

CENSUS 2011

You Count!

Census Information Guide



**Statistics
South Africa**



10 - 31 October 2011

www.statssa.gov.za

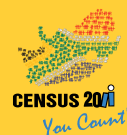


A population census is a total count of the country's population, where demographic, social and economic information as well as information about the housing conditions about the people who live in the country is collected.



**Statistics
South Africa**





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Foreword by the Statistician-General



On the tenth day of the tenth month in the tenth year of the millennium, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) will be deploying an army of 120 000 people dressed in yellow bibs who will be combing the length and breadth of South Africa. On that day, this army of peace will enlist households and their members from the undulating hills of KwaZulu-Natal to the flat planes of the Free State. They will count in the winelands of the Western Cape while the imposing Table Mountain towers over them.

The desert of the Kalahari in the Northern Cape will experience a different form of river; it will be the census workforce giving numerical visibility and life to this massive province. In the Eastern Cape from Qunu to the Pondoland, the Amatola will be fully accounted for. North West, the platinum and maize province and the province of the Taung skull, will be counted. Our census Field Workers will take stock of the great Mapungubwe and will pour numerical liberation to the greats of Limpopo.

Mpumalanga, the province in the sun, will be covered. Finally, the province of the city of gold and home to numerous nationalities, will be covered.

The poor, the rich, the homeless, those in transit at hotels, the young and the old, boys and girls, men and women, the disabled, the educated and the schooled, the wise, the blue collar, the white collar, those on the edge, the sick, the healthy, the unemployed and the employed, those in educational institutions, those in the country under whatever conditions, legal or not!

It matters less, there is no difference among yourselves, you are all important and all your importance is equal before the census and you shall thus be counted. All people in South Africa shall be counted. We seek to know you, we seek to understand you. ***You count!***

For you to know and understand South Africa, Census 2011 needs to access you; therefore you need to open your hearts, your minds, your doors, your communities, your suburbs and your villages to the census. ***You count!***

On 10 October 2011, we will visit you and ask you a number of questions about your age, sex, employment,

education, income, and births and deaths that occurred in the household, and about household and family arrangements. We will ask you about your access to services such as water, electricity and sanitation. We will enquire about your access to communication. All this information needs to be gathered so that you can know about South Africa and its needs and its achievements.

This exercise is not the first of its kind in South Africa; our country has a long history of census-taking dating back to the 18th century when partial attempts were made at undertaking a census. More recently, we have had two censuses in the post-apartheid era, namely Census '96 and Census 2001 and we can arguably say these were the censuses all South Africans related to on an equal footing. Census 2011 will be the third democratic census to be conducted. Out of this arsenal of information we will know whether South Africa is making progress.

The African Renaissance, South Africa's march to a better quality of life, should and needs to be anchored on a strong knowledge and information base. The two censuses do provide the basic tenets for such a future; the third one consolidates and raises even better hope for this sought-out better quality for all.

We are not alone in this endeavour – the world has gone ahead of us. The United States completed its census in January 2010; Kenya has just released its results and this will give meaning to its constitutional reform. Mozambique released theirs in 2009. Zambia and Ghana both conducted their census in 2010. For statisticians and politicians this is the exciting moment as the facts about the state get collected and presented.

The information will be particularly important as we race against time in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. We know that we are notorious for undercounting, and this has been the case in all censuses we have undertaken. This time around we have organised ourselves differently. We will be in there from September to December 2011 - accounting for each and every person.

The Minister we account to has given us a tight margin: no more than a single digit undercount. This is what we shall work towards achieving. To be involved in a census is a privilege, and I have been privileged to lead four censuses thus far and to launch this, the fifth. Not many of us have had this privilege and I bet I am the only one to have led at least four such undertakings. No ship that

is laden has its water mark on the lowest part of its base. As it gets loaded the water mark rises and rises. With such responsibility we therefore need to remain humble, like a ship loading at the dock.

Stand up and be counted, count us in, sibale sonke, hi hlayeni hinkwerhu, rivale rote, sibale sonke, re bale bothle, re bale ba bothle, tel ons by!

Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General

Head: Statistics South Africa

“Those in the country under whatever conditions, legal or not, it matters less, there is no difference among yourselves, you are all important and all your importance is equal before the census and you shall thus be counted.”



**Statistics
South Africa**



Introduction

Evidence-based decision-making is a universally recognised paradigm of efficient management of economic and social affairs and of overall effective governing of societies today.

