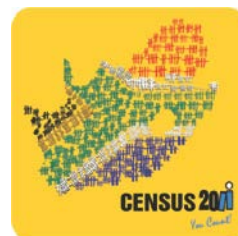




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CENSUS 2011

10% SAMPLE METADATA

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1. Census overview

A population census is a total count of the country's population, where a variety of demographic, social and economic information is gathered about the people who live in the country. In other words, counting all the people in the country and collecting information about them (e.g. their age, education level, housing conditions and employment).

The aim of a census is to provide government, the private sector, and academic and research institutions with information which is essential for policy development, planning, monitoring, and evaluation of development projects and informed decision-making.

1.1 Objectives of Census 2011

Census 2011 was the third democratic census to be conducted in South Africa. Census 2011 specific objectives included:

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

2. Methodology

2.1 Instrument design

Execution of a successful census hinges on well-designed methodologies, particularly data collection instruments. To accomplish this, ample time and effort was dedicated to the development, design and testing of census methodologies. The processes involved in the development of the Census 2011 questionnaire were driven by four quality dimensions, namely accuracy, relevance, interpretability, and coherence. These processes included a review of data items and questionnaires from previous censuses, identification and involvement of key stakeholders, and benchmarking on international best practices.

South Africa conducts a de facto population and housing census. This means that all individuals are counted at the place where they spent the census night (in this instance the night of 9/10 October 2011). Based on the location of persons on the reference night (census night), three types of questionnaires were developed for Census 2011, and each administered to a specific target group. The three groups identified were:

- The population in a household set-up
- The population in collective living quarters e.g. old age homes, prisons, hospitals
- The population in transit (departing/leaving the country) and those on holiday on reference night (9/10 October 2011)

The population in a household set-up forms the basis for planning and service delivery. The household questionnaire was therefore designed to collect comprehensive information from this

group. All people living in a household set-up, including those households that were found within an institution, such as staff residences, were counted using the household Questionnaire (Questionnaire A).

Another set of questions was developed to target the population living in collective living quarters (people that spent census night 9/10 October 2011 at the institution). Questionnaire type C was administered to this group.

Population in transit (at points of entry and exit such as airports, harbours, and border posts) on census night formed another group that required a different set of questions. Basic information was collected on this group using Questionnaire type B. The homeless were also enumerated using this set of questions.

2.2 Data items/Variables

Table 1: Census 2011 Sample variables

Person variables			
Demographics	Migration	General health and functioning (Disability)	Parental survival and income
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Sex Relationship to head of household Marital status Spouse Number Population group Language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country of birth Province of birth Citizenship Province of usual residence Municipality/magisterial district of usual residence City/town of usual residence Province of previous residence Municipality/magisterial district of previous residence City/town of previous residence Year of movement to the current municipality/town of residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual/sight difficulties Hearing difficulties Communication difficulties Physical difficulties Mental difficulties Self-care difficulties Disability Status (D)* Assistive devices and medication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Father alive Father person Number Mother alive Mother person Number Income
Education	Employment	Fertility	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School attendance Educational institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment status Reason for not working Availability for work Type of sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children ever born Age of mother at first birth Total children ever born Date of birth of last born child 	

Person variables			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public or private Level of education Field of education Literacy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex of last child born Survival status of last child born 	
Household variables		Mortality variables	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of main dwelling Additional dwelling Construction material Rooms Tenure status Access to piped water Source of water Reliability of water supply Alternative water source Toilet facilities Energy/fuel Refuse disposal Household goods and services Access to Internet 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of deaths Month and year of death Sex of the deceased Age of the deceased Cause of death 	

2.3 Data collection

Data collection is a fundamental phase in census undertaking. It facilitates collection of relevant information on particulars of all individuals and housing units. During the planning phase of Census 2011, a data collection strategy was devised to provide a road map on how complete enumeration would be achieved. The strategy laid out numerous procedures and processes that, if successfully implemented, would ensure a complete count was achieved. Some of the key data collection processes that were employed are outlined below.

- There were 120 000 enumerators recruited and each was assigned an enumeration area (EA) consisting of about 180 dwelling units.
- The 120 000 enumerators were organised into teams of 4 to be supervised by 30 000 Fieldwork Supervisors (FWSs) at a ratio of 1:4.
- The 30 000 FWSs were supervised by 6 000 Fieldwork Coordinators (FWCs), resulting in a FWC to FWS ratio of 1:5.
- The 6 000 FWCs were supervised by 95 District Census Coordinators (DCCs).
- The 95 DCCs were supervised by 9 Provincial Census Coordinators (PCCs).
- The 9 PCCs were based in their respective provincial offices and coordinated data collection for their assigned province.
- The 95 DCCs were based in 95 district offices (DOs), 54 of which are on a permanent basis and 41 temporarily created specifically for Census 2011. These offices were assigned staff for human resource, finance, logistics and data capture functions.

- Data were collected primarily from 10-31 October, but due to people not being enumerated during this period it was extended to Dec. 2011.

Successful enumeration hinges on well-trained field staff. The enumerators were thoroughly trained on census content (questionnaires) and methodologies (how to conduct interviews and complete questionnaires). The adopted enumeration method for Census 2011 was canvassing; whereby the enumerator conducted face-to-face interviews with the respondent while simultaneously completing the questionnaires. In exceptional circumstances, however, households that preferred to enumerate themselves were given self-enumeration guides that outlined procedures on how to complete the household questionnaire. Self-enumeration guides were provided in various languages to guide all households that chose this enumeration method.

2.4 Data processing

The objective of data processing is to accurately process Census 2011 questionnaires in order to establish a clean, accurate, consistent and reliable output database. Data processing includes the processes of storage of boxes, data capturing, editing, tabulation and analysis. Information received from questionnaires collected during fieldwork was converted into data represented by numbers or characters. The two processes used for this conversion were manual (key-entry) and scanning. The majority of census questionnaires were scanned. Manual entry was used only in instances of damaged questionnaires that could not be scanned. Other major processes in data processing included recruitment and resources; receiving and audit trail database; storage management; data capturing; balancing database; and validation and output (tabulation and products). In each of these major processes, quality assurance was implemented to ensure data quality.

During data processing, EA boxes were received and the content verified, boxes were checked and verified to ensure all the questionnaires and the corresponding result codes stated on the box cover and the control sheet were corresponding. After verification, the questionnaires were stored at the Data Processing Centre (DPC). Completed questionnaires were then captured and converted into electronic format through scanning or Key from Paper (KFP). Thereafter, an account of all dwelling units was prepared and data balanced (to verify whether the data collected for each household contained the four sections of the household questionnaire, namely General, Persons, Mortality, and Housing. Data were then checked for consistency and prepared for post-capture processes, data cleaning inclusive. The post-capture processes include:

- Exporting the data to IMPS and CSPro
- Automated and manual editing,
- Adjustment for under-/overcount
- Tabulation

2.5 Editing

Census data are characterised by numerous errors ranging from content to data processing. In order to detect and minimise some of the errors, the automated error detection and correction method was used based on a pre-defined set of editing rules (specifications). The purpose of editing was to make processed data complete and internally consistent, while making a minimum number of changes.

The Census 2011 data editing processes involved compilation of editing specifications by Stats SA subject matter specialists and development of editing programmes by programmers. The process

of correcting for data using programmed rules/specifications is called imputation. Due to the volume of data collected in a census, automated imputations were used and documented. The following are the most commonly used and recommended imputation methods:

(a) Dynamic/Hot deck

A donor questionnaire is found from the same survey as the questionnaire with the missing item. The 'nearest neighbour' search technique is often used to expedite the search for a donor record. In this search technique, the deck of donor questionnaires comes from the same survey and shows similarities to the receiving record, where similarity is based on other data on the questionnaire that correlates to the data being donated.

(b) Static/Cold deck

A cold deck is a correction base for which the elements are given before correction starts and do not change during correction. An example would be using prior year's data. A modified cold deck may adjust cold-deck values according to (possibly aggregate) current information.

(c) Logical imputation

Logical imputation refers to the correction of inconsistent values based on other information reported for the individual or household. For example, it is not consistent for a one-year-old person to be attending a school or have a degree for level of education. In such instances, the editing system resolved inconsistencies based on the logic that children under the age of five were not supposed to have information on education. On the other hand, some inconsistencies were resolved by looking at other characteristics of the household or individuals.

For Census 2011, the editing system used a combination of both 'logical' imputation techniques and 'hot decks' (dynamic imputation) when inconsistencies were found in the data. Imputation flags have been provided to establish whether a specific value was reported or imputed. To identify whether a variable was imputed or not, codes were provided as indicated below:

Final code list

- 0 No imputation
- 1 Logical imputation (from blank/missing)
- 2 Logical imputations (non-blank/inconsistent value)
- 3 Hot-deck imputation (from blank/missing)
- 4 Hot-deck imputations (non-blank/inconsistent value)

3. Confidentiality control

Information regarding exact geographical location where the sample persons reside is not revealed in the sample data set. No identification information such as names, identity numbers is provided.

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The data were collected primarily from 10-31 October, but due to people not being enumerated during this period it was extended to Dec. 2011. Since then, there have been demographic changes in South Africa associated, inter alia, with internal and external migration, and population growth. This means that population profiles may have changed at differing geographic levels. Stats SA is not responsible for any damages or losses, arising directly or consequently, which might result from the application or use of the data gathered as part of the 2011 population census.

4. Abbreviations

DO	District Office
DCC	District Census Coordinator
DPC	Data processing Centre
EA	Enumeration area
FWC	Fieldwork Coordinator
FWS	Fieldwork Supervisor
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
PCC	Provincial Census Coordinators
UN	United Nations

5. Dissemination

Census 2011 10% sample dataset will be released and accessed through Stats SA website and also can be obtained on CD.

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7. CAUTIONARY NOTES

Data: Comparison of Census 2011 and previous Censuses requires alignment of data to 2011 municipal boundaries

Disability:

- Questions on disability were replaced by General health and functioning questions. Due to change in question, 2011 results are not comparable with previous Censuses 1996 and 2001.
- Due to misreporting on general health and functioning questions for children younger than five years, it is recommended that analysis on this variable profiles only persons aged five years and older.

Labour statistics (employment)

- Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) remains the official source of labour statistics
- The QLFS_Q4: 2011 has not been benchmarked to Census 2011 figures and the differences between the two are therefore only broadly indicative
- Boundaries - provincial trends over time are difficult to establish due to changes in boundaries
 - o Census is a de facto measure of the population; while QLFS survey is a de jure measure.
 - o The reference period in Census (Census night) is fixed while it is a moving reference period over three months for QLFS
- Formal and informal sector: An objective measure is used in the QLFS based on vat/income tax registration and establishment size, a subjective measure is used in Census 2011. Also, in line with ILO guidelines, persons employed in agriculture and private households are not usually included in the formal and informal sectors, but are identified as separate categories. It is not currently possible to identify agricultural employment in Census 2011, since the coding of industry and occupation has not yet been completed. Sectoral distributions therefore include persons employed in agriculture. And with regards to persons employed in private households, the results are not based on the relevant questions that determine the international classification for industry but instead are based on the question which determines the sector in which respondents were employed. Thus, after coding is completed the numbers may change.

Rounding off

Due to rounding, the displayed totals in the tables do not always match the sum of the displayed rows or columns.

SECTION 2: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Absent household member

A person who is usually part of the household but who was not present in the dwelling on the reference night (9–10 October 2011)

Acting head of household

Person recognised or nominated by the household as assuming the role of the household head in the absence of the usual household head. This may be because the person recognised as the household head stays elsewhere for work purposes, or because he/she was not present on the reference night (9–10 October 2011).

Active steps to seek work

Steps such as registration at unemployment exchange, applications to employers, checking at work sites or farms, placing or answering newspaper advertisements, seeking assistance of friends, etc

Administrative area

An area that falls under a recognised jurisdiction, such as a magisterial district or a municipality. It is bounded by a legally defined line. In the old Transkei, an administrative area is a subdivision of a tribal authority

Age

The interval of time between the day, month and year of birth and the day and year of occurrence of the event expressed in the largest completed unit of solar time such as years for adults and children and months, weeks, days, hours or minutes of life, as appropriate, for infants under one year of age.

Age at first birth

Age at which a woman had her first child born. **Note** that only children born alive are considered

Age in completed years

Age expressed as the number of years lived by an individual; the person's age at their last birthday

Age-specific enrolment ratio

Percentage of the population of a specific age enrolled, irrespective of the level of education.

Aggregated data

The result of transforming unit-level data into quantitative measures for a set of characteristics of a population.

Attend (educational institution)

Enrol at and go regularly to any accredited educational institution (public or private) for organised learning at any level of education. Attendance can be full-time or part-time, and distance learning is included. Temporary absence, e.g. due to illness, does not interrupt attendance.

Assistive devices

A person who uses eyeglasses or a hearing aid or walking stick/frame or a wheelchair or chronic as enablers in performing specific functions.

Block of flats

A structure, usually multi-storey, consisting of a number of dwellings sharing the same residential address, and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or staircase.

(Note that some people in South Africa use the word ‘flat’ to refer to a whole block of flats. In this document, the word flat is only used to refer to a single unit).

Boarder

A person who receives accommodation and meals in someone else’s house, in return for payment

Bucket sanitation system

A toilet system with a pail or other removable receptacle placed directly under the toilet seat, and where no water or chemicals are used.

Cause of death

All those diseases, morbid conditions or injuries which either resulted in or contributed to death and the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced any such injuries.

Census (Population Census)

The process of counting the number of people, at a given point in time in a country, and collecting information about their demographic, social and economic characteristics. After data collection, the process includes the processing, analysis and dissemination of the information collected.

Census date

The date officially proclaimed by the government for the population census.

Census day

The day of the population census (10 October 2011). This was the reference day for persons who were away from home during census night for work, entertainment or travel, but who returned home the following day without being counted elsewhere.

Census geography

The spatial divisions into which the country is demarcated for the purpose of census enumeration, as well as to facilitate data processing and analysis, and the reporting of results.

Census night

The night before census day. It is the decisive point of time for being included in the census (midnight on that night).

Census phases

The three main phases of a census are: 1) the pre-enumeration phase for census planning; 2) the enumeration phase for execution of field work; and 3) the post-enumeration phase for data processing, analysis and dissemination of census results.

Children ever born

All children born to a woman, whether in or out of marriage, whether born in a present or a previous marriage or union, and whether living or dead at the time of the census. Stillbirths (children born dead) are not included.

Cold deck

The imputation technique used during data editing where missing or inconsistent values are calculated or derived from other information about the household or person. Synonym *logical imputation*

Collective living quarters/ communal living quarters

Structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households. Such quarters usually have certain common facilities, such as cooking and ablution facilities, lounges or dormitories which are shared by the occupants. Collective living quarters may be further classified into hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps.

Living quarters where certain facilities are shared by groups of individuals or households. They can be divided into: (a) hotels, motels, guesthouses, etc.; (b) workers' hostels and students' residences; and (c) institutions.

Completed questionnaire

All the required information has been obtained from respondents, all skip instructions have been adhered to, and all applicable questions have been asked of and were answered by the respondents

Completion (during data processing)

The purpose of the completion process is to rectify characters manually according to predefined rules. Completion is done on unrecognised data received from the tiling process. This process is carried out on all alpha characters and numeric characters, to improve coding accuracy.

