International Monetary Fund). Ulwazi oluwumphumela walokhu, luhambelana nenqubo entsha yeVulindlela yokuqapha izindleko.

Iqembu eliqokelwe ukwenza umsebenzi (task group), elibandakanya uMnyango wokunakekela isimo semvelo nezokuvakasha (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism), uMnyango wezangaphakathi, iSatour kanye neStats SA, lisembhidlangweni wokwenza inqubo yokuthola nokubhekana nolwazi (information system) kanye nokuthungatha izindlela zokuthola amanani azobhekana nezokuvakasha masishane ukuze kwenziwe isu lokuthuthukisa ezokuvakasha.

Ulwazi (I-data) lokusekela izinhloso ezibalulekile maqondana nokuthuthukiswa kwesizwe (population development) ngolunye lwemikhakha emithathu okumele ixhunyaniswe. I-Stats SA ngokusebenzisana nethimba likazwelonke (national reference team), labavela kuminyango eyehlukeneyo kanye nezikhungo, ukuze libhekane nomphumela wobhubhane lweNgculazi (HIV/AIDS) maqondana nesizwe sonkana uma kuqhathaniswa nalokho ebekulindelwe ukuthi kuzokwenzeka ngekusasa, kanye namaqondana nabasuka kwezinye izindawo baye kwezinye. Kanti futhi sisebenzisana neminyango yezempilo, Umkhandlu wocwaningi lwezempilo (Medical Research Council) kanye neNational Cancer Registry (ababhalisa abanomdlavuzi) ekuhloleni ifomu elisha lokubhalisa abashonayo.

Ngaphesheya kwemingcele yethu, iStats SA isebenzisana nehhovisi lezokuthuthukiswa kwemiphakathi esemzansi ne-Afrika (Southern African Development Community - SADC), kumsebenzi wokuthola izimali kunhlango yezizwe zomhlaba (United Nations) ukuhlanganisa ukuhleleka kohla lwemibuzo ebhekene nokubalwa kwabantu, kumazwe ambalwa e-SADC, ezokwenza ukubalwa kwabantu kunyaka ka 2000 no 2002. Lokhu kuzoba nomphumela wokuthi siqondisise kangcono ngesifunda (ngerijini), ikakhulukazi

kweziphathelene nabasuka kwamanye amazwe beyosebenza kwamanye, kanye nokwehla kwezinga lokuzalana kwabantu (declining fertility).

Okwesine, iminyango ngokulandela izinhloso zemigomo yayo, ixhumana ne-Stats SA, ukuqokelela ulwazi oluqondene nocwaningo Engamakhaya (household-survey) ngokuthi lukhokhelwe yilabo abazolusebenzisa (use-pays basis). Umnyango wezabasebenzi nabaqashi ucele iStats SA ukuthi yenze uphenyisiso ngemisebenzi yabasha, lokhu kwenziwa ngokuhlanganyela nenhlangano yezizwe yezemisebenzi (International Labour Organisation), ngokusiza

kwezobuchwepheshe, kanye nemali evela e-USAid. I-Stats SA isembhidlangweni wokwenza isampuli eyongamele kwezolimo ukuze isetshenziswe wuMnyango kazwelonke wezolimo. Umyango wezokuthutha, ucele iStats SA ukuthi ibhekane nolwazi lwezingozi emigwaqeni olunikezwa ngaboMnyango wezamaphoyisa eNingizimu Afrika (South African Police Services), ngokusebenzisa ulwazi lwayo olusha osanda kulwenza. Kanti iStats SA manje inikeza ngolwazi kumaqembu ukuze kuhlelwe kabusha amanani entengiso kwabemboni yezokwakha, ngokuthi bathenge lolu lwazi ngokubhalisa ukuthi baluthole njalo.

Okulandelayo, kuzoba wukuthi kube nekomiti lezokuxhumana labavela kuminyango ehlukeno ngezamanani. Ngokubamba kweqhaza komkhandlu wezamanani (Statistics Council), inhlango ebhekene nezamanani, izokwazi ukuhlola lonke ulwazi lwamanani aqokelelwayo kuyo yonke imikhakha kahulumeni; nokubheka izindawo lapho okunobuthakathaka khona, kanye nokuthola izindlela ezihlelekile ukuze kuthuthukiswe inqubo yomsebenzi ngokusebenzisana nophiko lwezokuxhumanisa nolwazi ngeminyango kaHulumeni (Government Communication and Information System - GCIS), ebese kubhekwa ngendlela efanele ukuxhumana maqondana namanani aya kwabezindaba kanye navela kwabezindaba.

Lezi zibonelo zigxile kakhulu ekuxhumaniseni amanani avela kumikhakha kahulumeni, njengendlela yokuthuthukisa ukwenziwa kwemigomo. Kodwa iStats SA, isabheka nokuthungatha abanye abangangenela kule nqubo, ikakhulukazi kubasebenzisi emiphakathini kanye nalabo abanikeza ngolwazi. Izincomo kumakomidi okweluleka maqondana nohla lwemibuzo (questionnaire) kanye nendlela okubikwa ngayo (reporting formats) kukho konke ukuqoqwa kolwazi kanye nayo yonke inqubo esiqhuba ngayo, kusabuyekwezwa nguMkhandlu wezamanani, onabantu abavela emikhakheni eminingi kanye nakohulumeni bezifundazwe.

Imiphumela ebambekayo ngokusebenza ngendlela enokuxhumana nesheshisayo

Ku-Stats SA ngokwayo, kukhona imisebenzi eyenziwe eminyakeni emihlanu edlule, eyenzelwe ukuxhumanisa iminyango kahulumeni kanye nemiphumela yayo enezinhloso ezibaluleke kakhulu eyenzeke esikhathini sangemuva kwenqubo yobandlululo:

Inhlangano ihlelwe kabusha, lokhu kubandakanya ukuqala izigaba ezintsha, kanye nokumelwa kahle ngendlela ebonisa isimo esiyiso, ukumelwa ngokulinganayo kwabasilisa nabesifazane, kanye nokumelwa kwabakhubazekile, konke lokhu kwenziwa ngendlela eyeqe ngaphezulu kwemikhawulo ebekwe nguhulumeni.

Ukubalwa kwabantu ngo 1996 okwahlelwa nokwenziwa esikhathini sonyaka, kanti futhi kwaqhamuka nolwazi kumakhompyutha okuhlanganisa nolwazi ngesimo kwezejiyografi

Izimpawu kwezomnotho nazo zahlelwa kabusha, okwenza ukuthi I-Stats SA ibe ngenye kumazwe asathuthukayo ekhombisa ukufinyelela nokulandela imibandela ebekwe yiNhlango yezezimali (International Monetary Fund), maqondana namazinga okusakazwa kolwazi.

Uhla lwezimali zikazwelonke nalo lahlelwa kabusha ukuhambisana nenqubo entsha yeNhlango yezezimali (UN), kanye nokuhlelwa kwezinto njalo ngeminyaka emihlanu ngaphansi kwenqubo entsha, nakho kwaqedwa masishane ngemuva kokuba kuphethwe yinhlango yobumbano lwamazwe aseYuropha (European Union).

Kusungulwe nohlelo olujulile locwaningo lwemindeni (household survey), olubandakanya uhla lwalabo abakhokhela lolo lwazi (use-pays), kanye nama-panel survey, ngokulandela isampuli eyisikhokhelo.

Kuqalwe inqubo entsha yezikhathi zokuhlelwa kwezimali futhi kwaxhunyaniswa nenqubo yesimanje-manje ehambelana nobuchwepheshe bezamakhompyutha.

Kwenziwe nomthetho omusha wezokuqokelelwa kwamanani, futhi kwaxoxiswa ngawo nabathintekayo ngokusebenzisana noMkhandlu wezamanani osungulwe ngo-April 1999.

Zonke lezi zinto ezintsha zibe yimpumelelo, kanti futhi zenzeke ngokushesha, nezenza ukuthi abanye bangabi nokuzinza. Ukwenza ukuthi lezi zinto ziphumelele futhi ziqhubekele phambili, iStats SA, izothi eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo, iqikelele ukuthi kuba nentuthuko nokuhlanganiswa kwalezi zakhiwo, kuhlanganiswe inqubo yokuhlola ukwenziwa komsebenzi kanye namazinga okumele kusetshenzwe ngawo.

Isibonelo, yonke imikhakha emine ye-Stats SA ingenele kucwaningo lwabasebenzi olwenziwa njalo eminyakeni emibili. Lokhu kwenzelwe ukuthi kubonwe izinto ezintsha ezenzekayo emkhakheni yezemisebenzi, ezifana namatoho (contract work), kanye nokunikezelwa kwemisebenzi ngaphandle (outsourcing). Ukuphindwa kokuvakashela imindeni kuzokwenziwa okokuqala. Ngenxa yokuthi cishe imindeni enguhafu ayinawo amakheli, kumele sikhethe isampuli ebonisa isimo kahle (master sample) ezindaweni ezithile ekubalweni okusha okuhlelwe ngokulandela I-GIS, kanye nokuthwebula izindawo okuhlalwa kuzo. Amabalazwe azoba yisikhokhelo nomkhombandlela ozosiza abasebenzi abaqeqeshwe ngendlela eyisipesheli, abasebenza ngaphandle, emahhovisi amasha ezifundazwe. Okulandelayo, ukuthwebula ngekhompyutha (electronic scanning) kohla lwemibuzo (questionnaires) kuzosheshisa inqubo. Ulwazi oluvela kumuntu nomuntu ngezimo okusetshenzwa ngaphansi kwazo, luzoqhathaniswa nolwazi oluvela kosomabhizinisi.

Kanti futhi, ucwaningo oluzokwenziwa maqondana nengeniso kanye nezindleko kumuzi nomuzi oluzokwenziwa njalo kuminyaka emihlanu, inhloso yalo wukuhlola izinto ezehlukene ezisetshenziswa ngabantu ('basket' of consumer goods), ekuqhathanisweni kwamanani entengiso yezinto ezisetshenziwayo

(consumer price index - CPI), okuyinto efanele ngempela ngokusungulwa kwamanani emikhawulo yokwehla kwamandla omnotho, okumele kufinyelelwe kuwo. Kodwa iStats SA izobuyise isebenzise imiphumela kumsebenzi wokuqapha isimo sokuhlupheka kwabantu, ngokuqhathanisa amanani nolwazi olutholakele esikhathini esedlule. Kantike futhi, ulwazi olunemininingwane ngezindleko oluvela ku-CPI luzosetshenziswa njengamanani endaweni encane ephawulwe ngokubalwa kwabantu ngesikhathi esedlule. Lokhu kuzosiza abahleli bakahulumeni ukuthi baqondanise izinhlelo zabo zokutshalwa kwezimali kanye nokubhekana nabantu ezindaweni ezithize ngendlela eqondane ngqo.

Ngale nqubo yemisebenzi, sizosungula indlela ehlelekile yeqophelo eliphezulu kwezokuphatha, kumisebenzi emincane (projects). Le nqubo izosiza ngamandla kumathimba enza imisebenzi ngokuthi iwanikeze izindlela amathimba azidingayo ukuze bakwazi ukuqapha ngendlela efananayo, izinqubo zabo, kanye neqophelo lemiphumela yemisebenzi yabo. Lezi zindlela zokuhlola inkambiso yomsebenzi zizohambelana nezikontilaki zokuphatha inqubo yokwenziwa komsebenzi (performance-management contracts), kanye nokuhambelana nezimpawu zenhlangotho zokwenziwa komsebenzi, okuyingxenye yezinto ezenziwa njalo ngonyaka.

Esinye isibonelo siqondene nokuqokelelwa, ukukhiqiza kanye nokusakazwa kolwazi ngamaphepha ekhompuyutha (electronic and print outputs). Imisebenzi ngesikhathi esedlule ebihlakazekile, manje isihlanganisiwe ngaphansi kophiko olulodwa, ukuze umsebenzi ugeleze kahle futhi ngendlela ehlelekile, kanti futhi kuzokwazeka kahle ukubhekana nezidingo zabasebenzisi bolwazi kanye nokusiza ekuthuthukiseni imisebenzi ukuthi iqondane nezidingo zabo. Indawo ezogcina lonke ulwazi kumakhompuyutha (electronic datawarehouse) ulwazi oluzotholakala ku-internet, kanti labo abahlaziya ulwazi bazokwazi ukukhetha nokuhlanganisa ama-series kwezomnotho, ulwazi ngemizi kanye nolwazi oluqondene nezimo zabantu (demographic results).

Yonke le misebenzi ebalulekile eyenziwayo emisha, yenzeke ngenxa yokuthi kube nokunyuka kwesabelo sezimali, iStats SA inamaphesenti angu 27%, azotholakala ukusukela ku 2000/01 ukuya phambili. Ulwazi oluvela kuzinhlelo ezisizana nathi kanzulu kwezobuchwepheshe eSweden, e-Australia, eNorway, eSwitzerland kanye naku-United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), kanye nase-Canada ngokufanayo, nalo luhlelwe ukuthi luhambisane nezinto ngokufanele.

Ukufinyelela kunjongo yokuhlanganisa inhlangotho e-Stats SA, kanye nokusebenzisana kweminyango kahulumeni kanye neminye imikhakha kahulumeni ngisho nakumkhakha wezamanani, kuyinto ejulile nengumsebenzi osaqhubekayo. Inselele iba nkulu kakhulu uma kubhekwana nesimo esikhona. Ngaphandle, iNingizimu Afrika, kumele ibhekane neminotho exhumene kuwo wonke amazwe omhlaba (global economy); ukukhula komthamo wezokuhwebelana, ukukhula ngokushesha kwesamba sezimali ezisetshenziwayo kwezokuhwebelana, kanye nokuxhumana kakhulu futhi masishane. Ngaphakathi kwezwe, iminotho esebenzisa ubuchwepheshe beqophelo eliphezulu namadolobha, lapho okusetshenziswa khona kakhulu omakhala ekhukhwini, yizinto ezivame kakhulu, kanti zihlanganisa amazwe lapho abasebenzi abasuka kwezinye izindawo bayosebenza kwezinye, kanti ngakolunye uhlangothi ezinye izindawo abantu abakatholi izinsiza eziyizidingo zempilo ezifana nogesi namanzi

ahlanzekile. Lokhu kunweba kakhulu inqubo yokuqokelelwa kwamanani esetshenziswayo; ukubhekana nemiphumela ye-internet ekukaleni izinga lokwehla kwamandla emali, ukuya ekuseshenzisweni kwezimoto zamasondo amakhulu naphezulu (four-wheel drive vehicles), ukuyofinyelela ezindaweni zasemakhaya (emaphandleni) ukuze kutholakale ulwazi maqondana nengeniso kanye nezindleko kulezi zindawo zasemakhaya, kanye nasekutholeni imilayezo yama-email ngokuqashwa kwabantu abaningi kunkampani eyodwa, kanye nokuthola izindawo lapho kuqashwe khona izingane ezindaweni zemikhukhu kanye nakosomabhizinisi abancane. Lo msebenzi okubhekwane nawo mkhulu kakhulu, kanti futhi uthokozisa ngendlela eyisimanga.

F.M. Orkin

[FM Orkin](#)
Oyinhloko

Economic Statistics and Surveys and National Accounts

The Chief Directorate of Economic Statistics and Surveys and National Accounts is responsible for more than a hundred economic series covering all aspects of the economy, as well as their synthesis into the national accounts. Its main functions are to:

- conduct economic surveys of businesses in the major sectors: primary (such as agriculture and mining), secondary (such as manufacturing and construction), tertiary (such as wholesale and retail trade), services (such as catering and insurance), and transport;
- undertake surveys on labour market issues such as wages, earnings and employment levels;
- maintain and update the business register, which serves as a sampling frame for all economic and labour surveys;
- calculate indices such as the consumer price index (CPI), the producer price index (PPI) and associated building costs indices; and
- compile national accounts and government statistics.

Annette Myburgh,

Chief Director: Economic Statistics and Surveys and National Accounts

Ms Myburgh joined Stats SA in November 1996.

Beginning her career as a junior lecturer at the University of Potchefstroom, she joined the Central Economic Advisory Service, becoming chief assistant economist in 1986 and director of macro-economic analysis in 1990.

