

Is domestic work still a woman's domain?

To find out exactly what South Africans spend their time on, Stats SA conducts a survey, and the latest shows that women are still firmly stuck in the kitchen compared with men. **The Fieldworker reporter** looks at some of the results of the 2010 survey

Women spent three hours and 15 minutes per day on household activities such as housework and household shopping, whereas men spent less than half the time (one hour and 28 minutes per day) on the same activities. This was irrespective of whether women were employed, unemployed or **not economically active**.

This finding comes from the latest report on how people spend their time according to the Time Use Survey (TUS) for 2010 produced by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

The TUS is a household survey that measures how people spend their time. The survey provides, among others, insight into the “unpaid activities” that are — more often than not — performed by women, such as household chores, care of children, and care of the sick and elderly.

This provides a picture of gender imbalances in South African society, which can inform policy decisions to improve the life circumstances of women across the country.

Time use in percentages:

■ As many as 97,1% of male respondents and 98,9% of female respondents aged 10 years and older, stated that they participated in household maintenance.

■ One in three women (29,5%) said that they participated in the care of other persons, as compared to less than one in ten men (8,1%).

■ Two in every five women (40,3%) aged 18–45 years participated in the care of persons.



Women spend more time than men on household chores such as cleaning and cooking, while men spend more time watching television. Photographs: Mbongiseni Mndebele

■ Married women or those living with partners also had the highest **participation rate** (38,4%) in care-giving activities.

Provincial differences:

■ Women in the Eastern Cape spent the largest amount of time (232 minutes a day) on household maintenance compared to women in other provinces. This is also the

province that spent the most time on household maintenance overall.

■ KwaZulu-Natal took the lead on the amount of time spent in work establishments (518 minutes).

■ The Eastern Cape spent 392 minutes on average in work establishments.

Collection of firewood and water:

■ More women than men were responsible for the collection of water and wood.

■ In instances where the distance to collect water was more than one kilometer, collectors spent an average of 75 minutes a day on this activity.

■ Where the distance to collect wood was more than one kilometer away, collectors

Not economically active refers to people who are not available to work, like full-time students, homemakers or those who are retired. This also includes people who are unable or unwilling to work.

Participation rate is the amount of people who took part in a specific activity.

Did you know?

Women perform two-thirds of the world's work — United Nations statistics

spent more than two hours and 15 minutes (135 minutes per day) on this activity.

The next Time Use Survey will be conducted in 2016.

Will the way we spend our time change? Only time will tell.

How we spend our time

Activity	Men	Women
Preparing food and drink	65 minutes	115 minutes
Taking physical care of children	95 minutes	138 minutes
Care of persons	76 minutes	106 minutes
Household maintenance	122 minutes	215 minutes
Personal care	750 minutes	758 minutes
Employed working in establishments	563 minutes	521 minutes
Watching television		
10–17 years	173 minutes	172 minutes
18–45 years	166 minutes	156 minutes
46 years and above	169 minutes	154 minutes

Differences in time spent by marital status

Household maintenance	Male	Female
Married	129 minutes	256 minutes
Single	117 minutes	189 minutes
Divorced/widowed	139 minutes	216 minutes
Work in establishments		
Married	553 minutes	489 minutes
Single	457 minutes	421 minutes
Divorced/widowed	475 minutes	449 minutes

In brief

■ Other than personal care activities, South Africans spent more time on paid work activities and watching TV.

■ Men spent more time than women on work-related activities.

■ Women spent more time than men on household maintenance and caring for children and other household members.

■ Women in the non-urban areas spent more time collecting wood and fetching water than women in other geographic settings.

■ Men spent more time than women on community service activities.

■ On average, boys and girls aged 10–19 years spent more time on leisure activities than on learning.

Editorial

Remembering where we come from and the influences that shaped our lives is an important element of defining who we are as human beings. Having recently celebrated Heritage Day, this edition of the *Fieldworker*, takes a look at the significance of this public holiday and explores the ideas of heritage, identity and culture. We also provide you with some insight into service delivery progress for the past 10 years through our latest General Household Survey report, which shows that we have come a long way towards improving the lives of our people since 2002. On the downside, an area where not a great deal of progress has been made is in how men and women spend their time. We delve into the latest findings of the Time Use Survey, which clearly indicates household activities such as cooking, cleaning, and taking care of the family is still a woman's job. We also provide you with a “behind the scenes” glimpse of what our teams go through to collect data from the public and from businesses.

Remember, knowledge is power. So ... happy reading and empower yourself with the facts in order to better understand Your South Africa — Your Home!



Measuring 10 years of progress

The annual General Household Survey was introduced in 2002 to address the need identified by Government to determine the level of development in the country and measure, on a regular basis, the performance of programmes and projects that were implemented to address the needs of citizens.

The survey is specifically designed to measure the living conditions of South African households, as well as the quality of service delivery in a number of key service sectors. It covers six broad areas, namely education, health and social development, housing, household access to services and facilities, food security, and agriculture.

The 2012 GHS results, produced from information collected during July to September 2012, were recently released. Here are some highlights:

Education

- Nationally, 74,1% of persons aged 7–24 were attending educational institutions. This is slightly higher than in 2002, when the rate was 73,6%.
- “No fee” school systems and other funding initiatives have shown their effect. The percentage of learners who reported they paid no fees increased from 0,8% in 2002 to 56,8% in 2012.
- Among individuals aged 20 years and older, the percentage with Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 21,9% in 2002 to 28,7% in 2012.

Health

- 69,6% of households reported they would use public clinics and hospitals as a first resort when household members fell ill or got injured.
- About a quarter (23,9%) of households indicated they would go to private doctors and 5,1% of individuals belonged to a medical aid scheme in 2012.
- 79,2% of households that used public health-care facilities were either very satisfied or satisfied with the service they received, compared to 97,1% of households that attended private healthcare facilities.

Disability

- 5,1% of persons five years and older were classified as being disabled in 2012.
- In 2012, Free State contained the largest percentage of disabled individuals (7,6%) — the smallest percentage was in Gauteng (3,5%).

Social security

- The percentage of individuals that benefited from social grants has increased from 12,7% in 2002 to 29,6% in 2012.
- Individuals in Eastern Cape (40,3%), Limpopo (37,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (36,1%) were most likely to benefit from grants.

Social grants are income transfers paid by Government to address poverty and can be accessed by individuals who comply with a basic means test. Provinces that are more likely

Functional literacy refers to persons over the age of 20 years that have completed at least primary school (Grade 7) education.

to access grants have a larger percentage of people needing financial assistance.

Housing

- The percentage of households living in formal dwellings (which were fully owned), increased slightly, from 52,9% in 2002 to 54,5% in 2012.
- At the time of the survey, 14,2% of South African households were living in RDP or state-subsidised dwellings.

Energy and water

- The percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply has increased relatively consistently from 77,1% in 2002 to 85% in 2012.
- Although 90,8% of South African households had access to piped water in 2012, only 79% of Eastern Cape households had access.