Confidentiality

A property of data indicating the extent to which their unauthorised disclosure could be prejudicial or harmful to the interest of the source or other relevant parties.

Content re-verification

The purpose of content re-verification is to determine and verify the contents of the questionnaire box. All questionnaires in the box are captured and linked to a specific box during content re-verification.

Converted hostels

Hostels where the accommodation has been converted into self-contained units for households (see workers' hostel).

Cluster house

A freestanding property/house in a complex with a common boundary wall, but not sharing dwelling walls.

Data

A representation of facts, concepts or instructions in a formal manner, suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or automatic means.

Data editing

The process of detecting and correcting errors (logical inconsistencies) in the data.

Data imputation

The procedure of entering a value for a specific data item, where the response is missing or unusable.

De facto census

A census in which people are enumerated according to where they were on census night.

De jure census

A census in which people are enumerated according to where they usually live.

Demarcation

The process of dividing the country into enumeration areas;, with clear boundaries and of a defined enumeration area type.

Demolished dwelling

A demolished dwelling is a dwelling that has been destroyed.

Disability

Difficulties encountered in functioning due to body impairments or activity limitation, with or without assistive devices.

Distance learning

Study by means of correspondence, telecommunication media or computer programmes.

Divorced

Marital status where a person's marriage has been legally dissolved and he/she has not remarried.

Domestic worker

Person employed to work in a household as a cleaner, cook, nanny, gardener, driver, etc. If a domestic worker lives in the same house as the employers, e.g. in a spare bedroom, does not get a form of salary in cash, and shares meals and other resources with the household, then he/she should be treated as part of the main household. These cases are rare, in most instances such people are relatives of the family.

Domestic worker, live-in

A domestic worker who lives on the property of the employer, either in the same house or in separate domestic quarters. Such a person is not considered part of the household of the employer but forms his/her own household. This will apply even in cases where the domestic worker has most of his/her meals with the employer. Domestic workers usually have families and responsibilities of their own elsewhere and are thus considered as separate households.

Domestic workers' quarters

Physical structure on the same erf/plot as the main property, intended as living quarters for the domestic worker.

Dwelling

Any structure intended or used for human habitation.

Dwelling under construction

A dwelling that has not been built completely. The dwelling is not yet habitable.

Dwelling unit

Structure or part of a structure or group of structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household. Includes structure or part of structure which is vacant and/or under construction, but can be lived in at the time of the survey. Includes units in collective living quarters, unlike housing units. Dwelling units may therefore comprise housing units plus units in collective living quarters when applicable. (Examples of each are a house, a group of huts, and a flat.)

A dwelling unit has a separate entrance from outside or from a common space, as in a block of flats.

Premises not intended for use as living quarters, but used for human habitation at the time of the census, such as a barn, warehouse, etc., are also classified as dwelling units for census purposes.

Economic activity

(1) Any activity that contributes to the production of goods and services (contrasted with non-economic activity such as study or leisure).

(2) The main business of an enterprise. See economic sector and industry.

Economically active person

A person of working age who is available for work, and is either employed, or is unemployed but has taken active steps to find work in the reference period. See not economically active and unemployed person.

EA Summary Book

The Enumerator Area Summary Book (formerly known as the 09 Book) is a register of mapping and listing information pertaining to a particular EA. The summary book identifies an EA by province, local municipality, main place name and subplace name. Maps and/or aerial photographs of the area are provided. It is used during the listing phase to record each address or structure found in the EA, plus its location and identifying features.

During enumeration, the EA Summary Book is used to record the households enumerated, and to enter other key information such as total households and people counted. The book becomes a summary of the enumerator's work.

Educational institution

Any registered institution whose sole or main purpose is the provision of education, including preschool, tertiary, adult education, etc.

Educational level

Educational level is aggregated into: no formal education, primary school (grade 1 to grade 7), secondary school (grade 8 to grade 12), diploma or certificate without grade 12 (from lower to grade 11), diploma or certificate with grade 12, degree and other post-degree

Employed

Those who performed work for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour in the seven days prior to the interview or who were absent from work during these seven days, but did have some form of paid work to return to.

Enumeration

Enumeration for the purposes of the census is the process of counting members of a given population and collecting demographic and other information about each person. This counting takes place by means of administering a questionnaire to households and institutions in the country.

Enumerator

A person who visits each household and other individuals in a specific EA and administers the questionnaires or arranges for self-enumeration; a census fieldworker.

Enumeration area

An enumeration area (EA) is the smallest geographical unit (piece of land) into which the country is divided for census or survey purposes. EAs typically contain between 100 and 250 households. Each EA is expected to have clearly defined boundaries.

Enumeration area number

An enumeration area number is a unique 8-digit ID number given to an EA for purposes of record-keeping and coding. The first digit indicates the province. The next two digits indicate the municipality and the last five digits distinguish the different EAs from one another within the municipality.

Enumerator area type (EA type)

The classification of enumerator areas according to set criteria profiling land use and human settlement within the area. Not to be confused with geography type, a broader classification.

Enumeration period

The proclaimed period within which enumeration should be conducted.

Enrolment ratio

Proportion of the population in a specified age group attending school to the total population in that age group.

Erf/erven

The site, stand, yard, or plot described by cadastre on a map; physically, it may be defined by any material marking the perimeter of the property, e.g. fence, hedge, brick wall, etc. The cadastre can, however, be an imaginary line and therefore may not be physically observable.

Erf/erven number

A number(s) assigned to an individual site, yard or plot on the map. This number may not be the same as the physical/ street address number; however, in some cases, especially in the old townships, the erf/erven number(s) and the street number(s) coincide.

Farms

Farms cover an extensive area. The land is cultivated and the field size is usually quite large. Farm boundaries can be easily distinguished on the aerial photos; they are normally fence lines, edges of the fields, roads or rivers. The fields are cultivated with a variety of crops and the crops differ from season to season and from area to area. The field size will vary and may be affected by the size of the farm, local climate (rainy or not) and the amount of mechanisation on the farm. Most fields on farms are large.

Cattle, sheep and other livestock (horses, ostrich and game on a smaller scale) are also reared on farms. These farms have large fenced grazing areas (paddocks) with grass cover for the livestock to graze.

Field of study

The area of concentration of tertiary studies.

Flap

Section in the household questionnaire (type A) where names of all persons present on census night are listed (including visitors and usual members who were away but returned home the next day).

Flat

A flat (or apartment) is a dwelling, usually on one floor, with at least one wall shared with another such dwelling, within a block of flats.

Formal dwelling

A structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in a backyard or rooms or flatlet elsewhere.

Formal sector

Sector of employment made up of all employing businesses that are registered in any way.

Grant

Financial assistance provided by government, a public fund or private institution to a person or organisation for a specific purpose.

Gender

Social distinction between male and female.

Gender analysis

The process of identifying and classifying the roles of women and men in a given community, their relations, access to and control over resources and benefits.

Geographical Information System (GIS)

A system of hardware, software and procedures designed to support the capture, management, manipulation, analysis, modelling and display of spatially referenced data.

Grade

A stage of instruction usually covered in one school year.

Gross enrolment ratio

The total enrolment of pupils in a grade or cycle or level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding eligible official age-group population in a given school year

Guillotining (during data processing)

The purpose of the guillotine process is to remove the spine of the questionnaires in order to have the pages separate for scanning.

Health and functioning

Whether a person has difficulty in seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, and self-care such as washing all over, dressing or feeding.

Home education/schooling

A programme of education that a parent of a learner may provide to his /her child at their own home. In addition, a parent may, if necessary enlist the specific services of a tutor for specific areas of the curriculum, or a legal independent form of education, alternative to attendance at a public or independent school.

Homeless person

A person with no form of shelter on census night and no known residential address. Homeless persons tend to move around and sleep in places that cannot be considered housing units, such as shop doorways.

Hostel

A collective form of accommodation for workers or students, but not including boarding school hostels (see workers' hostel).

Hot deck

The imputation technique used in data editing where the source for imputed values is constantly updated from valid response combinations encountered during processing, thus reflecting the reality of the households and persons most recently processed. Synonym: dynamic imputation.

House

A freestanding dwelling.

House, semi-detached

One of two houses joined together with one common wall. Each house usually has its own private ground and no other dwelling below or above it.

Household

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Note that a household is not necessarily the same as a family.

Household head

A person recognised as such by household, usually the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner. The head can be either male or female.

If two people are equal decision-makers, or in a household of totally unrelated persons, the older or oldest can be named as the household head.

Household income

All receipts by all members of a household, in cash and in kind, in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or receipts obtained from other sources such as pension.

Household member

A person that resides with a household for at least four nights a week. Note that domestic workers are excluded unless they are paid in kind.

Housing unit

A unit of accommodation for a household, which may consist of one structure, or more than one structure, or part of a structure (examples of each are a house, a group of rondavels, and a flat). It may be vacant, or occupied by one or more than one household.

A housing unit usually has a separate entrance from outside or from a common space, as in a block of flats. (See dwelling unit, living quarters and collective living quarters.)

Hut

A hut is one form of dwelling found mainly in non-urban (rural) areas, thus a round structure made of materials such as mud walls and thatch or grass roofs.

NB. A hut may not necessarily be round; it may have any other shape.

Industrial

This is an area primarily used for industrial activity. Light industry is usually concentrated in specially designated areas. Heavy industry is usually found closer to main roads, railways, harbours and airports.

Informal dwelling

Makeshift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling. Typically built with found materials (corrugated iron, cardboard, plastic, etc.). Contrasted with formal dwelling and traditional dwelling.

Informal sector

A subset of unincorporated enterprises comprising those that produce at least some output for the market; and are less than a specialised size in terms of the number of persons engaged or of employees employed on a continuous basis; and/or not registered under specific forms of national legislation, such as factories, or commercial acts, social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies.

Informal settlement

An unplanned settlement on land that has not been surveyed or proclaimed as residential, consisting mainly of informal dwellings.

Institutions

A communal place of residence for people with a common characteristic, such as hospital/clinic, school hostel, defence force barracks, prisons or convents and monasteries. Such sets of living quarters usually have certain common facilities shared with by the occupants (baths, lounges, dormitories and so forth).

Residential hotels, workers' hostels, students' residences and homes for the independent aged are not treated as institutions in this sense. Antonym is non-institutional collective living quarters. (See collective living quarters.)

International standard industrial classification of all economic activities (ISIC)

United Nations version of a classification system used to classify businesses according to their economic activities.

Key from image (KFI)

Capturing of data by looking at the image.

Key from paper (KFP)

Capturing of data by looking at the physical questionnaire.

Labour absorption rate

The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Labour force

All employed and unemployed persons of working age (15-64).

Language spoken most often in the household

The language most often used by the individuals at home, whether or not they consider it their mother tongue.

Literacy

Ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person is literate who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on his everyday life.

Literacy rate

The proportion of the population above 15 years of age who can write and read with understanding, usually expressed as a percentage of the total population above that age.

Listing

Compiling a register of all dwellings, possible dwellings and landmarks in a given EA, including all housing units, all units or rooms within collective living quarters, all non-residential buildings and all vacant stands. The list is compiled in the EA Summary Book.

Listing error

An error that was committed by the lister in incorrectly assigning a dwelling unit (DU) code to a structure that is not inhabited by a household during listing.

Lodger

Lodgers are enumerated as separate households if they pay for their food and accommodation as a business arrangement.

Magisterial district

The subdivision of provinces created to serve the justice system through a network of magisterial offices and proclaimed by the Department of Justice.

Main place

First level of the place name category, namely city, town, township (apartheid), tribal authority or administrative area.

Marital status

Personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of a country. Customary unions are now recognised as a legal marital status. Categories under marital status include single, married, living together as a married couple, divorced, separated and widowed.

Married

Having a husband or wife.

Metadata

Data about data, that refer to definitions, descriptions, procedures, system parameters, and operational results which characterise and summarise statistical programs.

Multiple households

Two or more separate households living in the same dwelling unit. Multiple households occur when there is more than one household at a dwelling unit. Multiple households can be found, for example, in a situation whereby different people are subletting rooms in a house. Each person is a household. During enumeration, multiple households must always be given separate interviews and separate questionnaires, and a household number.

Municipality

The area of jurisdiction of the third sphere of government, after national and provincial. There are now four types of municipalities encompassing the whole country including rural areas and tribal areas: metropolitan areas (Category A); local councils (Category B); district councils (Category C); and district management areas (DMAs). Metropolitan areas (Cat A) stand alone. District councils (Cat C) are subdivided into local councils (Cat B) and DMAs.

Non-contacts

A situation where data collection is incomplete as the enumerator fails to make contact with a household at an address, or an individual in collective living quarters because no one was at home at the time of the visit.

Non-contact form

The form on which the data collector records failure to make contact, and the reasons.

Not economically active population

People who are not available for work such as full-time scholars and students, full-time homemakers, those who are retired and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

No usable info

For the purpose of census questionnaire, 'No usable info' is information given by the respondents during the interview that does not make sense.

Official and expanded definitions of unemployment

The unemployed are those people within the economically active population who: (a) did not work during the seven days preceding the census, (b) want to work and are available to start work within two weeks of the interview, and (c) have taken active steps to look for work or start some form of self employment in the four weeks preceding the census night. The expanded definition of unemployment excludes criterion (c).

Occupation

The type of work a person does according to the South African Classification of Occupations, irrespective of the industry.

Overcount

The number of persons or households inadvertently counted twice in a census.

Partner

One of the two people living together as a married couple.

It is the relationship of each to the other in a cohabiting couple.

Partly complete

For the purpose of the census questionnaire, partly complete is when not all the information required has been obtained from the respondent.

Physical address

Hierarchical combination of elements that results in a unique identifier for a structure or land parcel.

Place name

In the census geography hierarchy, place name refers to the civic entities below the level of municipality, e.g. town, village or informal settlement. See main place and subplace.

Place of enumeration

The place where the person was on census night (in a de facto census) whether or not this is his/her usual place of residence.

Place of usual residence

The geographical place where the person resides four nights a week on average.

Pregnancy-related deaths

The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death.

Piped water in dwelling or on site

Piped water inside the household's own dwelling or in their yard. It excludes water from a neighbour's tap or a public tap that is not on site.

Population change

Percentage change in population size of an area between two defined periods.

Population density

The number of people per given area, e.g. square kilometre.

Population growth

This is a change in the size of the population (increase or decrease) of a particular place at defined time as a function of births, deaths and net migration.

Post-enumeration survey

A sample survey conducted immediately after a census to assess accuracy of the census. Results (responses) from the survey are matched with census results to determine whether households and individuals were counted at all or if they were counted more than once.

Proxy

A person who answers on behalf of another person (who is absent or ill, for example). For a census, a proxy is the person that answered on behalf of other members of the household.

Relationship to the head or acting head of the household

A relationship through blood, marriage, adoption or other circumstances.

Questionnaire

A group or sequence of questions designed to elicit information upon a subject, or a sequence of subjects, from an informant.

Record number

A unique number usually from 001–600 pre-printed in the Enumerator Area Summary Book. During listing, each dwelling unit or other place to be visited for purposes of enumeration is associated with a separate record number in the EA Summary Book. Each record number is on a separate line or row.

