

FIELDWORKER

The people behind the numbers

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‘Thank you for your contribution’

Statistician-General of South Africa and head of Statistics South Africa **Pali Lehohla** reflects on a year of achievement in telling the story of our country, which was made possible by the cooperation of everyone in South Africa

As 2013 draws to an end and the new year dawns upon us, it is perhaps fitting that we pause and reflect on the moment just swept past. It was an eventful year and a momentous period for Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

The organisation continues to paint a picture that is at one end very complex and yet compelling; a story of a new South Africa, a story of our nation, a nation emerging with the old and bitter past still lingering with great veracity.

With this daunting history it remains a fulfilling fact that Stats SA could not paint this picture of progress and development without the selfless participation of all South Africans in the work of the organisation, especially, during the 2011 Census of our population and the many thousands of households and businesses that participate in our ongoing survey programme.

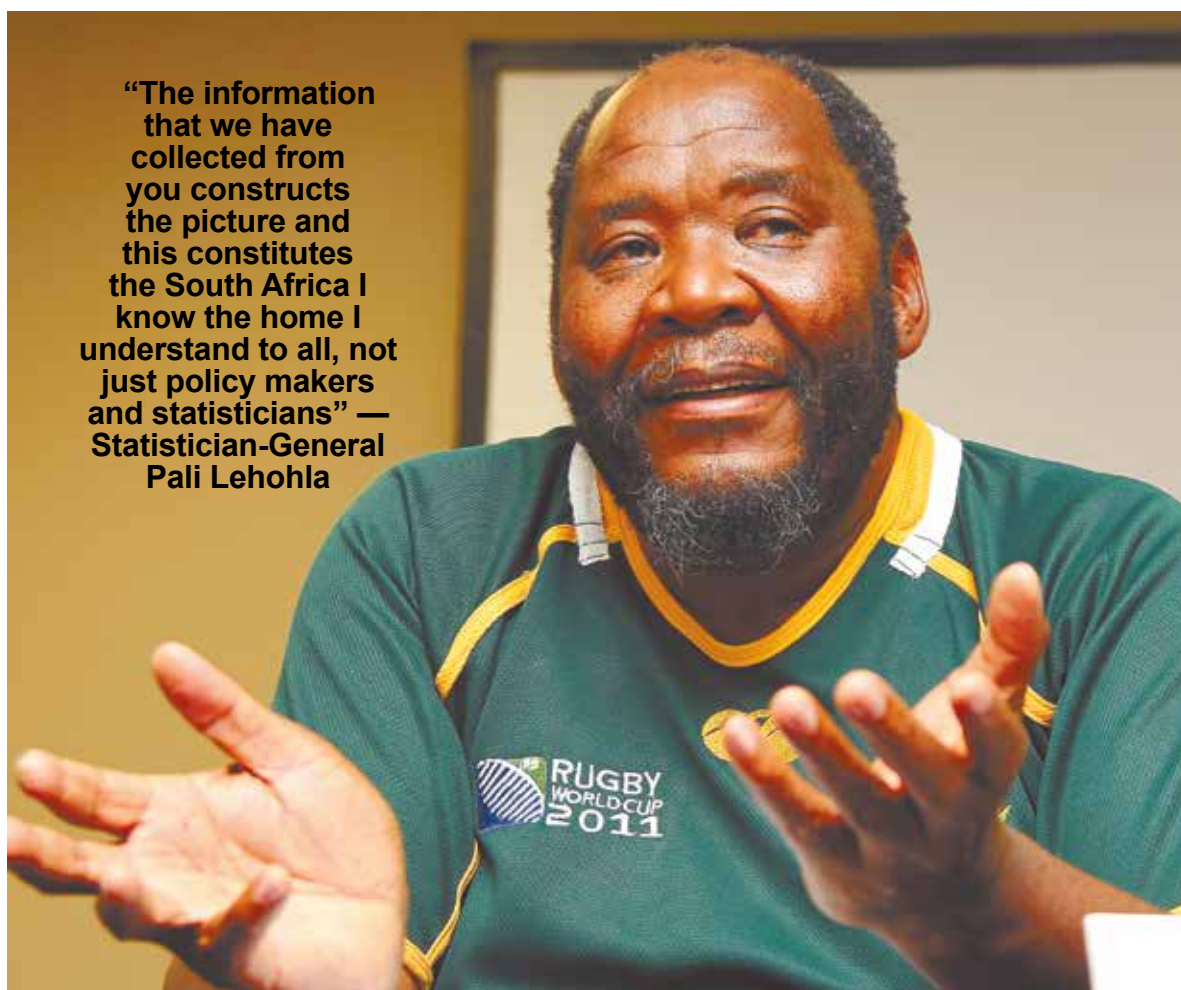
It is this contribution that helps us to get to know and understand South Africa better and help the country, monitor service delivery and plan improvements and new interventions. The information that we have collected from you constructs the picture and this constitutes The South Africa I Know the Home I Understand to all, not just policy makers and statisticians.

Go and have a pleasurable and memorable experience on our data portal, www.statssa.gov.za, and use the information in your endeavours when you plan and resolve some of the stubborn challenges of our times, at your schools, hospitals, municipalities and whatever research you need to do.

The information and data belongs to you and it will be of great value to you.

We further appreciate your continued contribution to the data and information that Stats

“The information that we have collected from you constructs the picture and this constitutes the South Africa I know the home I understand to all, not just policy makers and statisticians” — Statistician-General Pali Lehohla



SA survey programme coordinates. Should you be selected for one of our surveys participate, it is the right thing to do.

We will continue to make it as easy as possible and together we can create The South Africa we Know the Home we Understand.

I wish you a wonderful festive season and may the year 2014 bring to you and yours good tidings and success.

Wishing all Fieldworker readers a prosperous festive season



Innovation rewarded

In 2011, Minister in The Presidency: National Planning Commission, Trevor Manuel, challenged Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) to find new and innovative ways to release the census data. Stats SA heeded the call by developing an application that revolutionises the way audiences interact with statistical reports.