Sanitation & refuse removal

- The percentage of households with no toilets or bucket toilets decreased from 12,3% in 2002 to 5,3% in 2012.
- The percentage of households that had access to the refuse removal services of their municipality increased slightly from 58,3% in 2002 to 64% in 2012.

Food

- The percentage of South African households with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food decreased from 23,9% in 2010 to 21,5% in 2012.
- The percentage of individuals who experienced hunger decreased from 23,8% (2002) to 10,8% (2012).

Agriculture

- 18,1% of South African households were involved in agricultural production.
- Most crop production took place in backyard gardens and households involved in agriculture mostly engaged in the production of food and grains (46,6%), fruit and vegetables (49,9%), poultry (48%) and livestock (37%).

In addition

- Access and uptake of educational opportunities continue to improve.
- The amount of people with Grade 12 or a tertiary qualification increased since 2002.
- Education and functional literacy rates increased significantly.
- Government financial support for education reflected a dramatic increase in learners who do not pay fees.
- The percentage of households who receive piped water supplies from their local municipalities increased significantly.

The faces behind

Information on the economy is collected by a dedicated team that works tirelessly to

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) collects information from different sources such as households, businesses and administrative records to provide data and information that assists government and other stakeholders to make informed decisions.

Official statistics such as the gross domestic product (GDP) are used by government to monitor the performance of the South African economy.

Stats SA collects a variety of information on the economy and society through various

Value added tax (VAT) is a tax on consumer spending. It is collected by VAT-registered traders on their supplies of goods and services.

The **Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)** acts as a safety net for employees who are retrenched or unable to work. Both employer and employees contribute to the fund and may claim from the fund if they are in any of the above situations.

PAYE is the tax an employer is required by law to deduct — income tax (and national insurance — from an employee's taxable wages or salary. This amount (with the employer's contribution) is deposited with the revenue office.

Winston Mashele

Statistical Officer
Quarterly Employment Survey

What is the Quarterly Employment Survey?

The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) covers a sample of enterprises/organisations in the formal non-agricultural business sector of our economy. Information is collected through postal and email surveys. The survey results are released four times a year, on a quarterly basis.

Who do you collect information from?

Information is collected from organisations registered for VAT and excludes: agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; the informal business sector; self-employed persons such as sole proprietors, subcontractors and consultants; and any employee who did not receive pay during the reference period.

What information do you collect?

We collect information on the number of employees, new persons who commenced working, persons who were retrenched, who resigned or whose services were terminated, gross earnings paid, commission and bonuses and overtime paid, severance, termination and redundancy payments.



What is the information used for?

It is used to estimate economic statistics of formal non-agricultural sector employment, gross earnings and average monthly earnings. The economic data are used by a wide range of organisations to monitor the economy.

Are businesses willing to participate in the survey?

Most businesses are willing to participate. There is a small percentage that is reluctant and this means it takes us longer to get the information and meet our deadlines.

If they refuse, what is the most common reason they provide for not wanting to participate?

Respondents say they are busy and they do not have time to complete the questionnaire. Many small businesses complain they have been selected too many times. Small businesses cannot understand why they have been selected and worry about their information being kept confidential.

How do you deal with these refusals?

I usually explain that returning questionnaires late, or not returning them at all, are the main reasons for unreliable or outdated information. I also explain that in terms of the the Statistics Act, an employee found to have breached the confidentiality agreement may be fined up to R10 000 or spend six months in prison or even both. Also, non-compliance by respondents may also result in their being fined R10 000 or spending six months in jail or both. Once companies are aware of this they usually comply and submit their details.

How can businesses benefit from the information collected?

They can use the information to compare the average earnings paid to employees in the different sectors. The final report is available free of charge to anyone who wishes to use the data for research or business planning purposes.

Abiah Melodi

Business Register Analyst
Large Business Unit (LBU)

What is the LBU?

The Large Business Unit is a section in the Business Register division.

Who do you collect information from?

We collect information from large and complex groups of companies, commonly known as enterprise groups. A good example of a complex group of companies is Shoprite Holdings, with sub-companies and divisions like Shoprite Checkers, Hungry Lion, Computicket, OK Hypermarket, Medrite and OK Furniture.

What information do you collect?

We collect company information such as legal names, trading names, physical and postal addresses, details of contact persons, income tax, VAT, company registration, PAYE, and UIF numbers. We also collect information on company description, the economic activities that they are involved in, the number of employees, salaries and wages, organisational structure of the group, annual turnover, and the group's annual reports or financial statements.

What is the information used for?

It is used to update the Business Sampling Frame (BSF), which is used by survey areas when drawing samples of businesses for economic surveys.

Are businesses willing to participate?

Businesses are reluctant to participate and it takes a lot of effort to convince them. This means that we deal with refusals on a daily basis.



If they refuse, what is the most common reason for not wanting to participate?

Companies refuse to provide us with data due to a lack of trust in the organisation. The most common question we get asked is “What guarantees do I have that you won't give my information to my competitors or to the South African Revenue Service?”

How do you deal with these refusals?

Respondents are unaware that in terms of section 17 of the Statistics Act, no employee of Stats SA has the right to disclose any information collected from an individual, to unauthorised persons. Any Stats SA employee who discloses confidential information could face six months in jail, a R10 000 fine or even both. I usually highlight this clause to the respondent.

How can businesses benefit from the information we collect?

Information received from businesses serves as the foundation for all economic statistics. If businesses cooperate, Stats SA is able to compile reliable and relevant economic statistics. The published statistics assist them to make informed business decisions.

the figures

ensure statistics are published on time

surveys.

The accuracy of the data we produce is dependent on the accuracy of the information we receive from respondents, whether they be individuals or businesses.

To eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, South Africa has to raise the levels of employment and, through productivity, the earnings of working people.

The quarterly employment survey (QES) measures formal employment levels in the non-agriculture sector and is dependent on samples drawn from the Business Register,

which is compiled by the Large Business Unit (LBU).

The Quarterly Financial Survey (QFS) provides information on selected income and expenditure items, inventories, capital expenditure and assets of private sector businesses.

In this edition we focus on data collectors from some of these business survey areas.

We take you through the type of information that is collected and highlight some of the difficulties experienced by the team in collecting this data from businesses.

Malibongwe Skota

Statistical Assistant
Quarterly Financial Statistics Survey (QFS Survey)

What is the Quarterly Financial Statistics Survey?

The QFS survey is conducted quarterly and it provides information on selected income and expenditure items, inventories, capital expenditure and assets of private sector businesses.

Who do you collect information from?

We collect our information from selected private and public businesses operating in the South African economy. Questionnaires are sent via post, fax and email to the chief financial officers, financial managers, business owners, bookkeepers or accounting representatives.

What information do you collect?

The survey focuses on obtaining financial information related to income and expenditure, inventory, book value and capital expenditure items of the business. I also check the data for accuracy and data deviations.