Ms Myburgh holds a BCom (Hons), an MCom in econometrics and economic model building from the University of Potchefstroom, and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Pretoria, where she received the Old Mutual Gold Medal for the best MBA student. She has also completed a Certificate in Public Management and a Higher Education Diploma.



Key achievements of 1999

Developing a new business register

The business register provides the sampling frame for Stats SA's range of economic surveys. Improvements in the coverage and accuracy of the business register are central to the upgrading of the economic series. With this in mind, Stats SA initiated a joint project with the South African Revenue Service (SARS), the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Department of Labour to develop a new business register of common information on businesses, to which departments will be able to attach their own confidential information. Apart from expanding the sampling frame, the register will contain shared up-to-date data which SARS, DTI and Labour require for their policy formulation, broadening of the tax base and monitoring of compliance with legislation.

The register is being accumulated on a software platform purchased from Statistics New Zealand, under the guidance of a New Zealand technical specialist paid through Swedish donor finance.

The co-operation has already produced a successful download from SARS to Stats SA of public information on enterprises registered for value-added tax (VAT), for use in Stats SA samples. In addition, a pilot survey of textile, clothing and footwear companies was successfully completed for DTI to compare the contents of their present registers.

<p>Jairo Arrow, Business Classification and Database and Sampling Methodology</p> <p>Dr Arrow joined Stats SA in 1997. Born and raised in rural Sudan, he studied mathematics, chemistry and physics at the University of Khartoum (Sudan) and the American University of Beirut (Lebanon). He completed an MSc and a PhD in mathematical statistics at the University of Bremen (Germany).</p> <p>Between 1984 and joining Stats SA in 1997, Dr Arrow taught maths and stats at several universities: Nigeria's Kano University; the University of Zimbabwe (where he helped to establish a new department of statistics); the University of Bremen, where he worked as a senior statistician; and the University of the North, which he joined as a senior lecturer on the eve of South Africa's first democratic election in 1994.</p>	
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Producing economic indicators

Timely production of key economic indicators such as the consumer price index (CPI), producer price index (PPI), gross domestic product (GDP) and employment and earnings has continued, in compliance with the United Nations' 1993 system of national accounts (SNA 1993) and International Monetary Fund's special data definition standards (SDDS). In addition, alternative inflation measures for recent periods – involving, for example, removing mortgage interest rate payments from the 'basket of goods' – were computed to inform the current policy debate on inflation targeting.

Reweighting the PPI

The weighting structure used to calculate the PPI has to be revised at regular intervals to reflect the changes in the overall mix of economic production. In accordance with international best practice, the weighting structure was revised in 1999 to be representative of each of the various industrial sectors.

For the previous five years the PPI was calculated using the 1989/1990 weighting structure. The new weighting structure, based on 1995/1996 information, was calculated using economic census results from South Africa's production sectors – agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water – as well as relevant data on exports and imports destined for South African consumption.

Rebasing the national accounts

South Africa's national accounts have been revised according to the methodology specified in the United Nation's 1993 system of national accounts. This was accomplished through an important co-operative venture between Stats SA and the South African Reserve Bank. South Africa is one of only a handful of countries to have achieved these advances in reporting its national accounts. Its progress in this undertaking compares favourably with highly-developed countries such as Canada, Australia and those in some parts of Europe, and was greatly assisted by a long-term consultant from Stats Sweden.

CO-OPERATING WITH THE RESERVE BANK TO REVISE THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

'GDP defies expectations'.

'Revised data shows South Africa was never in recession'.

These headlines greeted Stats SA's June 1999 announcement of results of the five-yearly GDP revision. This task had become necessary primarily because:

- the latest international guideline for compilation of national accounts – the United Nations system of national accounts – incorporates new concepts and definitions, and redefines various activities as part of GDP;
- the base year for the national accounts estimates at constant prices had to be changed from 1990 to 1995. This was in accordance with international practice and the UN recommendation to update the base year regularly; and
- data from sources not available for previous estimates, such as periodic economic censuses and surveys, and the 1996 population census, could now be incorporated. As a result, new areas of economic activity were uncovered.

According to the revised estimates, GDP at current prices was approximately 11 to 14 per cent higher than previous estimates for the years 1993 to 1998. This is explained by definitional changes to the 1993 SNA, coverage of new areas of economic activity previously not recorded, and a careful review of data sources.

The overall effect was to alter the relative size of the main economic industries. For example, the contributions of transport, communications, finance, real estate and government (i.e. service sectors), when taken together increased by nearly seven per cent. The shares contributed by agriculture, mining and manufacturing; (i.e. primary and secondary production), together decreased by a similar amount.

New economic activities were especially noticeable in the communication industry (due amongst other factors to increased use of cellular telephones, Internet, and satellite television). Estimates of existing economic activity increased noticeably in the taxi industry, private health services, financial, security and government services. In addition, informal sector activity, including micro-lending and traditional healing, were covered more effectively in the revision exercise.

Compiling the first supply and use tables for South Africa

The final version of the supply and use tables (SU-tables) for 1993, published in December 1999, are closely linked to the revised estimates for national accounts published in June 1999. The SU-tables, often regarded as the cornerstone of the 1993 SNA, have both statistical and analytical functions. As a statistical tool they serve as a co-ordinating framework for economic statistics, guarantee the consistency of the definitions and classifications used and function as an accounting framework for ensuring the numerical consistency of data. As an analytical tool, the tables serve as a basis for calculating the economic data contained in the national accounts, and for detecting weaknesses in the economic data. Moreover, they are conveniently integrated into macro-economic models and also used to conduct impact studies.

Building local government capacity in financial reporting

The programme to improve the collection of local government financial statistics during 1999 was implemented through training and placement of local government co-ordinators in Stats SA's provincial offices. Funded through Swiss Development Co-operation, the primary responsibility of these co-ordinators involves training local government officials to provide reliable data on expenditure and performance. Ninety per cent of local governments in South Africa were visited, resulting in readily apparent improvements in response rates.

Patrick Naidoo,
Government Accounts

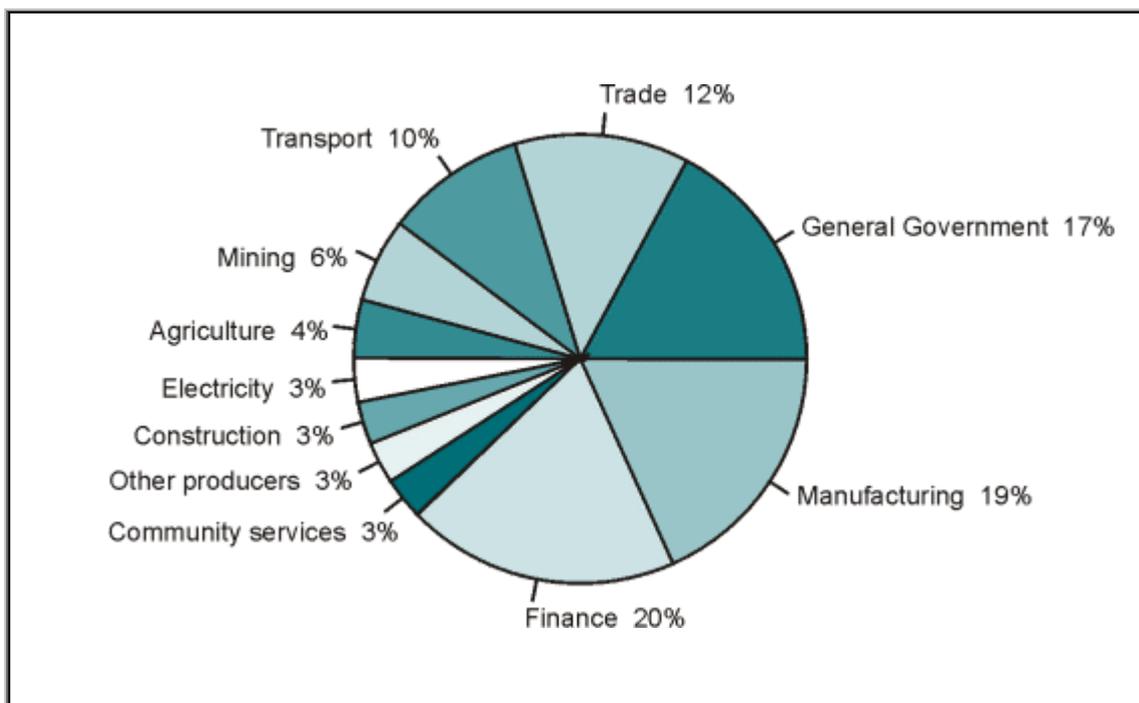
Patrick Naidoo joined Stats SA in April 1990 as an assistant economist, with a BCom (Hons) from the University of South Africa. He subsequently completed an MCom from the University of Pretoria.

He was appointed deputy director responsible for Local Government Accounts in 1996, and promoted to director of Government Accounts, responsible for national, provincial and local government accounts, at the beginning of 2000.



Reviewing economic surveys

A thorough strategic review of several economic collections took place. This involved users in individual consultations and advisory committee discussions. Questionnaires and statistical releases were redesigned according to international best practice and tested extensively on users and respondents. Data capturing, processing and analysis systems were improved by re-building them in a client-server environment. Some of the new re-engineered surveys were implemented in 1999 while others will be introduced during 2000.



Percentage contribution of different industries to total value added at current prices for the first three quarters of 1999

Joe de Beer,
National Accounts

Joe de Beer joined Stats SA as a statistical advisor in 1992, having completed a BCom (Hons) at the University of Pretoria.

Transferred to input-output analysis as an economist in 1994, he was promoted to deputy director in 1998, and appointed director of National Accounts at the beginning of 2000, responsible for the sections that produce GDP estimates, input-output tables, and social accounting matrices.

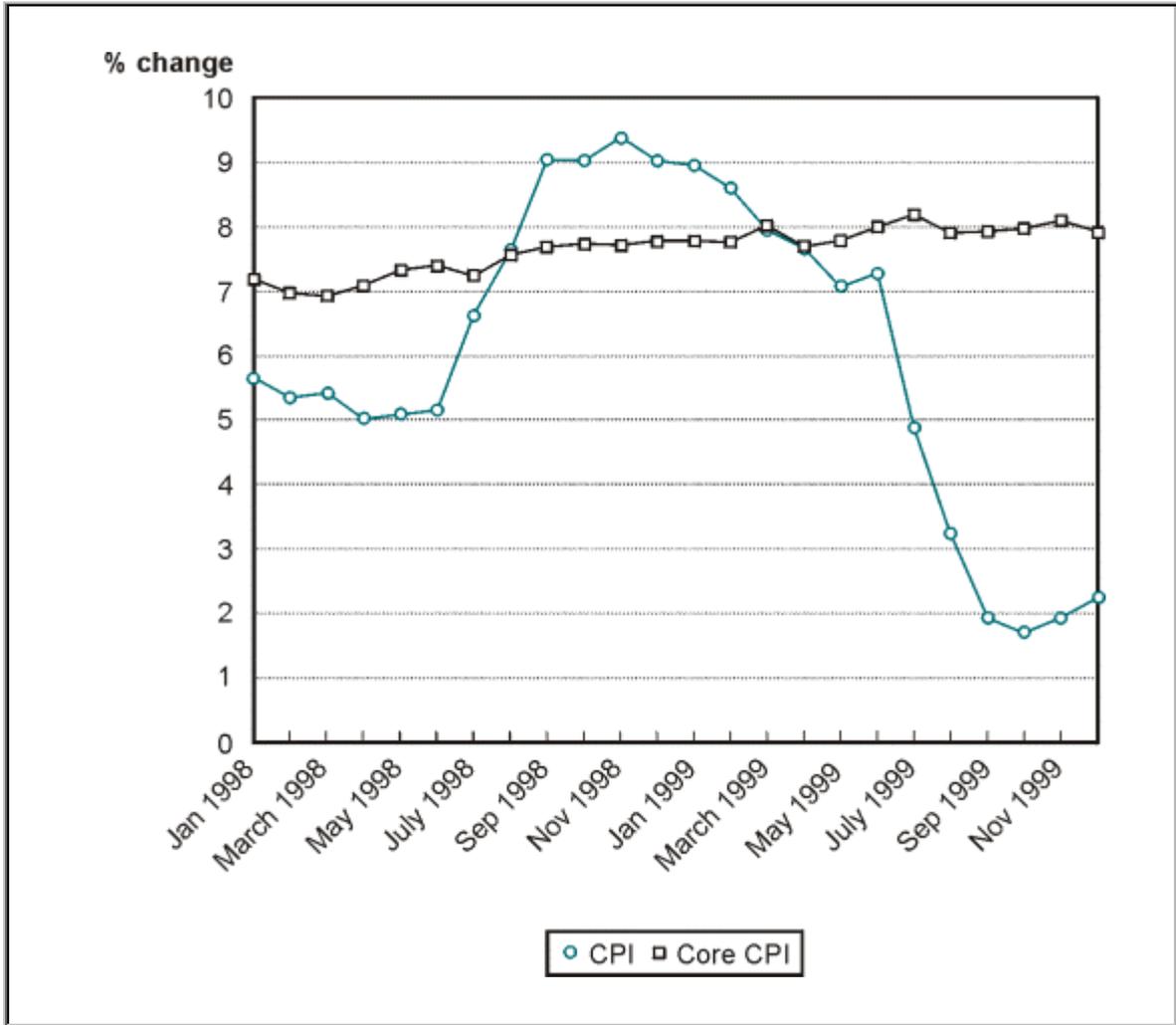


Into the new millennium

Inflation monitoring

Stats SA has engaged a Stats Sweden consultant to conduct an independent review of the production of the consumer price index (CPI), to ensure relevant and up-to-date information in case the government resolves to engage the South African Reserve Bank in inflation monitoring. Possible CPI-based measures for inflation targeting will be calculated and published monthly from January 2000.

Stats SA will conduct the five-yearly income and expenditure survey of households in 2000 in order to update the 'basket of goods' and the relevant weights used in compiling the CPI. This data will also provide indicators comparable with the 1995 survey of income and expenditure data, thereby facilitating poverty monitoring and policy formulation.



Annual percentage change in the CPI and core CPI (metropolitan areas)

Ongoing development of the business register

Large and complex businesses typically comprise a small proportion of the business sector. However, their contribution to the overall economy is very large. To take account of this, profiling of 40 large and complex businesses will be accomplished on the new business frame. SARS and DTI will receive information regarding ‘tax holiday’ classifications, and at least 200 new enterprises will be surveyed monthly.

Desmond Booyesen,

Price and Labour Statistics

Desmond Booyesen joined Stats SA in 1998 as parliamentary information officer, and was recently appointed director of Price and Labour Statistics.

He holds BSc and MSc degrees in statistics from the University of Western Cape, and a BCom and Diploma in Tertiary Education from the University of South Africa.

Previously, Mr Booyesen taught statistics at various institutions including Dower C E, Peninsula Technikon and the University of Western Cape.