The Stats SA app was recently awarded second runner up in the ‘Innovative Use of ICT for Effective Service Delivery’ category, at the Centre for Public Service Innovation awards held annually to promote and encourage innovation in the public sector.

Development of the app started in 2011 after thorough research and user consultation. Simplifying the data that Stats SA releases and making it available on an online and mobile platform was top priority. The Roambi platform was identified as the best option to meet these objectives.

The app was introduced to the public during the release of the Census 2011 results in October 2012. It generated a great deal of interest and was the top download in the South African Apple app store during the week of its release. Initially the app was used to disseminate Census 2011 data. This has now been expanded and a wide variety of releases are made available on this platform on a regular basis.

One of the challenges facing Stats SA is around the presentation of results. How can we present results in a way that draws people in? The iPad App through its intuitive and interactive interface, not only draws people in but also makes the underlying data easy to understand and tells our story in a way that the public can understand.

The development of this app has raised the status of Stats SA as an organisation willing to use innovative methods to ensure that users are able to access our data easily, in a format that makes statistics understandable.

The launch of the app makes Stats SA the first statistical agency to provide interactive, user-friendly statistical data on tablet platform. Work is currently under way to develop an Android app. The Stats SA app can be downloaded free from the Apple App Store. — Vienie Botha



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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In-depth look at SA's job market

Stats SA produces an annual report on labour market dynamics in the country

With an unemployment rate of about 25%, job creation in South Africa is both a challenge and a priority. In just over two years (between 2008 and 2010) almost one million jobs were lost as a result of the recession. The job market is recovering albeit at a slow pace.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) releases data on the labour market and its dynamics through the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). The analysis of the information from this survey allows understanding of which individuals are the most successful in gaining employment, in which sectors, industries, occupations, provinces, and which methods of job search offer the best opportunities for finding employment. This information is presented in the Labour Market Dynamics of South Africa 2012 report.

Let us take a look at some of the hard facts emanating from this report.

Hard facts 2012

- More than 90% of those who are employed are likely to stay employed.
- The **formal sector** supports job creation – among those who found jobs, 49,1% found jobs in the formal sector compared to 31,7% who found jobs in the informal sector.

Look out for these surveys in your community

Stats SA has survey officers visiting homes to collect data throughout the year. Our survey officers may approach you to participate in one of our surveys if your home is selected. We appeal to you to support our work 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 for us all.

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 actively seeking employment or not. This information is gathered from selected households and is only asked from respondents that are aged 15 years and above. (See article above.)

General Household Survey

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

Victims of Crime Survey

Information from this survey is used as a tool to assist government and the public to understand the dynamics of crime in the country. The survey focusses on the viewpoints of respondents that may or may not have come into contact with crime in their lifetime. It provides the South African Police Service (SAPS) with vital information pertaining to crime and can assist in crime prevention efforts. The information collected also gives insight into the public's perception of the police service.

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 economy.



Informal sector

Employees working in establishments that employ five employees or more or that deduct income tax from their salaries/wages, and employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business whose businesses/establishments are registered for either income tax or value-added tax are regarded to be working in the **formal sector**.

Formal sector

Employees working in establishments that employ less than five employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages, and employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business who are not registered for either income tax or value-added tax are regarded to be working in the **informal sector**.

The **absorption rate** is the proportion of the working age population (15–64 years) that is employed.

60% of those who moved to Gauteng and Western Cape did so for work-related reasons, unlike other provinces.

- The better educated were more likely to have access to employee benefits: written contract (97,6%), paid leave (89,2%) pension (79,3%), and medical aid (71,6%).
- The increase in average earnings since 2010 was higher for men (9,4%) than women (8,3%).
- The Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) rate was around 30% in all provinces; it's highest among black African women.
- Fetching water, collecting firewood and subsistence farming were the main types of activities undertaken for household consumption by the working-age population.
- This was most likely to be done by women, less educated and those residing in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

Hard facts over a 10-year period, from 2003-2013

- Between 2003 and 2013, 2,1 million jobs were created, but this is not enough to keep up with the growth of the working-age population.
- Although employment levels in quarter three of 2013 are now higher than the peak reached in 2008 before the recession, the **absorption rate** at 41,9% in quarter three of 2013 remained below the levels achieved in quarter three of 2008 (44,5%). In effect, the percentage of South Africans aged 15–64 years who have jobs has fallen in the post-recession period.
- Employment increased in all provinces, except Free State where job losses amounted to 99 000.
- The largest job gains were in Gauteng (783 000) and KwaZulu-Natal (429 000).
- The absorption rate was virtually unchanged in the above provinces — Gauteng (52,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (38,2%).

About the survey

The QLFS is a household-based sample survey that collects data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 15 years or older who live in South Africa. The survey is the primary vehicle for collecting labour market information on a quarterly basis.

About the report

The 2012 report is the 5th annual report produced by Stats SA on the labour market in South Africa. It introduces for the first time an analysis of labour market dynamics. The report also includes four specialised features: government job creation programmes; migration; the labour market from a census perspective; and other forms of work.



The trouble with owing money ...

With Christmas just around the corner, many of us will be tempted to overspend or rack up credit card debts. The festive season may be the most expensive time for most of us, but overspending will leave many people with a New Year debt hangover.

The government is concerned about the increasing levels of consumer debt. The National Credit Act, which was passed in Parliament in 2006 and became law just over a year later, was meant to encourage responsible borrowing and discourage reckless lending. Consumers should think twice before borrowing because interest ensures that you end up paying almost double the amount originally borrowed.

As South Africa's grocery and utilities costs soar, many have resorted to taking out loans to cope with the rising cost of living. It hardly comes as a surprise that South Africans are being negatively affected by the credit crunch. Consequently, a large number of people will use much of their disposable income to pay back loans or face the court taking legal possession of their assets until the debt has been paid (sequestration).