What is the information used for?

Results of the survey are used to compile estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) which are used to monitor and develop government policy. These statistics are also used by the private sector to compare and analyse industry performance. Many researchers and sector analysts also use our data to make decisions and determine industry performance.

Are businesses willing to participate in the survey?

Generally businesses are willing to participate after some convincing and the provision of information related to the survey. There are cases where businesses refuse or are delayed in providing the required information.

If they refuse, what is the most common reason they provide for not wanting to participate?

The most common reasons include:

- Reluctance in providing sensitive financial information;
- Respondents do not have enough time to complete the questionnaire or update their own records accordingly; and
- Businesses do not have the human resources to complete the questionnaire, and concerns regarding the costs related to outsourcing their accounting functions to an accounting firm also impact on their response.

How do you deal with these refusals?

I usually provide the respondent with information regarding the purpose of the survey, what the information will be used for and that their non-participation may lead to unreliable or inaccurate results. I also draw their attention to section 16 of the Statistics Act which deals with ‘duty to answer questions’. This means that it is compulsory for all businesses operating in South Africa to submit the information when requested by Stats SA to do so. We also explain that all information is kept confidential and is published without revealing any company-specific information, including names.

How can businesses benefit from the information collected?

They can look at seasonal trends, yearly trends and growth patterns and compare their business performance to the performance of the entire industry. The information contained in the QFS is free of charge. Businesses analyse the data to inform their planning and reporting.



Dear diary

It's not easy taking to the streets to collect data for Stats SA. This record of a day in the life of a survey officer shows just what our teams go through to get the required information from the public

Monday night: I've just returned home from attending training at Statistics South Africa's Head Office. I'm trying to figure out in my mind what my plans are for tomorrow. My stomach is in knots as this is the first time I'm working on such a big project for the organisation. A million things are running through my head, all the things that I have been trained on just don't seem to make sense now. I decide to sleep early and maybe my view on things will be better tomorrow.

Tuesday: It's D-day and I have to start putting my training into action. As I head to the office I feel a bit more relaxed than yesterday, but I am still overwhelmed by all the things that I was trained on during the past week.

08:00: I need to take control of my emotions and when I arrive at the office, the first thing I do is to find out from my coordinator exactly where I will be working for the next month. I also make sure that I have all the material that will assist me in persuading the people that I will be visiting to participate in the survey.

08:30: My grandmother always used to say: “If you fail to plan, you plan to fail!” Planning will help me to stay calm and so the first thing that I do is to make sure that all the relevant material is correct for the area that I will be working in. I start checking that the maps and listings match and that they are actually for the areas that I should be working in. I realise that the area that I need to tackle today could be quite tricky. I need to visit Little Falls, an urban area in Gauteng, and it is possible that people will not be at home during the day. Some of my colleagues also say that people in these urban areas can be very unfriendly. I am not worried because I know that I will be successful if I follow the correct processes.

09:30: I make sure that I have all my materials with me and head out to the field. On my way to the area I pop in at the local police station to inform them that I will be in the area, and also explain the exactly what I will be doing in the area.

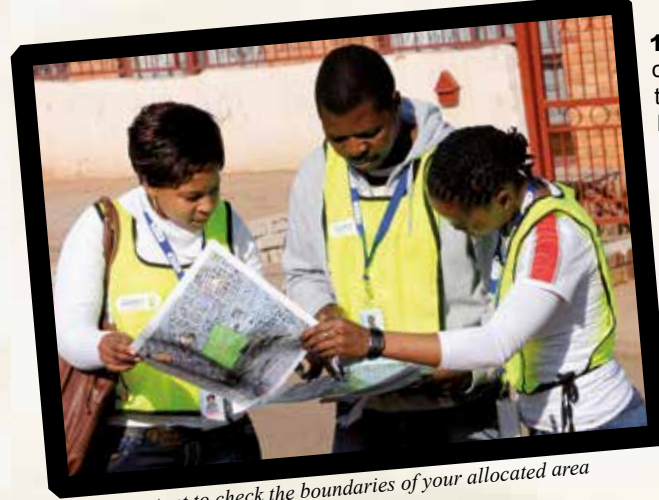
10:30: When I get to the enumeration area, I try talking to the local community and try to find out who the relevant people are that could assist me in getting the message to the selected houses. As I talk to the locals it seems that they are reluctant to talk to me, let alone assist me, but maybe this is just my nerves getting the better of me. Eventually I get the name of the ward councillor for the area. I phone him and set up an appointment. Luckily his office is close by and he can meet with me at 11:00.

11:00: My discussion with the councillor turns out better than expected. He says that it would be necessary for the local armed response company to be informed that I will be working in the area. To my surprise, he calls the local area office of the company to inform them, as he has a good relationship with them. The councillor says he understands the importance of the work that we do and that, when I encounter any problems, I should contact him and he will assist where he can. I thank the councillor for all his support.

11:30: After the meeting I go to the area and start identifying the boundaries of the area in which I will be working. This is to make sure that I don't go to the incorrect houses. Verification is done and now its time to locate the selected dwelling units and see if anyone is home. My visit to the first dwelling unit (DU) was unsuccessful as there is no one home at this time of the day. I leave a copy of the information leaflet, my contact details and a note informing the household members of the purpose of my visit in the mailbox. I ask that they call me to set up a convenient time to discuss their participation. The second house is more of a challenge as it seems as if no one is living there — and there is a “for sale” sign outside on the fence. I talk to the neighbour who is outside watering her garden, and she confirms that the house has been for sale for a couple of months and has been sold in the last week.

When I get to the third house, I meet an elderly gentleman. He invites me in, and offers me something to drink. He is interested in the survey and asks me a lot of questions — how he was selected, what type of questions we will ask and what government does with the information. He also asks about the census. He says that he would like to participate but he is not sure why we need this information. I explain this to him and also explain exactly how he needs to go about completing the information. He tells me he is a retired school principal and that he would be very happy to participate in the survey. He says it will give him something else to do other than sitting on the stoep the whole day and at least he can learn something new.

15:00: Time flies when you're busy and I don't realise it is time for me to get back to the office. I return to the office and do my daily report. I am very happy that I was able to complete my work for today.



It is important to check the boundaries of your allocated area

16:30: I hand over my report to my coordinator. Just as I'm about to leave the office I get a phone call from a Mrs Khumalo. She lives at the house where I left the leaflet earlier. She says she works full time but that she would be happy to meet with me at her office the following day at 10:00 so that I can explain the survey to her. I leave the office happy and fulfilled. The day turned out much better than expected — I take pride in the fact that I live in South Africa, where people are friendly and helpful. This makes my job a breeze!

The South Africa I know, the home I understand

In this article we explain what an undercount is, and what measures Statistics South Africa has taken to ensure that this is reduced

On 10 October 2011, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) undertook the biggest head count of the country's population, with more than 150 000 fieldworkers knocking on doors across the country.