The most important aspect in any society is human capital. In order to provide a numerical profile of the nation which is the outcome of evidence-based decision-making at all levels, the following questions need to be answered:

- ***'How many are we?'***
- ***'Who are we?' in terms of age, sex, education, occupation, economic activity and other important characteristics; and***
- ***'Where do we live?' in terms of housing, access to water, availability of essential facilities, etc.***

The availability of this information at small area, regional and national level is essential for any democracy and measuring social change. The population census represents one of the pillars for data collection on the number and characteristics of the population of a country. It is part of an integrated national statistical system and forms the benchmark for the population count at national and local levels.

Census information becomes the demographic, population and economic baseline information that is collected periodically to inform planning, monitoring and evaluation at all three spheres of government. Census information is also indispensable for monitoring universally recognised and internationally adopted Millennium Development Goals.



Statistics South Africa's Mandate

Stats SA is mandated to provide the state with information about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation of the country. This is in line with the Statistics Act, (Act No. 6 of 1999), and the fundamental principles of official statistics of the United Nations.

Stats SA conducts the census based on the ten ***Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*** as outlined below:

In order to safeguard official statistics and guide national statistics offices in their work, the United Nations has adopted the following fundamental principles of official statistics;

a) ***Impartiality:*** Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social, and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

b) ***Professional independence:*** To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agency needs to decide, according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

c) ***Transparency of methods applied:*** To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agency is to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

d) The statistical agency is entitled to ***comment on erroneous interpretation*** and misuse of statistics.

e) ***Use the most efficient sources:*** Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. The statistical agency is to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden of respondents.

f) ***Confidentiality:*** Individual data collected by the statistical agency for statistical compilation, whether

they refer to natural or legal persons are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

- g) **Transparency of laws:** The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical system operates are to be made public.
- h) **Cooperation among institutions:** Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.
- i) **Adherence to international standards:** The use, by the statistical agency in each country, of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.
- j) **International cooperation:** Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of the system of official statistics in all countries



Background on the South African census



South Africa conducted its first democratic census in 1996, followed by a census in 2001.

The next census was planned for 2006 (5 years after the Census in 2001), but because of the enormity of conducting such a large-scale project, the census was postponed to 2011.

The Community Survey 2007, a large-scale household survey, was then conducted between the censuses to provide accurate statistics in the short and medium-term period. Thereafter, Mini Tests 2008 and 2009, Census 2011 Pilot and Census 2011 Dress Rehearsal were conducted to test processes and procedures that were planned to be used in the main Census in 2011.

Census 2011 will be the third census to be conducted and should exceed all the previous censuses in terms of coverage, accuracy of the data collected and execution of all phases.



What is a population and housing census?

A population census is a total count of the country's population, where demographic, social and economic information as well as information about the housing conditions about the people who live in the country is collected. In other words, a population census involves counting all the people in the country and collecting information about them and their living conditions.

The aim of a census is to provide government, institutions and agencies with information essential for policy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects, and for making informed decisions. It is therefore of utmost importance that everyone in South Africa participates in the census.

A population census is the most complex and massive exercise a national statistical office undertakes. It requires mapping the entire country, mobilising and training a significant number of Field Workers, conducting a comprehensive publicity campaign, canvassing all households to participate, collecting individual information, compiling vast amounts of completed questionnaires, and analysing and disseminating the data.

A census is an opportunity for making statistical activity visible as it touches every household in the country. For many people, the census may be the only time that the state reaches them and asks them a question.

The importance of a population census

- a) The population census plays an essential role in public administration.

The results are used to ensure:

- *equity in distribution of government services;*
- *distributing and allocating government funds among various regions and districts for education and health services;*
- *delineating electoral districts at the national and local levels; and*
- *measuring the impact of industrial development, to name a few;*

- b) The census also plays an essential role in all elements of the national statistical system, including the economic and social components. Census statistics are used as benchmarks for statistical

compilation or as a sampling frame for sample surveys. The national statistical system of almost every country relies on sample surveys (NSS) for efficient and reliable data collection. Without the sampling frame derived from the population census, the national statistical system would face difficulties in providing reliable official statistics for use by the government and the general public;

- c) The basic feature of the Census is to generate statistics on small areas and small population groups with minimum sampling errors. While the statistics on the small areas are useful in their own right, they can also be used to produce statistics on any geographical unit. This is an important requirement for example, in planning the location of a school or clinic;
- d) Since census data can be tabulated for any geographical unit, it is possible to provide the required statistics in remarkably flexible manner. This versatile feature of the census is also invaluable for use in the private sector for applications such as business planning and market analyses; and

- e) The census results are used as a benchmark for research and analysis. Population projections are one of the most important analytical outputs based on census data; future population projections are crucial for all segments of the public and private sectors.

