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The recent HSRC migration survey: Data generated, methodological details, and some highlights from previous research

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1 PROJECT CONTEXT

Before discussing the recent migration survey, we should perhaps give you a brief orientation as to where this household survey comes from.

1.1 Origin of the current project

The current project has its origins in two separate HSRC research projects. The first of these was a study on the causes and consequences of cross-border migration to South Africa, led by Marie Wentzel, and the second study, led by Pieter Kok, dealt with the causes of internal migration in South Africa.

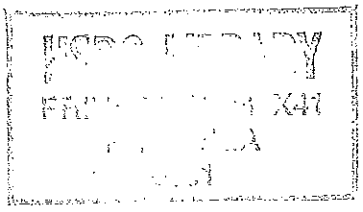
1.1.1 Project on the causes and consequences of cross-border migration to South Africa

This HSRC-funded project started in 1998. Due to the HSRC's internal restructuring process five team members were retrenched in the lifespan of the project. This had an impact on the execution of the project.

The project was aimed at obtaining more insight into the causes and impact of cross-border migration between South Africa and respectively Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and investigating the implications for regional development.

Data gathering took place in South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Although Mpumalanga and the Limpopo (Northern Province) were the main focus areas for the research in South Africa, some of the research was carried out in the Gauteng and North West provinces, as they are popular destinations for migrant labourers. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with three groups of migrants, namely undocumented migrants at the Lindela Repatriation Centre, contract mineworkers at two South African mines and migrant workers on commercial farms in eastern Mpumalanga and in the Limpopo Valley in the Northern Province. Furthermore, a series of interviews was conducted with role players in South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. In Mozambique and Zimbabwe interviews were mainly conducted with officials from the respective governments, international organisations and non-governmental organisations. Academics at the universities were also interviewed.

A draft manuscript, titled *Causes of cross-border migration to South Africa from Mozambique and Zimbabwe*, edited by Marie Wentzel and Martjie Bosman, is currently under review for possible publication. The manuscript focuses on the movement of people between South Africa and two of its neighbours, namely Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The manuscript is based on qualitative interviews with three groups of migrants, namely undocumented migrants at the Lindela Repatriation Centre, contract workers at the Impala Platinum Mine near Rustenburg



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and the Blyvooruitsig Gold Mine near Carletonville and farm workers on commercial farms in eastern Mpumalanga and in the Limpopo Valley in the Northern Province. Interviews were also conducted with relevant stakeholders in South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

This study, along with various other studies,[1] confirmed that many migrants from neighbouring countries exhibit circular movement patterns between South Africa and their home countries. Some come to South Africa for a relatively short period of time for example, Zimbabwean and Mozambican women involved in cross-border trading, generally do not stay longer than a month in South Africa before returning to their countries of origin. Other migrants, however, enter South Africa for a prolonged period of time before returning home. The study, however, suggests that many migrants do not intend to settle permanently in South Africa.[2] Many migrants have dependants in their countries of origin to whom they send remittances as well as consumable commodities that they have bought in South Africa.

The study suggests that the causes of cross-border migration to South Africa from Mozambique and Zimbabwe are complex and interwoven and cannot be ascribed to one specific factor. Although the poor economic conditions[3] in both Mozambique and Zimbabwe and the consequent unemployment, low wages, expensive consumer goods and low value of local currencies were offered by the interviewees as the main reason for migrating to South Africa, other important reasons were also mentioned.

Circumstances specific to Zimbabwe and Mozambique complemented decisions to migrate to South Africa. Migrants from Zimbabwe mentioned political tension and marginalisation of minority ethnic groups as factors facilitating their migration to South Africa. An interviewee of Ndebele origin commented: *We are suffering in Zimbabwe. The government does not employ people from tribes other than the Shona. The government killed the Ndebele people so we left for South Africa.* Migrants working on South African farms also mentioned the severe drought in the southern parts of Zimbabwe, where most of them came from as a reason for their decision to migration to South Africa. In addition, veterans of the Zimbabwean liberation struggle felt that they were not sufficiently compensated and thus had to eke out a livelihood elsewhere.

The civil war in Mozambique between FRELIMO and RENAMO (1975-1992) influenced the Mozambican migration flow to South Africa to a great extent. During the war many Mozambicans fled to South Africa as refugees. After the war many of the refugees did not return to Mozambique and remained illegally in South Africa. In some instances family members later joined them. The study also revealed that some of the refugees, who did return to Mozambique after the war had ended, decided at a later stage to return to South Africa. They did this because in many instances their families were killed in the war, they could not find employment and importantly they were familiar with the situation in South Africa. As one Mozambican interviewee put it: *During the war I fled to South Africa, but went back to Mozambique after the war. I decided to come back to South Africa since my family in Mozambique was killed during the war and I could not find a job. There was really nothing left for me in*

[1] See for example Reitzes (1997) and Southern African Migration Project. (1999).

[2] This finding was confirmed by other studies. See for example Reitzes (1998) and Southern African Migration Project (1998).

[3] This accords with the findings of a study by the Southern African Migration Project (1998).

Mozambique. I came to South Africa because I knew that here are jobs available and the people were always friendly towards me.

After the war former soldiers of the war-torn Mozambique came to South Africa to look for jobs. A former Frelimo soldier commented in this regard: *I was a soldier during the war, but after the war I came to South Africa to look for a job, because there was no jobs available in my country. I came to South Africa because the country is near Mozambique. I am quite familiar with South Africa since my family and friends had worked on South African mines in the past. South Africa was sort of a natural choice for me to look for a job.*

Due to the long history of migration from both Mozambique and Zimbabwe to South Africa networks were created in both the sending and receiving countries. The existence of these networks in the sending and receiving countries were an important factor facilitating migration to South Africa. Social ties with migrants in the home countries and with those already settled in South Africa were often utilised by potential migrants in Mozambique and Zimbabwe to find work, accommodation and new networks of social support.[4]

The tradition of labour migration from Mozambique to the South African mines also facilitated the creation of networks. An interviewee from Massinga in the Inhambane province commented in this regard: *My father worked on a South African mine for many years. Although he only visited us once a year, he regularly sent us money for schooling, clothes and food. I grew up with the idea that I would also work on a South African mine when I am old enough. Unfortunately there were no vacancies at the mine, but I nevertheless decided to come to South Africa to look for a job. Because my brother and two of my friends found jobs in the construction business, I thought that I would also be able to find a job there.*

Apart from the creation of networks the long history of movement of people to and from South Africa created perceptions of South Africa as a country of opportunities where conditions in at least some respects were better than in the migrants' countries of origin. The perceived and real availability of employment opportunities in South Africa played a major role in the decision of potential migrants to migrate to South Africa.