Reference period

The period of time (day, week, month, or year) for which information is relevant. The reference period for Census 2011 was the night of 9–10 October 2011.

Refusals

A situation where a household or individual refuses to answer the questions or complete the questionnaire.

Residential hotel

Hotel providing semi-permanent accommodation.

Respondents

The person (or persons) responding in this interview should be a member (members) of the household and be in a position to answer the questions. This will preferably be any responsible adult. For the rest of the questionnaire the respondents should answer these questions for themselves, if possible.

Room

Space in a housing unit or other living quarter enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two metres, of an area large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four square metres.

Rural area

Any area that is not classified urban. Rural areas may comprise one or more of the following: tribal areas, commercial farms and informal settlements. (See settlement type.)

Sanitation

Principles and practices relating to the collection, removal or disposal of human excreta, household waste water and refuse as they impact upon people and the environment.

Scanning

The purpose of scanning is to effectively convert the questionnaires into images. The scanner reproduces the questionnaires as they are, in the form of an image.

Shack

An informal dwelling.

Stillbirth

Intra-uterine death of a foetus of at least 26 weeks of gestation that showed no sign of life after complete birth.

Seasonal dwelling

Dwellings usually occupied only at certain times of the year but which remain unoccupied during the rest of the year, such as holiday/vacation homes, harvest-time homes, etc. These types of dwellings must be labelled as such in the EA Summary Book.

Secondary address

Part of the physical address that identifies subunits within a land parcel, such as a flat in a block of flats or a unit in a townhouse complex. (See physical address.)

Self-enumeration

The practice where respondents complete the questionnaire themselves.

Separated

Situation where a married couple have parted without divorcing, thus allowing for reuniting if they wish at some time in future.

Settlement types

Classification according to the characteristics of a residential population in terms of urban and rural, degree of planned and unplanned (in the case of urban) and jurisdiction (in the case of rural). The four broad settlement types found in South Africa are:

- a) formal urban areas
- b) informal urban areas
- c) commercial farms
- d) tribal areas and rural informal settlements

This term should not be confused with EA type, which is a narrower definition.

Sex

Biological distinction between males and females.

Smallholdings

These are usually on the outskirts of towns. The activity that takes place is usually small-scale intensive farming, for example pig and chicken farming, vegetable farming, flower farms, kennels, stables and riding schools.

State parks and recreational land

This includes golf courses, caravan parks, nature reserves, forest areas, state land, public entertainment areas, parks and botanical gardens.

Sub-place

Second (lowest) level of the place name category, namely a suburb, section or zone of an (apartheid) township, smallholdings, village, subvillage, ward or informal settlement.

Suburb

A residential area within the boundaries of a town or city. Historically, suburb referred to a white residential area.

Traditional dwelling

A dwelling made primarily of clay, mud, reeds or other locally available natural materials. This is a general term that includes huts, rondavels, etc. Such dwellings can be found as single units or in clusters.

Traditional area

Communally owned land under the jurisdiction of a traditional leader.

Transient

For the purposes of a census, a transient is a person who was travelling on census night (9–10 October), e.g. those at airports, harbours, border posts, people in tourist hotels, camping sites, caravan parks, the homeless and long-distance truck/bus and taxi drivers.

Temporary absence from work

Absence from work (e.g. on annual or sick leave), when there is an intention to return to work and the person has work to return to.

Tenant

Person who occupies a housing unit which is not his/her property and who pays (in money or in kind) for using the unit as living quarters for his/her household.

Tenure

Arrangement under which a household occupies its dwelling.

Tiling (during data processing)

Tiling identifies false positives visually before they are passed to the completion process. This is done to improve recognition results and increase efficiency. Tiling is done on numeric values.

Toilet facility

Flush toilet, chemical toilet or pit latrine with ventilation pipe.

Townhouse

A self-contained dwelling with private grounds within a common ground for other dwellings.

Township

Usually a town or part of a town. Historically, 'township' in South Africa referred to an urban residential area created for black migrant labour, usually beyond the town or city limits. Reference is sometimes made to 'black township', 'coloured township' and 'Indian township', meaning that these settlements were created for these population groups. By contrast, the white population resided in suburbs. Informal synonyms for township are 'location', 'lokasie', 'ilogishi'. Generally, every town/city has one or several townships associated with it.

Tribal areas listing

Compiling a register of all dwellings and all other structures in a given EA. More specifically, the following are listed: all housing units, all units or rooms within collective living quarters, all non-residential buildings and all vacant stands.

Tribal settlements

The appearance and organisation of villages in tribal areas varies in different parts of the country. Tribal settlements are found in areas that are legally proclaimed to be under tribal authorities.

Undercount

The number of people or households that were not counted in a census.

Unspecified

All cases whereby an answer was expected but was left blank during enumeration.

Unoccupied dwelling

A dwelling whose inhabitants are absent at the time of the visit or during the reference period during a census or survey, e.g. respondents on holiday or migrant workers.

Urban formal

Urban settlements (formal) occur on land that has been proclaimed as residential. A formal urban settlement is usually structured and organised. Plots or erven make up a formal and permanent arrangement. A local council or district council control development in these areas. Services such as water, sewage, electricity and refuse removal are provided; roads are formally planned and maintained by the council. This includes suburbs and townships.

Vacant dwelling

A dwelling that is uninhabited, i.e. no one lives there.

Vacant land

Demarcated land that is unoccupied (i.e. not populated).

Vacant stand

A stand, fenced or unfenced, which has no observable structure erected on it.

Village

A settlement in a tribal area. A village has delimits (boundaries), which encompass not only populated areas, but also agricultural areas, e.g. grazing land, crop land or forested land. Villages are usually under the jurisdiction of tribal authorities, headed by chiefs, while subchiefs are direct principals of villages.

Visitor

By definition of a household, a person visiting or staying with a household who is not a usual member of the household, that is, does not stay in the household four nights a week on average.

Workers' hostels

Collective accommodation for workers, e.g. in mines, factories, power stations, hospitals and for municipalities. Accommodation in hostels may be in single rooms or dormitories, with shared facilities such as kitchens and bathrooms.

Wattle and daub

Traditional construction method whereby walls are built with wooden sticks/poles and covered with mud or a mixture of mud and clay.

Widow

A woman whose husband has died and who has not married again.

Widower

A man whose wife has died and who has not married again.

SECTION 3: DATA FILE

The Census 2011 10% data sample has four files. The files are flat, ASCII, fixed-field files, with one line of given length per record. This format was chosen so as to make the data usable with as many statistical programs as possible, and thus accessible to as wide a range of users as possible.

Other important information for users will be found in the following:

- ◆ Questionnaire
- ◆ Additional code lists (Country codes and Municipal codes)
- ◆ Relevant publications on Stats SA Website

Users will also be able to access, explore and download the microdata in various formats, i.e. SAS, SPSS, STATA, etc. as well as the metadata from StatsOnline at www.statssa.gov.za. The online access to data will be available at a later date.

THE DATA FILES

The files and the corresponding sections of the questionnaire are as follows:

PERSON:	Data from Flap and Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G
HOUSEHOLD:	Data from Section H
MORTALITY:	Data from Section I
QUESTIONNAIRE INFORMATION:	Data from cover page

The files also contain some derived variables. Each derived variable and its derivation method is provided as well as variable description

Description of variables

The description of the variables comprises the following information:

Descriptive name: This is a short English description plus the variable name in the original file used by Stats SA to construct the ASCII file.

Source:

This is either the question in the questionnaire or, for derived variables, the method of derivation. Derived variables are usually found towards the end of a record.

Valid range:

The range of valid values for the variable. For continuous variables this reflects the upper and lower limits as found in the data.

Not applicable:

The code for not applicable is provided for each variable where a question/section was not applicable to a person or household. It is represented by the following Denotation;

. = Not applicable

Missing value:

A code for 'missing'/unspecified values is given for each variable:

9 for questions with response categories ranging from 0 to 8

99 for questions with 2 digit response categories or questions with response category 9

999 for variables with 3 digit response categories

Note to users:

Specific observations in the metadata to be noted by users.

Most questions in the questionnaire are pre-coded, i.e. there is a set number of choices from which one or more must be selected. For open-ended 'write-in' questions, the description will note that post-coding occurred and explain how this was done. Most variables have been pre-coded from the questionnaire and are not repeated in the variable description. Where the coding is not apparent, the description either provides the codes or indicates where code lists are to be found.

Linking files

The data from different files can be linked on the basis of a serial number (SN). The serial number is the second field in person and household files following questionnaire type and first field in the mortality file. All records with a given serial number, no matter which file they are in, belong to the same household. For individuals, a further two digits constitute the Person number (Person Nr). When these are added to the household identifier, a unique individual identifier is created. Again, these can be used to link records from the PERSON and HOUSEHOLD files. The syntax needed to merge information from different files will differ according to the statistical package used.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHICS

All questions in this section of the questionnaire were asked about each person in the household or institution, except where otherwise indicated.

Important information for users is found in the following:

- Census 2011 household questionnaire
- Census 2011 Geography metadata
- Country and municipal code lists
- Relevant publications on the Stats SA website (www.statssa.gov.za)

The person file contains the following sections of household questionnaire

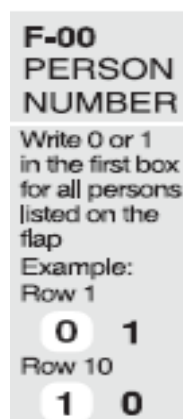
- Data from Flap and Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Universe: Describes which set of the population or households the question was applicable E.g.

Universe for age variable is: All persons in households

PERSON NUMBER

F00_NR



**F-00
PERSON
NUMBER**

Write 0 or 1
in the first box
for all persons
listed on the
flap

Example:
Row 1
0 1
Row 10
1 0

Notes to users

The enumerator was instructed to assign row or person number to each person starting from 01. For example, if first person becomes 01, the tenth person becomes 10. The eleventh person becomes 11 in the second questionnaire (if used). Person number is a unique identification number for each person within a household or institution.

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

01 to 99.

F02_AGE

F-02 AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS		
Example 1		
<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Example 2		
Child less than 1 year		
<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Notes to users

The question required the age in completed years, i.e. age at the last birthday. Also, if age was not known, the Fieldworker could use the date of birth to calculate or correct age. For babies less than one year, they were assigned 000 years.

Universe

All persons in households, institutions and transients

Final code list

Age: 000 to 120 in single years.

F03_SEX

F-03 SEX	
1 = Male	
2 = Female	
Example	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1 Male
<input type="radio"/>	2 Female
<i>Mark the appropriate circle with an X.</i>	

Notes to users

The respondents were asked whether the (*person*) is male or female. If the person was not present at the interview, the enumerator was instructed to ask whether the person was male or female and not decide on the basis of the person's name.

Universe

All persons in households, institutions and transients

Final code list

1 = Male
2 = Female
9 = Unspecified

P01_DOB

P01_DAY

P01_MONTH

P01_YEAR

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for entering a date of birth. At the top, there is a header bar with the text "P-01 DATE OF BIRTH". Below this, a question is displayed: "What is (name's) date of birth?". The input area is a large, light gray rectangle. At the bottom of this area, the word "Example" is centered. Below "Example", there are three rows of circular buttons containing numbers. The first row contains "1" and "9". The second row contains "0" and "4". The third row contains "1", "9", "7", and "9".

Notes to users

If the date of birth was not known, respondents were asked to give the age of the person in completed years. Date of birth was requested because some people find it easier to remember the date of birth than to calculate their age. Asking for date of birth also helps to eliminate the problem of people rounding off their age to the nearest five or ten years. If both age and date of birth were given and the responses were inconsistent, date of birth was accepted. In some circumstances, a historical events list was used.

Universe

All persons in households, institutions and transients

Final code list

Day : 01 to 31
Month : 01 to 12
Year : 1891 to 2011
Age : 000 to 120 in single years.

P02_RELATION

P-02 RELATIONSHIP

What is (name's) relationship to the head or acting head of the household?

The head or acting head is the person listed in row 1 of the first questionnaire, if more than one questionnaire has been completed for this household.

- 01 = Head/Acting Head
- 02 = Husband/Wife/Partner
- 03 = Son/Daughter
- 04 = Adopted Son/Daughter
- 05 = Stepchild
- 06 = Brother/Sister
- 07 = Parent (Mother/Father)
- 08 = Parent-in-law
- 09 = Grand/Great Grandchild
- 10 = Son/Daughter-in-law
- 11 = Brother/Sister-in-law
- 12 = Grandmother/Father
- 13 = Other relative
- 14 = Non-related person

Write the appropriate code in the boxes.

Notes to users

The head was defined as the main decision-maker, or the person who owned or rented the dwelling, or the person who was the main breadwinner, as chosen by the household. The head could be either male or female. If two people were equal decision-makers, or in a household of totally unrelated persons, the older or oldest could be named as the household head. The head or acting head was listed in row 01 (of the first questionnaire, if more than one questionnaire was completed for a household). A 'Non-related person' (Code 14) refers to a person not related to the head of the household by blood or marriage. If same-sex persons chose category "Husband/wife/partner", fieldworkers were to record it without questions.

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

- 1 = Head/Acting head
- 2 = Husband/Wife/Partner
- 3 = Son/Daughter
- 4 = Adopted Son/Daughter
- 5 = Stepchild
- 6 = Brother/Sister
- 7 = Parent (Mother/Father)
- 8 = Parent-in-law
- 9 = Grand/Great-Grandchild
- 10 = Son/Daughter-in-law
- 11 = Brother/Sister-in-law
- 12 = Grandmother/Father

- 13 = Other relative
- 14 = Non-related person
- 99 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable

P03_MARITAL_ST

P-03 MARITAL STATUS

What is (name's) PRESENT marital status?

1 = Married

2 = Living together like married partners

3 = Never married

4 = Widower/ widow

5 = Separated

6 = Divorced

Write the appropriate code in the box.

Notes to users

The marital status of the person was recorded basing on the reference night (9–10 October 2011). The person's marital history was not needed at the time of census. For all children younger than 12 years in the household, enumerators were told to record code 3 (i.e. never married).

Enumerators were instructed that a man with more than one wife at the time of the census should be recorded once in the questionnaire. The wives were to be indicated by categories 1 or 2. Category 2 includes couples that are not married to each other but live together as if they are married. This category is for people who live in every respect as a married couple except that they have not undergone a marriage ceremony. This option could also be used by same-sex couples.

Universe

All persons in households, institutions and transients

Final code list

- 1 = Married
- 2 = Living together like married partners
- 3 = Never married
- 4 = Widower/ Widow
- 5 = Separated
- 6 = Divorced
- 9 = Unspecified

P04_SPN

P-04 SPOUSE OR PARTNER

Who in this household is (name's) spouse or partner?

*Write the **person number** of the spouse or partner in the appropriate boxes. If the spouse or partner does not reside in the household, write **98**.*

***Note:** Refer to person on flap e.g. 02*

Notes to users

Enumerators were asked to write the person number of the spouse of person number in the appropriate box. For example, if the spouse of the head of household is the person listed in row 02 on the flap, then they were asked to write '02' in row 01. Enumerators were also instructed that if a man has more than one wife, they should write the row number of the husband on the row number of first wife and then follows the row number of the husband for each of the wives.

If the spouse or partner was not residing in the household, the instruction was to write 98 for that particular person.