Census vision

'To count everyone' in South Africa.



Objectives of Census 2011

Census 2011 aims to provide government, policy-makers, business and international agencies with data on which to base their social and economic development plans and programmes.

In line with the priorities of the state, the Census will be focusing on improving the relevance and reliability of measurements in the following areas:

- Measurement of demographic and socio-economic data, such as fertility, mortality, migration, etc.;
- Measurement of the extent of poor households;
- Measurement of access to facilities and services, such as piped water, sanitation and electricity for lighting, etc.; and
- Providing data at lower geographical levels that are more detailed than existing household-based surveys to enable more informed planning at a local government level.

Census 2011 aims to:

- provide statistics on the population, demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics;
- provide a base for the selection of a new sampling frame;
- provide data at the lowest geographical level;
- provide a primary base for the mid-year projections; and

- answer to statistical requests from other organisations.

The next population and housing census

- ***The national population and housing census will take place in October 2011.***
- ***Census night is the night of the 9th October 2011.***
- ***Data collection takes place from 10 to 31 October 2011.***



How a population and housing census is conducted

Pre Enumeration: Planning and Preparation

Census mapping

- Census mapping is a fundamental process to manage and execute a census where the country is divided up into small areas called enumeration areas (EAs) – geographical work units to be assigned to an enumerator.
- The geographic framework defined is fundamental as it provides a basis for managing and monitoring the count, quality and coverage, and used for publication and dissemination.

Tasks included:

- Over 100,000 areas need to be demarcated to provide an accurate map base for the country.
- Compilation of up-to date, detailed maps and enumerator booklets produced for each EA.

Content development and questionnaire design

- The questionnaire or 'data vehicle' is developed and designed to include relevant questions which are user-friendly, concise, unambiguous and facilitate processing.
- The design of the questionnaire is drawn up after intensive content research and with the collaboration of stakeholders from the user community.

Tasks included:

- Research studies on content and methodology development to inform business process, including questionnaire pre-testing.
- Measuring respondents' perceptions and attitudes, layout and format of questionnaire.
- Content development regarding scope, topics and data items to be included.
- Stakeholders consultations on census output specifications and final product design.

Pre Enumeration: Planning and Preparation

Publicity, communication and advocacy

- In order to generate awareness and commitment to educate and empower the public on their role in a census, an ongoing publicity and information campaign is vital for participation and ensures that the public understands, is positively aware of and wants to participate in the census.

Tasks included:

- Stakeholder management activities, involvement and engagement of the key stakeholders as partners in the census process.
- Communication strategy to sensitise public through mainstream media (radio, TV, local and national newspaper advertisements) and public outreach (posters, meetings and workshops).

Forward field logistics and resource management

- Field logistics involves providing all operational requirements to execute data collection.
- The census is a resource-intensive programme and requires effective, efficient and economic utilisation of resources, including adequate assets management and control.

Forward logistics involves time-consuming and complicated tasks including:

- Procurement of resources including vehicles.
- Establishment of field offices, equipping them with telephones, computers, printers, faxes, photocopies, furniture, stationery, shelving and other office infrastructure.
- Distribution of materials and resources, such as questionnaires, maps, manuals and enumerator boxes.
- Asset and fleet management.

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How a population and housing census is conducted

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Pre Enumeration: Planning and Preparation

Recruitment and training

Objective:

To effectively train field staff on content (publicity, listing and enumeration) including other related methodologies, procedures and equip them with the necessary skills to conduct field activities effectively during Census 2011 logistics.

Tasks included:

- Planning and coordination of recruitment and selection of census field staff, supervisors and field workers.
- Once selected and appointed, practical training is provided for appropriate skills and knowledge transfer on data collection methodologies and procedure required to complete quality field work.
- Training covers a wide range of concepts from enumeration procedures and map reading to office administration.
- Vital skills for the Field Workers include how to stimulate the respondent's interest by explaining the census process and purpose and information about confidentiality.

Information technologies

- Development, implementation and maintenance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure to support census operations include electronics management and monitoring systems.
- Information Systems Development (ISD) involves research and application of technical advances to improve data quality, reduce costs and shorten data processing time.

Tasks included:

- Establishment and testing of IT infrastructure, methodologies and procedures and providing the required level of IT support.
- Research, application testing, refining and evaluation of new technologies.