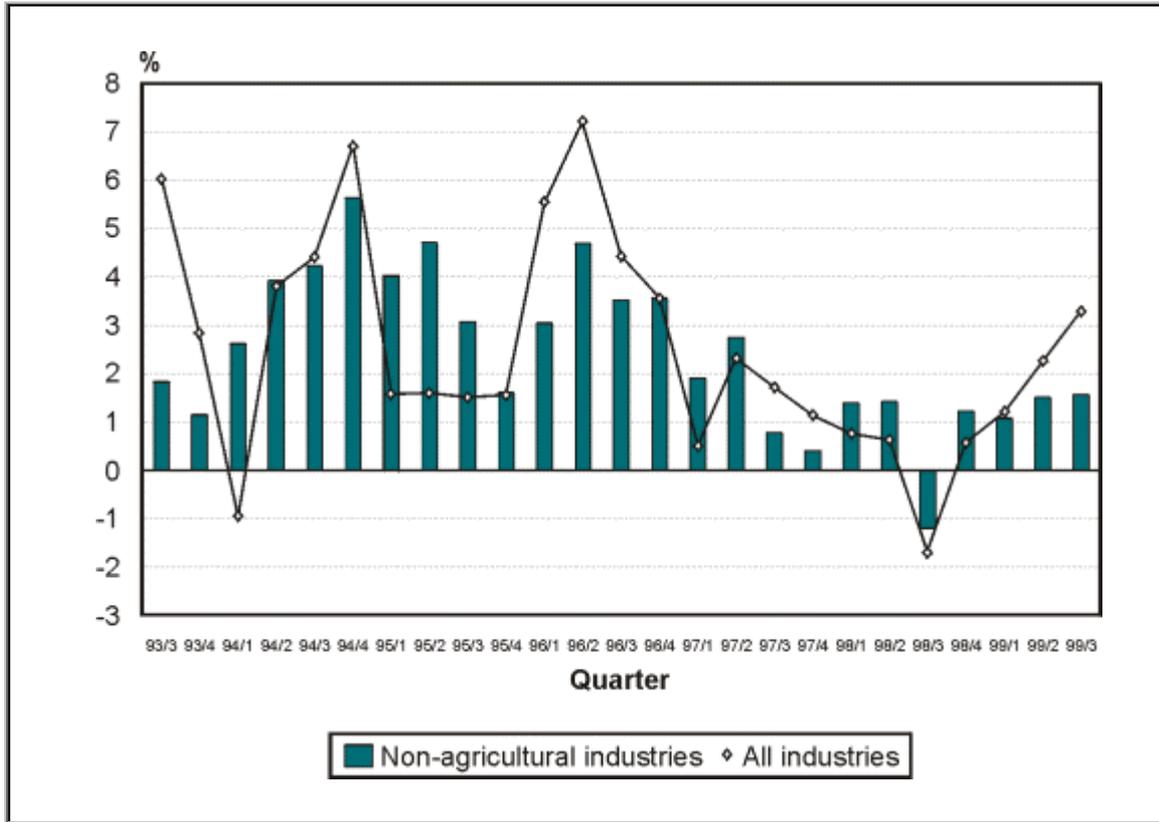
Developing provincial national accounts

Provincial national accounts, which provide estimates of the gross geographic product by province, will be developed during the next few years according to the recommendations of the 1993 system of national accounts. This data will feed into integrated statistics for regional development and monitoring strategies.

Compiling annual supply and use tables and developing a social accounting matrix

Preliminary supply and use tables (SU-tables) for 1998, which serve as a harmonising framework for data contained in the national accounts, will be compiled. Subsequently, annual SU-tables will be compiled to provide users with a time-series for economic analysis. In future the annual national accounts estimates will have their origin in the annual SU-tables.

During the next few years, a social accounting matrix for South Africa will be developed according to the recommendations of the 1993 SNA. This will provide a consistent framework to evaluate the potential impact of policy changes on economic, demographic and social variables – for example, the impact of income redistribution on the economy, households and different population groups.



Annual percentage change in the CPI and core CPI (metropolitan areas)

Thea Nel,
Sectoral Economic Statistics

Thea Nel joined Stats SA in 1973 as a statistician, and was appointed director of Sectoral Economic Statistics in 1999, having previously been responsible for the primary and secondary sectors.

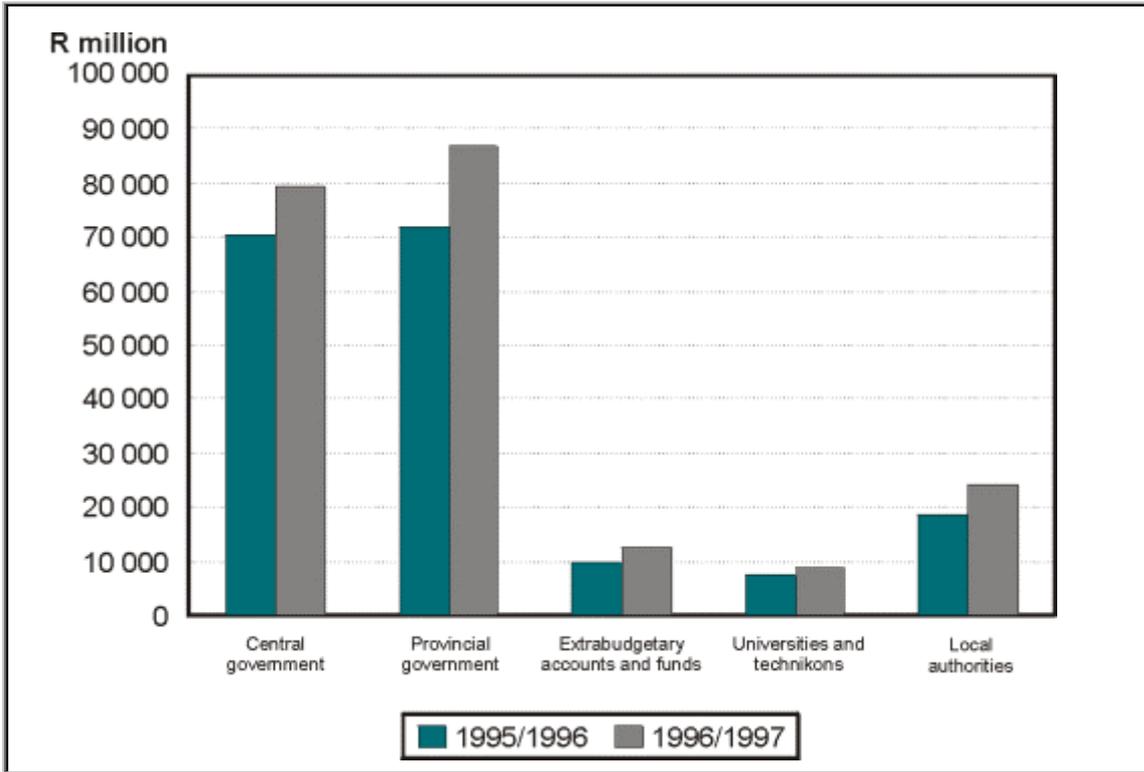
She holds a BCom (Hons) and MCom degrees in economics, as well as a BSc and MSc in Zoology and a Higher Education Diploma.

She previously worked as a researcher for the Department of Agriculture, and lectured in biometrics and entomology.

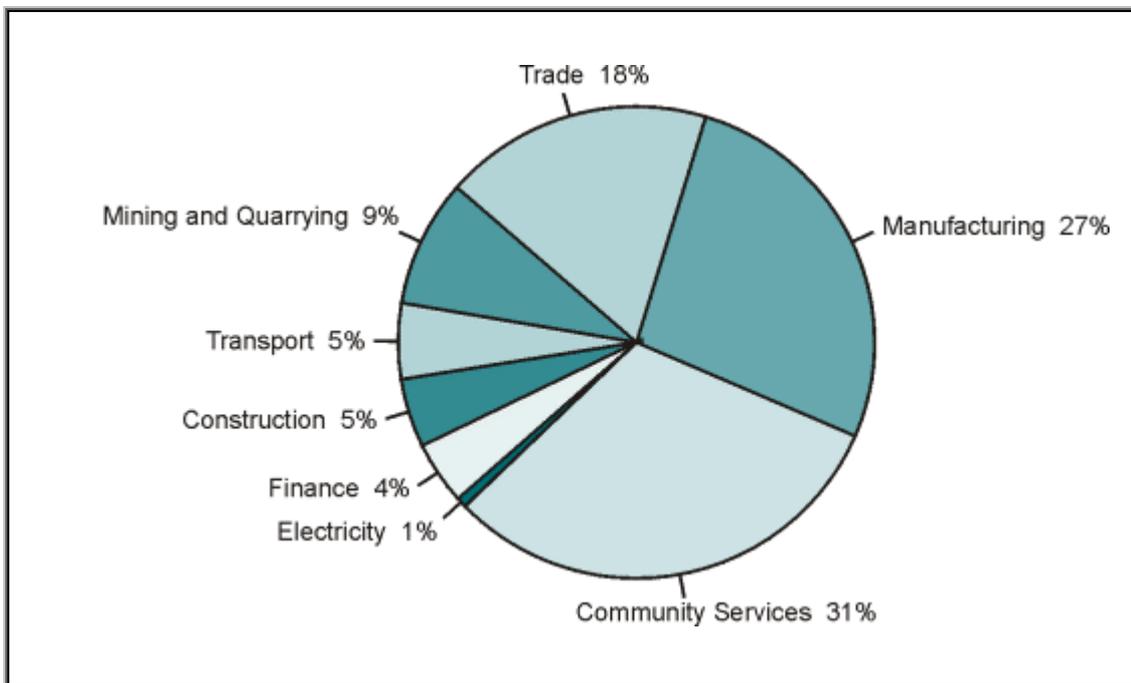


Re-engineering economic surveys for quality improvement

The re-engineering of economic surveys will continue to provide users with improving economic indicators and inform the compilation of national accounts. Cross-functional task teams will continue to improve questionnaire design, sampling, data capturing, processing and publications. A priority for 2000 is the service sector, especially as affected by information technology and the Internet



Total expenditure according to levels of government



Employment in the formal non-agricultural business sector, September 1999

Demography

The Chief Directorate of Demography collects and processes population statistics and demographic information organised according to various geographical boundaries. It is responsible for:

- planning, implementing and processing of a population census every five years;
- managing the nine provincial offices which service the statistical needs of the regions and provide field capacity for the household survey programme; and
- providing and maintaining a computerised geographical information system.

Pali Lehohla,
Chief Director, Demography

Having run both the 1985 and 1991 population censuses in Bophutha- Tswana, Pali Lehohla was recruited to Stats SA in 1995 to take charge of the implementation of the 1996 national population census.

Mr Lehohla, who holds a bachelors degree from the National University of Lesotho and a post-graduate diploma in demography from the United Nations Regional Institute of Population Studies at the University of Ghana, heads the team that will run the 2001 population census.



Information is made available in a range of different formats – electronically, in print form, as tables or spreadsheets, with a geographical information system, cross-tabulation and mapping facilities. Typically, the data are used by all levels of government for socio-economic planning and monitoring; by the private sector for market-targeting and business plans; by parastatals and non-governmental organisations for development planning; by the research community; and by citizens requiring information to participate in the democratic process.

Data are collected through five-yearly censuses of the population and continuous updating of a national geographic information system.

An extensive infrastructure for the conduct of household surveys and population censuses, as well as dissemination of information and user consultation and support services, is provided through the Office of Provincial Co-ordination.

Key achievements of 1999

Disseminating the results of Census '96

Census '96 was the first population census since 1970 to conduct a count of the entire population. Intermediate efforts had excluded what were known as the TBVC states, and frequently used models to estimate – rather than count – the population of townships and remote rural areas.

A range of products, created to meet different user requirements, were developed from the Census '96 electronic dataset. The most comprehensive of these – community profile databases with a geographical information system – enables access to small area statistics critical for planning and monitoring. Software-selectable tables across thirty variables are drawn for each of the 94 000 enumerator areas using SuperSTAR software. Enumerator areas can be rapidly aggregated on a PC to include villages, suburbs, townships, district councils, provinces and the country as a whole, and the resulting tables can be thematically mapped.

Community profiles databases were designed with policy analysts, planners and researchers in mind – not just statistical professionals. Dissemination of these datasets has taken place through Stats SA's new marketing unit. There has been a lively demand for the results with over 90 installations of the dataset taking place during the year.

Many innovative uses of these datasets have been made. For example,

- the Independent Electoral Commission used the data to plan the 1999 general election;
- the Municipal Demarcation Board consulted census data extensively in proposing new municipal boundaries; and
- Stats SA constructed poverty maps, using both census data and data from the income and expenditure survey.

This fieldwork and maintenance for updating of the GIS has become one of Stats SA's major priorities, and users are regularly consulted on the best parameters to take into account when generating or reviewing the layer.

J Akiiki Kahimbaara,
Provincial Offices

Professor Akiiki Kahimbaara was transferred to Stats SA's head office in 1997 as director of Analysis, having previously served as manager of its North West office. He was subsequently appointed director of Provincial Offices.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, with a PhD in statistical geography, he has taught at universities in the United States, Kenya, Lesotho and South Africa.

Professor Kahimbaara has worked as consultant for the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the African Medical Research Foundation in Kenya, and has extensive experience in survey and census activities.



Expert and user consultations on Census 2001

In preparation for Census 2001, the interim South African Statistics Council and Stats SA jointly undertook extensive consultations with experts and major users to explore whether there was a viable alternative to a full enumeration of the population.

THE PHYSICAL ADDRESS PROJECT

Most rural homes in South Africa do not have physical addresses. This hinders the delivery of services to these households and data collection from them. The physical address project, planned to begin in the first half of 2000, will eventually improve the provision of postal, welfare and citizenship services to rural areas.

The project aims to provide physical addresses to four million rural households. Together with the national Departments of Land and Communications, provincial and local government, and the Post Office, Stats SA in mid-1999 formulated an initiation document for the project to form the basis for a memorandum to be presented to cabinet in 2000.

The project will use Census '96 information to identify the location and quantity of rural households. The rural cadastre (maps of land parcels), administered by the Department of Land Affairs, is the geographical basis onto which the rural addresses will be plotted. Each household will be given a number and a precise location determined by a global positioning system (GPS). The aim is to ensure that every household in rural South Africa has a physical address.

Motale Phirwa, Census Processing

Motale Phirwa joined Stats SA as director of Census Processing in 1996. He was previously employed by IBM South Africa, specialising in computer application specification, development and implementation.

Mr Phirwa holds a BSc degree from the National University of Lesotho.



Co-ordinating the provincial offices

The activities of Stats SA's nine provincial offices are managed through the Office of Provincial Co-ordination in head office, which offers expertise in management, logistics and financial control. The introduction of tele-conferencing and video-conferencing facilities, as well as online reporting of expenditure, are some of the valuable management tools which have led to improved co-ordination between head office and the nine provincial centres.

During the year under review, provincial offices organised several events disseminating information gathered from the population census and household surveys, and consulting with users. On African Statistics Day in November, for example, seven of the nine provincial offices held gatherings bringing users and producers of statistics together to explore the importance of registration of vital events, the role of statistics in the new millennium and the importance of user consultations.

Building capacity in the provincial offices is a priority. During 1999, staff training for the provincial offices included:

- a six-module course in management, including project management, for provincial managers;
- training courses in recruitment practices for human resources officers; and
- skills development in financial management and dissemination of census products for information officers.

Video-conferencing, with displays of instructional material as well as face-to-face interaction across several sites, will allow budget previously spent on travel to go towards additional training.



GIS map being printed in cartography section

Jules di Somma,
Project Co-ordinator, Census 2001

Jules di Somma joined Stats SA in November 1999 as director of project co-ordination, with responsibility for project planning of the 2001 population census.

He has 22 years of project management experience, ranging from petro-chemicals through mining to brewery construction. Immediately prior to joining Stats SA, he was involved in co-ordinating a project to extend telecommunications infrastructure to rural areas.

Mr di Somma is a member of the Cost Engineering Association of South Africa.



Into the new millennium

Census 2001 and the future

The next population census will be Stats SA's largest single challenge in the first years of the new millennium.

Enumeration is planned for September 2001. The cost of the census will be approximately R620 million over four years. When corrected for inflation, this represents a small increase, for extra GIS work, over the cost of Census '96. Payment of enumerators, which will occur within a one-month period, will account for half of the total expenditure.

Project-managing Census 2001

Comprehensive project planning techniques are being used in the run-up to Census 2001. This approach is consistent with government intentions to make delivery more effective through professional management methodologies. With this in mind, Stats SA appointed a project planning director as a core member of the census team, as well as a consultancy firm to assist in scoping the project and to generate a project definition report. New systems have been set up to manage the complex financial systems required to ensure that the census proceeds according to budget.