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) released the latest Statistics of Civil Cases for Debt in November 2013. The results showed that the total number of civil summonses (notices to appear before the court)



A civil judgment is the result of a civil court case. If you owed money to a debtor or some other monetary product, such as rent or loans, the debtor can take you to court and obtain a civil judgment against you. This civil judgment can require you to make payments, have your wages garnished (monthly repayments deducted by your employer, before you receive your salary) or seek other ways of reimbursement. It can stay in place for up to ten years and can be renewed after that time.

The survey of civil cases of debt is conducted monthly and covers a sample of magistrates' offices in South Africa. It collects information about civil cases recorded, civil summonses issued and civil judgments recorded. The largest magistrates' offices in South Africa, which account for about 95% of all the civil cases in South Africa, are included in this monthly survey.

The results of the survey allow the private and public sector to evaluate the level of unpaid debt in the country and to use this as an indicator of economic performance. Consumer spending has a significant impact on the country's economic growth. If consumers are battling to pay off debt, they tend to spend less. The slowdown in consumer spending will cut into retailers' profits, and this in turn results in negative growth for the economy and the country. — Deborah Pillay



As South Africa's grocery and utilities costs soar, many have resorted to taking on loans to cope with the rising cost of living



2015 MDGs on track

South Africa is nearly 20 years into democracy and just two years away from 2015, when the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are to be achieved. The goals commit leaders to reduce poverty, promote human dignity and equality as well as achieve peace, democracy and environmental sustainability. The goals allow for monitoring development progress at community, regional, country and global levels. The 2013 MDG country report for South Africa — coordinated by Statistics South Africa as the MDG Secretariat — gives insight on our progress towards achieving the MDGs. Let's take a look at some facts and figures indicating our progress

Indicator	Current status	2015 target	Achievability
Population surviving on less than \$1.00 per person per day (PPD)	4.0% (2011)	5.7 %	Achieved
Population surviving on below \$1.25 (PPD)	7.4% (2011)	8.5 %	Achieved
Underweight children under five years (%)	8.3% (2008)	4.7%	Likely
*Gini coefficient	0.69 (2011)	0.3	Unlikely

Indicator	Current status	2015 target	Achievability
Ratio of literate females to literate males 15–24 years	1.0:1 (2011)	1:1	Achieved
*Gender Parity Index (primary)	0.96:1 (2011)	1.1	Likely
Gender Parity Index (secondary)	1.07:1 (2011)	1.1	Achieved
Gender Parity Index (tertiary)	1.38:1 (2011)	1.1	Achieved

Indicator	Current status	2015 target	Achievability
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	269 (2010)	38	Unlikely
Antenatal care coverage (%)	100.6% (2011)	100%	Achieved

Indicator	Current status	2015 target	Achievability
Population using an improved drinking water source (%)	90.8% (2011)	88.3% (2015)	Achieved
Population using an improved sanitation facility(%)	66.5% (2011)	74.65%	Likely

Terms explained

Gini coefficient measures income inequality. The Gini coefficient is usually a number between 0 and 1 (or 0 to 100). 0 means a country where the income is equally distributed. On the other hand, 1 means that one person owns everything but the rest own nothing. In reality, all scores are between 0.25 and 0.6 (between 25 and 60 on the 0 to 100 scale).

Gender Parity Index is designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. Ratio of males to females enrolled at a given stage of education (primary, secondary, tertiary).

Indicator	Current status	2015 target	Achievability
Literacy rate - 15 to 24 year-olds			
Male	90.7 (2011)	100	Likely
Female	7.4% (2011)	100	
Proportion of learners starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary schooling			
Male	93.4 (2012)	100	Likely
Female	96.1 (2012)	100	

Indicator	Current status	2015 target	Achievability
One-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	99.1% (2011)	100%	Likely

Indicator	Current status	2015 target	Achievability
HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years (%)	7.3% (2012)	4.2 %	Likely
Incidence of malaria (per 100 000)	6 846 (2012)	32 311	Achieved
Death rates associated with malaria (per 100 000)	72 (2012)	229	Achieved
Population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs(%)	75.2% (2011)	80%	Likely

8 Develop a global partnership for development

Progress on MDG 8 highlights the extent to which South Africa has successfully contributed to global development by ensuring a stable macroeconomic environment, developed trade linkages with developing and less developed countries, encouraged the dispersion of new technologies through investment in research and development, and widened access to ICT networks.

Since 2010, South Africa has been successful in ensuring GDP growth, albeit significantly below required levels, in a low inflation environment. Our major concern remains stagnating employment levels.

Indicator	Current status	2015 target	Achievability
Inflation rate by headline consumer price index, %	5.0% (2011)	3-6%	Achieved

The full MDG report for South Africa can be accessed on www.statssa.gov.za

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

Say hallo, sawubona and dumela to stats in all official languages

The information gap between the elite and illiterate must be closed.” This statement by Statistician-General Pali Lehlohlhla sums up the reason for the recent launch of the Multilingual Statistical Terminology Publication, which will assist translators to ensure consistency in the use of statistical terminology.

This publication, which translates statistical terminology into all 11 official languages, aims to remove or reduce the linguistic barrier, given the fact that African languages lack the required statistical terminology.

The launch of this publication signifies the culmination of an extensive project between Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the Department of Arts and Culture, the Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB), the University of South Africa (UNISA), and the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), who all contributed to the project in different ways.

The Department of Arts and Culture contributed a great deal to the actual development process. PanSALB was instrumental in the verification and authentication processes on terminology developed, as per their mandate.

Language specialists from Stats SA and survey area specialists also played a critical role in ensuring that the terminology developed is within the correct statistical context.

The introduction of the Multilingual Statistical Terminology Publication demonstrates Stats SA's determination and commitment to the improvement of access to information, especially official statistics. This presents an opportunity to show how easy it is for anyone in South Africa to access statistical information irrespective of the languages they speak.