Pre Enumeration: Planning and Preparation

Listing

Objectives are as follows:

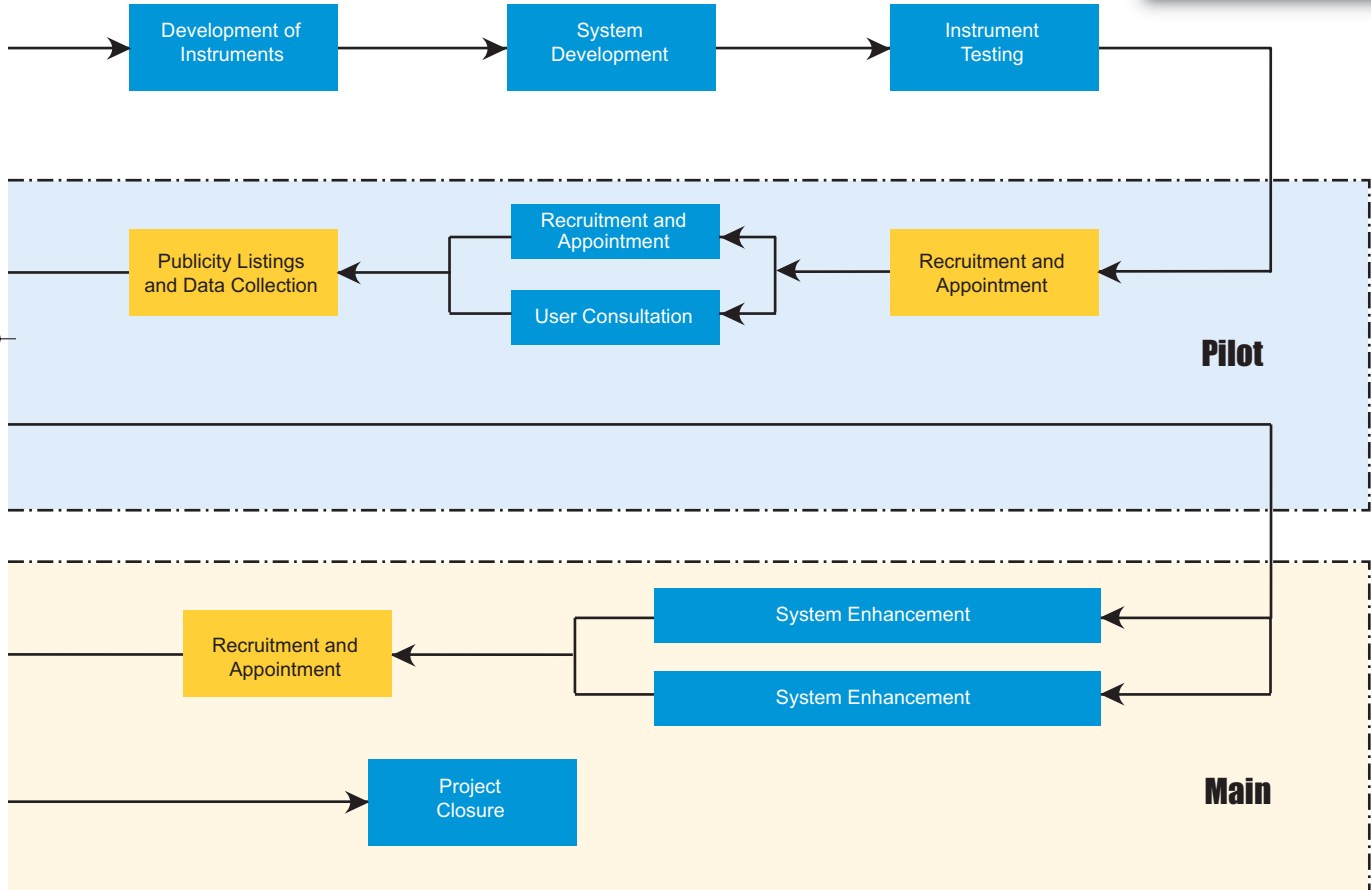
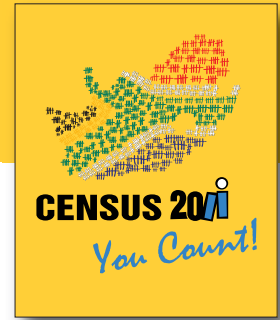
- To have a record or list of all dwelling units and other structures within an EA.
- To determine the correct size of the EA (number of dwelling units, households and persons).
- To enable the Field Workers to find their way within the EA more easily so that they visit all Dwelling Units (DUs).
- To establish the total number of households and persons in each listed DU.
- To identify all residential and non-residential structures in advance including unoccupied, vacant and new dwellings under construction.
- To provide data collection and field logistics staff with a listed EA Summary Book.
- To update the dwelling frame database using Census 2011 listings.