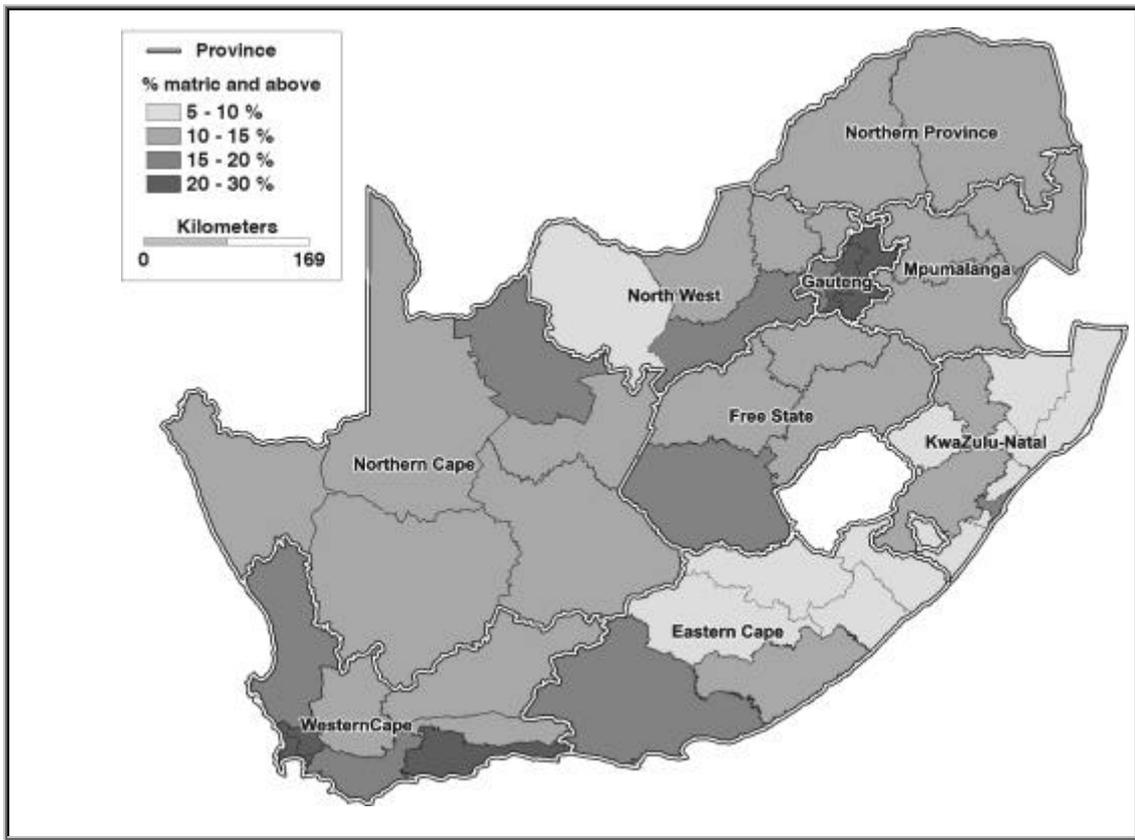
One of the earliest steps in the planning process involved an overview workshop and a dozen follow-up sessions on each key aspect of the endeavour. These produced initial business and programme goals, and are being used to inspire and shape the more detailed aspects of the planning.

Technology for the new millennium

Census 2001 will be the first census conducted by Stats SA using geographical information system technology as the systems framework for planning and fieldwork. The basis of this approach will be the national spatial database, created in a pathbreaking collaboration between Stats SA, the Department of Land Affairs, the Independent Electoral Commission and a number of private sector partners.

A review of methodologies on enumeration and cartography in relationships to the new GIS are being undertaken as well as several pilot studies. The use of global positioning systems, aerial photography, and cadastral and satellite imagery for defining census geography and embedding enumeration areas, are being investigated. The accuracy of census geography will be greatly enhanced when these technologies are adopted.

Scanning of questionnaires as a mode of data capture, as opposed to keyboard entry, is also under investigation. The experiences of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, Israel and Turkey, which recently applied this approach, are being reviewed.



Proportion of population with matric and above by district council

Statistics South Africa		Census 2001 Consolidated Programme		Level 02			
Code	Activity Name	Code	Start	End	Start	End	Start
1	State SA Census 2001 Programme	1004.4	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
1	Development	400.4	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
1	1.1.1 Ops - Questionnaire Design	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
4	1.1 Planning	100.0	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01
17	1.1 Revision	40.0	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01
41	1.1.2 Ops - Post Enumeration Survey	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
40	1.1 Planning	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.1.1 PMS Operations	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.1.1 Post-enumeration	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
110	1.2 Publicity	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.1 Ops - Dissemination	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2 Planning	70.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.2 Revision	40.0	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2 Management/IS	140.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.1 Ops - Dissemination	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.1 Dissemination Planning	10.0	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.1 Mail and Internet	70.0	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.1 Post operations	40.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.2.1 Information systems (IS) - web site	30.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.2.1 Communications and support	40.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2 Ops - GIS Spatial Database	140.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2 Project Planning	10.0	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2 Planning	10.0	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Research and Spatial Database	100.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Study Assessment	40.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 GIS Facilities	60.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Ops - Enumeration	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Planning	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Operations - Survey and Enumerators	70.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Modes of enumeration	30.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Ops - Census Processing	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Planning	400.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Data processing operations	20.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.2.2.1 Source population	10.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.8 Corporate Services	1440.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.8.1 C/S - Financial Management	1440.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.8.2 C/S - Human Resources	1440.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.8.3 C/S - Procurement and Logistics	1440.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.8.4 C/S - IT Infrastructure	1440.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.7 Project Coordination	1000.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.7.1 Programme - Project Office	1000.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.7.1.1 Create and manage Project Office	1000.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.7.2 Programme - Pilot Census	200.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01
100	1.8.1 Provincial Operations	1000.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.8.1 Planning	100.0	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01	2000-03-31	2000-01-01
100	1.8.1 Operations	1000.0	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01	2000-12-31	2000-01-01
100	1.8.1.1 Conduct pilot census	70.0	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01	2000-06-30	2000-01-01

Project planning for Census 2001

Research and Development

The Chief Directorate of Research and Development encompasses the Directorates of Analysis, Household Surveys, and Publishing, Marketing and User Services.

It is responsible for:

- household surveys, including the annual October household survey;
- compilation and collation of vital statistics from other data sources;
- analysis of demographic, social and economic data and compiling of accessible narrative reports;
- advising other Stats SA programmes on methodology, sampling, publishing and dissemination;
- editing, production and dissemination of products in a range of media formats; and user information services.

Ros Hirschowitz,

Chief Director, Research and Development

Dr Ros Hirschowitz joined Stats SA in 1996 as director of Analysis, and was shortly afterwards promoted to chief director of Research and Development.

After qualifying and working as an occupational therapist, she changed focus to social research, an area in which she has over 20 years' experience. Previously employed by, among others, the Human Sciences Research Council, the Alexandra Clinic, and the Community Agency for Social Enquiry, Dr Hirschowitz has managed a number of large-scale quantitative and qualitative projects and surveys, and analysed numerous data sets. She specialises in identifying implications of data for socio-economic monitoring and development.

Her senior degree is a DLitt et Phil from the University of South Africa.



Key achievements of 1999

Improving methodologies

During the year under review, particular attention was paid to implementing new statistical methodologies, and modernising existing ones.

- For the first time, Stats SA will be able to conduct household surveys based on thorough lists of dwelling units in a master sample. This involves a probability sample of small areas drawn from the national spatial database maintained by Demography. Each is made up of at least 100 dwelling units. The listing process provides maps for fieldworkers, enabling them to find the same dwellings for repeat visits or subsequent surveys.
- Weights and raising factors for previously completed and new household surveys were determined using Census '96 data as a basis.
- A unique method for ensuring confidentiality of individual records of census data in small areas was devised using random rounding techniques.
- A ground-breaking process for producing large multi-variable summary tables at small area level was developed, enabling the production of the Census '96 community profile databases.

- Evaluation of the new death notification procedure was undertaken in a collaborative project with the Department of Health, Medical Research Council and the National Cancer Registry.
- A new system was developed combining population analysis software and spreadsheet applications to produce population estimates with breakdowns by age, gender, province and population group.
- Stats SA co-ordinated a national workshop aimed at improving the registration of marriages and divorces in South Africa.

EXTENDING THE SCOPE OF STATISTICS ON MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Official statistics on marriages and divorces in South Africa have been unreliable or incomplete. For example, marriages solemnised according to customary law were not recognised prior to 1998. As a result, a large proportion of marriages among Africans did not enter the civil registration system.

Because of this inadequacy in data, Stats SA did not publish statistics on marriages among Africans prior to 1991. Similarly, until 1994 statistics on divorce among Africans were collected but not published.

Towards the end of 1998, parliament passed the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, (Act 120 of 1998). This gives full recognition to customary marriages and provision for their registration and dissolution.

To give effect to this legislation, Vital Statistics convened a workshop covering the registration processes, the role of various stakeholders in the improvement of marriages and divorces statistics, registration of customary marriages and divorces and improving the registration of religious marriages and divorces.

Participants included representatives from the Departments of Home Affairs and Welfare, the University of Pretoria, the South African Law Commission, the Human Sciences Research Council, the Office of the Family Court, UNICEF, the Community Agency for Social Enquiry and representatives of organised religion.

Participants also addressed the revision of the form registering divorces, thereby allowing for collection of more data on children whose parents are divorced. The new divorce form contains the number, age and gender of their unmarried children 18 years and younger.

Glenn Moss,
Publishing, Marketing and User Information Services

Glenn Moss was seconded to Stats SA in October 1996 to head its Publishing, Marketing and User Services.

He holds BA (Hons) and MA degrees from the University of Witwatersrand. Mr Moss previously edited *Work in Progress* and the *South African Review*, and served as managing director of Ravan Press for eight years. He has extensive experience as a publishing consultant, author and paralegal.



Reporting on Census '96

A range of innovative products and presentations were produced from the census electronic data set.

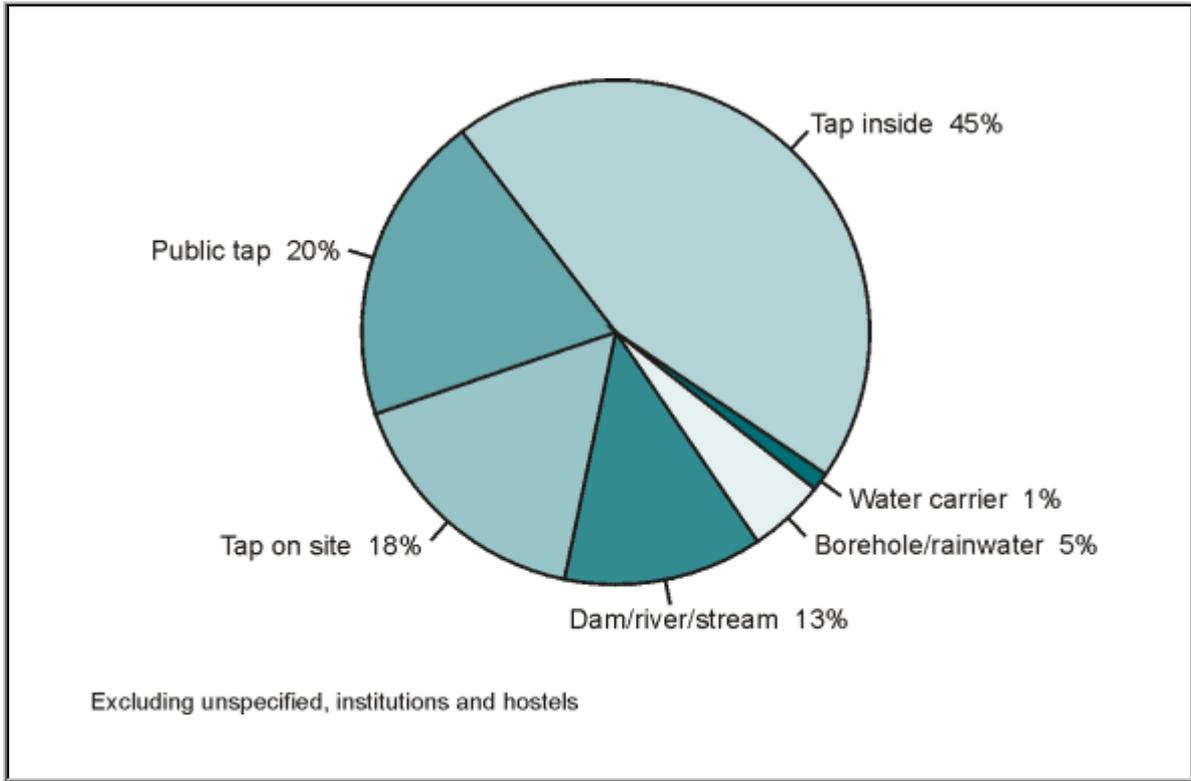
- In-depth analysis of the demographic data from Census '96 was undertaken as part of the wide-ranging review of Census '96 organised by the Statistics Council.
- National and provincial primary tables (ten in all), covering more than twenty key census variables, were released in print format, while an electronic version of the primary tables for district council and local authorities was produced.
- A 10% sample of confidentialised census unit records was released for users undertaking their own analysis of census data.
- Analytical summaries of the main Census '96 results, covering areas such as education, children, the labour market, and access to services and facilities, have been prepared for release in 2000.

Major analytic reports

Developing a rural profile

Information from three Stats SA data sets was integrated to produce a report on the rural subsistence agricultural sector, compiled jointly by Stats SA and the National Department of Agriculture. This was presented at an agricultural employment summit, which took place in October 1999, and will be published as a report early in 2000. In addition, a detailed statistical release of the results of the first rural survey covering the former homeland areas in the country was disseminated, together with the data set from the survey.

The survey was largely funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida).



Main water source for households, October 1996

Eric Udjo, Analysis,
 Statistical Consulting and Systematic Demographic Analysis

Dr Udjo joined Stats SA in 1997, and is currently director of Analysis, Statistical Consulting and Systematic Demographic Analysis.

He holds a BSc (Hons) in sociology from the University of Ibadan and MSc and PhD degrees in medical demography from the University of London.

Dr Udjo previously taught at the Universities of Maiduguri, Zimbabwe and Botswana, and has published widely in international journals. His research interests include collection and analysis of fertility and mortality data and development of computer software for demographic estimation.



Poverty monitoring

Small-area poverty maps for each province were created in collaboration with the World Bank by imputing a differentiated monthly expenditure for various types of households enumerated in Census '96, using data from the 1995 income and expenditure survey.

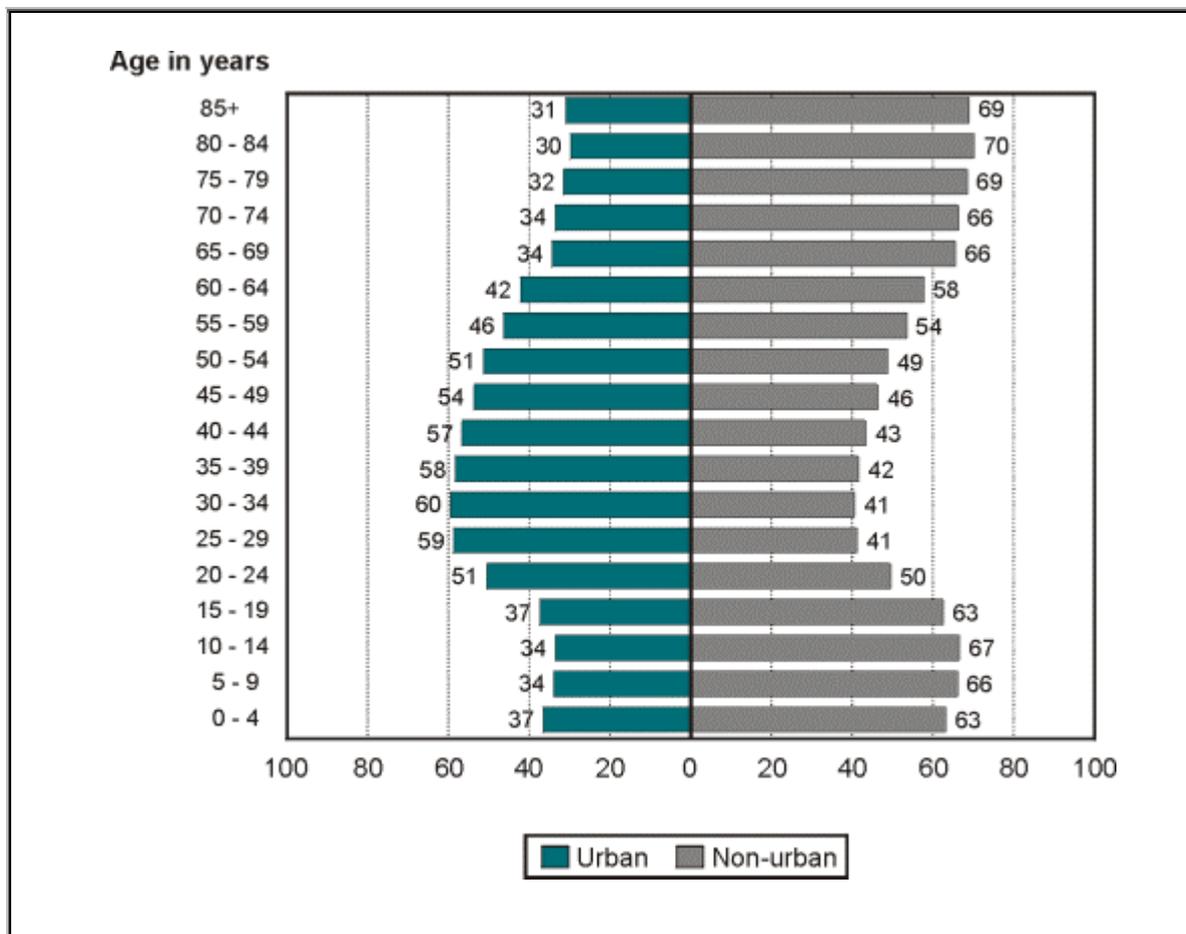
Two development indices, one based on living conditions and the other on opportunities, were developed using the expenditure imputations and ten other poverty-related variables derived from Census '96.