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

Person number of the spouse: 01 to 30

The spouse or partner does not reside in the household: 98

999 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable

P05_POP_GROUP

P-05 POPULATION GROUP

How would (name) describe him/herself in terms of population group?

- 1 = Black African
- 2 = Coloured
- 3 = Indian or Asian
- 4 = White
- 5 = Other

Write the appropriate code in the box.

Notes to users

This question was asked to determine the population group of all persons. Population group reflects the respondent's chosen identification and does not reflect any 'official' definition. The enumerator was instructed to ask for everybody even if the population group seemed obvious; this is because people from different population groups may form part of the same household. This question may seem sensitive to some respondents but it is really important to find out the composition of the South African population. The enumerator was instructed to accept the response given by the respondents even if the enumerator did not agree.

Universe

All persons in households, institutions and transients

Final code list

- 1 = Black African
- 2 = Coloured
- 3 = Indian or Asian
- 4 = White
- 5 = Other
- 9 = Unspecified

P06A_LANGUAGE

P06B_LANGUAGE

P-06 LANGUAGE
Which two languages does (name) speak most often in this household?
01 = Afrikaans
02 = English
03 = IsiNdebele
04 = IsiXhosa
05 = IsiZulu
06 = Sepedi
07 = Sesotho
08 = Setswana
09 = Sign language
10 = SiSwati
11 = Tshivenda
12 = Xitsonga
13 = Other
<i>Write the appropriate code in the boxes.</i>
<i>If no other language, write 00 in the second box.</i>

Notes to users

Respondents were asked which two languages each person speaks most often in the household. First language referred to the language that the person speaks most often and second language referred to the language that is less often spoken than the first language. For babies aged 2 years and younger, enumerators were instructed to record 00 for both first and second languages. The question was not asking about the mother tongue, but it was asking about the language that was most often spoken by each member of the household. It may differ from mother tongue and from the language most often used at work.

If the person spoke only a first language, the enumerator was instructed to write 00 in the 2nd box. Sign language was only used where a person indicated that he/ she cannot hear at all when using a hearing aid, and that is on P-12 (Health and Functioning).

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

- 01 = Afrikaans
- 02 = English
- 03 = IsiNdebele
- 04 = IsiXhosa
- 05 = IsiZulu
- 06 = Sepedi
- 07 = Sesotho
- 08 = Setswana
- 09 = Sign language
- 10 = Siswati
- 11 = Tshivenda

12 = Xitsonga
13 = Other
99 = Unspecified
. = Not applicable

SECTION B: MIGRATION

P07_PROV_POB _ PROVINCE OF BIRTH

P-07 PROVINCE OF BIRTH

**In which province was
(name) born?**

01 = Western Cape
02 = Eastern Cape
03 = Northern Cape
04 = Free State
05 = Kwa-Zulu Natal
06 = North West
07 = Gauteng
08 = Mpumalanga
09 = Limpopo
10 = Outside South
Africa
11 = Do not know

*Write the appropriate
code in the boxes.*

Notes to users

This question was asked to everyone who was part of a household as well as people who were in transit on census night. The respondents were asked to indicate the province in which they were born. If they were born outside of South Africa, category 10 (Outside South Africa) was used. For elderly persons, it may have been difficult to define the place according to the current provincial divisions, enumerators were therefore instructed to ask for the names of the place where the person was born and then locate that place in one of the present provinces (e.g. born in Ciskei, record 02 was used for Eastern Cape).

Universe

All persons in households and transients

Final code list

01 = Western Cape
02 = Eastern Cape
03 = Northern Cape
04 = Free State
05 = KwaZulu-Natal
06 = North West
07 = Gauteng

08 = Mpumalanga
 09 = Limpopo
 10 = Outside South Africa
 11 = Do not know
 99 = Unspecified
 . = Not applicable

P08_COUNTRY OF BIRTH

**P-08 COUNTRY
OF BIRTH**

**In which country
was (name) born?**

*Use CAPITAL
LETTERS only*

*Examples:
NEWZEALAND,
BOTSWANA,
SIERRALEONE*

Notes to users

This question was asked only to persons in households who reported being born outside South Africa. Respondents were told to use the name by which the country is currently known. This question was not applicable for persons who indicated having been born in any of the South African provinces (P-07 PROVINCE OF BIRTH). A coding list was established for coding country of birth for those born outside South Africa. Countries are listed according to the name in use at the time of Census 2011.

Many countries have very small counts. For most purposes, users may find the recode on country of birth more appropriate.

Universe

All persons in households who were born in and Outside South Africa

Final code list

See country code list

REGION OF BIRTH (Derived variable)

If P-07 <=09, then code =1 (Born in South Africa)

If P-07 = 10 & 111>=P-08 <= 127, then code = 2 (SADC)

If P-07 = 10 & 128>=P-08 <= 199, then code = 3 (Rest of Africa)

If P-07 = 10 & 401>=P-08 <= 499, then code = 4 (United Kingdom and Europe)

If P-07 = 10 & 301>=P-08 <= 399, then code = 5 (Asia)

If P-07 = 10 & (P-08 = 201 OR P-08=213), then code = 6 (North America)

If P-07 = 10 & (202>=P-08 <= 212 OR 214>=P-08 <= 299), then code = 7 (Latin America and Caribbean)

If P-07 = 10 & 501>=P-08 <= 599, then code = 8 (Oceania)

If P-07 = 10 & (P-08 = 999 **or** P-08 is missing), then code = 999 (unspecified)

Notes to users

People born outside South Africa come from many countries. Numbers from certain countries are very low, and users may find a grouped country list more appropriate for most purposes. A derived variable, 'Region of birth (grouped)', is useful.

Universe

All persons in households who were born in and Outside South Africa

Final code list

- 1 = Born in South Africa
- 2 = SADC
- 3 = Rest of Africa
- 4 = United Kingdom and Europe
- 5 = Asia
- 6 = North America
- 7 = Latin America and Caribbean
- 8 = Oceania
- 9 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable

P08A_YEARMOVED

P-08a YEAR
MOVED TO SOUTH
AFRICA

**In which year did
(name) move to
South Africa?**

*If moved more than
once into South
Africa, please
indicate the year of
last move.*

Notes to users

This question was asked only to persons who were born outside South Africa. If a person moved to South Africa more than once, then the year of last movement was recorded.

Universe

All persons in households and in transit who were born outside South Africa

Valid values:

1891: 2011

9999 Unspecified

. = Not applicable

P09_CITIZENSHIP

**P-09 SOUTH
AFRICAN
CITIZENSHIP**

**Is (name) a South
African citizen?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

*Mark the
appropriate circle
with an X.*

Notes to users

The question was asked for everyone in the household as well as those in transit. During training, enumerators were reminded that persons who were not born in South Africa could be South African citizens and were to accept the respondent's answers as given.

Universe

All persons in households and transients

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable

P10_USUALRES

P-10 USUAL RESIDENCE

**Does (name)
usually live in this
household for at
least four nights a
week and has
done so for the
last six months?
OR intends to live
in this household
for at least four
nights a week for
the next six
months?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

*Mark the
appropriate circle
with an X.*

Notes to users

This question was intended for generation of usual dwellers (those that live in the household for at least 4 nights a week) including babies that were younger than six months as well as persons that had moved into a dwelling for a period of less than six months at the time of the census (9–10 October 2011) and intended to live there. This question differentiates usual members of a household and visitors to a particular household on census night.

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable

P10A_USUALRESPROV

P-10a PROVINCE OF
USUAL
RESIDENCE

**In which province
does (name) usually
live?**

01 = Western Cape
02 = Eastern Cape
03 = Northern Cape
04 = Free State
05 = Kwa-Zulu Natal
06 = North West
07 = Gauteng
08 = Mpumalanga
09 = Limpopo
10 = Outside South
Africa
11 = Do not know

*Write the appropriate
code in the boxes.*

Notes to users

This question refers to the province where the person usually resides. If a person was visiting South Africa from another country during the census period, then the 'Outside RSA' (code 10) was used.

Universe

All persons in households who were enumerated at a place other than their place of usual residence and transients

Final code list

01 = Western Cape
02 = Eastern Cape
03 = Northern Cape
04 = Free State
05 = KwaZulu-Natal
06 = North West
07 = Gauteng
08 = Mpumalanga
09 = Limpopo
10 = Outside South Africa
11 = Do not know
99 = Unspecified
. = Not applicable

PROVINCE OF USUAL RESIDENCE (DERIVED)

If P10 = 1, then the EA code was used to determine usual province (provincial codes same as on questionnaire)

If P10 = 2 & (01>=P10a<=10), then use P10a to identify province (use codes 1–10)

If P10 = 2 & (P10a is missing or P10a = 99), then derived variable = 99 (unspecified)

If P10 = 2 & P10a = 11, then derived variable = 98 (do not know)

Notes to users

P-10a, province of usual residence is only answered by persons who were enumerated at a place which is not their usual province of residence. In order to have people who were enumerated at their place of usual residence together with 'visitors', then a derived province of usual residence was created.

Universe

All persons in households and transients

Final code list

- 01 = Western Cape
- 02 = Eastern Cape
- 03 = Northern Cape
- 04 = Free State
- 05 = KwaZulu-Natal
- 06 = North West
- 07 = Gauteng
- 08 = Mpumalanga
- 09 = Limpopo
- 10 = Outside South Africa
- 98 = Do not know
- 99 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable

P10B_USUALRESDISTRICT

**P-10b MUNICIPALITY/
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT
OF USUAL RESIDENCE**

**In which municipality or
magisterial district
does (name) usually
live?**

*Use CAPITAL LETTERS
only*

Example

J	O	B	U	R
G	M	E	T	R
O				

Notes to users

The enumerators were advised that if the person did not know the municipality, then he/she could provide the magisterial district. They were also advised to probe further if the municipality was not known by asking about service provision in terms of water, electricity, and refuse removal, etc.

Universe

All persons in households who answered 'No' on P-10 and categories '01-09 or '11' on P-10a

Final code list

Municipal code list (see appendix)

. = Not applicable

999 = Unspecified

P11_SINCE2001

P-11 SINCE 2001

**Has (name) been
living in this place
since October
2001?**

1 = Yes
2 = No
3 = Born after
October
2001 but never
moved
4 = Born after
October 2001
and moved

*Write the appropriate
code in the box.*

Notes to users

A move referred to when the current place name was different from the previous one. For visitors, this question referred to their place of usual residence but NOT where they were visiting during census night. The enumerator was advised to help the respondent to remember if she/he had forgotten, by using Census 2001 as the reference period. The enumerator was also advised to probe to establish whether the person moved or not.

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No
- 3 = Born after October 2001 but never moved
- 4 = Born after October 2001 and moved
- 9 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable

P11A_RESYEARMOVED

P-11a MONTH AND YEAR MOVED

When did *(name)* move to this place?
Write the month and year in the appropriate boxes.

Example

0	4		
2	0	0	2

Notes to users

If the person moved more than once, the month and year of the last movement was recorded. The period of movement should not be before October 2001.

Universe

All persons in the household that moved after October 2001

Valid values

October 2001 to October 2011

. = Not applicable (living in the place since October 2001 or born after October 2001 but never moved)

P11B_PROVINCE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

In which province did *(name)* live before moving to this place?

01 = Western Cape
02 = Eastern Cape
03 = Northern Cape
04 = Free State
05 = Kwa-Zulu Natal
06 = North West
07 = Gauteng
08 = Mpumalanga
09 = Limpopo
10 = Outside South Africa
11 = Do not know

Write the appropriate code in the boxes.

Notes to users

The question refers to the province where the person was previously residing. If the person reported that the province of previous residence was outside South Africa (i.e. code 10), then P-11(c) and P-11(d) were skipped. But if the person reported categories 01-09 or 11 (do not know) as province of previous residence, then the enumerator proceeded to P-11(c) and P-11 (d).

Universe

All persons in households who moved since October 2001

Final code list

01 = Western Cape
02 = Eastern Cape
03 = Northern Cape
04 = Free State
05 = KwaZulu-Natal
06 = North West
07 = Gauteng
08 = Mpumalanga
09 = Limpopo
10 = Outside South Africa
11 = Do not know
99 = Unspecified
. = Not applicable

PROVINCE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE (DERIVED)

If P11 = 1 or P11 = 3, then use the EA code to determine previous province (provincial codes same as on questionnaire)

If (P11 = 2 or P11 = 4) & (01>=P11b<=10), then use P11b to identify province (use codes 1–10)

If (P11 = 2 or P11 = 4) & (P11b = 11), then derived variable = 98 (do not know)

If (P11 = 2 or P11 = 4) & (P11b = 99 or P11b is missing), then derived variable = 99 (unspecified)

Notes to users

P-10b, province of previous residence is only answered by persons who reported that they had moved between the current and the last census. In order to have people who did not move together with those who moved, then a derived province if previous residence was created.

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

- 01 = Western Cape
- 02 = Eastern Cape
- 03 = Northern Cape
- 04 = Free State
- 05 = KwaZulu-Natal
- 06 = North West
- 07 = Gauteng
- 08 = Mpumalanga
- 09 = Limpopo
- 10 = Outside South Africa
- 98 = Do not know
- 99 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable

P11C_ DISTRICT OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

**P-11c MUNICIPALITY/
MAGISTERIAL DIS-
TRICT OF PREVIOUS
RESIDENCE**

**In which municipality
or magisterial district
did (name) live before
moving to this place?**

*Use CAPITAL
LETTERS only*

Example

J	O	B	U	R
G	M	E	T	R
O				

Notes to users

This question required the name of the municipality in which the person had previously resided before moving to the present dwelling. For example, if the person was formerly living in Pretoria West, the enumerator would write 'Tshwane' as the municipality. If the municipality was not known, the fieldworker was advised to use the magisterial district of the previous residence.

Universe

All persons in the household who had moved within the country since Census 2001

Final code list

Municipality code list (see appendix)

999 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable

SECTION C: GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

P12A_SEEING

P12B_HEARING

P12C_COMMUNICATION

P12D_WALKING

P12E_REMEMBERING

P12F_SELF_CARE

P-12 HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

Does (name) have difficulty in the following:

A = Seeing even when using eye glasses?
B = Hearing even when using a hearing aid?
C = Communicating in his/her language (i.e. understanding others or being understood by others)?

D = Walking or climbing stairs?
E = Remembering or concentrating?
F = With self-care such as washing all over, dressing or feeding?

1 = No difficulty
2 = Some difficulty
3 = A lot of difficulty
4 = Cannot do at all
5 = Do not know
6 = Cannot yet be determined

Write the appropriate code in the box.

Notes to users

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not each person in the household had difficulty in performing particular functions and if such difficulty prevented him or her from full participation in life activities. Respondents then rated themselves on the degree of difficulty on a scale of 1 to 6. Category six (6) applied to children younger than five years. A response was needed for all categories (A to F). Both mild and severe difficulties were reported.

Cautionary note

- The question on disability changed and therefore Census 2011 data are not comparable with previous censuses.
- Initial analysis on Census 2011 results clearly showed that this set of questions was not suitable for measuring disability among children aged 0-4. Many children were categorised as 'cannot see, hear, walk, communicate at all', not because they were inherently disabled but because of their level of development. Therefore, the data on children younger than five years should be excluded from analysis.