During listing fieldwork, fieldworkers (FWs) will list all dwelling units and other structures within the EA according to the listing rules and guidelines. EA Summary Books will be provided and the following information will be filled in on the appropriate forms of the EA Summary Book:

- Annotation on the EA maps, e.g. new structures, listing starting point, the listing route, record numbers, etc.
- Fieldwork staff, summary information on listing and enumeration, i.e. total number of dwelling units, households and persons.
- Census geography hierarchy, route to the EA, EA boundary description, other useful information, i.e. if any information is incorrect, the correct information should be recorded on the form and the map.
- Description of listing starting point and listing route
- Field sketches of new developments found within the EA and where the map background is not clear
- Notes of any other useful important information.
- List of all dwelling units, other structures and prominent features within the EA.

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How a population and housing census is conducted

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Enumeration: Field Work

Data collection

- Data collection involves visiting households and special dwelling institutions (SDIs) and collecting data – the actual population and household count.
- Data are collected through the administration of the census questionnaire, referenced to a particular census night (a de facto census).

Data collection methods used in a census includes:

- Personal face-to-face interviews commonly used when conducting a census as it ensures a high response rate, and trained interviewers gather quality data.
- Self-enumeration questionnaire (hand-delivered) where respondents can complete the questionnaire in their own time. This provides fieldworkers with an opportunity to contact hard-to-reach people.

Tasks include:

- Operation to administer and coordinate fieldwork by visiting households in each EA and ensuring questionnaire completion. Hostels and institutions including hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged and homeless are included.

- The role of the enumerator is crucial, as they must ensure that the census form is completed. This is central to quality data collection.
- After a period of intense data collection, a phase of mop-up operations is carried out to resolve any problematic areas and ensure coverage.

Management and coordination

- Effective coordination, management and monitoring of data collection involves unique challenges:
- Enumerating different settlement types e.g.
 - Urban areas: accessing secure areas and affluent suburbs, non-contacts during the day and the challenges of informal settlements in a state of influx.
 - Rural areas: covering large areas, farmers reluctant to deal with strangers and traditional leaders that require careful negotiations
- Enumerating individuals and households with different perceptions,
 - Individuals concerned about confidentiality and revealing personal information.

Enumeration: Fieldwork

- Individuals not willing to disclose information or deliberately disclose misleading information.
- Operational challenges,
 - Accessing areas with difficult terrain, poor roads and inclement weather such as rain causing operational delays.
 - Bad publicity and negative perception of census processes as subject to political manipulation or operational failure.

Nine quality dimensions used to measure statistical data quality:

- Prerequisites of quality
- Relevance
- Accuracy
- Timeliness
- Accessibility
- Interpretability
- Coherence
- Methodological soundness
- Integrity

Quality assurance and control

- A number of measures are put in place to ensure quality or 'fitness of use' of the data collection during census.
- Achieving an accepted level of quality is the result of addressing, managing and balancing various census inputs and processing at all phases, through the application of Total Quality Management (TQM) principles applied to methodologies and procedures.
- Field collection quality control procedures include:
 - Field supervisors monitor collection, attend to problems.
 - Checking of questionnaires to ensure proper completion.



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How a population and housing census is conducted

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Post-enumeration: Processing and dissemination

Reverse logistics

This involves the closure of census operations across the country and wrap-up of the logistics required for field collection.

Tasks include:

- Close-out of field offices, arranging for return, storage or disposal of office infrastructure.
- Packing and dispatch of census materials (questionnaires, enumerator booklets) for processing and archiving.
- Consolidation of reports and operational activities.
- Checking inventory lists and compilation of assets registers to monitor quantities.

Data processing and editing

- Data processing involves the capturing and conversion of data into usable format for analysis and presentation of products and results: translating the responses from millions of households into meaningful data.

Tasks includes:

- Digital data capture of completed census questionnaire through input and scanning collected data.
- Coding and classification of data entered to produce a clean, electronic dataset.
- Editing and imputing of raw data to detect errors (invalid or missing responses and inconsistencies) and correct them.

Post-enumeration Survey (PES)

- The Post-enumeration Survey (PES) is a scientific tool used to measure the quality and coverage of the census.
- PES involves a complete, independent re-enumeration of a representative sample of EAs which are case-matched with information from the main enumeration.