A profile on the South African aged based on Census '96 data

This study was undertaken as a contribution to the work co-ordinated by the World Health Organisation in regard to setting of minimum and internationally acceptable data standards for reporting on the aged, especially in Africa. The Stats SA report, covering living conditions of the aged in South Africa, was presented at a workshop in Harare funded by the World Health Organisation. Participants at the workshop were drawn from Tanzania, Ghana, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Time use: a gender study

The first national time-use survey being conducted in South Africa focuses on the activities of rural women. Funds for the survey were obtained from the Norwegian Development Agency NORAD, and technical assistance received from Stats Norway. Based on preparatory research in 1999, the first phase of fieldwork is scheduled to take place in February 2000, with another two phases of fieldwork to be conducted in June and September.



Urban and non-urban age distribution in five-year intervals among African males, October 1996

Surveying the activities of young people

The Department of Labour commissioned Stats SA to undertake a survey of activities of young people. This was conducted with technical assistance from the International Labour Organisation, which also raised the required funding from USAid.

Fieldwork was conducted during July 1999. It involved visiting 6 000 households, and conducting interviews with both adults and children to determine the extent of child labour in the country. The final reports from this survey are due to be released in April 2000.

Conducting the annual October household survey

Focusing on establishing poverty indicators, the annual October household survey was conducted in 1999 with financial assistance from the British Department for International Foreign Development (DFID). The Office of the President encouraged the retention of this survey, and assisted in accessing the required financial support. The survey was the first to use the new master sample.

IMPROVING VITAL STATISTICS

Stats SA is dependent on administrative records compiled by other departments to produce mortality statistics. This causes delays in processing the causes of death. To meet user needs, an advance release of recorded deaths for 1996 was published during 1999.

Improved reporting on birth statistics has provided supporting evidence that fertility in South Africa has been declining in the 1990s, supporting that derived from Census '96 data. Data from the early 1990s have been corrected for late registration, and data for the later period are being revised.

Reporting on tourism and migration statistics has been restructured in association with the Department of Home Affairs, to provide more detail for a wider range of users. Independent sources of emigration data were also evaluated in an effort to assess the level of underestimation of official emigration statistics. These findings serve as inputs into population projection models.

Publishing

Publishing of Stats SA's approximately 400 annual outputs takes place in a variety of ways, with formats designed to meet the various user requirements.

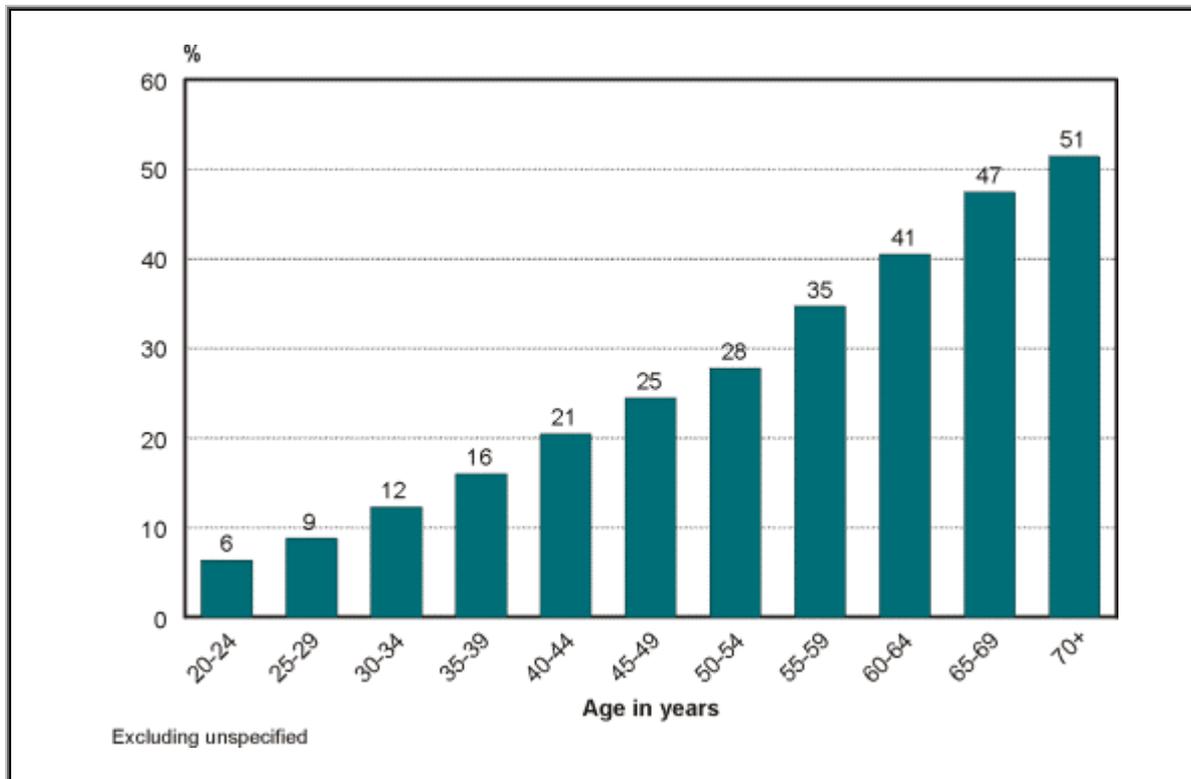
- Improved timeliness was achieved by re-engineering the quarterly *Bulletin of Statistics* to ensure release in the month following the end of each reference period.
- Electronic publishing and dissemination were enhanced by redesign of the Stats SA website, increased use of e-mail for information dissemination, and the publication of a range of data and metadata sets from household and other surveys.

- The popular and accessible *Statistics in brief*, and revised editions of *Census in brief* were compiled, representing one of Stats SA's major initiatives to popularise and expand the use and understanding of statistics.
- A wide range of additional outputs were published during the year, including the results of the 1996 and 1997 October household surveys; a report on the victims of crime survey; the 1998 annual report; and the quarterly staff magazine, *StatsNews*.

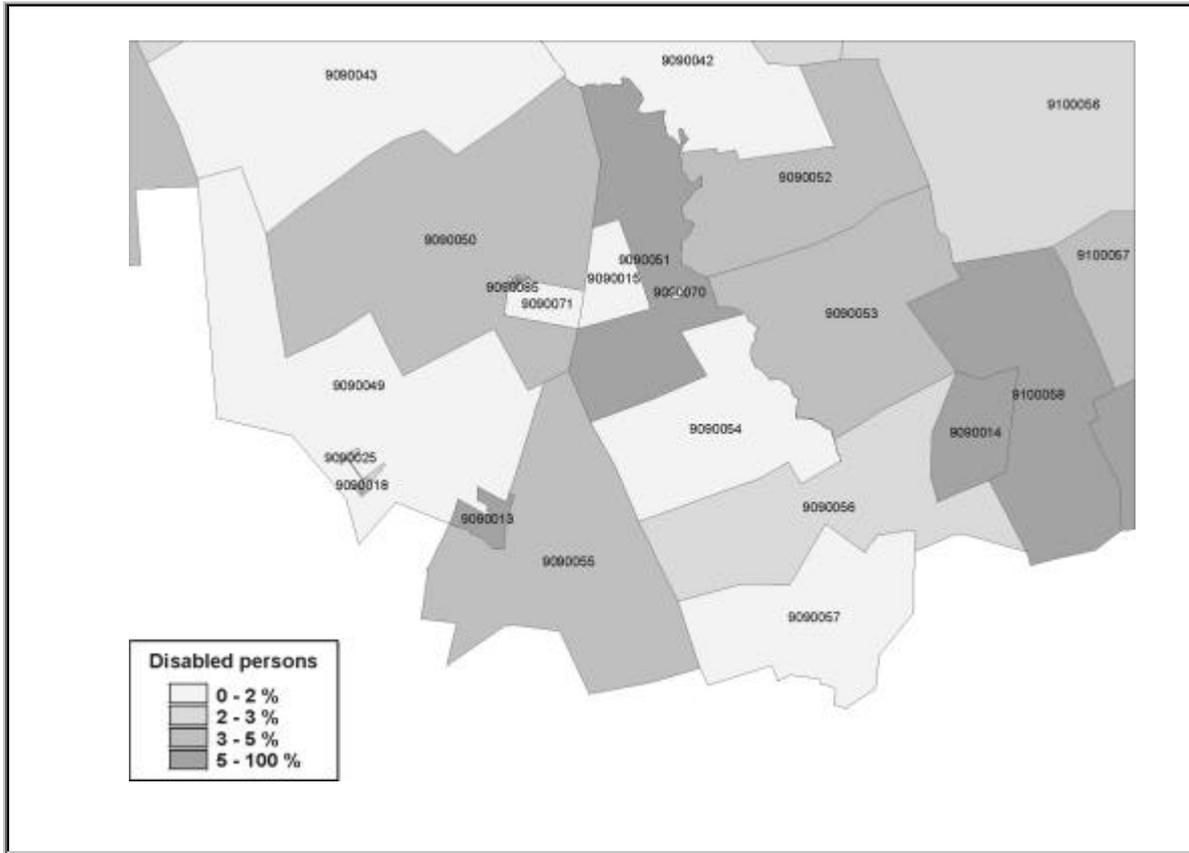
Marketing

All outputs from the 1996 population census were marketed by Stats SA's new business services unit, including the cutting edge community profile databases, cross-tabulation and mapping systems, census primary tables, and a customised special request service.

Some 90 sites were provided with the databases, and requests were met for customised tables, with the help of Stats SA's Analysis component. In addition, licensing agreements were developed to regulate the relationship between Stats SA and users of electronic census products.



Percentage of the population aged 20 years or more who did not receive any formal education by age category - October 1996



Onset of disability by age in Northern Province, from Census '96

Improving user information services

Users are able to access information in a variety of ways, from both head office and the provincial offices, in print and electronic format, and through personal visits, telephone, fax and e-mail.

- During the year head office speedily resolved over 50 000 enquiries of a contemporary statistical nature from a wide range of users.
- The library processed over 1 500 specialised enquiries from internal and external users requiring detailed historical research, on-line data and information searches.
- During the year the library started to convert its resources and holdings from a manual to an electronic, on-line system. This entailed re-cataloguing over a thousand books; a phased conversion of journal subscriptions from hard copy to electronic or on-line access; and development of access to a range of bibliographic and information databases

Into the new millennium

Initiating the labour force and agriculture surveys

The first repeat-visit labour force survey (LFS) will be conducted in February 2000. A second will follow in September. Scanning technologies will be used to ensure rapid processing of results. Additional modules to the LFS will aim to measure the size and impact of informal economic activity. Building on the work mentioned above in developing a comprehensive profile of rural areas, the Department of Agriculture has commissioned Stats SA to conduct a second rural agriculture survey. This will be undertaken in August 2000.

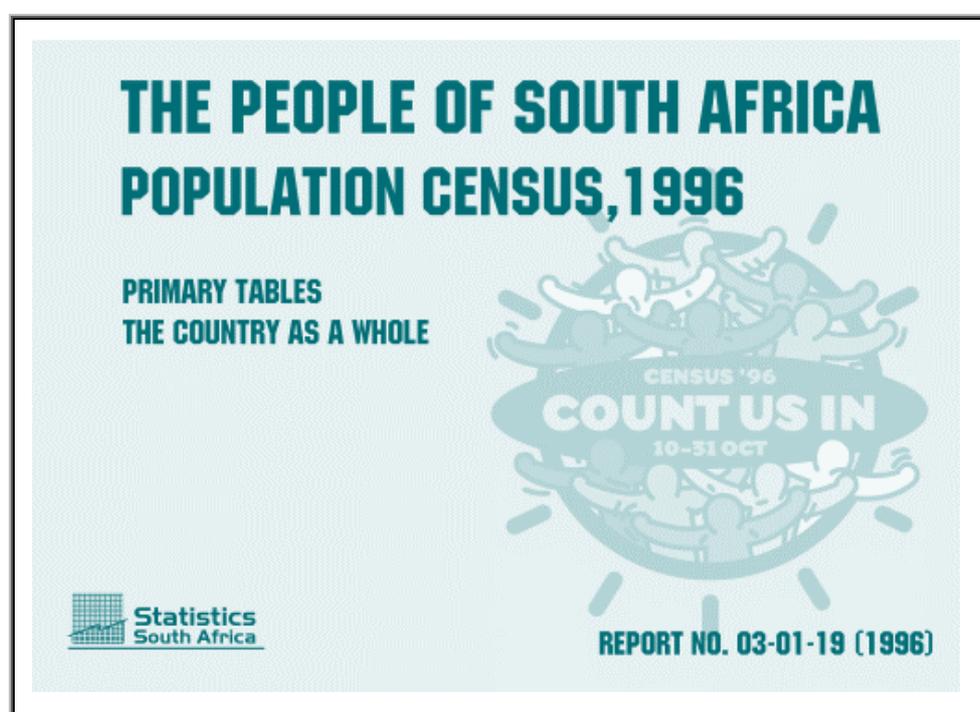
Producing analytic reports

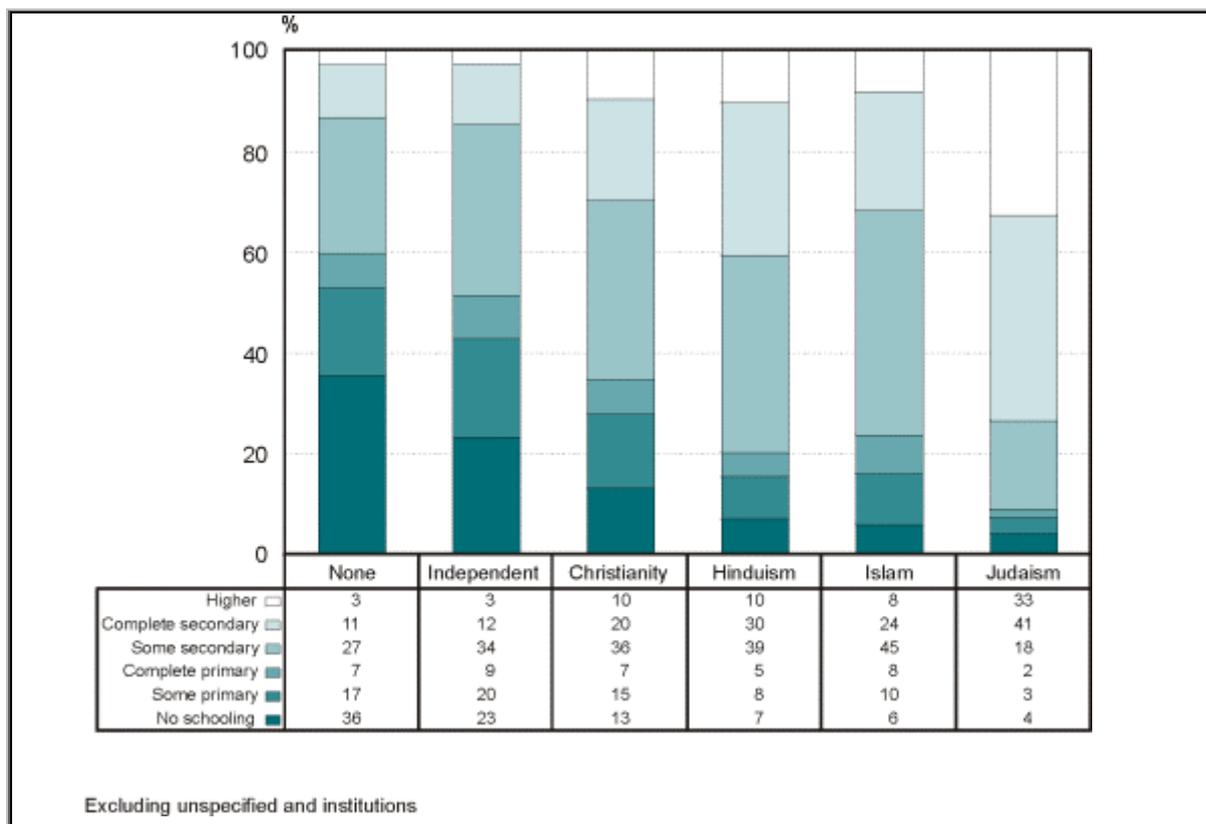
A retrospective analysis of the October household surveys from 1994 to 1999 will begin in 2000. This project will provide an important indication of progress made in the delivery of services and the alleviation of poverty over the first five years of democratic government in South Africa.