Universe

All persons aged five year and older households

Final code list

P12A_Seeing:	P12B_Hearing:	P12C_Communicating:
1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know 6 = Cannot yet be determined 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know 6 = Cannot yet be determined 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know 6 = Cannot yet be determined 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable
P12D_Walking or climbing stairs:	P12E_Remembering or concentrating:	P12F_Self-care :
1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know 6 = Cannot yet be determined 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know 6 = Cannot yet be determined 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know 6 = Cannot yet be determined 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable

ASSISTIVE DEVICES

P-13 ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND MEDICATION

Does (name) use any of the following:

- A = Eye glasses?
- B = Hearing aid?
- C = Walking stick or frame?
- D = A wheelchair?
- E = Chronic medication?

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No
- 3 = Do not know

Write the appropriate code in the box.

Notes to users

All persons in households were asked to indicate whether they were using assistive devices or medication. Data for children under the age of five has been excluded

Universe

All persons aged five years and older in households

Final code list

P13A _Eye glasses:	P13B_ Hearing aid:	P13C_ Walking stick or frame:
1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)
P13D_ Wheelchair:	P13E_ Chronic medication:	
1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know 9 = Unspecified . = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)	

SECTION D: PARENTAL SURVIVAL AND INCOME

P14_MOTHERALIVE

**P-14 MOTHER
ALIVE**

**Is (name's) own
biological mother
still alive?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

*Mark the appropriate
circle with an X.*

Notes to users

The question was asked for every person in the household. The fieldworker was reminded to explain that stepmothers or mothers by adoption or aunts or grandmothers who may be providing (or have provided) care to the person were not biological mothers, therefore they were excluded. If the person chose option 2 (No) or 3 (Do not know) in this question, then P-14(a) was skipped to P-15

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)

P14A_MOTHERPNR

**P-14a MOTHER
PERSON NUMBER**

**Who in this
household is
(name's) biological
mother?**

*If the person's
mother does not
reside in the
household (not
listed on the flap),
write 98.*

Note: *Refer to
person number on
flap e.g. 02*

Notes to users

The person number referred to the row assigned to each member in the household, for example: if the mother was the person listed in row '02' on the flap, then that was the mother person number that must be written for persons reporting her as their mother. The enumerators were advised that if the mother did not reside in the household (i.e. not listed on the flap) they should write '98' in the boxes provided.

Universe

All persons in households who reported having biological mothers

Final code list

01-30

98 = Mother not in the household

99 = Unspecified

P15_FATHERALIV

P-15 FATHER ALIVE

**Is (name's) own
biological father
still alive?**

1 = Yes
2 = No
3 = Do not know

*Mark the
appropriate circle
with an X.*

Notes to users

The question was asked for every person in the household. The fieldworker was reminded to explain that stepfathers or fathers by adoption or uncles or grandfathers who may be providing (or have provided) care to the person were not biological fathers, therefore they were excluded. If the person chose option 2 (No) or 3 (Do not know) in this question, then P-15(a) was skipped to P-16

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

1 = Yes
2 = No
3 = Do not know
9 = Unspecified
. = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)

P15A_FATHERPNR

P-15a FATHER PERSON NUMBER

**Who in this house-
hold is (name's)
biological father?**

*If the person's father
does not reside in the
household (not listed
on the flap), write 98.*

Note: Refer to person
number on flap e.g.
02

Notes to users

The person number referred to the row assigned to each member in the household, for example: if the father was the person listed in row '01' on the flap, then that was the father person number that must be written for persons reporting him as their father. The enumerators were advised that if the father did not reside in the household (i.e. not listed on the flap) they should write '98' in the boxes provided

Universe

All persons in households who reported having biological fathers

Final code list

01-30

98 = Father not in the household

99 = Unspecified

P16_INCOME

P-16 INCOME CATEGORY

What is the income category that best describes the gross monthly or annual income of (name) before deductions and including all sources of income?

Monthly

01 = No income
02 = R1 - R400
03 = R401 - R800
04 = R801 - R1 600
05 = R1 601 - R3 200
06 = R3 201 - R6 400
07 = R6 401 - R12 800
08 = R12 801 - R25 600
09 = R25 601 - R51 200
10 = R51 201 - R102 400
11 = R102 401 - R204 800
12 = R204 801 or more

Annual

No income
R1 - R4 800
R4 801 - R9 600
R9 601 - R19 200
R19 201 - R38 400
R38 401 - R76 800
R76 801 - R153 600
R153 601 - R307 200
R307 201 - R614 400
R614 401 - R1 228 800
R1 228 801 - R2 457 600
R2 457 601 or more

*Gross income should include **all sources of income** e.g. Social grants, UIF, remittances, rentals, investments, sales or products, services, etc.*

Notes to users

Respondents were not required to give exact figures of their income but rather the income category/band. This was done due to the sensitive nature of the question and enumerators were advised to deal with this question cautiously. The respondents were assured of confidentiality and were told that the information was for statistical purposes only.

This question was also asked of small children, since they could have an income in the form of child maintenance grants. If the income varied during the year, the fieldworker was advised to take an average. For example, if the person worked for 6 months, the total amount for the months was divided by 12 (months) to get an average income.

Enumerators were reminded that the reference period of the annual income was 31 October 2010 to 31 September 2011. Gross income included all sources of income, for example social grants, UIF, remittances, rentals, investments, sales or products, services, etc.

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

Annual income

01 = No income

02 = R1 – R4 800

03 = R4 801 – R9 600

04 = R9 601 – R19 200

05 = R19 201 – R38 400

06 = R38 401 – R76 800

07 = R76 801 – R153 600

08 = R153 601 – R307 200

09 = R307 201 – R614 400

10 = R614 401 – R1 228 800

11 = R1 228 801 – R2 457 600

12 = R2 457 601 or more

99 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)

SECTION E: EDUCATION

P17_SCHOOLATTEND

P-17 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Does (name) presently attend an educational institution?

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

Mark the appropriate circle with an X.

Attendance includes all part-time and full-time studies, whether in person or as a distance learner.

Notes to users

This question was asked only of persons aged 5 years and older who were listed on the flap of the questionnaire. The question enquired whether the person was currently attending an educational institution or not.

Pre-school forms part of educational institutions, and if a learner had not been attending school for a number of days due to some reasons he/she was still regarded as attending school. The fieldworkers were reminded that 'attendance' included all part-time and full-time studies, whether in person or as a distance learner.

Universe

All persons aged five years and older in households

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (children younger than five years, institutional population and transients)

P18_EDUINST

P-18 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Which of the following educational institutions does (name) attend?

- 1 = Pre-school (including day care, crèche, Grade R and Pre-Grade R in an ECD centre)
- 2 = Ordinary school (including Grade R learners who attend a formal school, Grade 1-12 learners & learners in special class)
- 3 = Special school
- 4 = Further Education and Training College (FET)
- 5 = Other College
- 6 = Higher Educational Institution (University/University of Technology)
- 7 = Adult Basic Education and Training Centre (ABET Centre)
- 8 = Literacy classes (e.g. Kha Ri Gude, SANLI)
- 9 = Home based education/home schooling

Write the appropriate code in the box.

Notes to users

This question was asked only of persons aged 5 years and older who had indicated school attendance. Children who were attending any pre-school, crèche, nursery school, day school, etc., were recorded as Option 1.

The following abbreviations were used:

ECD – Early Childhood Development
 SANLI – South African National Literacy Initiative
 FET – Further Education and Training
 ABET – Adult Basic Education and Training

Universe

All person aged five and older in households

Final code list

- 1 = Pre-school (including day care, crèche, Grade R and Pre-Grade R in an ECD centre)
- 2 = Ordinary school (including Grade R learners who attend a formal school, Grade 1–12 learners & learners in special class)
- 3 = Special school
- 4 = Further Education and Training College (FET)
- 5 = Other College
- 6 = Higher Educational Institution (University/University of Technology)
- 7 = Adult Basic Education and Training Centre (ABET Centre)
- 8 = Literacy classes (e.g. Kha Ri Gude, SANLI)
- 9 = Home based education/ home schooling
- 99 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (people not attending school, children younger than five years, institutional population and transients)

P19_EDUPUBPRIV

P-19 PUBLIC OR PRIVATE

Is the institution that (name) is attending public or private?

- 1 = Public (Government)
- 2 = Private (Independent)
- 3 = Do not know

Mark the appropriate circle with an X.

Notes to users

This question enquired whether the educational institution was public or private. Enumerators were advised that a public school meant a government school, including former model C schools, even if they were fee-paying, i.e. a school directly under the provincial Department of Education. A private (independent) school referred to all non-government schools. For respondents who were not sure whether an institution was public or private, the option 3 (Do not know) was included.

Universe

All persons who were aged five years and older in the households attending school

Final code list

1 = Public

2 = Private

3 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (people not attending school, children younger than five years, institutional population and transients)

P20_EDULEVEL

P-20 LEVEL OF EDUCATION	
What is the highest level of education that (name) has completed?	
98 = No schooling	15 = NTCIII/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4
00 = Grade 0	16 = N4/NTC 4
01 = Grade 1/Sub A	17 = N5/NTC 5
02 = Grade 2/Sub B	18 = N6/NTC 6
03 = Grade 3/Std 1/ABET 1 (Kha Ri Gude, SANLI)	19 = Certificate with less than Grade 12 /Std 10
04 = Grade 4/Std 2	20 = Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10
05 = Grade 5/Std 3 / ABET 2	21 = Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10
06 = Grade 6/Std 4	22 = Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10
07 = Grade 7/Std 5 / ABET 3	23 = Higher Diploma
If 98 or 00-07, Go to P-22	24 = Post Higher Diploma (Masters, Doctoral Diploma)
08 = Grade 8/Std 6 / Form 1	25 = Bachelors degree
09 = Grade 9/Std 7/Form 2/ ABET 4	26 = Bachelors degree and Post graduate diploma
10 = Grade 10/Std 8/Form 3	27 = Honours degree
11 = Grade 11/Std 9/Form 4	28 = Higher degree (Masters/PhD)
12 = Grade 12/Std 10 /Form 5	29 = Other
If 08-12, Go to P-23	If 13-28, Go to P-21
13 = NTC I/N1/ NIC/(V) Level 2	If 29, Go to P-22
14 = NTCII/N2/ NIC/(V) Level 3	Write the appropriate code in the boxes.
<i>READ OUT: Diploma or certificate should have been at least six months study duration full-time (or equivalent).</i>	

Note to users

This question referred to the highest level of education that the person had completed, not the level they were currently in if still studying. Therefore, a learner at school who was in Grade 12 at the time of the census should have completed Grade 11 and his/her highest level of education should have been reported as Grade 11. This may not always have been understood, and some people may thus be misclassified by a year. For a child who was currently in grade 1, code '00' was used for those who attended grade 0. Code '98' was used for those with no schooling or for children who were currently in grade 0. If the person attended literacy classes (for example: Kha Ri Gude) but did not finish (i.e. never obtained a certificate), then their highest level of education was 'no schooling'. Persons whose level of education was 'no schooling' (i.e. code 98), 'primary' (codes 00–07) or 'other' (code 29) were asked about their literacy (P-22). Those who said their level of education was high school/matric (codes 08–12), were not asked about their field of education and literacy. Only persons who said that their level of education was post-school (codes 13–28) were asked about their field of education.

South Africa has twelve years of formal schooling, starting at grade 1. In some schools there is also a prior Grade 0 or Grade R (Reception), which is the last year of pre-school. Before the introduction of the new grades, there were various systems for referring to the different school years. One system referred to the current grades 1 and 2 as sub-standards A and B, and grades 3–12 as standards 1 to 10. Another system referred to the last five years as Forms 1–5. In all systems, the twelfth year was usually referred to as the matriculation year. In most systems, the

seventh year indicated the end of primary schooling. NTC stands for National Technical Certificate, and the three levels are roughly equivalent to Grades 10, 11 and 12. Enumerators were instructed that diplomas and certificates imply completion of a course of at least six months' duration of full-time study or the equivalent.

Diplomas and post-school certificates are sometimes available to those who have not completed Grade 12 (matric). Post-school education thus does not necessarily imply completion of all twelve years of formal schooling. In the publications, post-school without Grade 12 is usually grouped together with post-school with matric.

Universe

All persons aged five years and older in households who attend(ed) an educational institution (Questionnaire A)

Final code list

- 00= Grade 0
- 01 = Grade 1 / Sub A
- 02 = Grade 2 / Sub B
- 03 = Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1(Kha Ri Gude,SANLI)
- 04 = Grade 4 / Std 2
- 05 = Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2
- 06 = Grade 6 / Std 4
- 07 = Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3
- 08 = Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1
- 09 = Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4
- 10 = Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3
- 11 = Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4
- 12 = Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5
- 13 = NTC I / N1/ NIC/ (V) Level 2
- 14 = NTC II / N2/ NIC/ (V) Level 3
- 15 = NTC III /N3/ NIC/ (V) Level 4
- 16 = N4 / NTC 4
- 17 = N5 /NTC 5
- 18 = N6 / NTC 6
- 19 = Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10
- 20 = Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10
- 21 = Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10
- 22 = Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10
- 23 = Higher Diploma
- 24 = Post Higher Diploma (Masters, Doctoral Diploma)
- 25 = Bachelors Degree
- 26 = Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma
- 27 = Honours degree
- 28 = Higher Degree (Masters / PhD)
- 29 = Other
- 98 = No schooling
- 99 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (children younger than five years, institutional population and transients)

DERP_EDUCATIONAL_LEVEL: GROUPED LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Description

This is a re-coding of the variable P20_Level of Education into eight groups.

Universe

This derived variable is applicable to all persons aged 5 years and older in households

Derivation

For all persons aged 5 years and older:

If P20_edulevel = 98, then assign 'No schooling = 1'

if P20_edulevel = 0:6, then assign 'Some primary = 2'

if P20_edulevel = 7, then assign 'Completed primary = 3'

if P20_edulevel = 8:11, 13, 14, 19, 20, then assign 'Some secondary = 4'

if P20_edulevel = 12, 15, then assign 'Grade 12/Std 10 = 5'

if P20_edulevel = 16:18 and 21:28, then assign 'Higher = 6'

if P20_edulevel = 29, then assign 'Other = 7'

if P20_edulevel = 99, then assign 'unspecified = 99'

Final code list

1 = No schooling

2 = Some primary

3 = Completed primary

4 = Some secondary

5 = Grade 12/Std 10

6 = Higher

7 = Other

99 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (children younger than five years, institutional population and transients)

P21_EDUFIELD

P-21 FIELD OF EDUCATION

In which field is (name's) highest post-school qualification?

