

Community Survey 2007

Unit Records

Metadata

Users may apply or process this data, provided Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of the data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

Community Survey 2007: Unit records (Metadata)/Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2008

41p. [Report No. 03-01-21 (2007)]

ISBN 978-0-621-37678-4

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

- National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
- National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
- Library of Parliament, Cape Town
- Bloemfontein Public Library
- Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
- Johannesburg Public Library
- Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
- Central Regional Library, Polokwane
- Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
- Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
- Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This report is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

CD-ROM is available from: Printing and Distribution, Statistics South Africa

Tel.: (012) 310 8044

Fax: (012) 321 7381

(012) 310 2973

Email: publications@statssa.gov.za

1. Survey overview

1.1 Background to the Survey

The Community Survey (CS) is a nationally representative, large-scale household survey which was conducted from February to March 2007. The Community Survey is designed to provide information on the trends and levels of demographic and socio-economic data, such as population size and distribution; the extent of poor households; access to facilities and services, and the levels of employment/unemployment at national, provincial and municipality level. The data can be used to assist government and the private sector in the planning, evaluation and monitoring of programmes and policies. The information collected can also be used to assess the impact of socio-economic policies and provide an indication as to how far the country has gone in its strides to eradicate poverty.

Censuses 1996 and 2001 are the only all-inclusive censuses that Statistics South Africa has thus far conducted under the new democratic dispensation. Demographic and socio-economic data were collected and the results have enabled government and all other users of this information to make informed decisions. When cabinet took a decision that Stats SA should not conduct a census in 2006, it created a gap in information or data between Census 2001 and the next Census scheduled to be carried out in 2011. A decision was therefore taken to carry out the Community Survey in 2007.

The main objectives of the survey were:

- To provide estimates at lower geographical levels than existing household surveys;
- To build human, management and logistical capacities for Census 2011; and
- To provide inputs into the preparation of the mid-year population projections.

The wider project strategic theme is to provide relevant statistical information that meets user needs and aspirations. Some of the main topics that are covered by the survey include demography, migration, disability and social grants, educational levels, employment and economic activities.

1.2 Domain of study

The targeted population for the Community Survey is the entire South Africa. All nine provinces in the country formed part of the sample, which included all the population groups as well as the four settlement types – Urban-formal, urban-informal, rural-formal (commercial farms) and rural-informal (tribal areas). A total of 17 098 enumeration areas (EAs) were sampled.

The 2007 Community Survey has not taken into account some elements considered as out of scope of the survey. Those cases out of scope are collective living quarters (institutions) and some households in EAs classified as recreational areas or institutions. However, an approximation of the out-of-scope population was made from the 2001 Census and added to the final estimates of the CS 2007 results.

2. Methodology

2.1 Instrument design

The Community Survey questionnaire was the main tool used to collect data from the households in sampled dwelling units. The design of the Community Survey questionnaire was household-based and designed to collect information on ten people. It was developed much in line with the existing organisational household-based survey questionnaires and the questions were based on the data items as presented in Section 3.

2.2 Sample design

The sampling procedure that was adopted for the CS was a two-stage stratified random sampling process. Since the data are required for each local municipality, each municipality was considered as an explicit stratum. The first stage involved the selection of EAs within each municipality. The EAs within each municipality were ordered by geographic type and EA type.

2.2.1 Selection of EAs

The selection of EAs was done using a systematic simple random procedure. The only constraint measures considered were:

- All EAs in municipalities with fewer than 30 EAs were automatically selected.
- In those municipalities with 30 EAs or more, the sample selection used a fixed proportion of 19% of EAs.

2.2.2 Selection of dwelling units

The second stage of the sample design involved the selection of dwelling units. The adopted listing methodology ensured that the listing route was determined by the fieldworker. This approach facilitated a serpentine selection of dwelling units.

The selection of dwelling units was based on a fixed proportion of 10% of the total listed dwellings in an EA. A constraint was imposed on small-size EAs where, if the listed dwelling units were less than 10 dwellings, the selection was increased to 10 dwelling units. All households within the selected dwelling units were covered. There was no replacement of refusals, vacant dwellings or no contacts owing to the impact on the probability of selection. Concerted efforts were made to improve the response rates through multiple visits.

