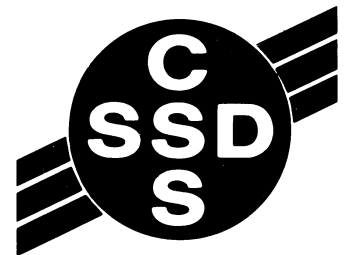


MS MOORCROFT



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



SENTRALE
STATISTIEKDIENS
CENTRAL
STATISTICAL SERVICE

BEVOLKINGSSENSUS 1991

AANPASSING VIR ONDERTELLING

POPULATION CENSUS 1991

ADJUSTMENT FOR UNDERCOUNT

No. 03-01-26 (1991)

R. 6-00

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1 DE FACTO BASIS OF CENSUS

1.1 The 1991 Population Census was enumerated on a de facto basis, that is, according to the place where persons were located during the census. All persons who were present on RSA territory during census night (i.e. at midnight between 7 and 8 March 1991), were therefore enumerated and included in the data.

1.2 Visitors from abroad who were present in the RSA on holiday or business on the night of the census, as well as foreigners (and their families) who were studying or economically active, were enumerated and included in the figures. The Diplomatic and Consular Corps of foreign countries were not included. Crews and passengers of ships were also not enumerated, except those who were present in the harbours of the RSA on census night. Similarly, residents of the RSA who were absent from the RSA on census night were not enumerated. Personnel of the South African Government stationed abroad and their families were, however, enumerated. Such persons were included in the Transvaal (Pretoria).

1.3 The basis used for the 1991 Census therefore differs from that which was used for previous censuses in the respect that everybody who was present within the RSA boundaries was enumerated. In contrast, previous surveys attempted to enumerate RSA citizens as well as foreigners who were present within the RSA boundaries for more than 3 months. However, the comparability of the results is not materially affected, due both to the relatively small numbers which are at stake and the fact that the number of foreign visitors included more or less equalled the number of RSA residents which were excluded, because they were outside the borders of the RSA.

2 1991 POPULATION CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

2.1 The questionnaire included questions on the following characteristics:

Particulars of dwelling

Type of dwelling

Number of rooms

Ownership

Particulars of person

Relationship within household

Sex

Age

Marital status

Population group

Birthplace

Country of citizenship

Duration of residence at normal dwelling

Religion/Denomination (the answering of this question was optional)

Languages and literacy

Level of education

Occupation

Work status

Identity of employer

Economic sector

Income

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 In the major part of the country the 1991 Census was conducted by way of distributing census questionnaires beforehand and collecting the completed returns after census day. In cases where the enumerator was requested to, as well as where the respondent was unable to complete the questionnaire, the census enumerator assisted in the completion thereof.

3.2 As a result of the unplanned and unstructured nature of certain residential areas, as well as the inaccessibility of certain areas during the preparations for the enumeration of the census, comprehensive door-to-door surveys were not possible. An agreement was concluded with the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) to enumerate these areas by means of sample surveys. 88 areas country-wide were enumerated on this basis.