UNIVERSITY/TECHNIKON/COLLEGE

- 01 = Agriculture or Renewable Natural Resources
- 02 = Architecture or Environmental Design
- 03 = Arts, Visual or Performing
- 04 = Business, Commerce or Management Sciences
- 05 = Communication
- 06 = Computer Sciences
- 07 = Education, Training or Development
- 08 = Engineering or Engineering Technology
- 09 = Health Care or Health Sciences
- 10 = Home Economics
- 11 = Industrial Arts, Traders or Technology
- 12 = Languages, Linguistics or Literature
- 13 = Law
- 14 = Libraries or Museums
- 15 = Life Sciences or Physical Sciences
- 16 = Mathematical Sciences
- 17 = Military Sciences
- 18 = Philosophy, Religion or Theology
- 19 = Physical Education or Leisure
- 20 = Psychology
- 21 = Public Administration or Social Services
- 22 = Social Sciences or Social Studies
- 23 = Other

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING (FET)

- 24 = Management
- 25 = Marketing
- 26 = Information Technology and Computer Science
- 27 = Finance, Economics and Accounting
- 28 = Office Administration
- 29 = Electrical Infrastructure Construction
- 30 = Civil Engineering and Building Construction
- 31 = Engineering
- 32 = Primary Agriculture
- 33 = Hospitality
- 34 = Tourism
- 35 = Safety in society
- 36 = Mechatronics
- 37 = Education and Development
- 38 = Other

Write the appropriate code in the boxes.

Note to users

This question was only asked in respect of those people with a post-school qualification

Enumerators were asked to probe in order to decide on a field of study where the respondents did not know the exact qualification of some members of the household. For persons with more than one field of study, respondents were asked to indicate the field in which the person had the highest level of education. If there were several fields at the same level, the respondent was asked to choose the field that was most related to the person's current or previous work.

Universe

All persons aged five years and older in households who had post-school qualifications

Final code list

UNIVERSITY/TECHNIKON/COLLEGE

- 01 = Agriculture or Renewable Natural Resources
- 02 = Architecture or Environmental Design
- 03 = Arts, Visual or Performing
- 04 = Business, Commerce or Management Sciences
- 05 = Communication
- 06 = Computer Sciences
- 07 = Education, Training or Development
- 08 = Engineering or Engineering Technology
- 09 = Health Care or Health Sciences
- 10 = Home Economics
- 11 = Industrial Arts, Traders or Technology
- 12 = Languages, Linguistics or Literature
- 13 = Law
- 14 = Libraries or Museums
- 15 = Life Sciences or Physical Sciences

- 16 = Mathematical Sciences
- 17 = Military Sciences
- 18 = Philosophy, Religion or Theology
- 19 = Physical Education or Leisure
- 20 = Psychology
- 21 = Public Administration or Social Services
- 22 = Social Sciences or Social Studies
- 23 = Other
- . = Not applicable

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING (FET)

- 24 = Management
- 25 = Marketing
- 26 = Information Technology and Computer Science
- 27 = Finance, Economics and Accounting
- 28 = Office Administration
- 29 = Electrical Infrastructure Construction
- 30 = Civil Engineering and Building Construction
- 31 = Engineering
- 32 = Primary Agriculture
- 33 = Hospitality
- 34 = Tourism
- 35 = Safety in Society
- 36 = Mechatronics
- 37 = Education and Development
- 38 = Other
- 99 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (children younger than five years, persons with no post-school qualification, institutional population and transients)

LITERACY

(P22A_EDULITERACY)

(P22B_EDULITERACY)

(P22C_EDULITERACY)

(P22D_EDULITERACY)

(P22E_EDULITERACY)

(P22F_EDULITERACY)

P-22 LITERACY

Does (name) have difficulty in doing any of the following?

A = Writing his/her name
B = Reading (e.g. newspapers, magazines, religious books etc) in any language
C = Filling in a form (e.g. social grants forms)
D = Writing a letter in any language
E = Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive when buying something
F = Reading road signs

1 = No difficulty
2 = Some difficulty
3 = A lot of difficulty
4 = Unable to do
5 = Do not know

Write the code in the appropriate box.

<input type="radio"/> Writing his/her name (A)	<input type="radio"/> Writing a letter (D)
<input type="radio"/> Reading (B)	<input type="radio"/> Calculating (E)
<input type="radio"/> Filling a form (C)	<input type="radio"/> Reading road signs (F)

Notes to users

Universe for this question includes population under the age of 15 years. Answers to the question are based on how individuals rated themselves. There was no standard measure in assessing whether the person can perform a task or not

Universe

All persons aged five years and older in households whose level of education is 'no schooling' or 'primary'.

Final code list

Writing his/her name

1 = No difficulty

2 = Some difficulty

3 = A lot of difficulty

4 = Unable to do

5 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (children younger than five years, persons with some and completed secondary, post-school qualification, institutional population and transients)

Reading (e.g. newspapers, magazines, religious books, etc.) in any language

1 = No difficulty

2 = Some difficulty

3 = A lot of difficulty

4 = Unable to do

5 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (children younger than five years, persons with some and completed secondary, post-school qualification, institutional population and transients)

Filling in a form (e.g. social grant forms)

1 = No difficulty

2 = Some difficulty

3 = A lot of difficulty

4 = Unable to do

5 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (children younger than five years, persons with some and completed secondary, post-school qualification, institutional population and transients)

Writing a letter in any language

1 = No difficulty

2 = Some difficulty

3 = A lot of difficulty

4 = Unable to do

5 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (children younger than five years, persons with some and completed secondary, post-school qualification, institutional population and transients)

Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive when buying something

1 = No difficulty

2 = Some difficulty

3 = A lot of difficulty

4 = Unable to do

5 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (children younger than five years, persons with some and completed secondary, post-school qualification, institutional population and transients)

Reading road signs

1 = No difficulty

2 = Some difficulty

3 = A lot of difficulty

4 = Unable to do

5 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (children younger than five years, persons with some and completed secondary, post-school qualification, institutional population and transients)

SECTION F: EMPLOYMENT

P23A_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS

P23B_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS

P23C_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS

P-23 EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
(Answer all three questions and then follow the skip instruction below)		
In the SEVEN DAYS before 10 October ... P-23a Did (name) work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (including paid domestic work), even if it was for only one hour? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know <i>Mark the appropriate circle with an X.</i>	In the SEVEN DAYS before 10 October ... P-23b Did (name) run or do any kind of business, big or small, for herself/himself or with one or more partners, even if it was for only one hour? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know <i>Mark the appropriate circle with an X.</i>	In the SEVEN DAYS before 10 October ... P-23c Did (name) help without being paid in any kind of business run by her/his household, even if it was for only one hour? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know <i>Mark the appropriate circle with an X.</i>
If 1 (Yes) to any of P-23a, P-23b or P-23c, Go to P-29a		
<input type="radio"/> 1 Yes <input type="radio"/> 2 No <input type="radio"/> 3 Do not know	<input type="radio"/> 1 Yes <input type="radio"/> 2 No <input type="radio"/> 3 Do not know	<input type="radio"/> 1 Yes <input type="radio"/> 2 No <input type="radio"/> 3 Do not know

Notes to users

These set of questions were asked of those household members who were 15 years and older. They were asked to determine whether the person was participating in any economic activity. These questions were asked only for employment status in the last seven days, which included any activity up to the day before the reference night. Examples included a regular job, contract, casual or piece job for pay, work in exchange for grocery, housing, etc.

Commercial farms were included as businesses, but small family farms or small areas in the yard/plot that were cultivated for household food were excluded. Other examples included spaza

shops, renting rooms, fetching water/ firewood for sale, stalls by roadside selling items such as sweets, chips, etc. were regarded as businesses.

Question P-23c referred to individuals who helped without pay in a businesses run by members of their usual household, not necessarily where they were being enumerated. Enumerators were advised not to count normal housework undertaken by housewives or children in the household. They were encouraged to go through the questions slowly and thoroughly and ensure that the respondent understands before answering 1 (Yes), 2 (No) or 3 (Do not know). If option 1 (Yes) was selected to any of P-23a, P-23b and P-23c, the enumerator was instructed to skip to P-29a (Industry).

Universe

All persons aged 15 years and older in households

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (persons younger than fifteen years, institutional population and transients)

DERP_EMPLOY_STATUS– (LABOUR MARKET STATUS) _ DERIVED

Derived from P23A_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P23B_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P23C_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P24_TEMPWORKABSENCE, P25_UNEMPLOYMENT, P26_UNEMPLOYMENT, P27_REASONSNOTWORKING and P28_WORKAVAILABILITY

Derivation method:

status = 0;

if P23A_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS = 1 or P23B_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS = 1 or

P23C_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS = 1 or P24_TEMPWORKABSENCE = 1, then status = 1;

if status = 0 and P25_UNEMPLOYMENT = 1 and P28_WORKAVAILABILITY = 1, then status = 2;

if status = 0 and P26_UNEMPLOYMENT = 1 and P28_WORKAVAILABILITY = 1 and

P27_REASONSNOTWORKING = ('8', '10', '11'), then status = 3;

if status = 0, then status = 4

Final code list

1 = Employed

2 = Unemployed

3 = Discouraged work-seeker

4 = Other not economically active

5 = Age less than 15 years

6 = Eligible age but no response to employment questions

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (persons younger than fifteen years, institutional population and transients)

Please note that 'Not economically active' (NEA) comprises discouraged work-seekers and other NEA

P24_TEMPWORKABSENCE

P-24 TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM WORK

Even though *(name)* did not do any work for pay, profit or did not help without pay in a household business in the SEVEN DAYS before 10 October, did he/she have a paid job or business that he/she would definitely return to?

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

Mark the appropriate circle with an X.

Notes to users

This question was asked only of those persons who had not engaged in any economic activity in the past seven days - those who answered 'No' or 'Do not know' in P-23a to P-23c. People who were on leave, for example: annual leave, sick leave, maternity leave or any other leave form part of this group. Those temporarily suspended from work or persons on industrial strike were also regarded as temporarily absent from work. This did not include agricultural workers or other seasonal workers who were off-season, because these workers were seen as unemployed or not economically active until the next season begins. Enumerators were encouraged to probe as much as possible to establish whether these persons had a job to return to because the aim of this question was to identify persons who were temporarily absent from their wage or profit earning activities in the reference week but would return.

If the answer was 1 (Yes), the enumerator was instructed to skip other questions to P-29a, but if options 2 (No) or 3 (Do not know) were chosen, the enumerator was instructed to continue with subsequent questions.

Universe

All persons 15 years and older, who didn't do any work in the last week preceding the census (9 October 2011) (all 'No' or 'don't know' to P23A_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P23B_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS and P23C_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS)

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (persons younger than fifteen years, institutional population and transients)

P25_UNEMPLOYMENT

**P-25 LOOKING
FOR WORK**

**In the four weeks
before 10 October
was (name)
looking for any
kind of job or
trying to start any
kind of business?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

*Mark the
appropriate
circle with an X.*

Notes to users

This question was asked to establish whether any action was taken by those persons who had not engaged in any economic activities in the past seven days and those who had been temporarily absent from work, i.e. those who answered 'No' or 'Do not know' in P-23a to P-23c as well as in P-24 respectively. A person who had actively taken action to look for a work and/or start a business was supposed to be coded as 'Yes' to this question. Looking for a job included registering at an employment agency, enquiring at work places, placing adverts, searching through job adverts, seeking assistance from relatives and friends, waiting at street corners for casual work; while trying to start a business included looking for land, a building, equipment or applying for permits to start businesses, etc.

Universe

All persons aged 15 years and older, who didn't do any work in the last week preceding the census (9 October 2011) ('No' or 'don't know' to all of P23A_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P23B_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS and P23C_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS) and were not temporarily absent from work in the last week ('No' or 'don't know' to P24_TEMPWORKABSENCE).

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (persons younger than fifteen years, employed persons, institutional population and transients)

P26_UNEMPLOYMENT

**P-26 LIKED TO
WORK**

**Would (name)
have liked to
work in the
SEVEN DAYS
before 10
October?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

*Mark the
appropriate
circle with an X.*

Notes to users

The question was asked of persons in the household aged 15 years and older who responded with options 2 (No) or 3 (Do not know) in P-25 (Looking for work). The question in P-26 was: 'Would (name) have liked to work in the SEVEN DAYS before 10 October?' if the answer was 'No' or 'Do not know', the enumerator was advised not going to ask about reasons for not working (P-27). If the response was 'Yes' to this question, the enumerator was advised to proceed with the questions.

Universe

All persons aged 15 years and older, with a 'No'/'Don't know' in all of P23A_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P23B_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS and P23C_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, who were not temporarily absent from work in the last week ('No'/'Do not know' in P24_TEMPWORKABSENCE), did not look for work ('No'/'Don't know' in P25_UNEMPLOYMENT)

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (persons younger than fifteen years, employed persons, unemployed but looking for work, institutional population and transients)

P27_REASONSNOTWORKING

P-27 REASONS FOR NOT WORKING

What was the main reason for not trying to find work or starting a business in the last four weeks before 10 October?

- 01 = Awaiting the season for work
- 02 = Waiting to be recalled to former job
- 03 = Health reasons
- 04 = Pregnancy
- 05 = Disabled or unable to work (handicapped)
- 06 = Housewife/homemaker (family considerations/child care)
- 07 = Undergoing training to help find work
- 08 = No jobs available in the area
- 09 = Lack of money to pay for transport to look for work
- 10 = Unable to find work requiring his/her skills
- 11 = Lost hope of finding any kind of work
- 12 = No transport available
- 13 = Scholar or student
- 14 = Retired
- 15 = Too old/young to work
- 16 = Did not want to work
- 17 = Other

Write the appropriate code in the boxes.

Notes to users

Enumerators allowed respondents to give reasons without being influenced, and only one reason was recorded. If there was more than one reason, the respondent was asked to indicate the main or most important one. The person was given as much time as necessary to decide for himself/herself, and come up with the main reason.

Universe

All persons aged 15 years and older who did not do any work in the reference week, (with 'No' or 'Don't know' in P23A_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P23B_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P23C_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS), who were not temporarily absent from work in the last week (with 'No' or 'Don't know' P24_TEMPWORKABSENCE), did not look for work or try to start a business (with 'No' or 'Don't know' in P25_UNEMPLOYMENT) but would have liked to work in the last week (P26_UNEMPLOYMENT) = 1 (Yes)

Final code list

- 01 = Awaiting the season for work
- 02 = Waiting to be recalled to former job
- 03 = Health reasons
- 04 = Pregnancy
- 05 = Disabled or unable to work (handicapped)
- 06 = Housewife/homemaker (family considerations/child care)
- 07 = Undergoing training to help find work
- 08 = No jobs available in the area
- 09 = Lack of money to pay for transport to look for work
- 10 = Unable to find work requiring his/her skills
- 11 = Lost hope of finding any kind of work
- 12 = No transport available
- 13 = Scholar or student

14 = Retired

15 = Too old/young to work

16 = Did not want to work

17 = Other

. = Not applicable (persons younger than fifteen years, employed persons, unemployed but looking for work, institutional population and transients)

(P28_WORKAVAILABILITY)

P-28 AVAILABLE TO WORK

**If a suitable job
had been offered
or circumstances
had allowed, would
(name) have been
able to start work
or a business in
the SEVEN DAYS
before 10 October?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

*Mark the
appropriate
circle with an X.*

Notes to users

This question was asked only of persons who had not engaged in any economic activities in the past seven days and of those who had been temporarily absent from work, i.e. those who answered 'No' or 'Do not know' in P-23a to P-23c and P-24 respectively, as well as those who answered 'Yes' to looking for work question (P-25) and lastly of those who gave reasons for not working in P-27. It was asked to establish whether those who were not engaged in any work were willing to work if the opportunity was given to do so or start a business before 10 October. Any response to this question, the enumerator was instructed to skip to P-32. 'Suitable job' meant that the whole remuneration package and the conditions and implications of the job were acceptable to the respondent.