According to the study, the nature of the work available for migrants was an important factor in facilitating migration to South Africa. Zimbabwean migrants stated that they were familiar with the kind of work they did on South African farms and were consequently more readily employed by South African farmers. However, farmers in border areas readily employed migrants without any form of training. Skilled and semi-skilled migrants found it relatively easy to find employment, particularly in the construction sector. It seems that Mozambican and Zimbabwean unskilled labourers are sought after in the construction industry, probably because they generally do not belong to trade unions and are willing to work for low wages. Although the mining industry are more interested in skilled mine workers, on-the-job training are provided to newly recruited unskilled workers. These trends indicate that certain niches for migrant workers were beginning to develop in the South African labour market.

[4] In a study conducted in the late 1990s the Southern African Migration Project also stressed the importance of networks for potential migrants (see Southern African Migration Project 1999).

Labour-intensive agricultural practices on farms along the eastern and northern borders of the country have created a demand for labour, which Mozambicans and Zimbabweans crossing the borders could readily supply. Informal recruitment of workers by kinsmen and acquaintances for these border farms has, according to the study, provided potential migrants with work.

On both the Mozambican and Zimbabwean borders, kinship and cultural ties with South African citizens facilitated movement into the country. Shangaan-speaking Mozambicans and Venda- and Sotho-speaking Zimbabweans appeared to be readily assimilated by communities in the border areas concerned.

According to the study various informants stated that migration to South Africa, especially by young Mozambican men, was regarded as a tradition to the effect of a rite of passage to adulthood. It should be noted that critics of the labour migration system maintained that the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (WENELA) created or reinforced the idea of a migration tradition in order to recruit sufficient workers for the South African mines.

Relatives and friends who had already migrated to South Africa in some cases motivated those left behind to migrate to South Africa. Some of the women disclosed that they had come to South Africa to find husbands or boyfriends with whom they had lost contact. These women sometimes found accommodation, made new social contacts or found jobs and stayed on for longer than they originally intended.

Finally, the study suggests that the penetrability of the South African borders appears to have played a significant role in decisions to migrate to the country. Migrants indicated that the perception existed that it was easy to cross the South African border, both legally and illegally. A Mozambican interviewee commented in this regard: *Today I am being repatriated for the third time. It does not really matter. I will be back next week. I will jump the border and travel with a taxi to Gauteng.* Another interviewee, also from Mozambique, shared his opinion: *I have been in and out of South Africa several times. Nine times voluntarily and three times forced. I do not mind being sent back today. I will be back with the next transport coming to South Africa. You see, this is a rich country. I am making a lot of money to support my children and myself. I will not achieve this in Mozambique.* In addition, some migrants were of the opinion that once in the country, they would not be easily detected, as migration control in South Africa was perceived to be rather lax, in contrast to that in Botswana.

The study also indicated that some migrants were ignorant about visa requirements and regarded a passport as sufficient to find work and live in the country. An interviewee from the Gaza province of Mozambique commented as follows: *I have a Mozambican passport. I cannot understand why I have been arrested. I worked as best as I could at the construction firm where I was employed.* Another respondent, who noted that his employer had never asked for any documentation, shared this misunderstanding: *I think I was arrested because my Mozambican passport has expired. I do not need a worker's permit since I have a Mozambican passport. My employer did not ask any documentation. In fact, before this arrest nobody in this country ever asked any documentation from me.*

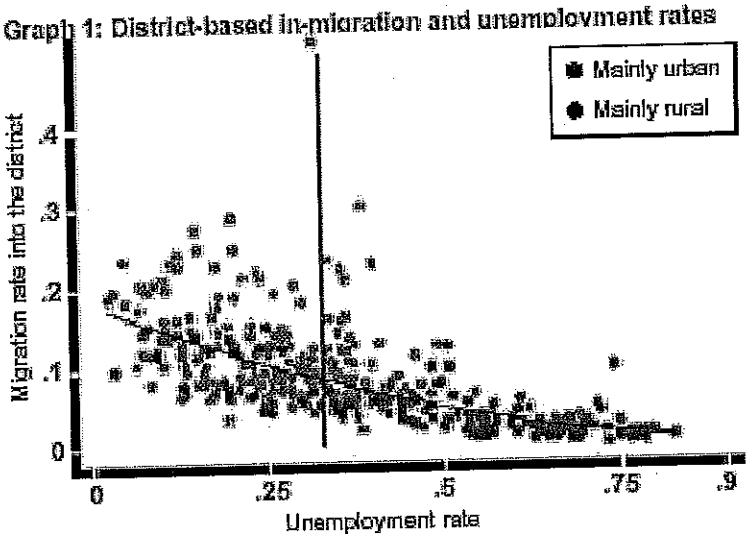
After the amalgamation of the two migration projects it was decided to include cross-border migration from Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana in the new project. A qualitative study was conducted among stakeholders in South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. Further-

more, questions on migration were included in the HSRC's public opinion surveys in Lesotho and Swaziland respectively.

1.1.2 Project on the causes of internal migration in South Africa

This HSRC-funded project, which started during April 1999, aimed to analyse census and other secondary data, and to undertake a preliminary survey, with a view to determining the importance of economic and non-economic factors in the explanation of internal migration trends in South Africa. Detailed analyses of the data generated by the 1996 census in South Africa were undertaken, and a preliminary survey was conducted to investigate the utility of the various scale items that might be used in the main survey.

A book by Kok, O'Donovan, Bouare and Van Zyl (2003), the main product of this project, was based on analyses of recent secondary South African migration and related data. One of the key conclusions reached in that publication is that the post-apartheid (1991-96) migration patterns did not differ notably from those prevalent during the height of the apartheid era (1975-80). Despite some data problems, the question that begs to be answered is: Why did the South African black population not seize opportunities to settle where they wished? In other words, why did the levels of migration not increase significantly between the late 1970s and the early 1990s? One answer is implied by the two graphs (Graphs 1 and 2) below that indicate the relationship between 1996 unemployment rates in South African magisterial districts and the rate of migration to and from these districts during the preceding five years. Also indicated in these two graphs is whether the district population was predominantly urban or mainly rural at the time.

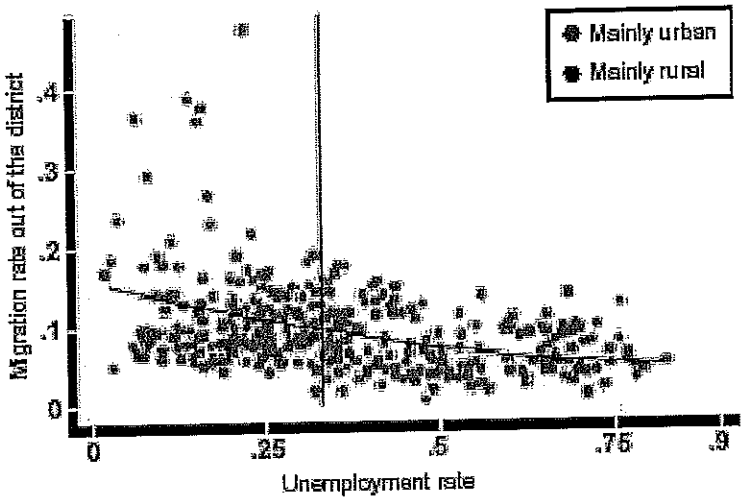


Typically, districts with higher employment levels attract migrants from other areas. This is clear in Graph 1, where the higher employment rates are evidently associated with higher in-migration rates. Furthermore, high in-migration rates are associated with relatively high levels of urbanisation. This is what would have been expected.