An engaging website, innovative statistical products and walk-in customer centres will fade into obscurity if the information generated by Stats SA is not available in languages that everyone can understand.

According to Ashwell Jenneker, Deputy Director-General for Statistical Support and Informatics, “this publication makes active citizenship a reality because when citizens understand what we are talking about they can then participate in the development of the country”.

Spread the word: Stats SA is creating a South Africa that everyone knows and a home they can truly understand! Download the publication from Stats SA's website: www.statssa.gov.za — Salomien Rudolph

Breaking barriers

■ According to Census 2011 results, only 9.6% of the population speaks English as their first language.

■ IsiZulu is the most common home language, spoken by nearly a quarter of the population (23%). This is followed by isiXhosa (16%), Afrikaans (13.5%), English (9.6%), Setswana (8%), and Sesotho sa Leboa (7.6%).

■ Stats SA's Mbalo Brief, a statistical publication aimed at stimulating statistical interest for high school learners will be used to introduce the multilingual statistical terminologies at school level.

Provinces at a glance

Census 2011 information allows us to take a glimpse into provincial characteristics such as population size and language spoken. Statistics South Africa's labour and economic data also gives insight into how provinces are performing in creating employment and contributing to boosting the economy. Take a look at how your province compares.

⑨ Limpopo

Capital: Polokwane
Main language: Sesotho sa Leboa 52,9%
Population: 5 404 868
Percentage share of the total population: 10,4%
Area: 125 754 square kilometres



The world's largest Baobab tree is in Limpopo

⑥ North West

Capital: Mahikeng
Main language: Setswana 63,38%
Population: 3 509 953
Percentage share of the total population: 6,8%
Area: 104 882 square kilometres



Sun city was officially opened on 7 December 1979

③ Northern Cape

Capital: Kimberly
Main language: Afrikaans 53,75%
Population: 1 145 861
Percentage share of the total population: 2,2 %
Area: 372 889 square kilometres



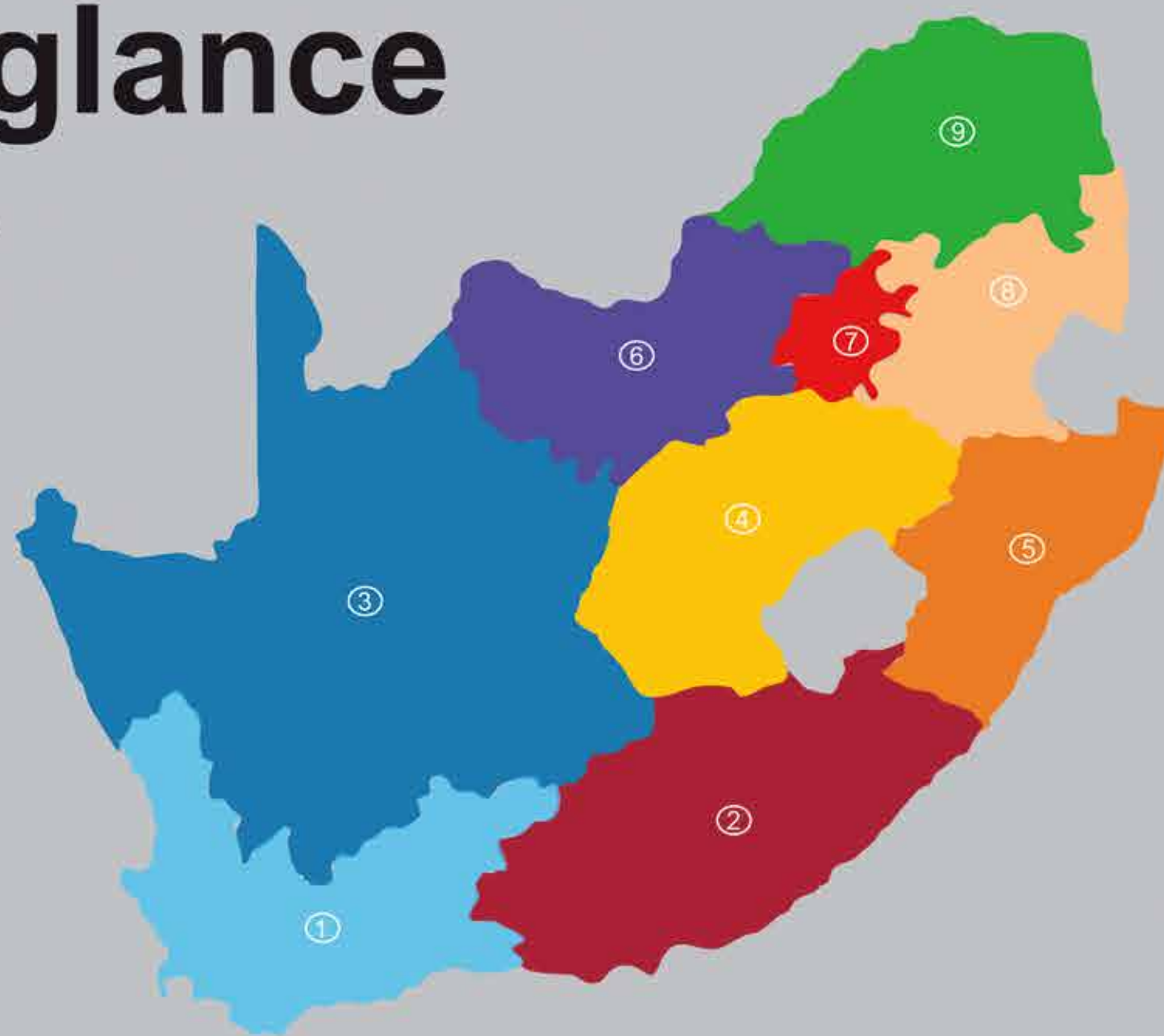
The Augrabies falls was named after the Khoikhoi called it Ankoerebis, "place of big noises"

① Western Cape

Capital: Cape Town
Main language: Afrikaans 49,6%
Population: 5 822 734
Percentage share of the total population: 11,2 %
Area: 129 462 square kilometres



Table Mountain was voted one of the New7Wonders of nature in 2011



Provinces at a glance: Labour and economic facts

1. Western Cape

- Third largest contributor to national employment: Manufacturing
- Third largest contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (14%).