Universe

All persons aged 15 years and older, who didn't do any of P23A_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P23B_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS and P23C_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, who were not temporarily absent from work in the last week (P24_TEMPWORKABSENCE), who were looking for work or tried to start a business (P25_UNEMPLOYMENT) or would have liked to work last week ('Yes' in P26_UNEMPLOYMENT)

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (persons younger than fifteen years, employed persons, including those that were temporarily absent from work, the unemployed but looking for work or trying to start a business, institutional population and transients)

NOTE: P29 and P30 (Occupation and Industry variables have been excluded due to incomplete coding).

(P31_SECTOR)

P-31 TYPE OF SECTOR

Is (name's) place of work

- 1 = In the formal sector
- 2 = In the informal sector
- 3 = Private household
- 4 = Do not know

Write the appropriate code in the box.

Notes to users

The formal sector includes government, parastatals, registered non-governmental organisations and private businesses that are registered for either income tax or VAT. The informal sector consists of those businesses that are not registered for income tax or VAT. They are generally small in nature and are seldom run from business premises. These kinds of businesses are generally run from homes, street pavements and other informal arrangements. 'Type of sector' provides information on the distribution of the employed population between formal and informal sectors as well as private households.

Universe

All persons aged 15 years and older, who answered 'Yes' to any of P23A_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS, P23B_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS and P23C_EMPLOYMENTSTATUS or P24_TEMPWORKABSENCE

Final code list

- 1 = In the formal sector
- 2 = In the informal sector
- 3 = Private household
- 4 = Do not know
- 9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (persons younger than fifteen years, unemployed, institutional population and transients)

EMPLOYMENT_ Official definition

Description

The derived variable indicates the employment status of each person, using the official definition of unemployment.

This definition defines the unemployed as those people aged 15–65 years who:

- did not work during the 7 days prior to 10 October;
- want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview; and
- have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the 7 days prior to 10 October.

Universe

The derived variable is applicable to all person records in households

Derivation

For all persons:

If age is less than 15 or greater than 65 years, then assign NOT APPLICABLE
otherwise (age 15:65), P-23 and P-24 (EMPLOYMENT STATUS = 1), then assign 'employed'
otherwise (P23_EMPLOYMENT STATUS = 2), P25_LOOKING FOR WORK (yes = 1),
P27_REASONS = 08 (no jobs), P28_AVAILABILITY = 1 (within 1 week), then assign 'unemployed'
otherwise, assign 'not economically active'

Final code list

- 1 = Employed
- 2 = Unemployed
- 3 = Discouraged work-seeker
- 4 = Other not economically active
- . = Not applicable

EMPLOYMENT _Expanded definition (calculation)

Description

The variable indicates the employment status of each person using the expanded definition of unemployment.

This definition defines the unemployed as those people aged 15–65 years who:

- did not work during the 7 days prior to 10 October 2011; and
- want to work and are available to start work at some time.

Universe

The derived variable is applicable to all person records in households

Derivation

For all persons:

If age is less than 15 or greater than 65 years, then assign NOT APPLICABLE

otherwise (age 15:65), if P-23 and P-24 (EMPLOYMENT STATUS = 1), then assign 'employed'
otherwise (P23_EMPLOYMENT STATUS = 2), P27_REASONS = 08 (no jobs),
P28_AVAILABILITY = 1 (available sometime or another), then assign 'unemployed'
otherwise, assign 'not economically active'

Final code list

- 1 = Employed
- 2 = Unemployed
- 3 = Not economically active
- . = Not applicable

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Calculations

Unemployment rate = (unemployed/labour force)*100

Where labour force = employed + unemployed

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Calculations

LFPR = (Labour force/working-age population)*100

SECTION G: FERTILITY

General note:

Only women who answered Questionnaire Type A (household questionnaire) were asked questions on fertility.

P-32 CHILDREN EVER BORN:

P-32 CHILDREN EVER BORN
Has (name) ever given birth to a live child, even if the child died soon after birth?
1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know
<i>Mark the appropriate circle with an X.</i>

Note to users

Children ever born refers to all children born to women, whether in or out of marriage, whether born in a present or previous marriage or union, and whether living or dead at the time of the census. This question was asked of all females of reproductive age (12-50). The use of a proxy was discouraged. Only in circumstances where attempts to contact the woman failed, a proxy would be used. For both face to face and self enumeration methods, stillborns and miscarriages were not to be counted as births.

Universe

All females of reproductive age (12-50 years) in households

Final code list

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No
- 3 = Do not know
- 9 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)

P-33 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH:

**P-33 AGE
AT FIRST
BIRTH**

**At what
age did
(name)
have her
first child
born?**

Example

2 5

Note to users

The onset of childbearing is a vital indicator of fertility. All females of reproductive age 12- 50 that had given a live birth were asked to report on the age at which they had their first child. If the exact age at which the female had her first child was not known, respondents were asked to give an approximate age. Stillborns and miscarriages were excluded.

Universe

All females of reproductive age (12-50 years) in households

Final code list

12 to 50

99 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (institutional population, women aged 0 to 11 and 51 years and older and transients)

P-34 TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN:
(P34_CHILDBORNBOYS)
(P34_CHILDBORNGIRLS)
(P34_CHILDBORNTOTAL)

P-34 TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN

How many children has (name) ever had that were born alive?

Example

Boys

Girls

Total

Write the correct number in the boxes below

Note to users

All females of reproductive age that had live births were asked to report on their total number of children, i.e. those still living, whether they live with the household or not, as well as those who are no longer alive (but were born alive). Enumerators were expected to confirm that the total number of boys and girls equals to all children born. If there were any discrepancies, probing further for clarity was encouraged. Women were expected to report on only biological children (children born to the woman). Woman who have stated a parity implausible with their current age are coded as 97= Number of children not consistent with age of mother

Universe

All females of reproductive age (12-50 years) in households

Final code list

0-16

95 = Parity unstated

97 = Number of children not consistent with age of the mother

. = Not applicable (institutional population, women aged 0 to 11 and 51 years and older and transients)

NOTE: data for questions P-35 to P-37 have been excluded due to poor data quality.

P-38 LAST CHILD BORN:

P38LASTCHILDBORN_DAY

P38LASTCHILDBORN_MONTH

P38LASTCHILDBORN_YEAR

P-38 LAST CHILD BORN

When was (name's) last child born, even if the child died soon after birth?

Example

1 9
0 4
2 0 0 5

Note to users

Women were asked the date on which the last child was born. If there were multiple births, the birth of the last child was recorded. If the woman failed to remember the day and the month, she was encouraged to specify the year in which the last child was born. Women who have stated an implausible year in which the last child was born with the current age of the mother, are coded as 97= Inconsistent year.

Universe

All females of reproductive age (12-50 years) living in the household

Final code

Day 01 – 31

97 = Inconsistent day

99 = Unspecified

Month 01 – 12

97= Inconsistent month.

99 = Unspecified

Year 1971 - 2011

9997= Inconsistent year

9999 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable

P-39 SEX of last child born:

**P-39 SEX
OF LAST
CHILD
BORN**

**Is (name's)
last child
born male or
female?**

1 = Male
2 = Female
3 = Do not
know

*Mark the
appropriate
circle with
an X.*

Note to users

Every woman of reproductive age that gave birth to a live child was asked to report the sex of last child born. In a situation of multiple births, respondents were asked to indicate only the last child.

Universe

All females of reproductive age (12-50 years) living in the household

Final code list

1 = Male

2 = Female

3 = Don't know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)

P- 40 LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE

P-40 LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE

Is (name's) last child born still alive?

1 = Yes
2 = No
3 = Do not know

Mark the appropriate circle with an X.

Note to users

Females of reproductive age that reported births were asked to report on the survival status of last child born alive.

Universe

All females of reproductive age (12-50 years) in households

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

3 = Do not know

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable

BIRTHS IN LAST 12 MONTHS (DERIVED)

The derived variable Births in last 12 months was developed using the date of last child born (P40), i.e. date, month and year. All women of reproductive age 12-50 that reported a birth in the 12 months prior to census night, were coded as 1, whilst all women of reproductive age that did not give birth in 12 months prior to census night were coded as 0. This derived variable is used in the calculation of fertility estimates.

Universe

All females of reproductive age (12-50 years) in household

Final code list

0 = Did not give birth in the last 12 months

1 = Gave birth in the last 12 months

. = Not applicable (institutional population and transients)

P- 41 DATE OF DEATH OF LAST CHILD BORN:

P-41 DATE OF DEATH OF LAST CHILD BORN

When did (name's) last child born die?

Example

1 0
0 3
2 0 0 7

Note to users

Women of reproductive age that reported the death of the last child born were asked to report on the date of death of the child born alive, stating the day, month and year. Woman who have stated an implausible year in which last child died with the current age of the mother are coded as 97= Inconsistent year.

Universe

All females of reproductive age (12-50 years) in households

Final code

Day 01 – 31

97 = Inconsistent day

99 = Unspecified

Month 01 – 12

97 = Inconsistent month

99 = Unspecified

Year 1971 - 2011

9997 = Inconsistent year

9999 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable

ANNEXURE 3: DATA FILE: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND SERVICES

General Note.

The household profile of the sample (number of households) slightly differs from the released household profile. The change is attributed to the exclusion of households where only one response on housing variables was provided.

H01_QUARTERS

The screenshot shows a questionnaire form titled 'H-01 TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS'. Below the title is the question 'What is the type of these living quarters?'. There are five response options listed: '01 = Housing unit', '02 = Converted Hostel (e.g. family unit)', '03 = Residential Hotel', '04 = Home for the aged', and '05 = Other'. To the right of these options are two empty boxes for writing a code, followed by the instruction 'Write the appropriate code in the boxes.' At the bottom right, there is a red instruction box that says 'If 03-05, Go to H-07'.

Notes to users

Response categories 01–05 were asked of households (A-type questionnaire). Enumerators completed this question through observation and if not sure, asked the question.

Universe

All households (A-type questionnaire)

Final code list

- 1 = Housing unit
- 2 = Converted hostels (e.g. family unit)
- 3 = Residential hotels
- 4 = Homes for the aged
- 5 = Other

H02_DWELLINGMAIN

H-02 TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING

Which of the following best describes the MAIN dwelling and OTHER dwelling(s) that this household occupies?

- 01 = House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm
- 02 = Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials
- 03 = Flat or apartment in a block of flats
- 04 = Cluster house in complex
- 05 = Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)
- 06 = Semi-detached house
- 07 = House/flat/room in backyard
- 08 = Informal dwelling (shack in backyard)
- 09 = Informal dwelling (shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)
- 10 = Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling/servants' quarters/granny flat
- 11 = Caravan/tent
- 12 = Other

**Main
dwelling**

**Other
dwelling**

Write the appropriate code in the boxes.

Notes to users

This question is about the MAIN dwelling the household occupied at the time of the census.

Universe

All households in housing units and converted hostels

Final code list

- 1 = House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm
- 2 = Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials
- 3 = Flat or apartment in a block of flats
- 4 = Cluster house in complex
- 5 = Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)
- 6 = Semi-detached house
- 7 = House/flat/room in backyard
- 8 = Informal dwelling (shack, in backyard)
- 9 = Informal dwelling (shack, not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)
- 10 = Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat
- 11 = Caravan/tent
- 12 = Other
- 99 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (collective living quarters and other institutions)

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

H02A_MATERIALROOF

H02A_MATERIALWALL

H-02a CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

What is the main material used for the construction of the roof and wall of the MAIN dwelling?

01 = Brick	08 = Wattle and daub
02 = Cement block/Concrete	09 = Tile
03 = Corrugated iron/zinc	10 = Mud
04 = Wood	11 = Thatch/Grass
05 = Plastic	12 = Asbestos
06 = Cardboard	13 = Other
07 = Mud and cement mix	

ROOF		WALL	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Write the appropriate code in the boxes.

Notes to users

This question is about the main material used for the construction of the walls and roof of the main dwelling not the finishing. For flats and other dwellings that have more than one storey, roof of the dwelling is the one that provides roofing for the entire block of flats or the whole building.

Universe

All households in housing unit or converted hostel (Code 01 or 02 in question H-01)

Final code list

- 1 = Brick
- 2 = Cement block/Concrete
- 3 = Corrugated iron/zinc
- 4 = Wood
- 5 = Plastic
- 6 = Cardboard
- 7 = Mud and cement mix
- 8 = Wattle and daub
- 9 = Tile
- 10 = Mud
- 11 = Thatch/Grass
- 12 = Asbestos
- 13 = Other
- 99 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (collective living quarters and other institutions)

H-03 ROOMS

H-03 ROOMS
How many rooms are there in the MAIN dwelling of this household?

Dining rooms	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Living rooms	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Dining/Living room	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bedrooms	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Study Rooms	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
One room with multiple uses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other rooms	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total Rooms	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Write the correct number of rooms in the boxes.

Exclude bathrooms and kitchen
Include garages if some members of the household are living in them

Notes to users

Rooms are defined by walls, and not by any other materials such as curtains, room dividers or boxes. Respondents were asked to count all rooms, but exclude bathrooms and kitchens and to only include garages if some members of the households were living in them. One household could occupy one or more rooms, and in some cases, more than one household could share the same room.

Universe

All households in housing units or converted hostels (Code 01 or 02 in question H-01)

Final code list

- 1 to 25 = Number of rooms
. = Not applicable (collective living quarters)

H04_TENURE

H-04 TENURE STATUS
What is the tenure status of this dwelling?

1 = Rented	<input type="text"/>	<i>Write the appropriate code in the box.</i>
2 = Owned but not yet paid off		
3 = Occupied rent-free		
4 = Owned and fully paid off		
5 = Other		

*Refers to the MAIN dwelling structure only and **NOT** to the land that it is situated on.*

Notes to users

This question is about the terms under which the household occupies the dwelling that they are living in. Each household was asked, 'What is the tenure status of this dwelling?' If the household used several dwellings, the instruction to the enumerator was to fill in the information for the main dwelling.

Universe

All households in housing units or converted hostels (Code 01 or 02 in question H-01)

Final code list

- 1 = Rented
- 2 = Owned but not yet paid off
- 3 = Occupied rent-free
- 4 = Owned and fully paid off
- 5 = Other
- 9 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (collective living quarters and other institutions)

ACCESS TO PIPED WATER

H-07 ACCESS TO PIPED WATER

In which way does this household mainly get piped water for household use?

- 1 = Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling
- 2 = Piped (tap) water inside the yard
- 3 = Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling
- 4 = Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling
- 5 = Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1 km) from dwelling
- 6 = Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1 km) from dwelling
- 7 = No access to piped water

Write the appropriate code in the box.

Notes to users

The question excludes water used for non-domestic purposes, e.g. water used for gardens or cattle.

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution
- 2 = Piped (tap) water inside yard
- 3 = Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution
- 4 = Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution
- 5 = Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling/ institution
- 6 = Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution
- 7 = No access to piped (tap) water
- 9 = Unspecified

H-08 SOURCE OF WATER

H-08 SOURCE OF WATER

What is this household's **MAIN** source of **WATER** for household use?