A population census provides the most reliable picture of the country's population and its characteristics at a particular point in time.

In contrast, a survey collects information from only a small part of the population — known as a sample.

A census is unique in that it provides information on small groups and small geographic units, such as suburbs and municipalities.

Stats SA released the results of Census 2011 in October 2012.

The release of these results was coupled with many questions on whether the entire population was in fact counted (the undercount).

Conducting a census of the population is no easy task and different countries use different methods to collect the information, depending on their circumstances.

South Africa's Statistician-General (SG) and head of Stats SA Pali Lehohla talks to us about some of the challenges we face in undertaking a census of the population in South Africa.

Some of these challenges contributed to the 14.6% undercount.



A census is unique as it provides information on small and special population groups, as well as information on suburbs and municipalities. Photos: Mbongiseni Mndebele

Use of mail services in countries with a low undercount

Countries that have a low undercount have certain characteristics. The first is that they use registered mail. This means that they have advanced address systems — physical addresses — so that when questionnaires are sent through the mail they reach their

intended destinations, which is predetermined by physical addresses.

The SG explains, "In South Africa, seven to eight-million dwellings don't have addresses and so people have to physically knock on doors to collect the information." It is a huge task to collect information in one month in a country with more than 14-million households and 51.7-million people. A



challenge with the mail systems is that once the questionnaire reaches that address, it remains there until the resident completes it and sends it back. In this instance, a census could continue over a period of six months.

The cost and difficulty of using this method of data collection would be incredibly high. This is a method that is used in countries such as Australia and the United

States, where questionnaires are sent and collected back by mail.

Imposing a curfew

An alternative method of collection is to impose a curfew on citizens for a few days. This means no one moves around and if anyone does, the police will arrest them. This method is used in countries such as Turkey, Nigeria and Iraq.

"In South Africa, we could possibly achieve a single digit undercount by imposing a curfew. However, it is highly unlikely that the democratic and constitutional principles that we pride ourselves on, will allow for such a curfew. That needs to be decided by South Africans," said the SG.

High migration

Another challenge in South Africa is the high rate of migration of our people. Indeed, this challenge of high mobility is common now all over the world but undercounts are increasing in places like the United Kingdom where they have about 9% undercount. South Africa is no different. The migratory nature of our citizens impacts on the undercount.

Evaluation of the census

There are specific scientific processes used to evaluate a census. The Statistics Act makes provision for this. It mentions the census specifically as an activity or a programme that has to be overseen by the Statistics Council. This council makes recommendations and advises the Minister

responsible about factors including the adequacy of the data and its usability. It is only when the council has made its recommendations that the Minister may accept the results and the SG may declare, deliver and release the census report.

For Census 2011, a group of experts within Stats SA, the Statistics Council, as well as other local and international experts

worked tirelessly to ensure that the census numbers were correct. The stakes for a project such as the census are too high not to ensure that all checks and balances are in place! The consequences of a wrong number, in particular within a government system that allocates resources based on numbers, creates chaos and instability.

There is evidence that Stats SA had con-

tact with or went into about 99% of dwellings in South Africa. Unfortunately, in 16% of them, there wasn't anybody in the dwellings — this is particularly true of residents who leave home at 04:00 and come back at 22:00. That's the mutual disjuncture between the enumerator and the person who stays in the suburbs. Nevertheless, the undercount in SA, even for rural areas and

townships, is as high as in the suburbs, but for different reasons.

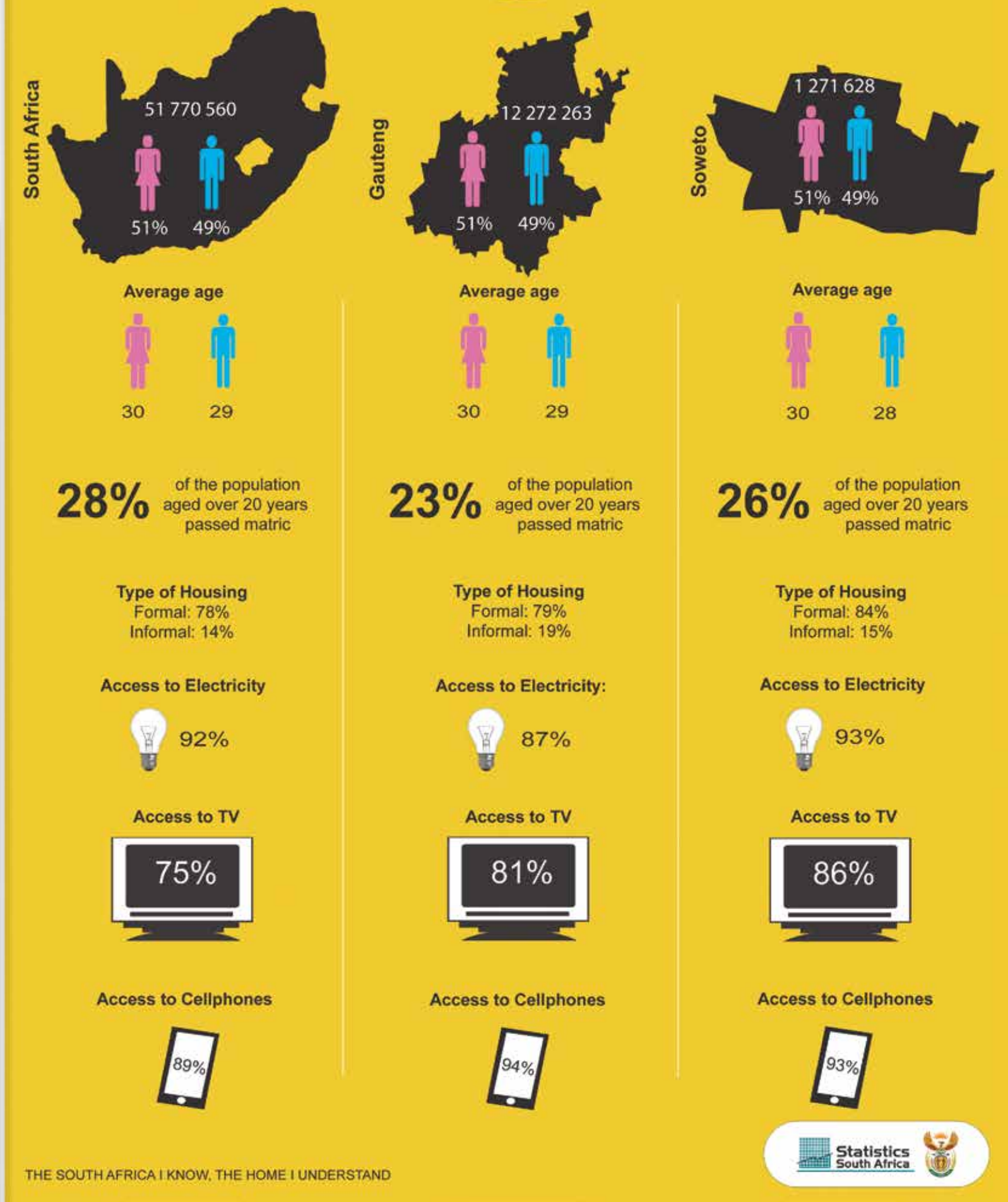
We have a long way to go to ensure a lower undercount. However, the nation can rest assured, that the best expertise confirmed the undercount of 14.6%. "Although this undercount is regrettably high, I stand by the numbers as they are," said the Statistician-General.