What might not have been expected is the pattern depicted in Graph 2. While the attraction of migrants to areas with higher employment rates is intuitive, it is less clear what compels the out-migration patterns shown in the graph. For example, assuming that the unemployed mi-

grate from areas with low employment rates to areas with better employment prospects, areas with low employment levels should exhibit higher out-migration rates. However, the empirical evidence does not unambiguously support this.

Graph 2: District-based out-migration and unemployment rates



When the unemployment rates of districts are correlated with their out-migration rates, it is clear that lower employment rates are associated with lower out-migration rates. Although the correlation illustrated in Graph 2 is less pronounced than the relationship between the unemployment and in-migration rates (see Graph 1), it remains statistically significant.

In essence, high unemployment rates are associated with low rates of migration both into and out of a district, i.e. the level of population movement in respect of low employment areas is low. Conversely, areas of high employment are associated with high levels of migration. This indicates that residents of high unemployment areas (and thus of areas that are predominantly rural) factor in their limited employment prospects in the industrial and commercial centres, and are somewhat disinclined to migrate. Their home districts are similarly unlikely to attract many in-migrants.

Economistic perspectives suggest that higher unemployment rates may stimulate migration to areas with lower levels of unemployment. However, residents of districts characterised by their ruralness and high unemployment are unable to escape their situation by moving away. It has been suggested in the migration literature that the social networks create opportunities for migration, but the existence of such networks per se does not guarantee that very poor people will actually benefit from them. In fact, the very poor may even suffer from greater immobility, as such networks may act as mechanisms of exclusion, preventing them from migrating through the lack of access to network resources and support. This helps to explain why the majority of the black population did not grab the opportunity to move where they wished when apartheid restrictions no longer applied.

Attempts were made to establish the profiles of former migrants and non-migrants, and a first attempt was made at modelling migration (using the modified gravity model) and at determining the main reasons for migration (using the 1996 October household survey). The results of these attempts were mixed and the outcomes largely dissatisfactory, if not outright frustrating.

We could confirm that migration propensity follows the expected age-gender pattern, and it was possible to arrive at very useful regression fits in respect of migration to some provinces but unfortunately that was not the case for all provinces, leaving us with great inconsistencies. The analysis of the reasons for migration provided us with no useful results whatsoever, and neither did we arrive at particularly useful profiles of inter-provincial migrants.

An important finding from the research was, consequently, that census and other secondary data (such as those generated by the annual October household surveys that were conducted between 1993 and 1993) do not provide a solid enough foundation to adequately determine the causes of migration. It was concluded that purpose-made sample surveys would have more to offer in this regard. This logically led to the preliminary ("initial") survey, which will be discussed in greater detail later.

1.2 Amalgamation of the two projects

It became clear to those involved that having two parallel (different, but "similar-looking") migration projects in the HSRC had become untenable. This awareness and the eventual decision to combine the two projects stemmed largely from the research undertaken for the purposes of "The state of South Africa's population report" (The National Population Unit 2000), but managerial issues that arose from having two apparently similar projects also informed the decision.

The new, combined project, officially titled "Predicting migration and urbanisation in South Africa: A multi-level analysis and modelling of migration processes and decision making", came into being on 1 April 2001. The new emphasis on "prediction" stems from a perceived need among local and other governments in South and southern Africa to gain access to a model that would enable them to do better planning for their areas of jurisdiction than has hitherto been possible in the absence of reliable data on past and current migration patterns and trends, let alone the possible future movement of the population.

The aim of this project is therefore to undertake a national survey for developing an understanding and a prediction model of migration decision-making, processes and trends in South and southern Africa. Although the current project is scheduled to come to an end by March next year, it is envisaged that a follow-up survey will be undertaken between 2005 and 2006 to enable us to match migration intentions with actual behaviour, provided that appropriate external funding can be secured.

1.3 Implications of the earlier findings

The current project has its origins in two parallel former HSRC-funded migration projects, one dealing exclusively with cross-border migration between South Africa and its immediate neighbours, and the other covering only migration within the borders of South Africa. The amalgamation of these two projects resulted in the current migration project, which is also the one hosting this week's workshop.

As pointed out earlier, it became clear that census and other secondary data do not adequately address issues regarding why people move, and specifically why some people living in an area move while others in the same area do not. It was also necessary to determine what effect, if any, local economic development initiatives (such as the so-called SDIs) have

on people's decisions to migrate and, more specifically, whether (and to what extent) such areas succeed in attracting and retaining potential entrepreneurs.

To help address these issues a series of surveys was envisaged. The first of these would be aimed mainly at testing the utility of various items that would provide the required data for theoretical constructs such as opportunity structure differentials, *in situ* adjustment, value-expectancy, risk-taking ability and efficacy (i.e. the ability to "get things done"). A secondary aim of the initial survey would be to identify the main migration patterns during people's adult lives. The first survey would therefore be the forerunner of the main survey, which would concentrate mainly on migration intentions. Should external funding be secured, the latter would then, in turn, become the forerunner of a follow-up, longitudinal survey that should focus exclusively on actual migration behaviour and the consequences of migration and non-migration.

The first (preliminary or "initial") survey is discussed next, followed by a detailed description of the recently completed second ("main") survey, and thereafter a brief orientation to the planned (longitudinal) survey will be provided.

2 INITIAL SURVEY

2.1 Purpose

As mentioned before, the main purpose of the initial survey was to evaluate the validity and potential reliability of 179 possible scale items with a view to reducing these items to an absolute minimum for the purpose of the main (2001/02) survey. At the same time, however, the initial survey was planned to generate important information on migration in present-day South Africa and in the past.

2.2 Planning

A draft questionnaire was designed, and tender specifications prepared. Survey companies were invited (through advertisements in two newspapers) to tender for the fieldwork. Tenders were received from six organisations/individuals, and the tender was awarded to MarkData (Pty) Ltd. for doing a pilot survey among 32 households and the full survey among 1 000 households.

A total of 125 enumerator areas (EAs) in the country were originally selected on the basis of a stratified, clustered sample (i.e. a complex design). Data from the survey would have to be weighted to correct the fact that the sampling was not done proportional to population size. In each EA a systematic sample of eight (8) households would be drawn.