2.3 Data collection

For the CS, enumerators visited the selected sampled dwelling units to interview households to ensure that the information required from them was captured on the questionnaires. Self-enumeration was not allowed. A mop-up exercise was carried out as a follow-up on non-contacts, vacant dwellings, and unoccupied dwellings.

The adopted enumeration method for CS 2007 was canvassing whereby the enumerator conducted a face-to-face interview with the respondent while simultaneously completing the questionnaire. The CS adopted both the *de jure* and *de facto* approach in order to compare with other Stats SA social statistics definitions as well as give comparison over time between the censuses with the ultimate objective of having two estimates of the population – the *de jure* population estimates that are mostly useful for long-term planning, whilst the *de facto* population estimates are mostly used for demographic estimations.

According to the CS data collection methodology, the respondent to the questionnaire should be the head or the acting head of the household. However, if the head or acting head was not around, the oldest responsible household member should act as the respondent. In these cases, the respondent should not be younger than 15 years of age. In exceptional circumstances, however, a person younger than 15 years would be considered the respondent if it was found that there was no older household member alive or living with them. In these cases an attempt was made to ensure that a responsible person such as a social worker, neighbour or teacher was present.

2.4 Editing

Computerised data editing for CS is the automated detection and correction of errors in accordance with a pre-defined set of edit specifications. The purpose of editing is to make processed data complete and internally consistent, while making a minimum number of changes. While proper editing did reduce content error, it did not markedly improve CS quality or resolve collection and capture problems.

2.5 Imputation

Imputation was used to allocate values for unavailable, unknown, incorrect or inconsistent responses in most categories. The editing system uses a combination of the logical imputation and dynamic imputation (hot deck) technique. Logical imputation, in which a consistent value is calculated from other information in the household, is usually preferred over dynamic imputations. Generally, the editing system resolves inconsistencies first by looking at other characteristics of the household (for example, in case of logical imputation, a married person with an invalid response for sex would be assigned the opposite sex to their spouse). If this was unsuccessful, then a value was imputed from another person or households of similar characteristics in the data set (dynamic imputation).

Imputation was used with care and variables that were imputed had been identified (flagged) and documented. This would allow users to reproduce the original data and the original responses in order to evaluate the effect of the imputation.

The following table shows the percentage logic and dynamic imputations used for each variable:

Question	Description	Type of imputation		
		No imputation	Logical imputation	Dynamic imputation
Persons:		%	%	%
P03	Age	76,36	22,70	0,95
P04	Sex	99,43	0,46	0,12
P05	Usually Stay	99,28	0,72	0,00
P06	Last Night Stay	99,09	0,91	0,00
P07	Relationship	96,95	2,93	0,12
P08	Marital Status	97,81	1,26	0,93
P10	Population group	98,97	0,69	0,35
P11	Province of birth	99,61	0,39	0,00
P16	Five years ago	96,14	3,86	0,00
P17B	Period of movement	98,88	1,12	0,00
P18	Province of previous residence	99,51	0,49	0,00
P23	Disability Intensity	99,34	0,66	0,00
P24	Social grant	95,94	4,06	0,00
P26	School attendance	99,07	0,93	0,00
P27	Educational Institution	93,87	6,13	0,00
P28	Public or Independent Institution	99,80	0,20	0,00
P29	Level of education	92,36	1,95	5,69
P32	Reasons for not working	98,61	1,39	0,00
P33	Availability for work	96,56	3,44	0,00
P36	Work status	98,20	1,80	0,00
P37	Business type	97,91	2,09	0,00
P48	Mother alive	99,06	0,56	0,37
P50	Father alive	98,31	1,04	0,65
P52	Income category	96,91	3,09	0,00
Total		97,00	2,62	0,38
Households:				
H01	Type of main dwelling	99,67	0,18	0,15
H02	Rooms	99,43	0,00	0,57
H03	Access to water	99,48	0,00	0,52
H04	Service provider	98,44	1,56	0,00
H05	Distance from water access point	98,21	1,79	0,00
H06	Toilet facilities	99,26	0,14	0,60
H07	Energy/ Fuel used for cooking	99,46	0,03	0,52
H08	Energy/ Fuel used for heating	99,02	0,63	0,35
H09	Energy/ Fuel used for lighting	97,84	0,49	1,67
H10A	Household goods: Refrigerator	99,52	0,03	0,45
H10B	Household goods: Radio	99,46	0,03	0,51
H10C	Household goods: Television	99,49	0,04	0,47
H10D	Household goods: Computer	99,14	0,09	0,77
H10E	Household goods: Telephone	99,89	0,11	0,00
H10F	Household goods: Internet facilities	99,85	0,15	0,00
H10G	Household goods: Post facilities	99,90	0,10	0,00
H10H	Household goods: Cellphone	99,92	0,08	0,00
H11	Tenure status	99,20	0,02	0,77
H12	Refuse disposal	97,74	0,00	2,26
Total		99,21	0,29	0,51