- 1 = Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)
- 2 = Borehole
- 3 = Spring
- 4 = Rain water tank
- 5 = Dam/pool/stagnant water
- 6 = River/stream
- 7 = Water vendor
- 8 = Water tanker
- 9 = Other

Write the appropriate
code in the box.

If 2-9, Go to H-10

Universe

All households and institutions

Final code list

- 1 = Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)
- 2 = Borehole
- 3 = Spring
- 4 = Rain water tank
- 5 = Dam/pool/stagnant water
- 6 = River/stream
- 7 = Water vendor
- 8 = Water tanker
- 9 = Other
- 99 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (collective living quarters and other institutions)

H-09 RELIABILITY OF WATER SUPPLY

H-09 RELIABILITY OF WATER SUPPLY

In the last 12 months, has this household had any interruptions in piped water supply?

- ☐ 1 = Yes
- ☐ 2 = No

If 2, Go to H-10

Mark the appropriate circle with an X.

Universe

All households with access to piped water (get water from a regional or local water scheme)

Final code list

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No
- 9 = Unspecified

H-09a RELIABILITY OF WATER SUPPLY

H-09a RELIABILITY OF WATER SUPPLY

Did any specific interruption(s) in piped water supply last longer than two days ?

☐ 1 = Yes

☐ 2 = No

If 2, Go to H-10

Mark the appropriate circle with an X.

Notes to users

This question was only applicable to households that had water interruptions. Enumerators were instructed to exclude water Interruptions related to non-payment of water accounts..

Universe

All households that had interruptions in piped water supply in the last 12months.

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

9 = Unspecified

. = Not applicable (Households that had no water interruptions, and collective living quarters)

H-09b ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCE

H-09b ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCE

What alternative water source did the household use during water supply interruption?

1 = Borehole

2 = Spring

3 = Rain water tank

4 = Dam/pool/stagnant water

5 = River/stream

6 = Water vendor

7 = Water tanker

8 = Other

0 = None

Write the appropriate code in the box.

Notes to users

This question was only applicable to households that had water interruptions that lasted longer than 2 days. Interruptions related to non-payment of water accounts were excluded.

Universe

All households that had interruptions in piped water supply that lasted longer than two days

Final code list

- 1 = Borehole
- 2 = Spring
- 3 = Rain water tank
- 4 = Dam/pool/stagnant water
- 5 = River/stream
- 6 = Water vendor
- 7 = Water tanker
- 8 = Other
- 0 = None
- 9 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (Households that had no water interruptions and Collective living quarters)

H-10 TOILET FACILITIES

H-10 TOILET FACILITIES

What is the MAIN type of TOILET facility used by this household?

- 1 = Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)
- 2 = Flush toilet (with septic tank)
- 3 = Chemical toilet
- 4 = Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)
- 5 = Pit toilet without ventilation
- 6 = Bucket toilet
- 7 = Other
- 0 = None

Write the appropriate code in the box.

No notes to users?

“Other” category refers to other forms of toilet facility not outlined in the list. “None” response category includes households that use “bush”. In cases where a household had access to more than one type of toilet facility, enumerators were to record the toilet facility the household considered to be the main one.

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)
- 2 = Flush toilet (with septic tank)
- 3 = Chemical toilet
- 4 = Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)
- 5 = Pit toilet without ventilation
- 6 = Bucket toilet
- 7 = Other
- 0 = None
- 9 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (Collective living quarters)

H-11 ENERGY/FUEL

H11a_Cooking

H11b_Heating

H11C_Lighting

H-11 ENERGY/FUEL

What type of energy/fuel does this household MAINLY use for cooking, heating and lighting?

COOKING	<input type="text"/>	1 = Electricity	6 = Candles
		2 = Gas	7 = Animal Dung
HEATING	<input type="text"/>	3 = Paraffin	8 = Solar
		4 = Wood	9 = Other
LIGHTING	<input type="text"/>	5 = Coal	0 = None

Write the appropriate code in the box.

Note

- Wood (4), coal (5) and animal dung (7) cannot be used for lighting
- Candles (6) cannot be used for heating or cooking

No notes to users?

Universe

All households

Final code list

Cooking

- 1 = Electricity
- 2 = Gas
- 3 = Paraffin
- 4 = Wood
- 5 = Coal
- 7 = Animal dung
- 8 = Solar
- 9 = Other
- 0 = None
- 99 = Unspecified

Heating

- 1 = Electricity
- 2 = Gas
- 3 = Paraffin
- 4 = Wood
- 5 = Coal
- 7 = Animal dung
- 8 = Solar
- 9 = Other
- 0 = None
- 99 = Unspecified

Lighting

- 1 = Electricity
- 2 = Gas
- 3 = Paraffin
- 6 = Candles
- 8 = Solar
- 9 = Other
- 0 = None
- 99 = Unspecified

H-12 REFUSE OR RUBBISH DISPOSAL

H-12 REFUSE DISPOSAL

How is the refuse or rubbish from this household MAINLY disposed of?

- 1 = Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week
 - 2 = Removed by local authority/private company less often
 - 3 = Communal refuse dump
 - 4 = Own refuse dump
 - 5 = No rubbish disposal
 - 6 = Other
- Write the appropriate code in the box.*

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = Removed by local authority at least once a week
- 2 = Removed by local authority less often
- 3 = Communal refuse dump
- 4 = Own refuse dump
- 5 = No rubbish disposal
- 6 = Other
- 9 = Unspecified
- . = Not applicable (Collective living quarters)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND SERVICES:

H-13 HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND SERVICES
Does this household own any of the following in working order?

1 = Yes *Write the appropriate code in the box.*
 2 = No

Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/>	Motorcar <input type="checkbox"/>
Electric/gas stove <input type="checkbox"/>	Television <input type="checkbox"/>
Vacuum cleaner <input type="checkbox"/>	Radio <input type="checkbox"/>
Washing machine <input type="checkbox"/>	Landline/Telephone <input type="checkbox"/>
Computer <input type="checkbox"/>	Cell phone <input type="checkbox"/>
Satellite television <input type="checkbox"/>	Mail Post box/bag <input type="checkbox"/>
DVD Player <input type="checkbox"/>	Mail delivery at home <input type="checkbox"/>

Universe

All households

Final code list

Refrigerator	Electric/gas stove	Vacuum cleaner	Washing machine	Computer	Satellite television	Dvd player	Television
1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified
Radio	Landline/telephone	Cell phone	Motorcar	Mail post box/bag	Mail delivery at home		
1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unspecified		

Final code list

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No
- 9 = Unspecified

ACCESS TO INTERNET

H-13a ACCESS TO INTERNET	
How does this household MAINLY access internet?	
1 = From home	<input type="text"/> Write the appropriate code in the box.
2 = From Cell phone	
3 = From work	
4 = From elsewhere	
5 = No access to internet	

Notes to users

This question was asked for both households and institutions. Results are based on information provided by households

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = From home
- 2 = From cell phone
- 3 = From work
- 4 = From elsewhere
- 5 = No access to internet

DERIVED VARIABLES

HOUSEHOLD SIZE (HHSIZE)

It indicates the average number of persons in a household

Universe

The derived variable is applicable to conventional households.

Valid Values

The derived variable has the following valid values

001:998 number of persons

999 or more persons

For all households, if the household has between 001 and 998 person records, then assign the derived variable HHSIZE to the number of person records; otherwise (999 or more person records found), assign derived variable HHSIZE = 999.

AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Description

This is a derived variable indicating the age of the head of household in five year age groups.

Universe

All households (A-type questionnaires)

Derivation

Age of head of household is derived from the questions P01 (Date of birth) and P-02 (Relationship). The age of the head of household is obtained by allocating the age of the person who indicated category 01 (Head/acting head) in response to question P-02 (Relationship).

Final code list

Range 10-120

999 = Unspecified

SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Description

This is a derived variable indicating the sex of the head of household.

Universe

All households (A-type questionnaires)

Derivation

Sex of head of household is derived from the question F-03 (Sex) and P-02 (Relationship). The sex of the head of household is obtained by allocating the sex of the person who indicated category 01 (Head/acting head) in response to question P-02 (Relationship).

Final code list

1= Male

2= Female

9 = Unspecified

DERH_HHPOP: POPULATION GROUP OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Description

DERH_HHPOP contains the population group of the head of household.

Universe

All households (A-type QNs)

Derivation

For A-type questionnaires, if P02_RELATIONSHIP=1 (head), then impute DERH_HHPOP = P05_POP_GROUP

Final code list

- 1 = Black African
- 2 = Coloured
- 3 = Indian or Asian
- 4 = White
- 5 = Other

DERH_XPOP: MAJORITY POPULATION GROUP IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Description

DERH_XPOP contains the majority, or most frequent, population group of the household.

Universe

All households (A-type QNs)

Derivation

For A-type questionnaires, determine the most common population group for all the persons in the household; impute DERH_XPOP to the most frequently occurring population group. If multiple population groups occur with the same frequency, then choose the one that occurs first in the household.

Final code list

- 1 = Black African
- 2 = Coloured
- 3 = Indian or Asian
- 4 = White
- 5 = Other

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Description

DERH_HH_EMPLOY_STATUS is a derived variable indicating the work status of the head of household.

Derivation

Work status of head of household is derived from the questions P-02 (Relationship) and P-23 to P-26 (Employment status). The employment status of the head of household is obtained by allocating the employment status of the person who indicated category 01 (Head/acting head) in response to question P-02 (Relationship).

Universe

All households (A-type questionnaires)

Final code list

Codes:

1 = Employed

2 = Unemployed

3 = Discouraged work-seeker

4 = Other not economically active

*5=Household head out of working age scope i.e. 15-64

DERH_INCOME_CLASS: HOUSEHOLD CLASS OF INCOME

Description

This is a derived variable indicating the annual income of households according to specific income categories.

Derivation

Annual household income is derived from question P-16 (Income category), which gives the income of each individual. The annual income for households is calculated by adding together the individual incomes of all members of the household. The result for each household is then reallocated into the relevant income category.

Because individual income was recorded in intervals rather than exact amounts, a fixed amount had to be allocated to each range in order to do the calculations. These amounts that were arrived at are as follows:

persons claiming that they had no income were not adjusted

for the first class among those with incomes, the amount is R3 200 (i.e. two-thirds of the top cut-off point of this bracket)

for the second class, the amount is the midpoint of the class interval

for the last class, the amount is R4 915 200

for all other classes, the amount is calculated as the logarithmic mean of the top and bottom of the given interval

This resulted in the following values being allocated to each class for the purpose of calculating of household income: Income range code	Range	Proxy values allocated
01	No Income	0
02	R1 R 4 800	3 200
03	R R 4801 – R 9 600	7 200
04	R 9 601 – R 19 200	13 576
05	R 19 201 – R 38 400	27 153
06	R 38 401 – R 76 800	54 306
07	R 76 801 – R 153 600	108 612
08	R 153 601 – R 307 200	217 223
09	R 307 201 – R 614 400	434 446
10	R 614 401 – R1 228 800	868 893
11	R1228801 – R2 457 600	1 737 786
12	R2 457 601 or more	4 915 200

DERH_HINCOME: Income (value) of head of the household

Description

Income (value) of head of the household is a coding of household income, which is calculated by adding together the individual incomes of household members.

Universe

It is applicable to all persons living in conventional households

Derivation

For conventional households

a. For each person record in the household, determine the 'mid-point value' for the person's annual income range response, using the following look-up table:

Income range code	Mid-point value
01	0
02	3 200
03	7 200
04	13 576
05	27 153
06	54 306
07	108 612
08	217 223
09	434 446
10	868 893
11	1 737 786
12	4 915 200

b. Sum the mid point values of each person's income response, then recode this sum to 'income':

Sum of mid point values	Derived HH income
0	01
1 – 4 800	02
4 801 – 9 600	03
9 601 – 19 200	04
19 201 – 38 400	05
38 401 – 76 800	06
76 801 – 153 600	07
153 601 – 307 200	08
307 200 – 614 400	09
614 401 – 1 228 800	10
1 228 801 – 2 457 600	11
2 457 601+	12

HOUSEHOLD DEATHS

DEATH OCCURRED

M-00 DEATH OCCURRED

Has any member of this household passed away in the last 12 months (between 10 October 2010 and 9 October 2011)?

- ☐ 1 Yes
☐ 2 No
☐ 3 Do not know

Mark the appropriate circle with an X.

Notes to users

Any household member who died during the past year (12 months preceding the census) would be recorded irrespective of whether the person died at home or elsewhere (in hospital, etc.)

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = Yes
2 = No
3 = Do not know

NUMBER OF DEATHS

M-00a NUMBER OF DEATHS

How many members of the household passed away in the last 12 months (between 10 October 2010 and 9 October 2011)?

Universe

All household deaths in the 12 months preceding the census night (October 2010 and October 2011)

Final code list

01–20 Number of deaths

ANNEXURE 4: DATA FILE: MORTALITY

NOTE TO USERS:

The mortality dataset includes a few deaths that were reported having occurred in November and December 2011. A number of respondents called the call centre to request enumeration after the 31st of October 2011, as a result, enumeration continued up to early December 2011. About 4710 unweighted death records (5489 weighted) had November and December 2011 reported for the month and year of death. Analysis on the comparison of deaths by month of death between vital register and those enumerated during Census 2001 as well as those enumerated during the 2007 Community Survey reveals that some of the enumerators tended to put the month of enumeration as the month of death. It was considered therefore, to accept such cases as in-scope by evenly distributing them throughout the reference period months from October 2010 to October 2011.

MONTH AND YEAR OF DEATH

Month of death

Year of death

M-02 MONTH AND YEAR OF DEATH								
What was the MONTH and the YEAR of (the deceased's) death?								
<i>Write the month and year in the appropriate boxes.</i>								
<table border="1"><tr><td>M</td><td>M</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td></tr></table>	M	M			Y	Y	Y	Y
M	M							
Y	Y	Y	Y					

Universe

All household deaths in the 12 months preceding the census night (October 2010 and October 2011)

Final code list for month of death

1 to 12

Final code list for year of death

2010

2011

SEX OF THE DECEASED

M-03 SEX OF THE DECEASED

Was (the deceased) male or female?

1 = Male

2 = Female

Mark the appropriate circle with an X.

Universe

All household deaths in the 12 months preceding the census night (October 2010 and October 2011)

Final code list

1 = Male

2 = Female

9 = Unspecified

AGE OF THE DECEASED

M-04 AGE OF THE DECEASED

What was (the deceased's) age in completed years at the time of death?

Write the age in the boxes. If age is less than 1 year, write 000.

Universe

All household deaths in the 12 months preceding the census night (October 2010 and October 2011)

Final code list

000–120

999 = Unspecified

CAUSE OF DEATH (NATURAL OR UNNATURAL)

M-05 NATURAL OR UNNATURAL DEATH
Was the death due to a natural or an unnatural cause?
1 = Natural (e.g. illness)
2 = Unnatural (e.g. accident, assault)
3 = Do not know
<i>Mark the appropriate circle with an X.</i>

Notes to users

If the death was the result of an accident or violence (stabbing, etc.), it was recorded as unnatural death and, if the death was a result of illness, natural death was recorded.

Universe

All household deaths in the 12 months preceding the census night (October 2010 and October 2011)

Final code list

- 1 = Natural (e.g. illness)
- 2 = Unnatural (e.g. accident, assault)
- 3 = Do not know
- 9 = Unspecified