The *explicit* stratification was done in the following manner:

(1) The various metropolitan areas and SDIs were first identified and formed the main strata[5]

[5] The following metropolitan areas were identified: (i) Greater Cape Town, (ii) Greater Durban, (iii) Greater Johannesburg, (iv) Greater Pretoria, and (v) Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage. The SDIs were the following: (i) Fish River SDI, (ii) Maputo Corridor, (iii) Pietermaritzburg SDI, (iv) Platinum SDI, (v) Richard's Bay SDI, (vi) West Coast SDI, and (vii) Wild Coast SDI.

(2) The non-metropolitan part of the country (including the SDIs) was then classified as either urban or rural and these became the secondary strata

(3) The dominant population group [i.e. (i) Africans, (ii) "coloureds", (iii) Indians, and (iv) whites] per EA (in 1996) was subsequently identified and the EAs for the different groups became the tertiary strata

(4) To ensure sufficient numbers of former migrants in the sample, three categories of EAs were used as a fourth level in the stratification: (a) Those EAs with 31% or more former migrants (based on the findings from an analysis of the data generated by Census '96), (b) EAs with between 11% and 30% former migrants, and (c) EAs containing 10% or less former migrants.

The sample was *implicitly* stratified according to province. While not all provinces had to be represented, all nine provinces were eventually included in the sample.

Within each selected household, the head, acting head or other responsible adult provided the information required for the household schedule. From the usual household members aged between 18 and 69 years, one respondent was randomly selected by means of a selection grid of random numbers.

MarkData conducted a pilot study with the draft questionnaire among 32 households in 16 EAs in Gauteng and Mpumalanga, of which 22 were urban (six African, six "coloured", six Indian and four white) and 10 in rural areas (six African and four white). The fieldwork for the pilot was conducted from 24 to 28 March 2000. Based largely on feedback from the fieldwork team doing the pilot study, the questionnaire was finalised and translated from English into Afrikaans, Northern Sotho/Sepedi and isiZulu.

From the usual household members aged between 18 and 69 years, one respondent was randomly selected by means of a selection grid of random numbers. In cases where two or more households were found at a particular visiting point (such as backyard dwellings and servants' quarters housing domestic servants and gardeners living in), the same procedure had to be applied to select the one household to be interviewed.

2.3 Execution

The questionnaire survey was undertaken during the period 4 April to 25 June 2000. HSRC researchers undertook some fieldwork evaluation in the field and provided the necessary feedback to MarkData.

The planned total sample size was 1 000, but since substitution was not allowed 54 were lost because of refusals and a further 25 due to "no contacts" (i.e. inaccessible households). The effective sample size was thus reduced to 921, and of these 921 completed questionnaires, 10 were eventually found not to be acceptable. This left the research team with 911 valid questionnaires.

2.4 Findings

An unpublished report by Kok (2001) provides some details on the initial survey. The testing of the scale items was the main topic of the report, but some attention was also given to the causes, patterns and characteristics of migration and non-migration.

3 MAIN SURVEY

The main survey was based largely on the findings and experiences from the initial survey.

3.1 Purpose

The purposes of the main survey was to provide the data required for modelling migration within, to and from South Africa and to pave the way for a likely future follow-up (longitudinal) study to determine the extent to and circumstances under which migration intentions do or do not lead to actual moves.

3.2 Planning

The planning of the main survey started off with a weeklong workshop in Pretoria during the second week of January 2001, which was attended by Prof. Gordon De Jong from Pennsylvania State University (USA) and the HSRC members of the project team. The provisional findings from the analyses of the census and other secondary data as well as the interim results of initial survey were discussed in some detail, and these led to the planning of the questionnaire for the main survey.

Following the workshop the draft questionnaire was designed, the stratification principles (metropolitan/SDI/rural-urban location and population group) finalised, the sampling of the required 711 EAs was undertaken and the tender specifications drawn up. The tender specifications contained the following requirements:

> "The survey will be conducted among 4 266 households, with one respondent to be randomly selected from the adult household members at every household. Provision must be made for a maximum of three revisits to ensure that the interview is conducted with the correctly selected respondent. Specific controls on the selection of visiting points and eligible respondents are required. Substitution will not be allowed in the case of a refusal. A limited number of substitutions (according to pre-arranged procedures) must however be used in cases of visiting points whose residential, eligibility or accessibility status cannot be determined without a closer look (e.g. vacant/inaccessible homes, shops, places of recreation/entertainment, shebeens, etc.). In cases where the selected enumerator areas (EAs) are inappropriate or cannot be found "on the ground", only the HSRC can substitute them, and this can be done telephonically or by e-mail or fax.
>
> The following points should therefore be borne in mind regarding substitution: (a) Substitution will only be allowed in the selection of EAs (to be approved by the HSRC only) and in the selection of visiting points (should a particular visiting point prove to be inaccessible – after sufficient attempts – or non-eligible). (b) No substitution is allowed once the visiting point has been identified as eligible, which means that neither the selected household nor the selected respondent can be substituted for another.
>
> The sample of selected enumerator areas (EAs) is attached. All nine provinces (not necessarily equally distributed) and all four of the main population groups will be covered. Worker hostels and residential hotels will form part of the sample framework, and every worker in a hostel or long-term hotel

resident (together with his/her family members who may also be living in the hostel/hotel, if any) constitutes a separate household.

The Fieldwork Organisation must first determine the number of eligible visiting points in a selected EA in the field, and list and describe/record them in such a manner that every original and every selected visiting point can be physically identified on the ground afterwards. That list must be provided to the HSRC along with other relevant information that may be required from time to time. A systematic sample of six (6) visiting points per EA must then be drawn from all these eligible visiting points. In cases where two or more households are found at a particular visiting point (such as backyard dwellings and servants' quarters housing domestic servants and gardeners living in), the same procedure must be applied to select the one household to be interviewed.

The respondent for the household schedule should preferably be the head (or acting head) of the household. The respondent for the "individual" component of the questionnaire must be selected on the basis of a grid of random numbers from the household members (excluding labour migrants or other household members expected to be absent from the household for the duration of the survey in that particular area). Eligible respondents will be between the ages of 18 and 69 years (inclusive)."

Tenderers had to make provision for the translation of the final English version of the questionnaire into the remaining 10 official languages (Afrikaans, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga). The final, edited data set and the fieldwork report had to be provided to the HSRC in an acceptable format not later than 15:00 on Friday, 28 September 2001.

On Monday, 12 February 2001 advertisements appeared in the *Star* and *Pretoria News*, announcing that the HSRC wished to appoint an organisation to undertake a questionnaire survey. The closing date for tenders was Friday, 23 February 2001. Three tenders were received, and the (ad hoc) HSRC Tender Committee awarded the tender to two consortia, namely (a) *MarkData (Pty) Ltd* & *Mictert Marketing Research cc* (to do the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal[6] and Gauteng) and (b) *Victon Joint Venture* (for the Western Cape, Free State, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo). Victon was also awarded the tender for the pilot survey and the questionnaire translations.