- 3.3 Every household was enumerated on a separate questionnaire.
- 3.4 Estimates based on available information regarding the number of dwellings and the number of persons who lived there, were made for certain areas where the census survey could not take place or be successfully completed due to unfavourable enumeration conditions.
- 4 SAMPLE SURVEYS
- 4.1 A representative probability sample of occupied shacks or residential premises was drawn in each of the areas and all persons who usually sleep in the shacks or on the premises were enumerated. The sample was designed with the aid of aerial photographs which were taken during February 1991, as close as possible to census day, 7 March 1991. Preliminary aerial photography was undertaken in certain areas for the designing of the samples. Aerial photographs of these areas were again taken during February 1991.
- 4.2 The HSRC's field workers and organisers, each with a team of census enumerators, visited the indicated premises and shacks on the ground and ensured that each resident was enumerated. The particulars obtained in this manner were then projected in accordance with the number of dwelling structures to obtain an estimate of inter alia the population number in the specific area. For instance, if the particulars show that for 10 dwelling/structures the average occupancy rate is six persons per dwelling, then a hundred dwellings will have an estimated six hundred occupants.
- 5 THE SAMPLE DESIGN
- 5.1 An independent stratified multistage cluster sample of developed residential premises was drawn from each township. The sample was designed to be approximately self-weighting at the level of developed residential premises and all members of all households on the drawn premises had to be enumerated. The aerial photographs were used to stratify each township in approximately homogeneous parts (strata), using the nature and/or density of housing as criterion. In each stratum all developed residential premises were counted and in shack areas (areas with informal housing) every structure was counted. The Division of Building Technology of the CSIR, under contract, assisted the HSRC with the aerial photo analysis and interpretation. In every stratum a proportional number of clusters of residential premises (street blocks or groups of street blocks) was drawn with probability proportional to the number of residential premises (or structures in the case of shack areas) contained in the cluster. Subsequently a systematic sample of four residential premises (or structures in shack areas) was drawn from each of the drawn clusters, which were then visited by the interviewers to enumerate all residents. A limited check was done on the field work.
- 6 GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS OF CENSUS
- 6.1 The particulars in the report are based upon a geographical classification grounded on census districts. The boundaries of a census district normally coincide with those of a magisterial district. Differences occur in districts bordering on the self-governing territories and within these areas the magisterial districts can not in every respect be reconciled with census districts.
- 6.2 In the tables the particulars in respect of the self-governing territories are reflected separately and merely added to the RSA totals.
- 6.3 In the tables data are shown according to district. Information by statistical, planning and development region can be compiled by using the key to the various regions appearing on pages xv and xviii.
- 7 DATA ON TAPE
- 7.1 The statistical tables published in this report are also available on magnetic tape.
- 7.2 Two data sets containing adjusted census results are available on magnetic tape in the following format:
 - 7.2.1 The full data set up to enumerator's area level, but occupation and economic sector will be in respect of the basic main groups only.
 - 7.2.2 The full data set but to the geographical level of districts only.
- 7.3 Enquiries regarding the type, format and cost of the above-mentioned can be addressed to the Head: Central Statistical Service, Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001.
- 8 UNDERCOUNT
- 8.1 The question of undercount is a general and world-wide phenomenon and an inescapable problem with the taking of particularly population censuses. The population censuses of the RSA are also unavoidably subject to this problem.
- 8.2 Table 1 gives an indication of the estimated extent of undercount which occurred during the RSA population censuses since 1990 for the various population groups.

TABLE 1

POPULATION CENSUS	WHITES	ESTIMATED UNDERCOUNT: (%)		
		COLOURED	ASIANS	BLACKS
1980	8,5	3,2	4,4	22,5
1985	5,5	3,5	6,5	20,4
1991	10,8	10,8	12,4	16,8

8.3 The 1980 Population Census is at present the only RSA Census of which the results were adjusted for undercount and published in that form. For this census estimates of the extent of the possible undercount were undertaken by the Central Statistical Service and the census results were adjusted accordingly.

8.4 For the 1985 Population Census the extent of undercount was also determined (in which case the HSRC obligingly agreed to undertake the extensive task), but only the results as enumerated were published. The rates of undercount, as well as an indication of how the results as enumerated could be adjusted with these rates, were also included in the publications.

8.5 At the instance of the majority of users of population statistics, it was decided that the 1991 Population Census results would be adjusted for undercount and that all census reports, except Report No. 03-01-00 (1991) which contains the results as enumerated, would contain the adjusted data.

8.6 As a result of the methodology applied, small differences occur between the figures obtained after adjustment and the estimates referred to in the previous paragraph.

8.7 It should be noted that the adjusted figures are essentially estimates and the numbers shown for individual areas or particular characteristics should not be considered absolute.

9 ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED

ASFR	= Age specific fertility rate
BMR	= Bureau of Market Research
DHS	= Demographic and health survey
Ex	= Life expectancy at birth
HSRC	= Human Sciences Research Council
IMR	= Infant mortality rate
MLFP	= Migrant labour force participation
p.a.	= per annum
PPP	= Population development programme
Pop	= Population
RSA	= Republic of South Africa
SGT	= Self-governing territories
TBVC	= Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei
TFR	= Total fertility rate
Tot	= Total
-	= 0 (nil)

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