Objectives:

- Assess degree of coverage and characteristics of people who may have been missed.

Post-enumeration: Processing and dissemination

- Calculate the undercount to assess census data quality and adjust the final product.
- Determine the extent of data deficiencies and usefulness.

Note: an undercount is common as there are always people who are difficult to enumerate or actively refuse to be counted for political or ideological reasons. In addition, a population census is a project of such magnitude that logistical problems and enumeration errors are bound to occur.

Census review and debriefing

- Review and evaluation of census in relation to inputs, compliance to set standards, procedures and timelines, as well as success and challenges to inform future operations.

Tasks include:

- Analysis of deviation in various work streams.
- Debriefing session with staff.
- Evaluation and assessment to determine lessons learnt.

Data analysis and product compilation

- The final data are analysed and used for development of data products and publications.

Tasks include:

- The source dataset is examined and statistical results or estimation compiled, which are validated and interpreted.
- Processed and tabulated data are analysed and reviewed, and quality checks conducted.
- Final products are designed which conform to international standards and satisfy the needs of the stakeholders.
- Statistical products and reports are compiled and printed for distribution.

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How a population and housing census is conducted

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Post-enumeration: Processing and dissemination

Marketing and data dissemination

- Dissemination and marketing of census products and services is an ongoing process, to ensure demand is created for the distribution of user-friendly, accurate and reliable products and services.

Tasks include:

- The appropriate use of technology such as web-based dissemination and easy to use tabulation interfaces.
- Distribution of publications and reports ranging from basic key results to thematic and detailed analysis of results.
- Handling user requests and queries from the public.
- Marketing and promotion to create demand and awareness of census products and processes.

Census@school campaign

The Census@school campaign is a learner's census launched to target schools with the goal of raising the profile and awareness of a census.

- It involves children and teachers, gathering basic information about themselves, their school and their home environment by filling out questionnaires.
- The campaign is based on an educational model which fosters learning through fun activities, and learners gain knowledge on the purpose, process and concepts of a census and what it is designed to accomplish.
- Learners collect and analyse data about themselves, applying skills in numeracy, mathematics and basic statistical literacy.