Using 1996 census data, a thematic report on children is to be published as a contribution to the President's Report on the State of the Nation's Children.

Census methodology

Co-ordination of the design of the census questionnaire, among users in South Africa and in the SADC census collaboration project, will represent a major contribution from Research and Development to the next population census, as well as planning of the post-enumeration survey questionnaire and process.





Level of education by religious affiliation among those aged 20 years or more, October 1996

Innovations in population and tourism statistics

Detailed population projections are being prepared to take into account additional deaths due to HIV/Aids and the impact of migration, at national, provincial and population group levels. These projections will feed into a nine-province model of fertility and mortality. Statisticians in Stats SA's provincial offices will be trained to apply this model for the benefit of users in provincial and local government structures.

An monthly advance release of main tourism statistics, which will cut down in delays in provision of such data, is to be introduced in collaboration with the Departments of Home Affairs and Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

Enhancing electronic access to information

Internet access to data and time-series data will be developed, enabling users of statistics to customise information to meet their specific requirements. Additional plans include the introduction of e-commerce facilities through the Internet to allow for on-line data access, ordering and subscription services, and completion of the library modernisation programme to enable speedy on-line access to information holdings for both internal and external clients. At the same time user relations and information dissemination functions are to be restructured to facilitate a streamlined outreach and service delivery to clients.

Strategy and Planning

The Directorate of Strategy and Planning, also known as the Office of the Head, operates in the following areas:

- strategic planning and management systems design;
- co-ordination of international relations;
- management of special organisational development projects; and
- external media liaison and internal staff communications

Colleen du Toit,
Strategy and Planning

Colleen du Toit joined Stats SA as director of Strategy and Planning in 1997. Previously she worked for many years in Planact, an agency in the non-governmental sector promoting urban development.

After specialising in information management and systems development, she joined the new Gauteng Provincial Government in 1995, where she served as a member of the strategy team in the office of the provincial director general until joining Stats SA. Ms du Toit holds a BA (Hons) degree in sociology from the University of Witwatersrand.



Key achievements of 1999

Leading strategic thinking

Members of this directorate work with the Head and executive management of Stats SA in strategic planning exercises which anticipate and plan for change. This approach to strategic management creates linkages, with external user organisations and within the organisation itself. Systems and procedures have been established, which logically support work processes, public service accountability and motivation of staff.

During 1998, the outline of a 'strategic management cycle' was conceptualised, beginning with management strategic thinking and moving through budgeting and individual performance management towards final monitoring and review. Early in 1999, this cycle was set in motion. This cycle lays the basis for one-year and three-year planning at operational unit level, and feeds the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) budgeting process.

Six 'strategic imperatives' to prioritise activities were established by the management team. At the end of 1999, this team met at a two-day strategic planning session where discussions took place on Stats SA's future role. The agency's statistical production and organisational development were reviewed in the light of the key policies of government, as articulated by President Mbeki in his inaugural address to the nation.

Based on this, a three-year strategic plan was produced which includes both short-term and medium-term objectives. Designed also to comply with the new public service regulations, the plan forms an important tool for the next round of Stats SA's strategic management cycle. This will introduce team-level performance indicators and measurement into the planning practices of managers, in turn informing the strategic thinking process.

Transformation and organisational development

A multi-disciplinary team, with participants from human resources, strategy and planning, and various sections of statistical production, led various change processes in support of Stats SA's ongoing transformation and organisational development.

The new vision and strategic imperatives which emerged at management level were 'cascaded' through the organisation by means of workshops with middle and junior management. At mid-year, this team received expert assistance on quality management from a Swedish management consultant, and introductory seminars on quality management were held with management and staff groups.

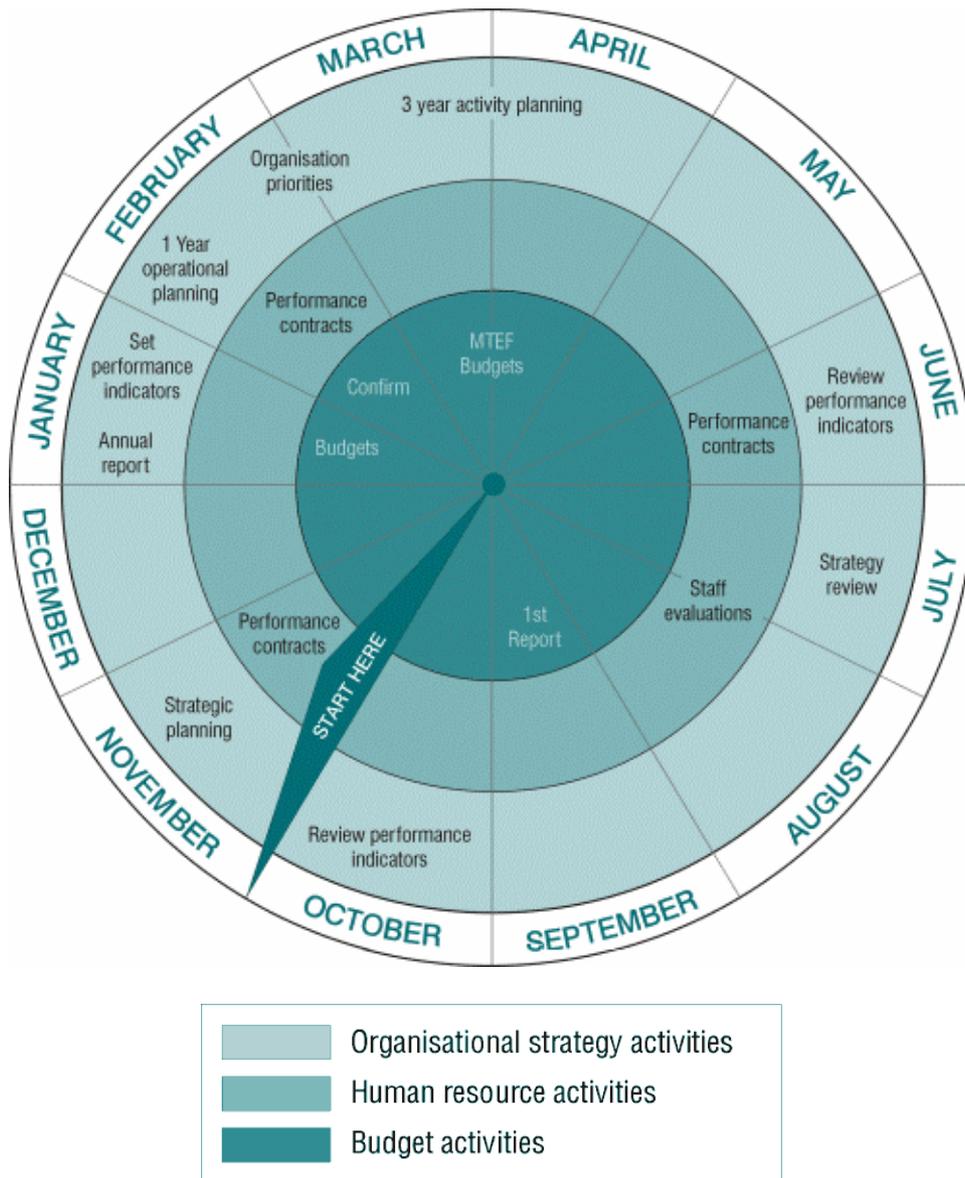
Finally, a project was undertaken during 1999 on the logical relationship between organisational and individual planning. Its results will be implemented during 2000.

Communication

Stats SA publicises key strategic statistical releases through media briefings, public launches and ongoing user consultation. Media statements and explanatory notes produced by statistical components are provided with new releases wherever necessary.

Continuous internal communication is an important element in support of organisational development. Stats SA's meeting systems are now designed to provide networks of communication through the organisation. Managers report back to work teams on key policies agreed at management level, and there is also a weekly management information session where all members of the management team share news on important developments of cross-organisational import. Notes are promptly posted on Stats SA's intranet for the information of all staff. The intranet content is being developed as an important internal information resource by a cross-organisational task team. Finally, the internal magazine *StatsNews* continues to provide staff and stakeholders with current news on statistical productions, international co-operation and organisational issues.

Prompted by the Finance Portfolio Committee, Stats SA had hoped to provide Parliament with a resident statistical information officer. However, due to the shortage of accommodation within the parliamentary buildings, these plans have been dropped. Parliamentary requests for information are handled instead from Stats SA's Western Cape office or from head office.



Stats SA's strategic management cycle

STATS SA'S STRATEGIC IMPERATIVES FOR 1999/2000

Stakeholder relations: 'Make partners of users';

Products: 'Develop flexible electronic products in addition to standard print products';

Organisational development: 'Implement an OD strategy to reduce crisis management';

Restructuring: 'Regroup organically-related functions to achieve integrated service delivery, for example the dissemination, marketing and publicity functions';

Technology: 'Develop new information management systems for subject- matter and organisational areas',

Resources: 'Optimise use and allocation according to overall organisational priorities (for example website, business register)'.

Stats SA and the Statistics Council

During the early months of 1999, the Interim Statistics Council, working in close collaboration with Stats SA and a Swedish adviser, continued to co-ordinate the tasks leading to the passing of the new Statistics Act through Parliament in April 1999.

The council also undertook a review of the results of Census '96. Issues emerging from the results of the census were identified for further research, and the council extended invitations for expert researchers to address these issues. At a two-day workshop held in December 1999, some fifty expert participants from South Africa and abroad discussed 17 research papers. The outcome will be a publication by the council in 2000. This project was funded by the Swedish International Development Agency.

Stats SA presents selected aspects of organisational development to the council at each of its meetings. Under the requirements of the new legislation, it is time for a new council to be appointed. Nominations have been requested from the public and the nine provincial governments.



Participants in the Statistics Council team reviewing Census '96 results:

(Left to right) David Stoker, Johan van Zyl, Hillary Southall, Pali Lehohla, Mark Orkin and Charles Simkins

Into the new millennium

Organisational development for sustainability

Organisational development will be carried forward in several ways. Multi-dimensional capacity building programmes – covering professional, managerial and technical skills, for existing and new staff – have been planned and will link directly to Stats SA's organisational objectives. Innovative management systems will be introduced, involving time use, monitoring, personal career paths and quality management. Work will begin on an integrated management information system which will use information technology to link the new systems with a 'front end' for the personnel, financial and procurement systems used by government departments.

The help of a Swedish expert has been arranged, for developing total quality management (TQM) approaches for Stats SA. This will apply individual and organisational performance management indicators to improve data quality processes. Although international experience indicates that full implementation of quality management takes at least five years, Stats SA intends to begin with some pilot quality projects by the end of the year.

Implementing the new statistics legislation

A challenging aspect of implementing the provisions of the new Statistics Act (No. 6 of 1999) will be to start building a national statistical system, initially through improved co-operation among major producers in government and parastatals. The aim is to improve the quality, credibility and integration of official statistics through better methodologies and appropriate communication.

This process will unfold in three ways:

- implementing the various inter-departmental collaborative projects;
- collaborating with senior officials of the Government Communication and Information Service to ensure better communication of statistics in the media;

- ongoing consultation with senior government managers at the Forum of South African Directors General; and consultation between their political principals and Stats SA's responsible minister, Trevor Manuel.

The intended outcome of these various initiatives is a co-ordinating committee of professionals drawn from statistics-producing government departments. This will oversee the production of official statistics through methodological reviews, quality standards and training recommendations.

THE NEW STATISTICS ACT

South Africa's previous Statistics Act dated from 1976 with some subsequent amendments. After 1994, an Interim Statistics Council was constituted and mandated to draft a new act reflecting the intentions of the new constitution. A team made up of Statistics Council members, the Head and other senior managers of Stats SA and international advisors drafted a discussion paper and undertook extensive consultations with stakeholders, including various categories of users and producers of official statistics. After careful consideration by the Minister and the Finance Portfolio and Select Committees, the resulting bill was passed by Parliament as the Statistics Act, No. 6 of 1999, and gazetted, in April 1999.

This act contains important new dimensions. The conception of official statistical production is no longer confined to Stats SA, its minister and the Statistics Council, but envisages a system of official statistics, covering government statistics wherever they are produced, as well as producers, users, respondents, suppliers, and other stakeholders.

Stats SA's professional independence is stressed in the act. While the responsible minister determines the overall work programme of Stats SA and is accountable to Parliament for its financial and administrative affairs, she or he has no jurisdiction over the professional manner in which a survey is undertaken, and when or how the results are released.

The Head of Stats SA will be known as the Statistician General, to be appointed by the State President. The incumbent will be responsible for advising the Minister on statistics, promote co-ordination in the envisaged national statistical system, certify other departments' statistics as official if they meet specified standards, and represent South African statistics in the world arena.

The Minister is responsible, on recommendations from the Statistician General, for granting or withholding approval for the production of statistics by other organs of state. The Minister also makes recommendations to Cabinet on membership of the Statistics Council.

The Statistics Council, to consist of between 15 and 25 members appointed by Cabinet, and including one member from each province, must be representative of national and provincial organs, organised business and labour, as well as statistics and information technology. It will advise the Minister, the Statistician General and other organs of state on any statistical matters, and promote, co-ordinate and safeguard statistics.

No information collected by Stats SA that relates to an individual person, organ of state, business or other organisation may be disclosed to any outside person or organisation. All persons employed by Stats SA will be required to take an oath of confidentiality.

International Relations

The international relations unit in the Office of the Head co-ordinates the following activities:

- technical assistance programmes between Stats SA and international partners, including other statistical agencies;
- liaison with governments and other institutions such as the United Nations on issues and information pertinent to the international statistics community; and
- co-operation with member countries forming the Southern African Development Community regarding statistical services for regional growth and development.

During the year under review, Stats SA's international relations programmes have continued to flourish and expand. In addition to organisational capacity building, liaison with international agencies has helped place South African statistical production back in the world arena, while regional co-operation is gradually building a Southern African statistical community.

Technical assistance programmes

The Swedish programme

During 1999, the Swedish programme was Stats SA's most substantial international relationship. It focused on organisational development, especially in:

- strategic management systems development;
- development of the provincial offices;
- information systems strategy;
- household surveys methodology and management;
- national accounts;
- business register development; and
- census planning.

Other international partnerships

Other international partners have provided assistance in specifically targeted areas of need.

- The Norwegian government is assisting the development of gender statistics through funding the Stats SA gender unit. In particular this unit will carry out a time-use study, the results of which will be fed into the national accounts. A training component of the programme is also envisaged.
- The Swiss government continues to fund ten Stats SA staff members trained specifically to work with local authorities in provision of improved financial data.

- Funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, three Stats SA chief directors visited Statistics Canada for a two-week introduction to the agency and its methodologies. Preliminary negotiations are underway for a more extensive co-operation covering several major areas of Stats SA's work.
- A third-phase continuation of the Australian co-operation, funded by AusAID will be implemented in 2000 with a focus on management development.
- A senior consultant from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has continued to provide expertise to census activities, while UNFPA volunteers have contributed in many ways, most notably in the area of information systems.