2.6 Estimation of the population and number of households at municipal level

2.6.1 Introduction

This section summarises the methods used to estimate the population and households from the Community Survey at municipal level. The user should be aware of the results and the Statistics Council's recommendations regarding the national, provincial and municipal estimates released (see cautionary note).

The release in October 2007 gave adjusted estimates of the survey at national and provincial levels. These adjustments were done to ensure that the data remained internally and externally consistent at national and provincial level, and by age, population group and sex. The random fluctuation was maintained because the coefficients of variation (CV) were tolerable for national and provincial estimates. However, the same was not true for the municipal domain of estimation as some municipalities showed large CVs. Hence it became necessary to review the estimates at municipal level in order to remove the systematic biases due to poor realisation of the sample at small-area level. The statistical count of the Community Survey was measured in terms of number of persons and/or number of households. The universe of the Community Survey covers the persons and households that were sampled within all different enumeration areas as demarcated in the 2001 Census, excluding those classified as institutions and recreational areas. In order to have new estimates, the past Censuses are considered as the best available sources of data that give information at lower geographical level. Therefore, the CS estimates for lower geographical levels are an adjustment to the projected information from these data sets.

2.6.2 The methods of estimation for different municipalities

2.6.2.1 The estimation of the number of persons

The ratio method (Shryock and Siegel, 1973) of projecting geographic subdivisions was used to estimate the populations of the district councils and municipalities in the CS, stratified by population group, sex and single-year-age. The method was agreeable to this purpose and its execution involved four stages as follows:

- Observing the percentage shares of the populations of geographic subdivisions (e.g. district councils) in the parent population (e.g. province) in one or more reference dates. The current exercise made use of the percentage distribution of district councils in a province (and percentage distribution of municipalities in a district council) in the 1996 and 2001 censuses, adjusted to the 2006 official boundaries;
- Projecting these percentage shares into future dates (the reference date for the CS – mid-February 2007 in the current exercise);
- Applying the projected proportions/percentage shares into independently derived projections of the parent population (in this case the provincial population estimates as published in the October 2007 release of the CS); and
- Converting back into numbers of persons (by age, sex and population group) in each district municipality and in each local municipality the estimated proportions.

In view of these projections or estimates, a choice was made for the best estimates based on the comparison between direct CS proportion and the closest estimates in absolute numbers. Any difference greater than 1 000 persons or 10% was subjected to further scrutiny either by checking estimates from recent aerial photographs or administrative registers, or own local municipality survey or estimates. Although these further investigations were limited in nature because of the poor reliability of ancillary sources, the approximation from aerial photographs and independent local estimates results were closer to the projections than direct estimates from CS. If the projection using the ratio method was consistent with the CS, no further change was made. If not, a weighted average was used, as the CS and Census data were not consistent.

Assumptions of the method

Several assumptions could be employed when projecting population percentage distributions of geographic subdivisions. The procedure used in the CS exercise assumes that the average annual rate of change in the proportions observed in the 1996 and 2001 census enumerations, for each area will tend to zero over a long period (say 60 years).

Limitations of the method

- The method does not explicitly account for other socio-economic and demographic variables that might be related to the observed proportion by the specified strata.
- The method is not a detailed cohort component projection.

2.6.2.2 *Re-calculation of the person weights*

The new population estimates by municipalities described above provide additional information about the population that is believed to be more reliable than direct survey estimates. It is therefore possible to get improved precision of the survey estimates in terms of reducing bias and increasing efficiency by applying some form of post-stratification adjustment where the weighted estimated total of the population (age, sex, population group) is constrained to the one coming from the estimated population on national and provincial level.