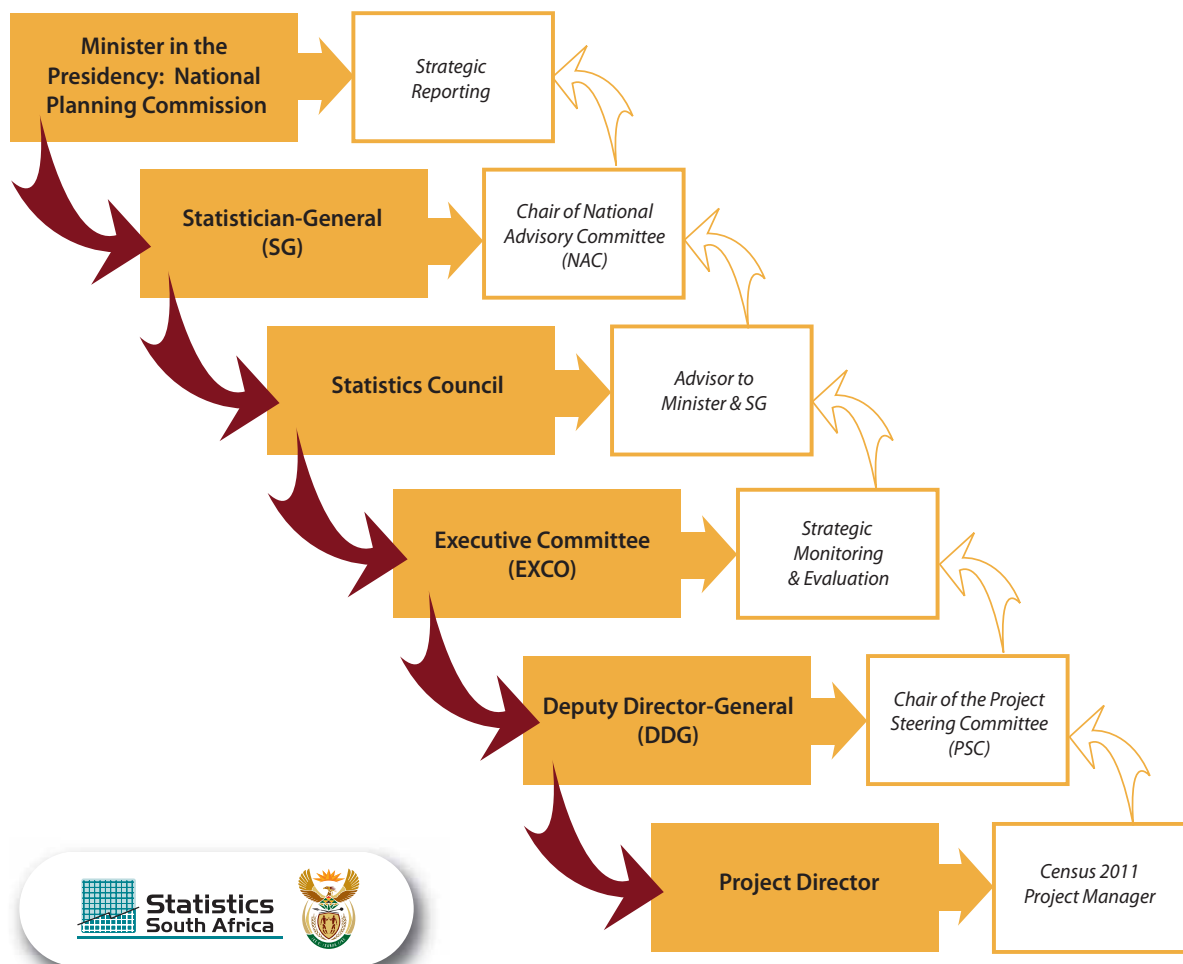
Thank you campaign

***This phase will occur a few days after enumeration.
The objective is to thank the public for their
participation and support during the project.***

Print and electronic media will be used to convey the message. Once the analysis of census data is finalised, the public and stakeholders should be informed about the findings through radio, TV and newspaper. Census-in-brief booklets and other data dissemination products should be distributed directly to respondents.



Census governance structure



Statistics South Africa: Deputy Directors-General



*The Constitution of South Africa “...South Africa
belongs to all who live in it...”*

From left to right:
Dr J Arrow (Methodology and Standards)
Ms K Masibeng (Population and Social Statistics)
Mr A Jenneker (Statistical Support and Informatics)
Mr R Maluleke (Corporate Relations)
Ms N Mokoena (Corporate Services)

The role of the Public for Census 2011

The data collected from Census 2011 are important to everyone and it is in the interest of all people living in South Africa to make the census a success.

Everyone can help by:

- Being informed about the census and what it means to your communities; become empowered and learn more about census data.
- Being accessible to census Field Workers in pre-enumeration operations, during the enumeration phase and post enumeration phase.
- Being available to the Field Workers who will be visiting your households.
- Being kind by ensuring the safety of Field Workers while in your neighbourhood.
- Being proactive by making sure that you are counted. Call the nearest census office if you think you have not been counted, and help educate others about the importance of the census.





Legal framework for census-taking

A population census is a countrywide exercise and its implementation requires sufficient legal backing. The legal authority is required for fixing the primary administrative responsibility, determining the general scope and timing of the census, protecting the confidentiality of the information, obtaining the necessary resources, and placing the legal obligation on the public to cooperate.

Countries usually have a law governing data collection, which provides for, among others, authority to collect data, confidentiality of information collected and methods of dissemination of the information.

Confidentiality

In return for the privilege that Stats SA enjoys in being able to ask questions about every individual in the country, the organisation guarantees to keep all the information that it collects on individuals strictly confidential. Every Stats SA official is sworn to uphold the confidentiality of all collected data. The relevant clauses from the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) are printed on the cover page of the Census 2011 Questionnaire A.

Employees of Stats SA will be legally bound, by signing the Oath of Confidentiality, never to disclose information gathered in the course of their duties, to anyone not authorised by Stats SA. This oath continues to apply even after employment has ceased.

While Stats SA asks for the full names of respondents and records the physical addresses of their dwellings on the questionnaire, this information is never published or otherwise made available to anyone outside the employ of Stats SA, not even to other government agencies.

The reason Stats SA requires full names and addresses is for quality-check procedures. During the final processing, the data for all the households are converted into statistical tables for publication that do not include name and address information. Consequently, published information can never be traced back to a specific household, or a particular individual.

In accordance with the confidentiality clause of the Statistics Act, data on individuals must be treated as strictly confidential, and thus personal information will under no circumstances be furnished to any other person or organisation. Section 8 of the Statistics Act states that

no unauthorised person or organisation (including government departments) can have access to information that is gathered in terms of the Act, and no other government organisation can look at any information collected during the census except when the data have been aggregated for report purposes and the respondent's personal details have been excluded.