Technical assistance visits

Forty-eight Stats SA staff members benefited from international exchange visits during 1999. These visits included workshops, training courses and conferences. Stats SA received thirty long- and short-term training and capacity building visits by experts from donor countries. Some examples of these activities include:

In Economic Statistics

- Funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), various consultants from Statistics Sweden visited Stats SA to assist in the development of the new business register. A long-term consultant funded through the Swedish programme is leading this project.
- A Swedish long-term consultant has been integrally involved in national accounts and the revision of the GDP.
- Funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, the Chief Director of Economic Statistics visited Statistics Canada to study international best practice regarding economic statistics, national accounts and strategic management.

In Demography

- A Statistics Canada expert, funded by Sida, visited Stats SA twice to guide further development of the national GIS.
- There have been several other Swedish-funded contributions, most notably the long-term consultancy to the ongoing development of the provincial offices and three visits to Statistics Sweden to study Swedish approaches to spatial data.
- The Chief Director of Demography participated in the visit to Statistics Canada where he studied the Canadian approach to population censuses.

In Research and Development

- A Sida-funded visit to Statistics Sweden was devoted to dissemination, marketing and user relations.
- The Swedish programme has continued to fund two long-term advisors to the household survey programme.
- The Chief Director of Research and Development was the third member of the delegation visiting Statistics Canada, where she studied new approaches to statistical methodology and analysis as well as management of fieldworkers.

Corporate Services and Strategy and Planning

- The Sida-funded long-term consultant to Stats SA's Office of the Head worked closely with the Head in securing the successful passage of the new Statistics Act, and continued to provide expert assistance in the areas of statistical policy and planning.
- The Stats SA officer responsible for planning visited Statistics Sweden to study new approaches to planning, organisational performance indicators, and budgeting for statistical agencies.
- Stats SA benefitted from several short visits from Swedish management experts, especially in the areas of strategic and quality management.

Regional co-operation

Co-operation within the SADC statistical community on a common round of censuses in 2000/01 was described under Demography's report. Stats SA's Chief Director of Demography is at the helm of a committee responsible for this co-operation. Co-operation is also taking place within SADC on national accounts and price statistics and on augmenting the capacity of the SADC statistical function with Swedish assistance. The Head and the Chief Director of Demography attended the annual meeting of this committee in Seychelles to further these activities.

Bi-lateral relations between members of the SADC are also increasing. For example, a delegation from the Mozambican statistical agency visited Stats SA during 1999 to study approaches to management and statistical production. This co-operation will be extended during 2000, when Stats SA plans a visit to Mozambique. Similar discussions with Namibia are envisaged.

International participation

The Head of Stats SA continued to serve on the UN's Council on African Statistical Development, based in Addis Ababa. He will also serve during 2000 on the steering committee of an international project to review African statistics during the previous decade.

In 1999 the Head was invited to a Paris meeting, convened by the World Bank and several other supra-national agencies, on the harmonisation of development indicators. He also attended the sessions of the International Association of Official Statistics occurring at the biennial meeting of the International Statistical Institute, in Helsinki.

The Chief Director of Demography observed the 1999 proceedings of the UN Statistical Committee in New York en route to his Canadian study visit. Other Stats SA officers attended international courses and seminars funded by the UN Statistical Commission on the standardising of classifications, by USAid, and by the NRF at the University of Michigan's Institute for Survey Research.



Long-term consultants: (Left to right)
Back: Jan Reddeby, Maphion Jambwa, Hans Nashöln
Front: Bevan Mace, Chris Denell, Rolf Svensson

Corporate Services

The Chief Directorate of Corporate Services supports Stats SA's operations through provision of the following:

- recruitment and development of staff;
- performance management and appraisal;
- organisational development and work-process design;
- information technology and networking;
- computer programming and systems design;
- financial planning and control; and
- provisioning and administrative services.

Estelle Winnaar,
Human Resource Development

Estelle Winnaar joined Stats SA in 1997 as director of Human Resources, having previously worked for 18 years at First National Bank in the fields of personnel administration, training and research. She has also served as the University of Witwatersrand's senior human resource officer in charge of remuneration and benefits and as a remuneration specialist with AngloVaal Minerals. She has pioneered the introduction of performance management and appraisal systems in Stats SA.

She holds a BA degree from the University of South Africa, and a post-graduate diploma from the Faculty of Management at the University of Witwatersrand.



Key achievements of 1999

Human Resource Development

The main focus of human resource activity during 1999 was the implementation of the new Public Service Framework and its accompanying regulations. Particular emphasis was placed on the following:

Managing performance

In July 1997, Stats SA initiated a performance management system. This predated the regulatory requirement for such systems in government by a number of years. Three cycles of evaluation have now taken place. In addition, all senior managers signed performance contracts during 1999.

Managing compensation

All jobs within Stats SA have been linked to the government's new Code on Remuneration (Core). This system, developed to ensure career paths for employees, will be enhanced by a skills database currently under development. The establishment of collective agreements with organised labour has strengthened the system further.

Advancing representivity

During 1999, representatives of management and two unions – the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union and the Public Service Association – signed an affirmative action policy in the Stats SA bargaining chamber. This agreement marked the culmination of discussions over a year in which representivity targets and strategies were debated.

Approved posts and vacancies

Of Stats SA's 729 approved posts, 59 were vacant at year-end.

CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT: The role of human resource development

Skills shortages and the simultaneous need for representivity in recruitment and promotion place major demands on human resource development.

A training and development strategy has been designed with three streams:

- The *management stream* is designed to develop teamwork, general management and supervisory skills, and budgeting and planning techniques.
- In the *professional stream* the development of statistical competencies is achieved through an on-going series of lectures, the Statistics in Action (STAC) course, exposure to statistical software tools, and training for specific surveys.
- End-user training in computer packages as well as secretarial courses fall into the *support stream*. PC-based technology is now standard throughout Stats SA and its applications continue to spread.

Information Systems

The Information Systems unit manages Stats SA's IT infrastructure, provides programming services and offers user support facilities.

Introducing new technologies

A networking infrastructure for the provincial offices was established in 1999, including tele- and video-conferencing facilities for regular management meetings and training. Scanning technologies have been introduced to improve the speed and accuracy of processing survey questionnaires. Several computerised administration systems have been developed.

Y2K and migration from the mainframe

Stats SA's principal strategy for dealing with Y2K issues entailed rapid migration of data sets and programmes from the mainframe to a client-server environment. This required continuous development of applications, reprogramming and quality monitoring.

Enhanced support and security

The helpdesk has been upgraded and now handles approximately 500 calls per month. Automated data backup and hazard prevention equipment was deployed to provide improved security in the file server environment. The mounting of the Stats SA website on a stand-alone server has provided effective protection of the main systems from hacker intrusions.

YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE

Stats SA's computer systems and data holdings entered the year 2000 with no difficulty, largely because of a 15-month Y2K compliance project.

A long-term strategy to deal with the millennium bug was first developed in 1995 when the organisation entered a substantial phase of restructuring. This organisational transformation process included the re-engineering of all economic series and the simultaneous migration of data from the central government mainframe to a Y2K-compliant local client-server environment.

In October 1998, a Y2K task team was established to ensure that all critical activities would be completed on time. The team focused on Stats SA mainframe routines, the operating environment, communication systems and the client-server environment. Migration of almost all databases had been completed 31 December 1999. Those that remained did not have current deadlines and will be migrated early in 2000.

Despite being confident about its level of readiness, Stats SA applied contingency plans to ensure that business would continue as usual on 4 January 2000. Following international warnings that a range of new viruses might be unleashed on 31 December, Stats SA computers were powered down on the last night of the year, and gradually restarted on 1 and 2 January. Senior members of the IT team were on site and on standby throughout the changeover. The website was kept open.

No problems were experienced and staff were able to begin work as usual when they returned to Stats SA's offices on 4 January 2000..

Finance and Provisioning Administration

Finance and Provisioning is responsible for budget planning and control, bookkeeping, salaries, internal audit, procurement and warehousing of goods and services, printing and distribution of questionnaires and products.

MTEF budget planning

Early in 1999 an intensive planning phase preceded actual budgeting for the 2000/03 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Budget estimates for the MTEF were compiled by the budget managers of individual components. A spreadsheet workbook was designed to determine and capture personnel and other costs. This facilitated the distribution of personnel costs across the different activities of Stats SA, and achieved uniformity and accuracy.

Alfonso Fanoë,
Finance and Provisioning Administration

Having joined Stats SA as deputy director responsible for finance in 1994, Alfonso Fanoë was promoted to director of Finance and Provisioning Administration in 1996.

Mr Fanoë holds a BCom (Hons) degree from the University of South Africa, and a national diploma in state accounts and finance. He is an executive member of the forum of financial practitioners in government.



Expenditure monitoring

All budget components were provided with an in-house system to keep records of their expenditures as they were incurred, so as to have continuously updated records of their financial commitments. Each individual budget manager is subsequently provided with an electronic report of actual expenditures and commitments against budgets on a monthly basis. In accordance with Treasury requirements, Stats SA has compiled and submitted monthly reports on actual and projected expenditure to the Department of State Expenditure.

Internal auditing

In line with provisions of the new Public Finance Management Act, and following encouragement to departments from the Parliamentary Special Committee on Public Accounts, Stats SA has recruited an internal auditor to improve systems of financial control and accountability. Professional advice will be obtained in constituting an audit committee and setting its mandate and programme.

DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

Stats SA's distribution component, currently located within Provisioning Administration, is a central link in the servicing of both external and internal users of statistical data and information.

Its functions include duplication and printing; distribution; dispatch and mailing; and typing.

Notable achievements for the year under review include:

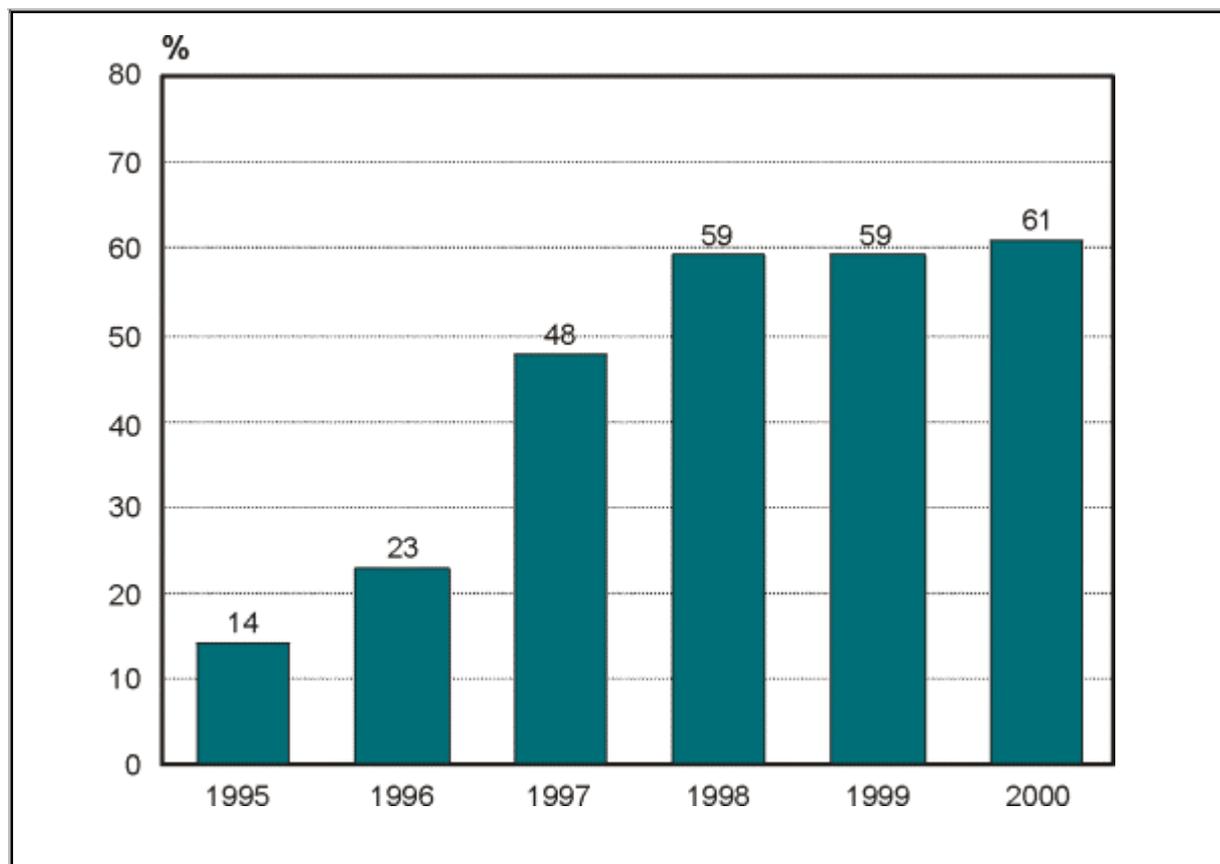
- development of a dissemination data base incorporating 210 different categories of users of statistics;
- development of digital printing capacity for statistical reports;
- dispatch of over 500 000 questionnaires to respondents; and
- distribution of over 300 000 statistical releases to external users.

Into the new millennium

Human Resource Development

Human resource activities will include:

- a phased approach towards implementing the new public service regulations, including the establishing of collective agreements in the departmental bargaining chamber. Areas for attention in 2000 include remuneration, grievance and disciplinary procedures, overtime and stand-by time, and security;
- the development of employment equity plans and representivity targets;
- the integration of IT training with technical, professional and management capacity building. Staff attending a project management course, for example, will learn project management concepts, techniques, and the use of relevant software;
- the introduction of counseling services as part of an enhanced employee assistance programme. Stats SA intends to recruit an outside agency to co-operate in the provision of, among others, performance and life skills counseling; and
- the improvement of human resources administration in 2000 through the implementation of a new electronic system integrating different information sources for management, analysis and reporting on HR matters.



Representation of Africans in Stats SA staff, 1995-2000

Pieter Gildenhuys,
Information Systems Development

Pieter Gildenhuys joined Stats SA in 1995, having previously worked as a control programmer and principal data technologist in the Transvaal Provincial Administration. Appointed as director of Stats SA's newly-formed Information Systems Directorate in 1995, he led the rapid introduction of PCs and the migration of IT from the mainframe. He was promoted to chief director at the beginning of 1999.



Information Systems Development

Plans to be implemented by the Information Systems unit include:

- re-engineering of data storage to facilitate updating of time series information, and easy on-line access by Stats SA staff;
- development of a data-warehouse environment allowing for the creation of output and summary databases, which will form the hub of user-defined dissemination of information via the Internet;
- restructuring server security to ensure that core data holdings stand totally separate from publicly-accessible summary databases and the website;
- beginning the IT systems which will integrate Stats SA's planning, monitoring, financial and personnel management data;
- finalising the migration from the mainframe;
- providing technological support for the Census 2001 project;
- organisational repositioning in line with government strategies and policies, including initiatives associated with the State IT Agency (SITA) and Central Computer Services (CCS); and
- ongoing application of new technologies to improve the electronic environment and infrastructure within Stats SA.



Video conference facility

Finance and Provisioning Administration

These components envisage the following major innovations:

- implementation of new software systems for procurement administration and financial management – the government’s Logistical Information (Logis) and Basic Accounting Systems (BAS) respectively – by the beginning of the new financial year; and
- introduction of a trading account at the beginning of the 2000/01 financial year to handle financial management of revenue accrued from the sale of statistical products, and help the business unit to provide clients with enhanced marketing services.