The calculation of the municipality new adjusted weight for persons by age, sex, and population group in each municipality is given by:

- Dividing the CS design weight by the response rate for each primary sampling unit within each municipality (stratum);
- Multiplying the first adjustment factor based on national and provincial estimates by age, sex, population group; and
- Multiplying the second adjustment factor deduced from the local municipality estimates by age, sex and population group.

2.6.2.3 *The estimation of the number of households*

The approach separated individuals from households in order to derive more reliable population estimates at a municipal level. After the numbers of people were estimated, revised estimates of the number of households in each municipality were calculated by assuming that the average household size (stratified by majority population group in the household) in each municipality remained unchanged from the data collected in the CS. This ensured that inter-municipal differentials in household composition were preserved. Dividing the new estimate of the number of people in each municipality (stratified by population group) by the average household size (stratified by majority population group of the household) gives a revised estimates (stratified by population group) of the number of households in each municipality.

2.6.2.4 *The derivation of CS out-of-scope population*

Since the 2007 Community Survey has not taken into account some elements considered as out of scope of the survey, this part of the population has been estimated in order to have as complete an estimate of the population of South Africa as possible.

Those cases not in scope (such as collective living quarters (institutions) and some households in EAs classified as recreational areas or institutions), were added to the CS estimates. However, as there has not been any recent estimate of these out-of-CS-scope cases, the only possibility was to assume that each individual record falling within the defined categories had remained as counted in the 2001 Census without any change over time. The above considerations are applied at municipal level in the same way as they have been at provincial level. In order to facilitate data management manipulation, the 2001 Census unit records that covered out-of-CS-scope cases were reduced to easy manageable data points that give the same profile of age, sex, population group and municipality distribution.

3. Data items

The data items included on the CS questionnaire include the following (not all items are included in this product):

<p>Demographic</p> <p>Age and sex</p> <p>Fertility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Children ever born (life-time fertility) ○ Children alive ○ Last child born (date of birth, sex, alive/dead) <p>Mortality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Death in the last 12 months, prior to survey (how many) ○ Date of death (Year and month) ○ Sex of deceased ○ Age of deceased ○ Cause of death ○ Father still alive ○ Mother still alive <p>Migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Main and subplace of previous residence (if moved in the past 5 years) ○ Month and year of last move ○ Main and subplace of usual residence. 	<p>Economic activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any work in the last 7 days ○ Reason for not working ○ Active steps to seek work ○ Availability ○ Status in employment ○ Informal/formal ○ Occupation ○ Industry ○ Income <p>Geographical distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Province ○ District Council ○ Municipality
<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marital status ○ Relationship ○ Population group ○ Disability ○ Social grant ○ Present school attendance ○ Level of education ○ Household goods 	<p>Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Type of housing ○ Number of rooms ○ Water ○ Energy ○ Sanitation ○ Communication ○ Refuse removal

4. Data files

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

Persons: Section A, B, C, D, E and G – Demographics, migration, disability and social grants, education, employment and economic activities and parental survival and income.

Housing: Section H – Housing and household services

Geography: Provincial, district council and municipal link for 2001 and 2005

Person_Imputation_Flags: Person imputation flags

Housing_Imputation_Flags: Housing imputation flags

Spatial Data: As at 2001 and 2005 for the use in a Geographical Information System (GIS)

Each section contains the following information for each variable:

Description of variables

Descriptive name: This is a short description of the variable with the variable name in brackets.

Position of the variable: The position of a variable within a record is recorded in the format (@xxx y.). '@xxx' indicates that the variable starts at position (i.e. column) xxx, and 'y' indicates the length of the field. All variables are numeric and right justified except for District Council (DC), which is character and thus left justified.

Final code list: The range of valid values for variables. For continuous variables it only reflects the upper and lower limits.

Not applicable: The code for not applicable is provided for each variable.

Missing value: The code for 'missing'/'unspecified' values is given for each variable.

Note to users: Additional information for further clarity on questions.