The actual survey was preceded by a pilot study among 100 respondents from the four main population groups in Gauteng, Mpumalanga and North West Province, half of whom were interviewed in a predominantly rural area and the other half in an urban-metropolitan area. This led to the finalisation of the English version of the questionnaire, which was then translated into the other 10 languages.

MarkData designed the fieldwork manual to be used by both consortia, and Victon provided the three display cards (one for the income categories, one for the value and expectation items, and one for the attitude items) for use by all fieldwork teams. HSRC staff members attended the fieldwork-training sessions as observers and advisors in the main centres (Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town).

[6] Mictert subcontracted some of its survey components in KwaZulu-Natal to the organisation *Field & Tab*.

3.3 Execution

The main survey started on 17 May 2001 and was to be completed not later than September 2001. (As things turned out, though, the last data sets were received almost 16 months late, namely on 14 January 2003.)

The HSRC conducted its first evaluation of the fieldwork during the period 20 August to 3 September 2001 (in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Gauteng and Limpopo). The reports on the evaluations in respect of the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, North West and Limpopo were totally damning in virtually all respects, while the evaluations in KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape produced mixed findings.

An urgent meeting with the principals of the MarkData-Mictert consortium was held on 4 September 2001, during which Mictert offered to redo its components of the fieldwork at its own cost. This offer was accepted reluctantly by the HSRC and this led to a complete redoing of the Mictert part of the fieldwork in parts of the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng under very strict conditions. An independent evaluator was appointed by a Steering Committee that was established to oversee the redoing of the Mictert survey, each fieldwork team had to be accompanied by supervisors from an independent organisation, and not one of the original interviewers were allowed to participate in the redoing of the survey. Mictert had to bear the costs of all these actions. Further evaluations by the HSRC identified some serious problems in the MarkData fieldwork as well, which required that parts of their survey also had to be redone.

An urgent meeting also took place with the principals of Victon Joint Venture on 11 September 2001, which led to a further evaluation by HSRC staff of the fieldwork in Mpumalanga, North West, Limpopo and the Western Cape. Following the second evaluation, which confirmed the earlier findings, a follow-up meeting was held with Victon's principals on 27 November 2001. At the meeting the HSRC made it clear that the quality of the fieldwork in Limpopo, North West and parts of the Western Cape was totally unacceptable, and would have to be redone completely. The HSRC reluctantly agreed, however, that Victon could redo its work in Mpumalanga and the Free State (which had only partly been completed at the time), and that the data for some EAs in the Western Cape would be accepted in principle.

Tender specifications were drawn up for the redoing of the fieldwork in North West, Limpopo and parts of the Western Cape. On Wednesday, 9 January 2002 advertisements appeared in the *Star* and the *Cape Argus*, and on Friday, 11 January in *Mail & Guardian*, announcing that the HSRC wished to appoint an organisation to undertake a questionnaire-based migration survey among 768 households in three South African provinces, namely Northern Province, North West and the Western Cape. The closing date for tenders was Friday, 25 January 2002 at 12:00. Tenders were received from 12 organisations/persons. The (ad hoc) HSRC Tender Committee awarded the tender to ACNielsen South Africa, and the fieldwork in these three provinces was conducted from 1 April until 14 June 2002. The delivery date for the data and fieldwork report was 28 June 2002 and these were received on time, but the final (revised) data, after all the queries had been sorted out, were received on 9 October 2002.

The bulk of the Victon data was received on 20 September, and the last bits and pieces of data were received on 14 January 2003.

3.4 Data issues

It should be clear from the above overview of the fieldwork that many problems were experienced during the collection of the data. Many of these problems were corrected during revisits and of course as part of the redoing of the original survey.

One important problem was, of course, that the survey generally did not cover the "popular" topics (such as attitudes toward political parties, government performance, etc.) because it had to deal more with theoretical than descriptive matters. Another problem was that four different organisations were responsible for generating the data, and despite timely efforts to ensure total data compatibility this still turned out to be a nightmare, with many hours being spent in an effort to match the various data sets.

One important statistical exercise, namely a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) on the value-expectancy and attitude items (Sections 5 and 8 of the questionnaire), has so far not been done. The purpose of a CFA is to obtain statistical confirmation that the hypothesised factors – i.e. the three attitude factors (social desirability, risk-taking ability and efficacy) described in Kok (2001:31–40) and the final 10 value-expectancy dimensions[7] that are described in Kok (2001:55–56) – do in fact load appropriately on the expected items. These would then be followed by a series of item analyses to identify the most appropriate items for each dimension that would be suitable for all further analyses on the impact of these factors on migration intentions and behaviour.

3.5 Sample realisation

Unacceptably large numbers of up-front refusals and "no contacts" were recorded. These can be ascribed to a number of factors, including the general inaccessibility of properties in specific EAs, incorrect classifications of vacant/inaccessible visiting points as "no contacts", lack of commitment on the part of some interviewers, sheer mistrust (sometimes caused by racial mismatches between interviewers and household spokespersons), inadequate/inappropriate introductions due to interviewer incompetence, and bad timing of visits. The HSRC evaluations had shown that all these factors impacted in various degrees on the sample coverage, and although some were since corrected others remained uncorrected or insolvable. The final sample realisation is given in the appendix.

In Table 1 the realisation data are given for the five companies that were responsible for the survey. Field & Tab, being responsible for the smallest number of enumerator areas (13), had the best realisation proportion (99%), followed by ACNielsen (129 EAs: 90%), MarkData (295 EAs: 89%) and Mictert (112 EAs: 81%). Victon had the lowest realisation proportion (162 EAs: 73%).

The overrepresentation of women in the realised sample and the allocation of weights also presented problems. Initially the weighting was done purely on the basis of the sampling frame (derived from Census '96), and the household and individual data sets were made available to project-team members on 24 December 2002. Unfortunately the initial weighting resulted in some excessive weights in a number of strata, mainly because of the large num-

[7] These dimensions were: (1) "economic and institutional environment", (2) "cultural environment", (3) "urban environment", (4) "natural environment", (5) "wealth and comfort", (6) "affiliation and morality", (7) "stimulation", (8) "autonomy", (9) "status", and (10) an untested dimension, provisionally labelled "services and facilities".

ber of refusals and "no contacts", and because some fieldwork teams and interviewers did not record all the required information (especially the number of visiting points per EA, the number of households per visiting point).

When this problem was discovered, the weighting had to redone and it was decided to also undertake a benchmarking exercise to reduce excessive over- and under-representation. This was done in terms of locality type, age, gender, education and population group. The final weights (which also catered for the additional Victon records received after the initial weighting had been done) were only made available to project-team members on 5 February 2003. These weights *must* be used in all data analyses!