How does my community compare

Comparing Soweto to Gauteng and National numbers

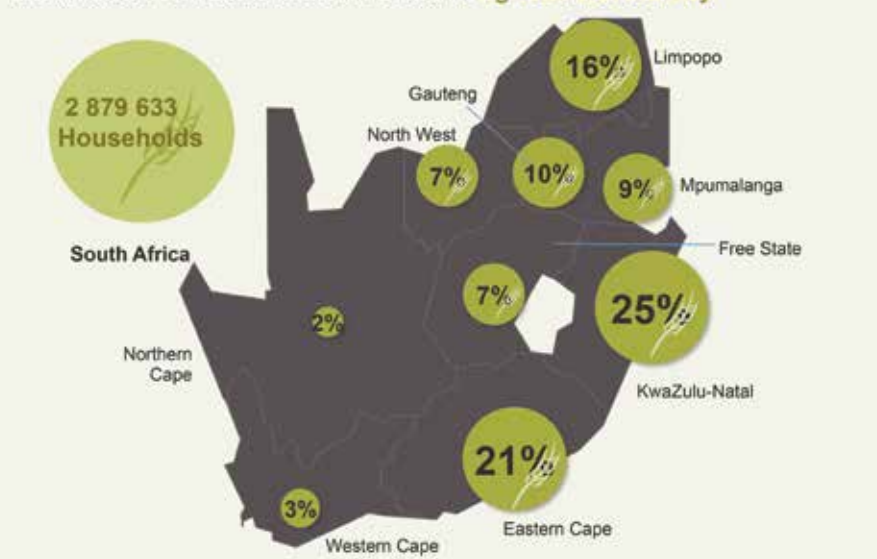
using Census 2011 data

Source: Census 2011



Who grows their own food?

Distribution of households involved in agricultural activity



Statistics South Africa recently released a report on agricultural household activities in the country. The information was derived from three questions asked in the Census 2011 questionnaire. These were:

- What kind of agricultural activity is the household involved in?
- How many of livestock — such as poultry, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and other livestock (including donkeys, horses etc) — does the household own?
- Where does this household operate its agricultural activities?

The following are some of the key findings from this report:

- 2.9 million households were engaged in agricultural activities in 2011.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the highest percentage of household agricultural activity (24.9%).
- Northern Cape had the lowest activity nationally (1.9%).
- Eastern Cape had more households who owned livestock than any other province.
- Poultry production (27.5%) and vegetable production (30.3%) were the highest among households in KwaZulu-Natal.
- Limpopo showed the highest percentage of agricultural households engaged in the production of other crops such as maize, wheat, sugar cane and sorghum (24.5%).
- Nationally, 60.6% of agricultural households received water from a regional or local scheme operated by a water service provider.
- Most agricultural households in the country (53.5%) used pit toilets, followed by those with flush toilets at 28.7%.
- In all nine provinces, electricity constituted the largest source of energy for lighting in agricultural households (78.0%).
- 67.1% of agricultural households in Limpopo used wood for cooking while electricity was the largest source of energy for cooking in all other provinces.
- The age group 45-54 years had the highest percentage for both male (11.8%) and female (10.5%) headed agricultural households.
- There were generally more males (52.1%) than females (47.8%) who headed agricultural households.

We've always counted on Madiba!

"In deciding to hold a national census in 1996, five years earlier than might have been expected, we were acting upon our urgent need for accurate information, so that our plans should be based on the real situation." — Nelson Mandela, then President, announcing the Census 1996 results



Census 2011: Former President Nelson Mandela, Chief Mandla Mandela and Statistician-General Pali Lehohla

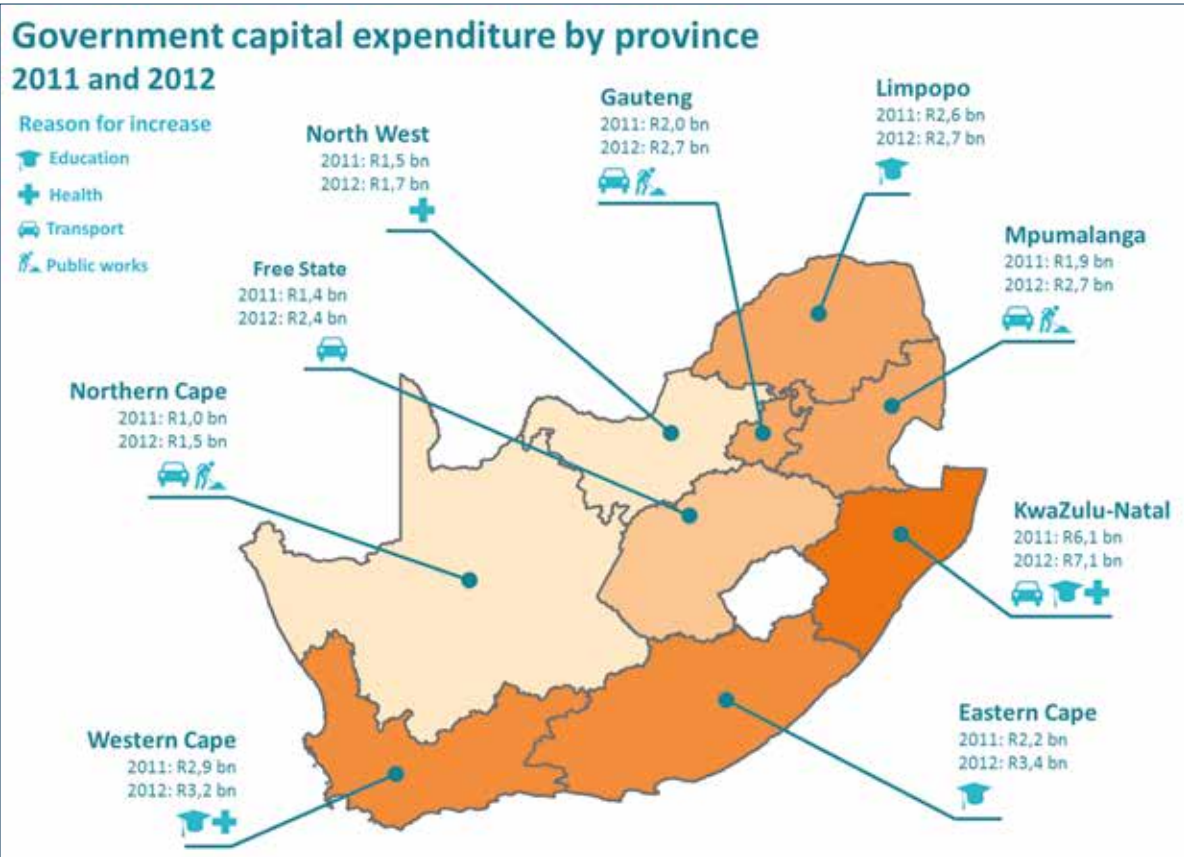
"The Census itself was one of the defining milestones in the building of our new nation. Census 96 and its army of one hundred thousand enumerators, marked a break with our divided past; by reaching every part of the country; by using the same methods for everyone; and by ensuring that as far possible everyone was asked for information in their own language." — Nelson Mandela, then President, announcing the Census 1996 results



Then Census Director Pali Lehohla counts then President Nelson Mandela as part of Census 1996

Did you know?