4.1 Merging the files

Each file has a unique serial number (SN) which can be used to merge the different files. However, when merging the Persons and Housing files, there are 490 Housing records which have no persons. This is due to the fact that none of the persons who were interviewed, usually stayed in the household at the time of the interview. Consequently there are 5 495 Persons records in the Persons file with zero weights because this data set represents the de-jure population. The user should always bear in mind that the universe is based on members who usually stayed in the household for at least four nights a week, and who had done so over the last four weeks. For this reason all members of households who answered 'No' to Question P-05, were not given any weight.

4.2 Persons

Serial number (SN) (@1 9.)
(Derived variable)

Note to users

This is a nine-digit unique identification code derived from the barcode on the questionnaire. This can be used to merge all the different files.

Universe

All households

Derivation

Serial number is determined as follows:

- If a household is a single questionnaire: serial number is the same as the bar code.
- If a household spans multiple questionnaires: serial number is the bar code from the first questionnaire of the household.

Final code list

500000201–900098552

Scope status of survey (Scope_Status) (@10 1.)
(Derived variable)

Note to users

Only private dwellings were considered as habitat or possible habitat for the sample. Those dwelling units not classified as private dwellings (e.g. shops, town halls, churches, etc.) were considered as being out of scope of the sample frame and were merely an approximation to 2001

numbers and it is not new data. Only the variables age, sex and population group on the three different geographical levels are available for the out-of-scope records.

Final code list

0 = Out of scope

1 = Information collected by sample

Person number (P01_Pers_Num)

(@11 2.)

		Person number (assign column or person number to each person from 01 to 10; if second questionnaire, start from 11 etc.)									
P-01	PERSON NUMBER	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Note to users

This is the number assign to each person in the selected household starting from '01'. Enumerators were instructed to use one questionnaire for households with up to 10 persons and to write '0' before the pre-printed number. So, the first person gets the number '01', the second '02', etc. For the last column, if used, they were instructed to write '1' before the zero to make the number '10'. If there were more than 10 people in a household, the enumerators were instructed to use a second questionnaire for the same household but then to write '1' before the pre-printed number. Thus the first person on the second questionnaire was number '11', the second person number '12', etc., and the last person number '20'. If there were more than 20 persons in a household, a similar procedure was followed by writing '3' in front of the pre-printed number.

Person number is a unique identification number for each person within a household or institution.

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

01–32

Age (P03_Age)

(@13 3.)

P-03	AGE	
	<p>What is (the person)'s age in completed years? If age not known ask for an estimate of age. If no one is able to estimate, write 998.</p> <p>For babies less than 1 year write 000 for age. For a person 7 years and 10 months write 007 for age.</p>	<p>AGE (in years): <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>Transcribe the answer to F-02 on the flap</p>

Note to users

This question was asked for every person in the household. This was asked to find out the ages of the household members. The instruction was to write the age in completed years (i.e. age at last birthday). For babies younger than one year, the instruction was to write 000 for age, for a person 7 years and 10 months old, write 007 for age. If the age was not known at all, the instruction was to ask for an estimate.

Universe

Every person who usually resided in this household at least four nights a week and had done so over the last four (4) weeks – whether present or absent, and any other person who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

Final code list

0–120

Sex (P04_Sex)

(@16 1.)

P-04	SEX	1 Male	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	<p>Is (the person) male or female?</p> <p>2 Female</p> <p>Mark the appropriate box with an X.</p>	<p>Transcribe the answer to F-03 on the flap</p>	<input type="text" value="2"/>

Note to users

This question was asked for each person to find out whether the person in the household is male or female. The information could be obtained most of the time by observation. The instruction was to ask only if there was doubt or in cases where the relevant person was not present during the interview. The enumerators were asked not to use the name of a person to determine whether the person is male or female.

Universe

Every person who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and any other person who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

Final code list

1 = Male

2 = Female

Usually stay (P05_Usual_Stay)

(@17 1.)

P-05	USUALLY STAY		
Does (the person) usually live in this household for at least four nights a week and has done so over the last four weeks?		1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Mark the appropriate box with an X.			

Note to users

This question was asked to every person who had stayed in the household. This data set represents the de-jure population, and therefore all members of households who were visiting (temporary residents) and therefore answered 'No' to Question P-05 were not given any weight.

Universe

Every person who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks.

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

☐ = Institutions

Last night stay (P06_Lastnight_Stay)

(@18 1.)