TABLE 1: REALISATION RESULTS BY SURVEY COMPANY

Company	Sample	Refusals and "no contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
MarkData	1 770	189	1 581	89%
Mictert	672	130	542	81%
Victon	972	263	709	73%
ACNielsen	774	81	693	90%
Field & Tab	78	1	77	99%
TOTAL	**4 266**	**664**	**3 602**	**84%**

Table 2 shows the final realisation in terms of the strata used for the sampling. The urban strata where whites had been expected to be the dominant group per EA had the lowest realisation proportions (ranging from 57% to 72%). The stratum of Africans in rural parts of metropolitan areas achieved a 100% realisation proportion. Non-metropolitan strata with EAs that had been expected to accommodate predominantly African and Indian residents had the highest realisation proportions (ranging from 94% to 99%).

TABLE 2: REALISATION RESULTS IN TERMS OF THE ORIGINAL STRATIFICATION

Stratum	Group	Metro	SDI	Locality	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
1	African	Non-metro	Non-SDI	Rural	480	28	452	94%
2	African	Non-metro	Non-SDI	Urban	528	64	464	88%
3	African	Non-metro	SDI	Rural	156	6	150	96%
4	African	Non-metro	SDI	Urban	90	8	82	91%
5	African	Metro		Rural	96	0	96	100%
6	African	Metro		Urban	342	44	298	87%
8	Coloured'	Non-metro	Non-SDI		258	27	231	90%
9	Coloured'	Non-metro	SDI		96	12	84	88%
10	Coloured'	Metro			492	115	377	77%
11	Indian	Non-metro	Non-SDI		96	6	90	94%
12	Indian	Non-metro	SDI		96	1	95	99%

Table continues/...

Stratum	Group	Metro	SDI	Locality	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
13	Indian	Metro			618	82	536	87%
14	White	Non-metro	Non-SDI	Rural	102	21	81	79%
15	White	Non-metro	Non-SDI	Urban	228	71	157	69%
17	White	Non-metro	SDI		96	41	55	57%
18	White	Metro			492	138	354	72%
Total					**4 266**	**664**	**3 602**	**84%**

3.7 Some general observations

The length of the individual questionnaire was expected to create some interviewer and respondent fatigue, but it turned out that the mean duration of the 3 589 valid individual interviews was 48 minutes (with the median being 45 minutes), which can be regarded as acceptable. This should, however, be viewed against the backdrop of an unexpectedly large proportion of cases (79%) where the individual interviewed was also the person who had provided the household information. Interviewer and respondent fatigue would certainly have played a role in these cases. This would suggest to me that, despite all our efforts, in a large proportion of cases, the within-household sampling requirements were not strictly adhered to.

Depending on the location of the respondents (i.e. whether or not in Gauteng or Greater Cape Town), their past migration behaviour, the degree to which contact information was provided in Section 9 of the questionnaire, refusal rates, etc. the interview durations (as reported by the interviewers) ranged from four minutes to 2,8 hours (170 minutes). In Table 3 the details of the interview durations are provided for different categories of respondents (in terms of locality type, population group, gender, age and educational attainment).

TABLE 3: DURATION OF "INDIVIDUAL" INTERVIEW FOR DIFFERENT RESPONDENT CATEGORIES

Variable	Category	Valid number	Interview duration (minutes)					
			Minimum	Median	Maximum	95% Confidence Interval		
						Lower limit	Mean	Upper limit
Type of locality	Rural	923	4	49	156	48	49	50
	Urban	2 662	4	48	170	47	48	48
	Total	3 585	4	48	170	47	48	48
Population group	African/black	1 639	4	50	163	49	50	50
	'Coloured'	678	4	49	155	48	49	50
	Indian/Asian	723	10	44	170	43	44	45
	White	537	5	46	120	44	46	47
	Not specified	3	35	44	55	33	44	55
	Total	3 580	4	48	170	47	48	48
Gender	Male	1 366	4	47	163	46	47	48
	Female	2 220	4	48	170	47	48	49
	Total	3 586	4	48	170	47	48	48

Table continues/...

Variable	Category	Valid number	Interview duration (minutes)					
			Minimum	Median	Maximum	95% Confidence Interval		
						Lower limit	Mean	Upper limit
Age	18-24	594	4	47	131	45	47	48
	25-34	745	4	47	163	46	47	48
	35-44	765	5	47	161	46	47	48
	45-54	593	5	46	120	45	46	48
	55-64	400	5	47	170	46	47	49
	65-69	163	4	47	110	44	47	49
	Total	3 260	4	47	170	46	47	47
Highest educational attainment	No education to Grade 7	901	4	49	161	48	49	50
	Grade 8 to Grade 11	1 303	4	48	170	47	48	49
	Grade 12 or higher	1 383	5	47	163	46	47	48
	Total	3 587	4	48	170	47	48	48

Interviews with African and "coloured" respondents apparently took longer than those with white and Indian respondents (at the 5% level of significance), but for the remaining respondent categories the differences were not statistically significant.

4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The current project has its origin in two separate former HSRC projects, one on cross-border migration to South Africa and the other on internal migration within the country. As such, it forms part the first all-encompassing migration study ever undertaken in South Africa.

The current study consists of three distinct phases. In Phase 1 it was attempted to reach an understanding of the main migration processes involved, and covered mainly the work done as part of the two previous projects. The products from the first phase includes a book on internal migration in South Africa, interviews with important stakeholders in bordering countries and in the border regions on the South African side and with the cross-border migrants themselves (including those migrants awaiting repatriation at the Lindela Repatriation Centre), surveys in two bordering countries, namely Lesotho and Swaziland, a draft manuscript for a publication on cross-border migration, a book chapter on migration from Lesotho, and an initial survey to pave the way for the main survey being discussed at this workshop. In Phase 2 the emphasis was on looking backwards at past migration and to prepare the researchers for the next phase.

The current project represents Phase 2 of the study. The emphasis here is on possible future migration, with some reflection to what happened in the past. The main product of the current phase will be a migration model that would enable local, provincial and the central governments of South Africa and its neighbours to predict the future levels and patterns of migration to, from and within South Africa. This workshop is the first main event of the current phase, and it is hoped that it will produce the kind and quality of research findings that can be used effectively to leverage funding for the third phase.

Phase 3 will be embarked upon if appropriate funding can be secured. It will be centred on a longitudinal survey that should provide the necessary data to determine the extent to which

migration intentions are converted into actual migration, and the constraints and facilitators associated with migration decisions. In September last year, an application was submitted to the US National Institutes of Health to fund the proposed third phase. The outcome of that application will be known towards the end of June 2003, but one should not be expecting a positive result at the first attempt in such a fierce competitive environment. What should be hoped for, instead, is detailed feedback from the elaborate review process and an opportunity to resubmit a revised application.