The only street in the world to house two Nobel Peace prize-winners is in Soweto. Nelson Mandela and Archbishop Desmond Tutu both have houses on Vilakazi Street



State spending boosts economy

Public institutions spent the most on capital expenditure during 2012, reports **Patrick Naidoo**

Despite tough economic and social circumstances over the past two years, infrastructure investment by the public sector institutions (operations run by government, for example Transnet) in components of the South African economy continues to show resilience. This is shown in the latest set of figures published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in its 2012 report on capital expenditure (consisting of new construction works; plant, machinery and equipment; as well as land and existing buildings) by selected public sector institutions. The report gives information on public sector capital expenditure by: type of expenditure (for example, new construction works and plant, machinery and equipment); and type of institution (national and provincial government, municipalities, public corporations (for example, Amatola Water, Eskom and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), higher education institutions and extra-budgetary accounts and funds (for example the South African Revenue Services and Armscor).

Stats SA, the South African Reserve Bank and the National Treasury are working together to ensure that the appropriate standards are in place for the correct identification and classification of public-sector institutions. A total of 727 public sector institutions took part in the 2012 survey yielding a 100% response rate.

CAPEX is prioritised and informed by development goals. The National Development Plan, for example, emphasises the role of infrastructure, and the data contained in this publication contribute to better understanding and assessing service delivery and related developments. The Millennium

Capital Expenditure, or CAPEX, is funds used by a business or an organisation either to buy physical assets, such as equipment, property or buildings, or to add to the value of an existing fixed asset with a useful life extending beyond the taxable year.

Development Goals is another mechanism which focuses on addressing numerous socio-economic issues, such as education and health on a global scale.

The report shows that public corporations spent the most on CAPEX in 2012 (R110 394 million), followed by municipalities (R40 646 million), provincial government (R27 364 million), and national government (R11 951 million). Extra-budgetary accounts and funds and higher education spent the least (R7 000 million and R4 832 million respectively).

Let's take a closer look at the CAPEX spending by institution for 2012:

- National government spent R3,8 billion on land and existing buildings (less than 2011 which was R4,8 billion).
- Public corporations increased expenditure on new construction works to R80,0 billion in 2012 (from R73,5 billion in 2011) - areas of spending included electrification and e-tolling.
- Overall expenditure of provincial government showed an increase (R27,4 billion) as compared to 2011 (R21,5 billion). The major contributor was expenditure on new construction works.

Provincial government
Using health as an example, this report shows how provincial government depart-

ments increased their expenditure on maintenance of general health infrastructure, purchases of more medical equipment as well as on upgrades and additions of hospitals and clinics. Furthermore, provincial government departments have prioritised infrastructure investment on eradicating malaria related diseases. This is in line with one of the Millennium Development Goals aimed at combatting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Spending by type

- New construction works increased slightly (4%) from R132 billion in 2011 to R137 billion in 2012.
- Plant, machinery and equipment indicates the highest percentage increases (55%) in 2012 (R38 billion) compared to 2011 (R24 billion).
- Acquisitions of land, cost of land development, building renovations, etc. increased from R14 billion in 2011 to R15 billion in 2012 (3%).
- Transport equipment increased (40%) in 2012 (R7 billion) compared to 2011 (R5 billion).

Service delivery is influenced by long term infrastructure development. However, the report indicates that municipalities are not adequately investing in equipment and machinery. While municipalities increased spending on new construction works over a five year period from R25 billion in 2008 to R31 billion in 2012, spending on plant, equipment and machinery, transport equipment, land and existing buildings, fixed and leased assets and investment property still remained low.



Look out for these surveys in your area

Stats SA has survey officers visiting homes to collect data throughout the year. Our survey officers may approach you to participate if your home is selected. We appeal to you to support us by allowing our survey officers access to your household and answering the questions posed by them. Remember, this information is used to create a better South Africa.

Quarterly Labour Force Survey

This is the primary means of collecting information on the labour market in South Africa.

The survey gathers information on employment, unemployment and whether people are seeking employment. This information is gathered from households and is only asked from respondents aged 15 years and above.

General Household Survey

This survey gathers information on life circumstances of South Africans. The survey also measures service delivery in education, health, housing, social grants, social development and access to basic services and facilities.

Victims of Crime Survey

Information from this survey is used as a tool to assist government and the public to understand the dynamics of crime in the country. It focusses on the viewpoints of respondents who may have come into contact with crime.

Domestic Tourism Survey

This annual survey collects information on the travel behaviour and expenditure of residents in South Africa. The information is based on South Africans travelling within the borders of South Africa, to determine the contribution of tourism to the local economy.

Celebrating heritage

September is a month in which we recognise the richness



Dance is an important part of Zulu cultural practise

South Africans commemorate Heritage Day on 24 September, by celebrating the heritage of the diverse cultures that exist in our beautiful colourful country.

How did Heritage Day come about?

In KwaZulu-Natal September 24 was known as Shaka Day, in commemoration of the famed Zulu monarch. The legendary King Shaka played an important role in uniting divided Zulu clans into a cohesive nation. Each year, Zulu aristocracy, traditional leaders and warriors gather at King Shaka's grave in Stanger and honour him on this day. The Public Holidays Bill presented to Parliament in 1994 did not have 24 September included on the list of proposed public holidays. As a result of this exclusion, the Inkatha Freedom Party, objected to the bill. Parliament and the IFP reached a compromise and the day was given its present title — Heritage Day — which is recognised in the Public Holidays Act as one of South Africa's 13 official public holidays. — Wikipedia

“When our first democratically elected government decided to make Heritage Day one of our national days, we did so because we knew that our rich and varied cultural heritage has a profound power to help build our new nation” — Nelson Mandela, 1996

National Braai Day

In the spirit of celebrating what we have in common, rather than cultural divisions, the Braai4Heritage is a movement that calls upon all South Africans to celebrate their common roots by having a braai on Heritage Day.