2. Eastern Cape

- Top three industries for employment: Community and social services, Trade, and Manufacturing.
- The official unemployment rate was 30,8% (2013)

3. Northern Cape

- Largest land size with the smallest population in the country.
- GDP contribution (2012): 2,2%

4. Free State

- Highest provincial unemployment: 34% official unemployment rate (2013)

5. KwaZulu-Natal

- Second largest contributor to GDP (15,8%): Agriculture, Transport and Manufacturing industries contributing the most.

6. North West

- The province contributed 6,4% to the national GDP in 2012
- The official unemployment rate was 26,6% (2013)

7. Gauteng

- Gauteng has the smallest land size housing the largest population.
- It is responsible for more than a third (34,7%) of the country's GDP.

8. Mpumalanga

- The provinces economy contributes around 7,1% to the national GDP.
- Largest industries contributing to employment (2011): Mining and quarrying

9. Limpopo

- GDP contribution (2012): 7,1%
- The official unemployment rate was 17,8% (2013)

Sources: National and provincial labour market trends: 2003-2013 and Gross Domestic Product per region 2012

Gross Domestic product (GDP): Total value of goods and services produced in the country.



The Mac Mac falls is named after the Scottish miners who panned for gold there in the 1870s gold rush

⑧ Mpumalanga

Capital: Nelspruit
Main language: siSwati 27,67%
Population: 4 939 939
Percentage share of the total population: 7,8%
Area: 76 495 square kilometres



The Union Buildings houses the offices of the President

⑦ Gauteng

Capital: Johannesburg
Main language: isiZulu 19,79%
Population: 12 272 263
Percentage share of the total population: 23,7%
Area: 18 178 square kilometres

④ Free State

Capital: Bloemfontein
Main language: Sesotho 64,2%
Population: 2 745 590
Percentage share of the total population: 5,3%
Area: 129 825 square kilometres



Bloemfontein, the judicial capital of South Africa, houses the Supreme Court of Appeal

⑤ KwaZulu-Natal

Capital: Pietermaritzburg
Main languages: isiZulu 77,8%
Population: 10 267 300
Percentage share of the total population: 19,8%
Area: 94 361 square kilometres



The warm subtropical climate makes Durban a tourist hub

② Eastern Cape

Capital: Bhisho
Main Language: isiXhosa 78,8%
Population: 6 562 053
Percentage share of the total population: 12,7%
Area: 168 966 square kilometres



The Nelson Mandela Bay stadium hosted eight 2010 FIFA World Cup games

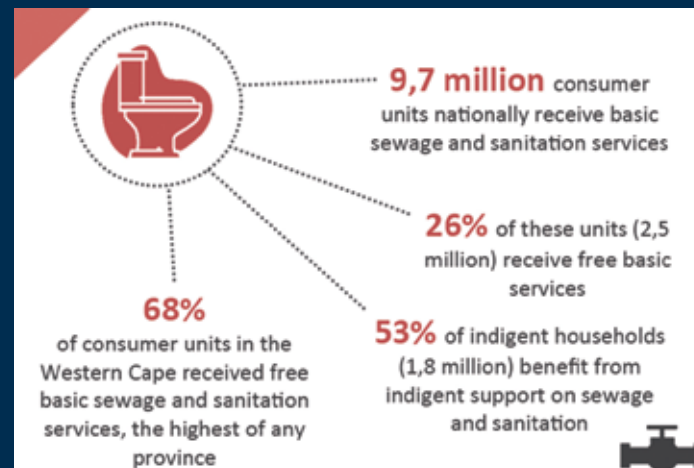
Basic service delivery facts and figures

Access to water, electricity, solid waste management, sewage and sanitation is taken for granted by many of us, but for the 3,5 million **indigent** (poverty-stricken) households, free basic services are the only way of accessing these services. The free basic service policy introduced in 2001 aims to alleviate poverty in disadvantaged communities by providing six **kilolitres** free water and 50 **kilowatts** free electricity per household per month. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has undertaken the annual non-financial census of municipalities since 2002 to assist in monitoring the progress made with implementation of services, free basic services and poverty alleviation. The following facts and figures are for the year ending 30 June 2012.



- 1 Free basic water**
Of the 11,7 million **consumer units** receiving water, 4,3 million had access to free basic water.
■ Western Cape (66%) had the highest percentage of consumer units receiving free basic water, followed by the Eastern Cape (45%), North West and Mpumalanga (44%).
■ Of the 3,5 million indigent households in South Africa, 2,5 million or 72% received support for water.

- 2 Free basic sewage and sanitation**
9,7 million consumer units received sewage and sanitation, and 2,5 million received this as a free basic service.
■ 26% of overall consumer units received free basic services. 53% of indigent households (1,8 million) benefit from indigent support on solid waste management.



- 3 Free basic electricity**
Out of the 9,5 million consumer units receiving electricity, 2,4 million consumer units received free basic electricity.
■ 44% of consumer units in the Western Cape received free basic electricity. This was closely followed by Mpumalanga (40%) and Northern Cape (37%).
■ 51% (1,8 million) of indigent households received electricity support.



- 4 Free basic solid waste management**
8,1 million received solid waste management services and 2,5 million received this as a free basic service.
■ Just over 60% of indigent households benefit from support on solid waste management.
■ KwaZulu-Natal (55%) had the highest percentage of consumer units receiving free basic solid waste management, followed by Western Cape (48%).

Municipal spending and income under spotlight

Municipalities are responsible for providing basic services to everyone within their municipal jurisdiction which is paid for by residents. These income-generating services include supplying electricity, water and sewerage, and collecting and disposing of refuse.