The fieldwork for the current (main) phase of the study was nothing but a true horror story. The delivery of the final data was delayed by more than 15 months, and while not all data deficiencies were removed by the re-doing of large parts of the survey, at least we now have a comparatively useful data set to work with. As Van Zyl (2003) is likely to point out, household surveys are generally plagued by various problems, some of which have so far remained insurmountable while others can only be avoided through careful planning, advice (especially during the early phases of a survey), constant vigilance and thorough back-checking.

A number of important lessons were gleaned during the course of this dreadful survey and these will hopefully be applied to avoid similar mistakes in future surveys. One such lesson is that it is unfair to all parties concerned to appoint an inexperienced survey organisation to undertake a large, national investigation. The problems that such an organisation faces can easily become overwhelming with very serious detrimental effects to everyone involved, not only in terms of data quality but also financially, mentally and otherwise. Another lesson is that fieldwork evaluation should start immediately, despite the expected (and proven, past) resistance from the survey organisation/s concerned.

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APPENDIX
FINAL SAMPLE REALISATION

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
Western Cape	1010074	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	1010128	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	1010169	Victon	6	5	1	17%
	1010213	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	1010250	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	1010270	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	1010303	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1010330	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1010363	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1010423	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1020010	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1020046	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	1020103	Victon	6	5	1	17%
	1020158	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	1020181	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1020205	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	1020225	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	1020247	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	1020269	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1020291	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	1020316	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1020336	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	1030038	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	1030187	Victon	6	5	1	17%
	1030273	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1030320	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1030358	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1040001	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	1040085	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1040098	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050077	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	1050155	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050159	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	1050231	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050332	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	1050361	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050388	Victon	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	1050422	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	1050475	Victon	6	5	1	17%
	1050499	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050525	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050554	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050601	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1050627	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050653	Victon	6	5	1	17%
	1050679	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1050716	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050748	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	1050775	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050801	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1050842	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	1060044	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1060075	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1060100	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1060126	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1060148	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1060174	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1060202	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1060227	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1060252	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1060285	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1060311	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1061074	Victon	6	5	1	17%
	1066058	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1066285	ACNielsen	6	3	3	50%
	1066550	ACNielsen	6	4	2	33%
	1066679	ACNielsen	6	4	2	33%
	1066824	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1067089	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1070031	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	1070082	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	1070118	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	1070143	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1070167	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1070206	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	1070274	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	1070313	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1070323	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	1080053	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1080114	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1080137	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1090025	Victon	6	5	1	17%
	1090026	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	1090053	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	1100033	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1100046	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	1110029	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	1110099	Victon	6	5	1	17%
	1120011	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1120034	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	1130009	ACNielsen	6	2	4	67%
	1140034	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1150051	ACNielsen	6	3	3	50%
	1170016	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1180046	ACNielsen	6	2	4	67%
	1180071	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1180094	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1180122	ACNielsen	6	2	4	67%
	1190064	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1200042	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1200103	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1210010	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1240042	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1240066	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1240124	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1260018	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1280014	ACNielsen	6	2	4	67%
	1290018	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1300023	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1300051	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1300074	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1320017	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1320032	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1320048	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1320079	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1320124	ACNielsen	6	3	3	50%
	1330005	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1330019	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	1340061	ACNielsen	6	3	3	50%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	1340073	ACNielsen	6	2	4	67%
	1340085	ACNielsen	6	2	4	67%
	1350013	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1360018	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1380004	ACNielsen	6	3	3	50%
	1380008	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	1390049	ACNielsen	6	2	4	67%
	Total		**756**	**203**	**553**	**73%**

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No con-tacts"	Realisa-tion	% Realisation
Eastern Cape	2010017	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2020003	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2150072	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2170020	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2190027	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	2190121	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	2190149	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2190164	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2190210	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	2190227	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2190256	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2210173	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2240012	MarkData	6	4	2	33%
	2240025	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2266013	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2290022	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2300032	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2320035	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2326001	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2370008	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2400016	MarkData	6	4	2	33%
	2400083	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	2400131	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2400180	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	2400245	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	2400329	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	2400364	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2400411	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2400438	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2400465	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2400487	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	2400511	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2400539	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2400579	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	2400690	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2406085	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2406220	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2406377	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2406664	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2410039	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	2410082	MarkData	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	2410105	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2416164	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2420019	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2420158	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2420323	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2420444	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2430195	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2430598	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2440026	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2450064	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2490180	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2500462	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2530176	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2550161	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2550217	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2570162	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2580352	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2590113	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2610061	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2620001	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2620096	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2630389	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2660145	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2710115	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2720074	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	2720325	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	2720737	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	2760329	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	2770360	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	Total		**420**	**47**	**373**	**89%**

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
Northern Cape	3080010	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	3110019	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	3150028	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	3150051	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	3150132	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	3170004	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	3210065	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	3210085	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	3210114	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	3216046	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	3216147	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	3220023	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	3230034	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	3230052	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	3260019	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	Total		**90**	**8**	**82**	**91%**

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
Free State	4010002	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4010020	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4030004	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4066078	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4070092	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	4080010	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	4080075	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	4080148	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4086088	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	4086197	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4090078	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4110044	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	4110076	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	4110082	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4150019	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	4150061	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4150152	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	4170029	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4200021	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4220015	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	4220040	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4230006	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4260033	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	4290021	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4380026	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	4446022	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4446143	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	4446311	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4450022	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	4450065	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	4450134	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	4450235	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4450279	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	4456030	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	4456129	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4456262	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4456371	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4470020	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	4500019	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	4500087	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	4506017	Victon	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	4526033	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	4526364	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	Total		**258**	**58**	**200**	**78%**