The idea has had some high profile converts, the most notable being Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu who, on 5 September 2007, was appointed the patron for Braai Day. South Africa's National Heritage Council (NHC) at first did not support the day as the council felt it trivialised the day. However, in 2008 the initiative received the endorsement of the council.

The origins of the word “braai”

The term “braai” originated with Afrikaans-speaking people, but has since been adopted by most South Africans. It originates from the Afrikaans word “braai” meaning “grill”. The Afrikaans word is derived from the Dutch word “braden”, which also means “grill or cook”. The word forms part of the South African English dictionary. — Wiki-



Robben Island (above) is a premier heritage site. Proteas (right) occur in South Africa only

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our



of our South African cultures



Cape Minstrels are synonymous with New Year in Cape Town

pedia and Wiki answers

What is heritage and identity?

People learn and are influenced by places and the people around them. In a country like South Africa, many people have learned of their heritage through stories told to them. These stories carry information and ideas about life and living and shared customs, traditions and memories passed on from parents to children.

Culture

Culture refers to people's ways of life — their beliefs, values, customs, dress style, personal decoration like makeup and jewellery, relationships with others and special symbols and codes. Culture is passed on from one generation (parents) to the next (children). Culture is not static but changes as each generation contributes its experience and discards things that are no longer useful to them. Culture is not something you are born with. It is learned from family, school, religious teachings, television and the media.

Identity

A person's identity is made up of their own character combined with their family and social roots. Identity, like culture, is ever-changing. For example, a woman can be a teacher, mother, wife and driver to her children. She can also be a famous politician fighting for justice or a farmer growing crops for food. She may also be involved in looking after her community or supporting the extended family. To herself she may be all of these and much more. At the same time, her being a woman of a particular race

or being rich or poor influences her identity.

Heritage

Heritage is made up of the practices and traditions that are passed on from parents to children. Heritage refers to what has been passed on from the family, community and places where people have been raised. For example, a person may have grown up in a family of medical professionals or in a Zulu family where customs are still followed. This is part of their heritage. People also have a national heritage. A person who was born in South Africa has a South African heritage. This also means they have an African heritage because they were born on this continent.

There are different types of heritage. A country's natural heritage is its environment and natural resources, such as gold and water. Areas that are special or protected are called heritage sites. These include the St. Lucia Wetlands and uKhahlamba Drakensberg Parks in KwaZulu-Natal. They are respected and protected against harm.

Cultural heritage consists of things or expressions that show the creativity of people. These can be monuments, such as sculptures, paintings, a cave dwelling or anything of historic, artistic or scientific value. Buildings can also be part of our cultural heritage because of their architecture, location or use. Robben Island, The Cradle of Humankind at the caves of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans and Kromdraai in Gauteng and the ancient city of Mapungubwe in Limpopo are examples of South Africans' cultural heritage. — www.sahistory.org.za



Answers from page 8

- Across**
- 3) Women
 - 4) Work
 - 6) Heritage Day
 - 7) Businesses
 - 8) KwaZulu-Natal
 - 10) Capital Expenditure

- Down**
- 1) Business Sampling
 - 2) No Fee
 - 5) State-subsidised
 - 9) Three

Trivia:

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

STATS SA WEBSITE INSIGHTS

The story for August 2013

PAGE VIEWS

142 876

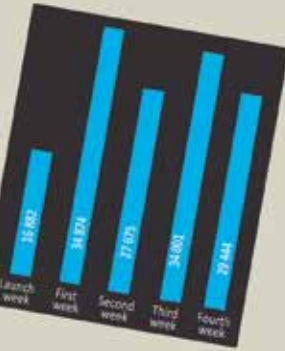
VISITORS FOR AUGUST

52 648

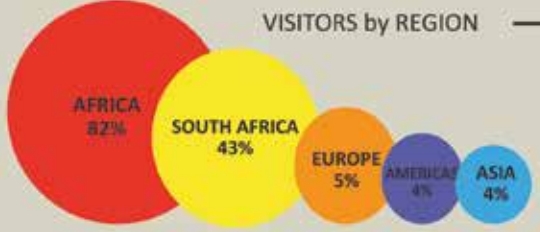
total number of visits

32 133

unique visitors



VISITORS by REGION



ENGAGEMENT

How did users interact with content during the month of August



2,71

pages per user per visit



3:48

average time spent on site per visit

DEVICES USED

87% - DESKTOP

9% - MOBILE

4% - TABLET

TOP SEARCH KEYWORDS



Tell us what you think

What you, the public, are saying about the organisation

In Fieldworker

"I have recently presented a Maths4Stats workshop to 43 educators at the Cape Teaching and leadership institute. Each educator received a file with training material and a few copies of the Fieldworker (volume 4 - June / July) were randomly put on some tables. I battled for educators attention as everyone was busy reading the Fieldworker and all other educators requested a copy. We then went on to have interesting discussions on the articles. They also loved the test your knowledge quiz on the last page. Thank you for great informative reading." — Desiree Timmet, Maths4Stats Coordinator, Western Cape

On the internet

"I'd really recommend that you have a look at the Municipal Data Browser with is a gateway into the most recent census data. It's really well laid out, taking you from population size to the kind of fuel most popular for cooking in a click." — Adam Oxford, htxt.africa

We would love to hear your views on Fieldworker. Please send your comments to fieldworker@statssa.gov.za

On Twitter

J kutumela makwela @onthaza
Like the new website @StatsSA

Tefo @TefoMogapi
The SA Government does do good things, Ministry of Finance and @StatsSA are good examples. Praise where praise is due.

Tefo @TefoMogapi
RT @StatsSA: Great new feature on the new #StatsSA website: Municipal data at your fingertips bit.ly/1edqjak pic.twitter.com/KF6MkovPTD

Infograph nerdgasm with StatsSA



The official keeper of the numerical records, StatsSA, sits on a lot of data. It's the organisation's job to count and quantify everything from service provision to health stats to employment statistics, and manage it on the public behalf.

Over the last year or so, it's also been making quite an impressive effort to cut all that information into some-

Test your knowledge

How much do you remember from reading this newspaper?

1

The day celebrated by South Africans in conjunction with Heritage Day

- a) African Statistics Day
- b) Braai day
- c) Labour Day
- d) Youth Day

2

According to Census 2011 how many households were engaged in agricultural activities?

- a) 1 million
- b) 3,5 million
- c) 4 million
- d) 2,9 million

3

The Statistician-General identified these challenges as contributing to the 14,6% undercount in the 2011 census?

- a) Use of mail services – lack of mailing addresses
- b) Country curfew
- c) High migration
- d) All of the above

4

Which percentage of people aged 7-24 were attending educational institutions according to the 2012 General Household Survey?

- a) 73,6%
- b) 56,8%
- c) 74,1%
- d) 80%

5

What is Stats SA's Business Sampling Frame used for?

- a) To draw samples of businesses for economic surveys
- b) List all businesses in South Africa both small and large
- c) To locate businesses with ease
- d) None of the above

6

What percentage of households had access to electricity supply in 2012 according to the General Household Survey?