P-06	LAST NIGHT STAY		
Did (the person) stay in this household last night?		1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Mark the appropriate box with an X.			

Note to users

This question was asked for everyone in the household, to determine staying patterns of people.

Universe

Every person who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and any other persons who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

☐ = Institutions

Relationship (P07_Relation)

(@19 2.)

P-07	RELATIONSHIP What is (the person)'s relationship to the head or acting head of the household? <i>The head or acting head is the person listed in column 1 of the first questionnaire, if more than one questionnaire has been completed for this household.</i>	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/greatgrandchild 10 Son/daughter-in-law 11 Brother/sister-in-law 12 Grandmother/father 13 Other relative 14 Non-related person	<input type="text"/>
-------------	---	---	----------------------

Note to users

This question was asked for everyone in the household to determine their relationship with the head or the acting head of the household. The head or acting head was recorded as code 01. Enumerators were instructed not to ask this question if they were interviewing a single-person household, but to simply mark the 01 category. The enumerators were also instructed to determine the relationship of each person listed in the household to the head or acting head of the household. There should therefore be no questionnaire that does not indicate the head of the household.

Universe

Every member of the household

Final code list

- 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 = Grandchild/great-grandchild
- 10 = Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- 11 = Brother-in-law/sister-in-law
- 12 = Grandmother/grandfather
- 13 = Other relative
- 14 = Non-related person
- = Institutions

Marital status (P08_Marital_St)

(@21 1.)

P-08	MARITAL STATUS What is (the person)'s PRESENT marital status? <i>Write only one code per person. If both civil/religious & traditional indicate civil/religious.</i>	READ OUT: 1 Married civil/religious 2 Married traditional/customary 3 Polygamous marriage 4 Living together as married partners 5 Never married 6 Widower/widow 7 Separated 8 Divorced <i>If 5 to 8, Go to P-10</i>	<input type="text"/>
-------------	--	---	----------------------

Note to users

This question was asked to determine the marital status of the members of the household. The enumerator was instructed to mark only for present marital status and not the person's marital history. Modern and traditional marriages were considered. Enumerators were instructed to record a '4' for those living together as married partners.

Universe

Every person who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and any other person who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

Final code list

- 1 = Married civil/religious
- 2 = Married traditional/customary
- 3 = Polygamous marriage
- 4 = Living together as married partners
- 5 = Never married
- 6 = Widower/widow
- 7 = Separated
- 8 = Divorced
- = Institutions

Population group (P10_Pop_Group)

(@22 1.)

P-10	POPULATION GROUP How would (the person) describe himself/herself in terms of population group? <i>Write code in the box.</i>	1 Black 2 Coloured 3 Indian or Asian 4 White	<input type="text"/>
-------------	--	---	----------------------

Note to users

This question was asked to determine the population group of persons in the selected dwellings. The enumerator was instructed to ask everybody – even if the population group seemed obvious. This was because people from different population groups may form part of the same household. This question may have seemed sensitive to some respondents, but it was 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, and under no circumstances should that response be queried.

Universe

Every person who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and any other person who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

Final code list

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

Province of birth (P11_Born_Prov)

(@23 2.)

P-11	PROVINCE OF BIRTH In which province in South Africa was (the person) born? <i>Write code in the box. If the person was not born in South Africa, the code is 10.</i>	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 RSA 11 Do not know	<input type="text"/>
-------------	--	---	----------------------

Note to users

This question was asked to determine the province where the respondent was born. If the person was born outside of South Africa, the enumerator was asked to record code 10 ('Outside RSA').

Universe

Every person who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and any other person who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

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 RSA
 11 = Do not know
 99 = Unspecified
 □□ = Institutions

Five years ago (P16_Fiveyears_Ago)

(@25 1.)

P-16	FIVE YEARS AGO		
	Was (the person) living in this dwelling in October 2001?	1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	<i>Mark appropriate box with an X. If 1 "Yes" or 3 "Born after October 2001", Go to P-21.</i>	3 Born after October 2001	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

Note to users

This question was asked to determine whether the person was living in the same dwelling in October 2001. This question refers to any movements, no matter how close to the original place is to the new one. This also includes a move from one dwelling unit to another – even on the same stand or in the same block of flats. The enumerator was instructed to record option 3 if the child was born after October 2001.