The latest quarterly financial statistics of municipalities (QFSM) indicates that municipal income for the second quarter (April to June 2013) was R63,8 billion. An increase of R2,3 billion if compared to the previous quarter (January to March 2013), which was R61,5 billion

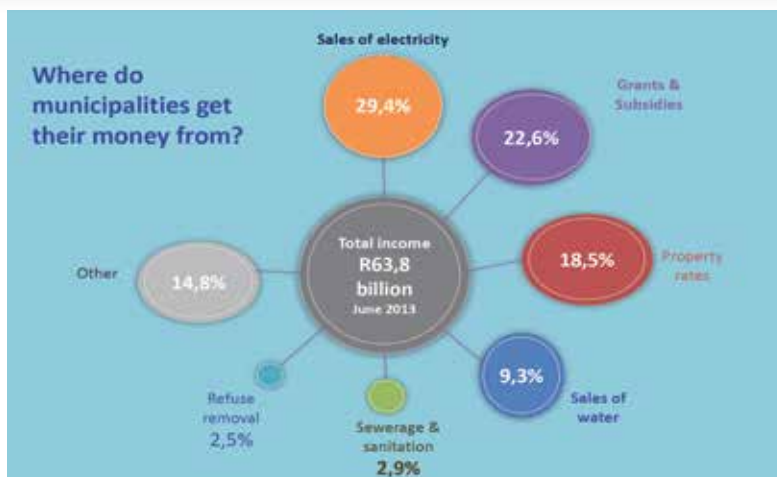
Let's take a look at some sources of income:

- Sales of electricity contributed 29,4% (R18,7 billion)
- Grants and subsidies contributed 22,6% (R14,4 billion)
- Property rates contributed 18,5% (R11,8 billion)
- Other income, which consists of,

among others, interest received, rental of facilities and equipment, fines, etc., contributed 14,8% (R9,4 billion)
■ Sales of water — 9,3% (R5,9 billion)
■ The smallest contribution was for sewerage and sanitation, and refuse removal at 2,9% (R1,8 billion) and 2,5% (R1,6 billion) respectively

How do they spend their money?

- Total municipal spend — R66,6 billion (June 2013)
- Employee costs — 22,5% (R15,0 billion)
- Purchase of electricity — 19% (R12,7 billion)
- General expenses (such as accommodation, cleaning services, security) — 6,8% (R4,6 billion)
- Repairs and maintenance — 5,7% (R3,8 billion)
- Contracted services — 5,1% (R3,4 billion)
- Purchase of water — 4,6% (R3,1 billion)
- Grants and subsidies — 3,6% (R2,3 billion)



About the survey

The quarterly financial statistics of municipalities (QFSM) survey covers local, district and metropolitan municipalities in South Africa. The latest results are based on information received from 87% of municipalities in the second quarter (April to June 2013) and published in September (data are released quarterly).

The results are used, amongst other things, to estimate the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components as well as to assist the public sector with policy formulation and the analysis of local government finances.

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Bafana Bafana (left) sing the national anthem with pride during an international match in this file image. The Constitutional Court upholds the values enshrined in the Constitution



20 years of freedom and democracy

On 27 April 1994, South Africa cast aside centuries of discrimination and oppression to form a new society built on the foundation of freedom and democracy. This marked the end of apartheid rule and the introduction of a new constitutional order, where all citizens work towards a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society.

We must, however, never forget that our road to democracy was not easy and was achieved because of the unyielding sacrifice of thousands of patriots. The year 2014 presents an opportunity for the people of South Africa, the continent and the rest of the world to join us in celebrating the South African story. — www.gov.za

Our national symbols represent this democratic South Africa. They are symbols of a non-racial and united country striving for equality. Our Constitution lays the foundation for an open democratic society, and the national flag and anthem move us away from the past and represents unity and national pride.

National Flag

The South African flag was designed by former State Herald Frederick Brownell. It was officially hoisted for the first time at midnight on 26/27 April 1994. The first democratic elections began on 27 April 1994 and this day is now celebrated as Freedom Day.

The South African flag is the only flag in the world which consists of 6 colours in its primary design — red, white, blue, green, yellow and black.

Design and colours

The colours do not really have symbolic meanings in themselves. People do sometimes assign



meanings to colours such as green for vegetation, yellow for the mineral resources etc but this is not the case with the current national flag. According to Frederick Brownell, while the colours of our flag do not have any official symbolism, they do represent a synopsis of the country's flag history. The design in turn, represents a converging of paths, the merging of both the past and the present. Black, gold and green, which were first incorporated into South African national flags in the 19th century, also feature prominently in the flags of the liberation movements, particularly the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress (PAC) and thus can be said to represent the Black population.

Red, white, blue and green reflect the British and Dutch (later Boer) influence, as shown in the earliest flags flown in South Africa, and also featured prominently in the old South African National Flag and thus represent the white population.

The green pall (the Y-shape) is commonly interpreted to mean the unification of the various ethnic groups and the moving forward into a new united South Africa.

The South African flag was initially intended to be an "interim" flag, however, as it was accepted as the symbol of the "new" South Africa by most South Africans, the design was unchanged and is written into the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996).



The Constitutional Court upholds the values enshrined in the Constitution

Treat your flag with respect

Did you know that there are certain regulations regarding the flying of the national flag? These were published before the flag was adopted in 1994 and clearly spell out the correct and incorrect usage of the flag. For example, the flag must never be allowed to touch the ground or floor, be used as a table cloth or draped in front of a platform. It must also not be manufactured or used as underclothes, bath and floor mats or in any other demeaning manner. There are also rules related to handling, indoor and outdoor display as well as disposing of a flag which is in an unfit condition (preferably by burning it).

— *The Southern African Vexillological Association* (<http://www.saveflags.org.za>)

National Anthem

Since 1997, the South African national anthem has been a hybrid song combining new English lyrics with extracts of the hymn Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrica (God Bless Africa) and Die Stem van Suid-Afrika (The Call of South Africa).