- a) 85%
- b) 70%
- c) 65%
- d) 89%

7

The capital expenditure by public sector provides information according to:

- a) Equipment type
- b) Construction works
- c) Type of expenditure and institution
- d) Contribution to economy

8

The Time Use Survey 2010 results show that we spend most time on which activities (not personal care)?

- a) Household maintenance & child care
- b) Work and watching TV
- c) Collecting firewood & fetching water
- d) Caring for the sick and elderly

9

According to the 2010 Time Use Survey, how much time do women spend on household activities a day?

- a) 1 hour
- b) 2 hour 30 minutes
- c) 4 hours
- d) 3 hours 15 minutes

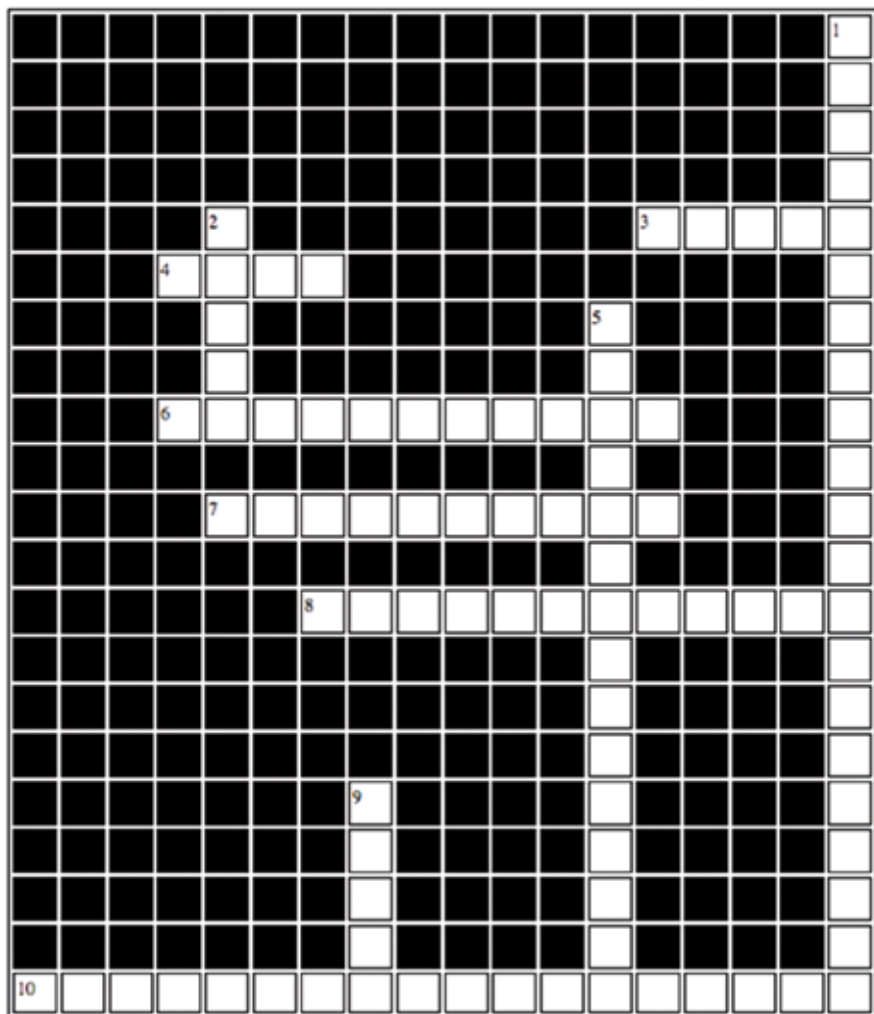
10

People who collect information from households for Stats SA's surveys are called...

- a) Administrators
- b) Officials
- c) Survey Officers
- d) Collectors

Answers on page 7

Crossword



7) Stats SA collects information from households, administrative records and ...

8) The province with the highest percentage of households engaged in agriculture.

10) The funds invested by a business or organisation either to buy assets or to add to the value of an existing fixed assets is known as ...

Down

1) Stats SA's Large Business Unit collects information from businesses to update this system

2) This school system (according to the General Household Survey) has had a dramatic increase in learners who do not pay school fees.

5) The General Household Survey states that 14,2% of households live in this type of housing

9) The Continuous Population Survey combines this number of existing surveys

Across

3) Who is more likely to do housework and look after children according to the results of the 2010 Time Use Survey

4) According to the Time Use Survey men

spend more time on- related activities than women

6) Which public holiday is celebrated on 24 September?

Answers on page 7

Statistical publications schedule

All releases can be accessed on the Stats SA website on the day of release

Statistical Release	Release Date
Electricity generated and available for distribution	03 October 2013
Mining: Production and Sales	
Manufacturing: Production and Sales	10 October 2013
Annual Financial Statistics (AFS) of higher education institutions, with audited data	15 October 2013
Retail Trade Sales	16 October 2013
Building plans passed and completed	17 October 2013
Wholesale Trade Sales	17 October 2013
Motor Trade Sales	17 October 2013
Statistics of civil cases of debt	17 October 2013
Tourist Accommodation	21 October 2013
Food and Beverages	21 October 2013
Transport Statistics	21 October 2013
September - Consumer Price Index (CPI)	23 October 2013
Statistics on liquidations and insolvencies	28 October 2013
Tourism and Migration	28 October 2013
Electricity generated and available for distribution	30 October 2013
September - Producer Price Index (PPI)	31 October 2013
Joint Building Contracts Committee (JBCC)	31 October 2013
Manufacturing: Production and Sales	07 November 2013
Mining: Production and Sales	07 November 2013
Manufacturing: Utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises	07 November 2013
Retail Trade Sales	13 November 2013
Wholesale Trade Sales	14 November 2013
Motor Trade Sales	14 November 2013
Tourist Accommodation	18 November 2013
Food and Beverages	18 November 2013
Transport Statistics	18 November 2013
Annual Financial Statistics (AFS) of Private Sector and Enterprises survey	19 November 2013
October - Consumer Price Index (CPI)	20 November 2013
Statistics of civil cases of debt	21 November 2013
Building plans passed and completed	21 November 2013
Statistics on liquidations and insolvencies	25 November 2013
Tourism and Migration	25 November 2013
3rd Quarter Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	26 November 2013
Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) release	26 November 2013
Annual Financial Statistics (AFS) of consolidated government 2011/12, with audited data	26 November 2013
October - Producer Price Index (PPI)	28 November 2013
Joint Building Contracts Committee (JBCC)	28 November 2013
Mortality and causes of death	28 November 2013
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on Agriculture (statistical release)	30 November 2013
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on Mining and Quarrying	30 November 2013
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on Wholesale Trade	30 November 2013
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on Retail Trade	30 November 2013
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on Motor Trade	30 November 2013
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on Food and Beverages	30 November 2013
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on Accommodation	30 November 2013

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