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No con-tacts"	Realisa-tion	% Realisation
KwaZulu-Natal	5010014	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5010072	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5010132	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5010146	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5010164	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5010175	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5010184	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5010293	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5010420	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5010514	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5010528	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5010544	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5010559	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5010665	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	5010693	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5010711	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5010735	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5010912	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5010939	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5010976	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5011012	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5011045	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5011120	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5011452	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5011456	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5011493	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5020038	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	5020061	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020071	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020084	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020093	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020124	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020148	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020159	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020169	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020176	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020200	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020251	MarkData	6	6	0	0%
	5020276	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020287	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020301	MarkData	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	5020312	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020322	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	5020335	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5020345	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020355	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020366	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020377	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	5020388	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020399	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020411	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020422	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020434	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	5020447	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020459	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020470	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020481	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020493	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5020503	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020512	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5020521	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	5020540	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5020579	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020602	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5020619	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5026040	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5026224	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5026470	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5026720	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5026823	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5026929	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5027003	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5030053	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5030076	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5030136	MarkData	6	5	1	17%
	5030152	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5030216	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5030299	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5030308	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5030316	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5030436	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5030550	Mictert	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	5036030	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040002	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040010	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040018	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5040028	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040040	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040051	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040062	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040072	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040084	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040093	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040103	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040113	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5040125	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040134	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040145	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040154	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040166	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5040175	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5040185	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040194	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040205	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040216	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040226	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040235	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040244	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040252	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040268	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040276	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5040285	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5050043	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5050227	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5050278	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5070034	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5070073	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5070153	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5070189	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5070209	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5070215	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5070221	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5070227	Mictert	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	5070233	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5070238	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5070244	Field & Tab	6	1	5	83%
	5070251	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5070257	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5070263	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5070267	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5070273	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5070280	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5070364	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5070626	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5070654	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5070881	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5070967	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5080035	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5080046	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5080323	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5100154	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5110065	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5110072	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5110312	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5130014	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5170023	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5170028	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5170092	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5180067	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5180095	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5180104	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5200044	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5220024	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5220101	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5230038	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5230086	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5230384	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5260022	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5260070	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5280072	Field & Tab	6	0	6	100%
	5280087	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5280144	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5280262	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5280401	MarkData	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	5280512	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5320002	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5320136	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5340110	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	5350078	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5360057	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5360098	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5360108	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5360116	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5380086	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5380108	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5380134	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5390136	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5400081	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5400088	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5400097	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5400354	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	5416047	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5416077	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5416153	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5416192	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5426037	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5426295	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5426309	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5436029	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5440076	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5450055	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5460170	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5470162	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	5480021	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5480143	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5490144	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5500188	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	5510035	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	Total		**1 188**	**82**	**1 106**	**93%**

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
North West	6030033	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6040173	ACNielsen	6	5	1	17%
	6040351	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6050005	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6050077	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	6050191	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6050256	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6060094	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6070037	ACNielsen	6	3	3	50%
	6070051	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6080104	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6100114	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6110041	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6120036	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6120168	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6120213	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	6120287	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6120412	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6126058	ACNielsen	6	2	4	67%
	6126183	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6140088	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6140209	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6146025	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6149003	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6150062	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6150562	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6160260	ACNielsen	6	2	4	67%
	6160369	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6160655	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6170089	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6170162	ACNielsen	6	6	0	0%
	6180008	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6180124	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6180234	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6180397	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6180475	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6180567	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6180785	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6190048	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6190232	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6190320	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	6190382	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6190430	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	6190467	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	Total		**264**	**20**	**244**	**92%**

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
Gauteng	7010037	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010083	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010121	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010212	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010268	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010366	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010518	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010593	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010713	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010779	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010791	MarkData	6	4	2	33%
	7010814	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010837	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010890	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7010936	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7010976	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7011058	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7011132	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7011185	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7011293	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	7011356	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7011466	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	7020043	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7020306	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7030091	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7030257	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7030355	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7030456	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7040004	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7040098	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	7040320	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	7040890	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7041004	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7041111	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7041298	Mictert	6	3	3	50%
	7041307	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7041323	Mictert	6	6	0	0%
	7041345	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7041368	Mictert	6	3	3	50%
	7041388	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7041428	Mictert	6	1	5	83%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No con-tacts"	Realisa-tion	% Realisation
	7041435	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7041443	Mictert	6	6	0	0%
	7041451	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7041459	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7041468	Mictert	6	6	0	0%
	7041540	Mictert	6	5	1	17%
	7050112	MarkData	6	5	1	17%
	7050184	MarkData	6	4	2	33%
	7050420	MarkData	6	6	0	0%
	7056023	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7056272	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7060022	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7060073	MarkData	6	3	3	50%
	7060111	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7060145	Mictert	6	4	2	33%
	7066256	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7066360	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7066651	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7066992	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7070062	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	7070148	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7070161	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7076166	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7076395	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7080033	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	7080077	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7080134	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	7080217	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7080286	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7086025	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7090039	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7090131	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7090194	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7090347	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7100018	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7100072	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7100132	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7106144	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7106389	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7110030	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	7116022	Mictert	6	2	4	67%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	7120084	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7126002	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7130015	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7136030	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7140046	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	7140129	Mictert	6	5	1	17%
	7146036	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7150070	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7150118	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7150151	MarkData	6	1	5	83%
	7150366	Mictert	6	5	1	17%
	7150465	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7150574	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7160116	Mictert	6	5	1	17%
	7160202	Mictert	6	3	3	50%
	7166070	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7170035	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7170113	Mictert	6	6	0	0%
	7170233	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7180049	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7180115	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7180182	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7180245	MarkData	6	2	4	67%
	7180311	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7180328	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7186258	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7190109	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7196052	Mictert	6	4	2	33%
	7196189	Mictert	6	5	1	17%
	7210001	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7210007	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7220013	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7220108	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7226066	Mictert	6	4	2	33%
	7226171	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7226322	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7230012	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7230072	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7230114	MarkData	6	0	6	100%
	7236053	Mictert	6	3	3	50%
	7236147	Mictert	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	7236246	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7236356	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7236475	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7236519	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7236608	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7236737	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7246200	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7246522	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7246756	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7246972	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7247192	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	7247411	Mictert	6	1	5	83%
	7247617	Mictert	6	2	4	67%
	7247817	Mictert	6	0	6	100%
	Total		**822**	**183**	**639**	**78%**

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
Mpumalanga	8010014	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	8030010	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	8040054	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8040098	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	8040135	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	8040174	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	8060046	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	8090009	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	8090038	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	8100010	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	8110012	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	8110183	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8110280	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	8110396	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	8130021	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8150012	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	8150059	Victon	6	6	0	0%
	8170064	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	8170101	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	8170171	Victon	6	2	4	67%
	8170357	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8180055	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8210010	Victon	6	3	3	50%
	8220060	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8230004	Victon	6	4	2	33%
	8240058	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8250065	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	8250360	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8260010	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8260338	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8260636	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	8270020	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8270082	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	8280135	Victon	6	0	6	100%
	8300251	Victon	6	1	5	83%
	Total		**210**	**54**	**156**	**74%**

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
Limpopo	9010082	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9010094	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9030048	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9030092	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9040026	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	9040107	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9040136	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9050079	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9050093	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9050096	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9060031	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9079006	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	9080020	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9100011	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9110247	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9130019	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	9140332	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9149037	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9150350	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9170039	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9180146	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9190001	ACNielsen	6	1	5	83%
	9200074	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9210133	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9210177	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9210722	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9220067	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9220543	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9230349	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9230781	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9240261	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9240511	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9250171	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9250653	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9260286	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9280128	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9280193	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9300012	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9300080	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9300494	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	9300573	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%

Province	EA code	Company	Sample size	Refusals / "No contacts"	Realisation	% Realisation
	9310019	ACNielsen	6	5	1	17%
	9310214	ACNielsen	6	0	6	100%
	Total		**258**	**9**	**249**	**97%**