The lyrics employ the five most widely spoken of South Africa's 11 official languages — Xhosa, Zulu, Sesotho, Afrikaans, and English.

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrica was composed by a Methodist school teacher named Enoch Sontonga in 1897. It was first sung as a hymn, but later became an act of political defiance against the apartheid government. Die Stem van Suid-Afrika is a poem written by C.J. Langenhoven in 1918 and was set to music by the Reverend Marthinus Lourens de Villiers in 1921. Die Stem was the co-national anthem with God Save the King/Queen between 1936 and 1957, when it became the sole national anthem until 1995.

The South African government adopted both songs as national anthems in 1994, when they

were performed at Nelson Mandela's inauguration. They were merged in 1997 to form the current anthem. The English lyrics of *Die Stem van Suid-Afrika* were modified from the last four lines of the first stanza to reflect hope in post-apartheid South African society. — *Wikipedia*

Constitution

The Constitution is the highest law of our country. It is a law agreed by representatives of the people and sets out how the state will be constituted and run, our rights and responsibilities as citizens and the creation of particular institutions to support and safeguard our democracy.

For our country's transition from apartheid to democracy, an interim Constitution was negotiated between representatives of organisations involved in the liberation struggle and other interest groups. After the first democratic election on 27 April 1994, members of the National Assembly and Senate, as the elected public representatives at the time, met as a body called the Constitutional Assembly to write a new Constitution. In 1996, after two years of public consultation, the new Constitution was finally adopted.

Our Constitution which lays the foundation for an open society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights is hailed worldwide as progressive.

All citizens are required to act according to the provisions and principles of the Constitution, even Parliament. Because we are a constitutional state, all laws made by Parliament must pass the test of constitutionality. This means that Parliament has to ensure at all times that the laws it makes are in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. — www.parliament.gov.za

To view the Constitution in all languages go to: <http://www.constitutionalcourt.org.za/site/theconstitution/thetext.htm>

Did you know?

The Constitution has been called the "birth certificate" of a new South Africa

Days of commemoration in December

Day of Reconciliation — 16 December

In apartheid South Africa, 16 December was known as Day of the Vow, as the Voortrekkers, in preparation for the Battle of Blood River against the Zulus on 16 December 1838, made a vow that they would build a church and they and their descendants would commemorate the day should they win.

On 16 December 1961 Umkhonto weSizwe (MK), the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC). It was formed after the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960, where peaceful protestors were shot by police, resulting the abandonment of passive resistance. The formation of MK has been commemorated since 1961.

South Africa's first democratic government retained 16 December as a public holiday and renamed it the Day of Reconciliation. This acknowledges the significance of this day in both the Afrikaner and liberation struggle traditions.

World AIDS Day — 1 December

World AIDS Day originated at the 1988 World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) Prevention, and is celebrated on 1 December each year. It is a day on which to show solidarity for the global fight against HIV and AIDS.

Sub-Saharan Africa remains the epicentre of the pandemic, and more so South Africa, since it is the country with the largest number of people living with HIV in the world and the largest country in the most affected region. While we have come a long way since 1988, there is still much more to be done in order to turn the tide against HIV and AIDS.

About HIV in SA (Stats SA):

Causes of death 2010 release
■ 3% of deaths are due to HIV
■ HIV is 7th on the list of leading causes of death in South Africa

Mid-year Population Estimates 2013

- 10% of the population is HIV positive
- 5,26 million people live with HIV
- 17,4% females are HIV positive
- 15,9% adults are HIV positive
- 8,5% is the level at which HIV among youth (15–24) has dropped since 2011
- 0,85% is the percentage by which the number of adults showing new HIV infections has dropped
- 178 373 — The number of AIDS-related deaths (31,9% of all deaths)

16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children

25 November — 10 December
Don't look away, act against abuse
This campaign creates awareness of the negative impact of violence on women and children. The 2013 theme is: Kwanele! Communities United in preventing Violence Against Women and Children.

This is how you can get involved:
■ Support the campaign by wearing the white ribbon — a white ribbon symbolises a commitment to never commit or condone violence against women and children.
■ Donate money to organisations working to end violence against women and children.
■ Speak out against woman and child abuse.

Where to get help
■ National Crisis Helpline (Lifeline) 0861 322 322
■ Stop Gender-Based Violence Helpline 0800 150 150
■ Childline 0800 055 555

DON'T LOOK AWAY

ACT AGAINST ABUSE



Test your knowledge

How much do you remember from reading this newspaper?

1

Since 2002 this survey has assisted in monitoring progress made towards implementation of services?

- a) General Household Survey
- b) Non-financial census of municipalities
- c) Quarterly financial statistics of municipalities
- d) Labour market dynamics

2

According to the Labour Dynamics of South Africa 2012 report more women participated in government job creation programmes in 2012. What percentage of women participated?

- a) 70%
- b) 49,8%
- c) 86,2%
- d) 59,2%

3

Where can one find and download the Stats SA app, which was awarded second runner up at the Centre for Public Service Innovation awards?

- a) Apple app store
- b) Android app store
- c) Stats SA Website
- d) Blackberry app world

4

Which report provides insight into the progress towards achieving global development goals by 2015?

- a) South Africa's young children: their family and home environment
- b) Labour dynamics report
- c) 2013 MDG country report for South Africa
- d) All of the above

5

In which year is South Africa celebrating 20 years of freedom and democracy?

- a) 2015
- b) 2016
- c) 2013
- d) 2014

6

This is where the civil cases of debt survey collect information for its monthly release.

- a) Households
- b) Magistrates offices
- c) Businesses
- d) Government departments records

7

The quarterly financial statistics of municipalities indicates electricity is the highest income generator. What percentage did it contribute to municipal income?

- a) 29,4%
- b) 18,5%
- c) 22,6%
- d) 19%

8

Which publication translates statistical terminology into all 11 official languages?