Senior managers sign their performance contracts,
watched by Estelle Winnaar and Mark Orkin

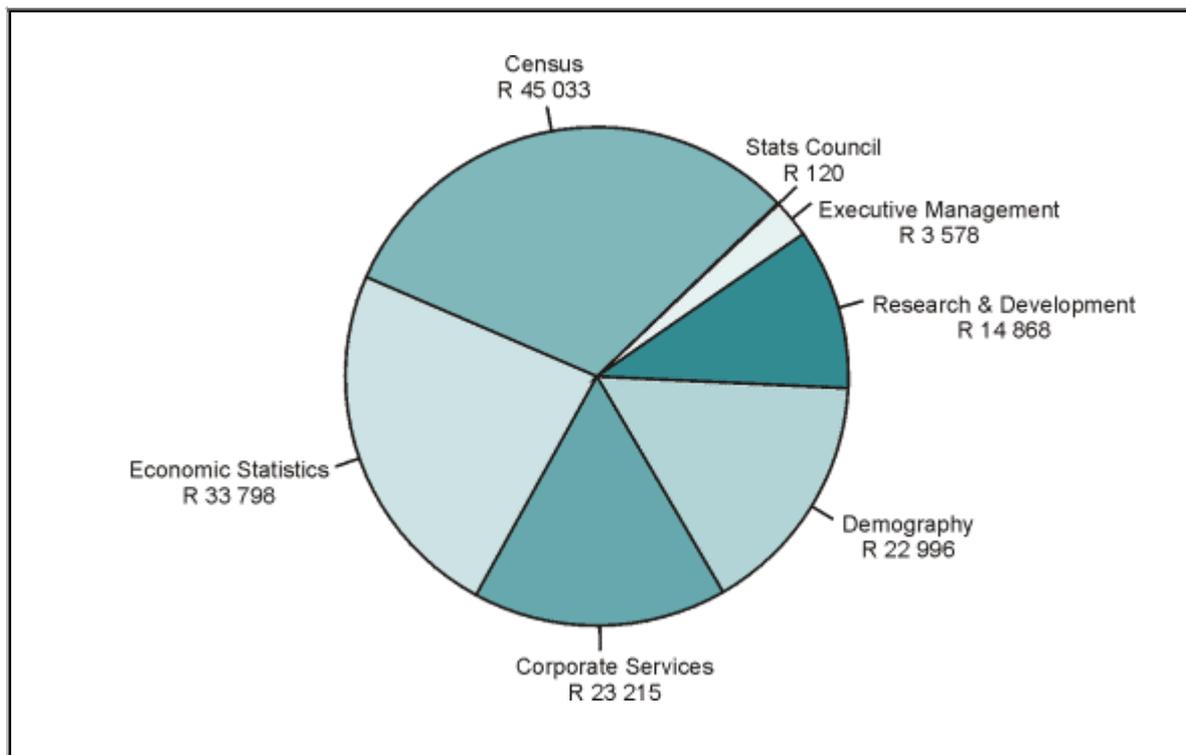
Seated (Left to right):
Motale Phirwa, Colleen du Toit, Alfonso Fano and Jairo Arrow

Appendix 1: Budget

The table below reflects the budget of Stats SA for the 1999/2000 and 2000/01 financial years.

Programme No.	Programme description	R'000		
		1999/00*	2000/01	Increase
1	Administration	26 151	39 248	13 097
2	Statistical Services	70 119	103 889	33 770
3	Population Census	45 033	95 867	50 834
4	Auxiliary and Associated Services	120	151	31
	Total	141 423	239 155	97 732

- Excluding additional funds of R2,185 million consisting of a roll-over of R0,117 million and improvement of conditions of service of R2,068 million.



Budget 1999/2000 (Rands 000s)

Budget, 1999/2000

The appropriation against Programme 3 is for the commencement of the 2001 population census. Initial planning centred on a sample, rather than a full, census. However, this could not have achieved the required accuracy and detail. As a result, the MTEF allocations have since been revised to fund a full census.

Personnel costs, administrative expenditure and professional services

The breakdown among these categories is as follows:

Standard items	Budget R' 000	Percentage of total budget
Personnel costs *	80 490	56,1
Administrative expenditure	25 599	17,8
Professional services	11 911	8,3

- An estimated amount of R0,767 million will be spent on overtime costs. This is 1% of personnel costs. The percentage of the Department's budget for personnel costs that is to be spent on employees in the management echelon is 7%.

Budget, 2000/01

A total amount of R239 155 000 has been allocated to Stats SA for the 2000/01 financial year. This amount includes R96 897 000 for the 2001 population census. The appropriation reflects a substantial growth over the appropriation for Stats SA's core statistical services for 1999/2000, with additional funds provided mainly for labour force surveys, a local government census, a survey to establish gross geographical product in the provinces, a rural survey, an income and expenditure survey, and an informal sector survey. In addition, provision has been made for the acquisition of a management information system.

Improvement of conditions of service is already included in the allocation for 2000/01.

The amounts allocated for the population census vary from year to year, depending on the phase of the project.

The Basic Accounting System and the Logistics Information System have been implemented in Stats SA, and will be used from 1 April 2000 (the beginning on the new financial year). These systems will facilitate improved financial management.

Appendix 2: Enhancing performance and service delivery

The *Batho Pele* white paper on service delivery, the new Public Service Management Framework and the Public Finance Management Act emphasise performance measurement as an integral element in improving services provided by government departments. While Stats SA has conducted annual performance-based staff evaluations for several years, organisational-level performance indicators were initiated for the first time during 1999.

Stats SA identified performance indicators which matched those used by the Department of Finance in the MTEF budgeting process. Directorates determined performance goals under the criteria of quantity, quality, timeliness, efficiency, accessibility and sustainability. Monitoring of the indicators took place during the year, and were fed into the Department of Finance's national expenditure survey.

The process begun in 1999 will be developed into a fully-fledged performance measurement system during 2000. Each operational unit within Stats SA will set performance indicators for itself, and these will be measured across the organisation three or four times during the year in a programme called *Re ko kae?* (where are we?). This system will interface with Stats SA's existing budget planning and monitoring processes.

PRAISE AND CRITICISM FROM USERS OF STATS SA SERVICES

'Thank you for a job well done. I can assure you that in my capacity as general manager, human resources, I will continue to make use of your website'. Dave Cromhout, human resources practitioner.

'Your (web)site is excellent, easily navigable and extremely useful as data resource. One thing missing, though, is a search engine'. Sicelo Fayo, business editor, *Evening Post*.

'Thanks for a most informative (web)site. It is very useful but I would like to know if you could also include the make-up of the indices?' Natalie Moses, Southern Life.

'Congratulations on being one of the first government departments to go on-line. This is a wonderfully useful (web)site'. Bethony Massyn, librarian.

'Time and again, when needed, Statistics South Africa was in a position to provide us with the data required ... (E)xtremely relevant ... thank you'. DBJ van Rensburg, Consultor Market Research.

Examples of performance indicators from three Stats SA components are set out below.

Economic Statistics	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct 160 respondent-friendly short term (monthly, quarterly or annual) economic statistics surveys and labour surveys per annum, regarding the major sectors of the economy based on user needs, in order to support socio-economic policy formulation and monitoring. • To re-engineer the other short term economic statistics surveys in order to be relevant to policy making for growth and development, reliable in producing timely and quality statistics and responsive to needs of users. • To meet, within resource constraints, the international obligations e.g. the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Government Financial Statistics (GFS) requirements of the IMF and the new System of National Accounts (SNA) guidelines of the United Nations (UN).
Indicators	
Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 160 surveys per annum. • Publish 210 statistical releases per annum. • Publish five reports per annum. • Reach an average number of 800 users per statistical release and report.
Quality Timeliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve a minimum response rate of 70%. • Adhere to international standards e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDDS requirements of IMF; • SNA of UN; and • GFS of IMF. • Publish monthly survey results within four to eight weeks of the relevant reference month. • Release quarterly survey results within 12 to 14 weeks of the relevant reference quarter. • Disseminate annual survey results within 12 to 18 months of the relevant reference year.
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective use of computer-based faxing to maximise response rates and increase dissemination. • Visits to 10% of large respondents to collect and assist in completion of questionnaires.
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releases will be distributed to approximately <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 145 000 users per annum in printed format; • 20 000 users per annum by fax; and • 600 users per annum by e-mail. • Reports will be distributed to approximately 2 000 users per annum. • One hundred and fifty releases per annum will be accessible on the Stats SA website.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current level of services will be maintained within budgetary constraints.

Geographic Information Systems	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a seamless national geography based on electronic enumerator areas. • To provide an electronic geographic sampling frame.
Indicators	
Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain electronic maps that consist of 86 000 enumeration area polygons.
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually update a seamless electronic geographic boundary system for the entire country.
Timeliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed within the first four months of the next year, and updated bi-monthly.
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately R530 per enumeration area. GIS allows savings in demarcation and cartography activities in census and household surveys.
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 40 government departments, five tertiary educational institutions and 50 private sector companies will have upgraded editions of GIS polygons through sales and data sharing agreements.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic service is in place, and will be maintained within budgetary constraints.

Vital Statistics	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce accurate, timely statistics using register-based data on vital events including births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. • To improve the process of registration of vital events in the country, for example the registration of births at hospitals and clinics. • To calculate mid-year estimates of population size.
Indicators	
Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of annual reports on births, deaths, marriages and divorces. • Production of 24 statistical releases each year on arrivals and departures at all South African ports of entry • Production of one statistical release per year on estimates of population size.
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet every two months with relevant government departments, for example Home Affairs and Tourism, to examine ways of improving and speeding up vital registrations and collections of data at all ports of entry.
Timeliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of annual reports on vital events within six months of completion of data capture. • Production of statistics on arrivals and departures at all points of entry within six weeks of receiving data.
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra dissemination through electronic collection and dissemination (e.g. Internet, CD or diskette) within budget.
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reports to be distributed to at least 1 000 users • Monthly releases to be distributed to at least 2 000 users. • All releases to be made available via Internet.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current level of services will be maintained within budget constraints.

Appendix 3:

Stats SA products and publications

Statistical reports

Bulletin of statistics, Volume 32 no. 2, June 1998
Bulletin of statistics, Volume 32 no. 3 & 4, September-December 1998
Bulletin of statistics, Volume 33 no. 1 & 2, March-June 1999
Bulletin of statistics, Volume 33 no. 3, September 1999
Marriages and divorces, 1996
Tourism, 1997 and 1998
Documented migration, 1997 and 1998
Final supply and use tables, 1993
Agricultural surveys, 1994, 1995 and 1996
Census of manufacturing, 1996
Building plans passed and buildings completed, 1997
Register of manufacturers according to products manufactured in South Africa:
 Western Cape
 Eastern Cape
 Northern Cape
 Free State
 KwaZulu-Natal
 North West
 Gauteng
 Mpumalanga
 Northern Province

Statistical releases

Over 300 separate releases.

Products and data sets from Census '96

National community profile databases with GIS

10% sample of unit records

Magisterial districts by population group and gender

Primary Tables:

The country as a whole

Eastern Cape

Free State

Gauteng

KwaZulu-Natal

Mpumalanga

Northern Cape

Northern Province

North West

Western Cape

District councils and local authorities (electronic edition only).

Household survey data sets

October household survey, 1996

October household survey, 1997

Rural survey, 1997

Appendix 4: Stats SA seminar series

Title	Date	Presenters
Report on the fourth meeting of the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications	8 January	Mrs Ria Louw
Some Aspects of Sampling Including the Relevance of 'Rolling Samples'	27 January	Prof. Leslie Kish
Towards Aligning National and Supra-National Statistical Systems	4 February	Dr Herman Harbermann
Behaviour Coding: A Technique to Understand Interviewer and Respondent Behaviour in Surveys	5 February	Prof. James Lepkowski
Combining Survey and Census Data to Construct a Poverty Map: A Case Study of Ecuador	12 February	Mr Berk Ozler Dr Harold Alderman
Exploring Approaches to the Development of a Child- Centred Database at Stats SA: Towards Assisting The Rights of Children in South Africa	26 February	Dr Sulaiman Bah
Report on the International Conference on Input-Output Techniques	9 April	Mr Chris Joubert Mr Joe de Beer Mr Gerhardt Bouwer
Using Indigenous Knowledge in the Demarcation of Enumeration Areas: A Case Study of the Banta Chiefdom, Moyamba District in Sierra Leone	7 May	Prof. Bob Kandeh
Electronic Dissemination of Census Data (from Cartography to GIS)	14 May	Mr Tim Trainor
Presentation of Sampling Errors in a Report	14 May	Prof. Dawid Stoker
Combining Census and Survey Data to Study Spatial Dimensions of Poverty in South Africa	28 May	Dr Harold Alderman Ms Olivia Qaba
Observations by GIS consultants from Statistics Canada	11 June	Mr Phil Fong Mr David Crockette
Delineation of Statistical Units on the Business Frame	18 June	Dr Jairo Arrow
Making the New Stats SA Vision a Reality – an Organisational Development Perspective	2 July	Mr Lars Stigendal
Automated Census Data Capturing Processing: USA and UK Perspectives	9 July	Mr Lockheed Martin Mr Bick Taylor
Total Quality	9 July	Mr Lars Stigendal
Report Back on the visits to the USA Bureau of Labour Statistics	23 July	Ms Estelle de Jager Mr David Matjila Mr Phillip Lesame
Crucial Relationships in Vital Statistics: Managing the Best Interests of Stakeholders in the Re-development of the Vital Statistics System in South Africa	29 October	Dr Sulaiman Bah
From Library to Information Centre	5 November	Representatives from Sabinet online, Dialog and Ebesco
Processing the 2000 round of censuses for the UK and the US: The Use of Scanning Technology and Some Preliminary Results	12 November	Mr Lockheed Martin
Dissemination and Planning at Statistics Sweden	26 November	Mr Frans Boot Mr Patrick Kelly

General information

For more information

Statistics South Africa publishes a wide range of statistical information on economic, demographic and social subjects. Full details are made available through a *Users Guide*. A schedule of forthcoming releases and reports is updated weekly, and made available to users via the Stats SA website, by fax and e-mail.

Information services, special and customised requests

User information services, including library and marketing services, can be contacted in one of the following ways:

Tel: (012) 310-8600
(012) 310-8018 (library only)
(012) 310-8637 (marketing services only)
Fax: (012) 310-8500
E-mail: info@statssa.pwv.gov.za

Data services

Databank

Most data published in Stats SA's statistical releases are recorded in a time-series databank. Specific time-series can, on request, be made available on CD-ROM or diskette, and can also be accessed via Stats SA's website.

Website

Statistical releases, time-series data and most other publications are made available at embargo time on the Stats SA website, situated at www.statssa.gov.za. Notification of forthcoming publications and products is also undertaken through the website.

Provincial offices

PROVINCE	PHYSICAL ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE and FAX	E-MAIL
EASTERN CAPE (BISHO)	Chungwa House Pick & Pay Centre Bisho	PO Box 93 Bisho 5605	(040) 635-0572 (040) 635-0449	MagaretM@statssa.pwv.gov.za
FREE STATE (BLOEMFONTEIN)	S A Eagle Building Maitland Street Bloemfontein	Private Bag X20541 Bloemfontein 9300	(051) 447-7766 (051) 447-8402	AlbertG@statssa.pwv.gov.za
GAUTENG (JOHANNESBURG)	Suite 4801, Carlton Tower Commissioner Street Johannesburg	PO Box 7798 Johannesburg 2000	(011) 331-0122 (011) 331-0260	GwenL@statssa.pwv.gov.za
KWAZULU- NATAL (DURBAN)	John Ross House Podium Level 1 Esplanade Durban	Private Bag X54337 Durban 4000	(031) 332-0436 (031) 337-5846	Statskzn@mweb.co.za
MPUMALANGA (NELSPRUIT)	Jaconel Building 17 Henshall Street Nelspruit	Private Bag X11290 Nelspruit 1200	(013) 752-3561 (013) 755-2898	TshepoM@statssa.pwv.gov.za
NORTHERN CAPE (KIMBERLEY)	New Public Building Corner Knight/ Stead Street Kimberley	Private Bag X5053 Kimberley 8300	(053) 833-3965 (053) 832-5407	GeorgeS@statssa.pwv.gov.za
NORTHERN PROVINCE (PIETERSBURG)	65B Old Mutual Building Landros Maré Street Pietersburg	Private Bag X9441 Pietersburg 0700	(015) 295-3300 (015) 295-3579	RisengaM@statssa.pwv.gov.za
NORTH WEST (MMABATHO)	West Gallery Mega City Mafikeng	PO Box 23213 Mmabatho 2745	(018) 384-2877 (018) 384-2832	JeanD@statssa.pwv.gov.za
WESTERN CAPE (CAPE TOWN)	ABSA Building 132 Adderley Street Cape Town	Private Bag X9072 Cape Town 8000	(021) 423-1040 (021) 422-1741	EddieT@statssa.pwv.gov.za