The Act provides for a fine of up to R10 000 or imprisonment of up to six months or both for fieldworkers or other employees of Stats SA who are found guilty of communicating to any unauthorised person information collected under the Act.



Conclusion

Stats SA is humbled by the opportunity of inviting all the people living in South Africa to participate in the Population and Housing Census 2011.

Let us all participate to ensure everyone is counted by 31 October 2011 for better census results that would result in better government planning and decision-making.

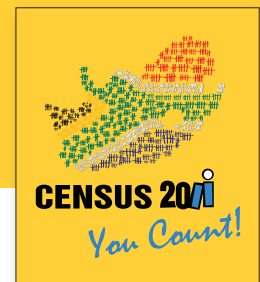
Non-response follow-up

After the enumeration period, there might be some households that were not enumerated due to non-contact and refusals. A mop-up period will be used to attend to these households.

Field Work Supervisors will revisit these households and collect information. Outstanding questionnaires from those respondents who opted for self-enumeration will also be collected.



Know your Field Worker



10 - 31 October 2011
Stand up and be counted
YOU COUNT!



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North West

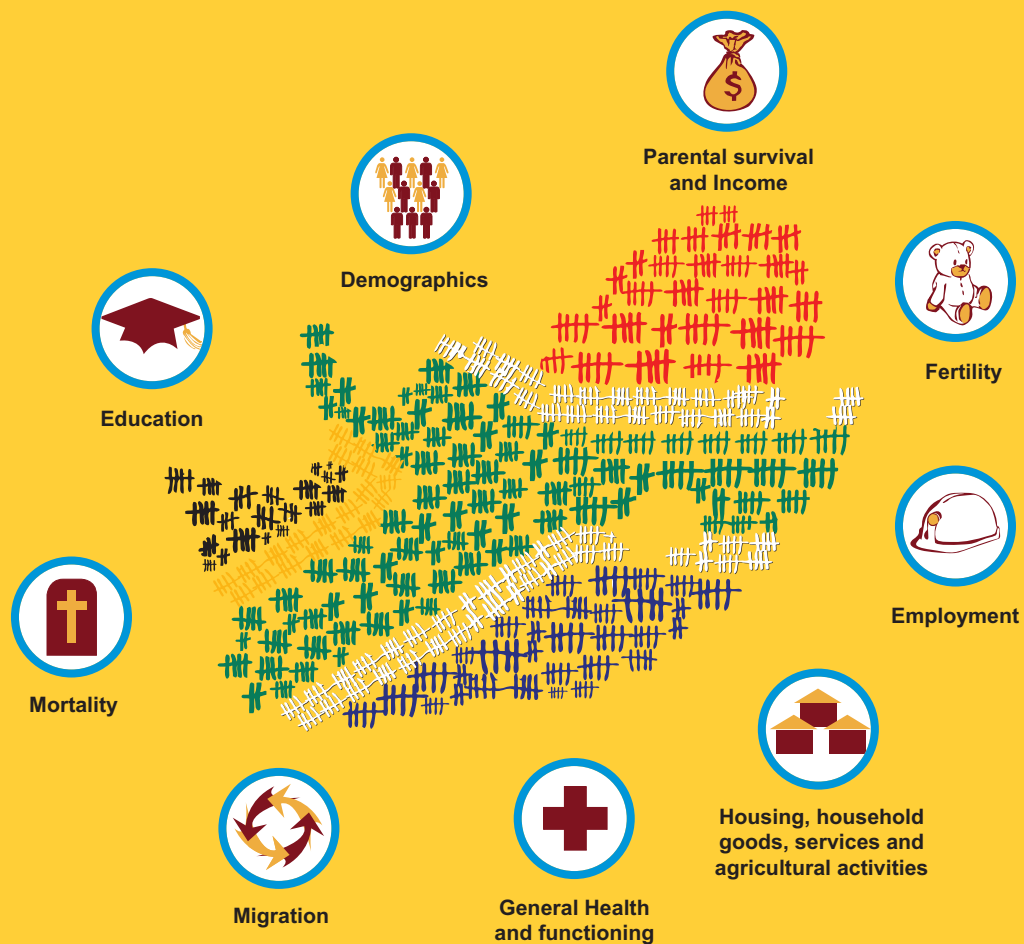
Shop No. 55 North Entrance
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Census 2011 - Data Collection

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