- a) Concepts and definitions
- b) Glossary of terms
- c) Multilingual Statistical Terminology Publication
- d) Multilingual dictionary

9

1 December is World Aids Day. According to the Mid-year population estimates 2013 how many people are living with HIV in South Africa?

- a) 2 million
- b) 6 million
- c) 3,5 million
- d) 5,26 million

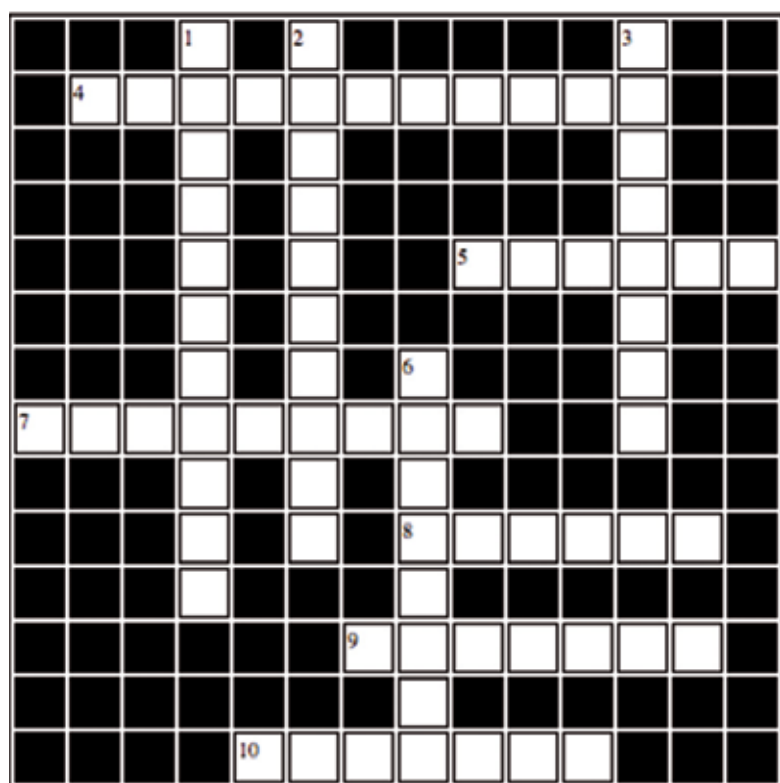
10

Which province has the smallest land size with the largest population according to Census 2011?

- a) Northern Cape
- b) Gauteng
- c) Western Cape
- d) KwaZulu-Natal

Answers on page 7

Crossword



Across

4. The Stats SA app aims to make statistics understandable by being user-friendly and....?

5. This sector, according to the Labour

Market Dynamics of South Africa 2012 report, provided 49,1% of the country's jobs.

7. According to Census 2011 this is the main language spoken in both Western

and Northern Cape.

8. The quarterly financial statistics of municipalities (QFSM) provides information on municipal spending and....?

9. Five official languages are used in the national anthem - English, Afrikaans, Xhosa, Zulu and ...?

10. How often are the survey results for civil cases of debt released?

Down

1. What kind of terminology has Stats SA and its partners translated into all 11 official languages?

2. The province with the current highest unemployment rate at 34% — Labour Market Dynamics of South Africa 2012 report

3. The Day of Reconciliation is celebrated on the 16th of this month.

6. According to the non-financial census of municipalities 3,5 million households are classified as this due to poverty.

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
Tourist Accommodation	09 December 2013
Tourism and Migration	09 December 2013
Food and Beverages	09 December 2013
Transport Statistics	09 December 2013
Quarterly Employment Statistics	10 December 2013
Manufacturing: Production and Sales	10 December 2013
Mining: Production and Sales	10 December 2013
November - Consumer Price Index (CPI)	11 December 2013
Retail Trade Sales	11 December 2013
November - Producer Price Index (PPI)	12 December 2013
Building plans passed and completed	12 December 2013
Wholesale Trade Sales	12 December 2013
Motor Trade Sales	12 December 2013
Statistics on liquidations and insolvencies	12 December 2013
Statistics of civil cases of debt	12 December 2013
Marriages and divorces	12 December 2013
Large Sample Survey (LSS)	12 December 2013
Contract Price Adjustment Provisions (CPAP) – Work group Indices	12 December 2013
Quarterly Financial Survey (QFS) of private sector enterprises	19 December 2013
Quarterly Financial Survey (QFS) of municipalities	19 December 2013
Electricity generated and available for distribution	27 December 2013
Book on Africa demography	31 December 2013
Electricity generated and available for distribution	07 January 2014
Manufacturing: Production and Sales	09 January 2014
Mining: Production and Sales	14 January 2014
Retail Trade Sales	15 January 2014
Wholesale Trade Sales	16 January 2014
Motor Trade Sales	16 January 2014
Building plans passed and completed	16 January 2014
Statistics of civil cases of debt	16 January 2014
Tourist Accommodation	20 January 2014
Food and Beverages	20 January 2014
Transport Statistics	20 January 2014
December – Consumer Price Index (CPI)	22 January 2014
Statistics on liquidations and insolvencies	27 January 2014
Tourism and Migration	27 January 2014
Electricity generated and available for distribution	29 January 2014
December – Producer Price Index (PPI)	30 January 2014
Contract Price Adjustment Provisions (CPAP) – Work group Indices	30 January 2014

Stats SA provincial numbers

North West

Tel: (018) 384 2878/9
Fax: (018) 384 2832

Gauteng

Tel: (011) 781 3495
No fax

Northern Cape

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

Western Cape

Tel: (021) 481 5500
Fax: (021) 422 1741

Free State

Tel: (051) 412 7500
Fax: (051) 412 7507

KwaZulu-Natal

Tel: (031) 360 0600
Fax: (031) 305 9960

Limpopo

Tel: (015) 295 3300/1/3/4
Fax: (015) 295 3579

Mpumalanga

Tel: (013) 754 7000
Fax: (013) 755 2898

Eastern Cape

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Fax: (043) 707 4906

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