If the answer was 'No' (code 2), the enumerator was instructed to continue to P-17 (Period of movement). If the answer was either 'Yes', (code 1) or 'Born after October 2001' (code 3), the enumerator was instructed to proceed to P-21 (Disability).

Universe

Every person who usually resides in the household for at least four nights a week and has done so for the past four weeks and for persons who stayed over last night as visitors.

Final code list

1 = Yes
 2 = No
 3 = Born after October 2001
 □ = Institutions

Period of movement (P17B_Year_Move)

(@26 4.)

P-17	PERIOD OF MOVEMENT														
	In which year and month did (the person) move to this dwelling?	Month	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>												
	Example of year <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>3</td></tr></table> or <table border="1"><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	1	9	8	3	2	0	0	4	Year	<table border="1"><tr><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr><tr><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr></table>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1	9														
8	3														
2	0														
0	4														
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>														
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>														

Note to users

If the response to question P-16 (Was (the person) living in this dwelling in October 2001?) was 'No', the following question was asked: 'In which year did (the person) move to this dwelling?'

If the person had moved more than once, the enumerator was instructed to indicate the year of the most recent move.

Universe

Only persons who have moved since October 2001

Final code list

2001 to 2007

7777 = Not applicable

8888 = Born after October 2001

9999 = Unspecified

□□□□ = Institutions

Province of previous residence (P18_PrevProv_Res)

(@30 2.)

P-18	PROVINCE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	01 Western Cape	<input type="text"/>
	In which province did (the person) live before moving to this dwelling?	02 Eastern Cape	
	Write code in the box. If the person moved from outside South Africa, write code 10.	03 Northern Cape	
		04 Free State	
		05 KwaZulu-Natal	
		06 North West	
		07 Gauteng	
		08 Mpumalanga	
		09 Limpopo	
		10 Outside RSA	
		11 Do not know	

Note to users

This question was asked to determine from which province the person has moved in the case where the response to question P-16 was 'No' (Not living in the same dwelling in October 2001). If the person has moved within the same province, the enumerator was instructed to record the code of the same province. If the move was from another country, 'Outside RSA' (code 10) was recorded. Only one answer was allowed.

Universe

Only persons who have 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 RSA

11 = Do not know

77 = Not applicable

88 = Born after October 2001

99 = Unspecified

□□ = Institutions

Disability type (DER03_Disability)

(@32 1.)

(Derived)

P-22	DISABILITY TYPE	READ OUT:	
	What type(s) of disability does (the person) have?	1 Sight (blind/severe visual limitation)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Mark any that apply with an X.	2 Hearing (deaf, profoundly hard of hearing)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	Multiple disability is indicated by marking more than one selection.	3 Communication (speech impairment)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		4 Physical (needs wheelchair, crutches, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
		5 Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
		6 Emotional (behavioural, psychological)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

Note to users

This question was applicable only to persons with disabilities. The question was intended to determine the type(s) of disability that a person may have. The enumerator was instructed to record all types of disability that the respondent identified.

Universe

Only persons with a disability

Derivation

Multiple disability was derived from the question Disability (P-22). If no disability was recorded, then code 0 was assigned. If only one disability was recorded, the applicable disability code was assigned. If two or more disabilities were recorded, the person was classified as having multiple disabilities and a code 7 assigned.

Final code list

- 0 = No disability
- 1 = Sight (blind/severe visual limitation)
- 2 = Hearing (deaf, profoundly heard of hearing)
- 3 = Communication (speech impairment)
- 4 = Physical (needs wheelchair, crutches, etc.)
- 5 = Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning)
- 6 = Emotional (behavioural, psychological)
- 7 = Multiple disabilities
- = Institutions

Disability intensity (P23_Disa_Prevent)

(@33 1.)

P-23	DISABILITY INTENSITY		
	Does the disability seriously prevent (the person) from full participation in life activities (such as education, work, social life, etc.)?	1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	<i>Mark appropriate box with an X.</i>		

Note to users

This question was asked only to persons who reported to have a disability. The question provided information on whether the disability prevented the person from fully participating in life activities (such as education, work, social life, etc.).

Universe

Only persons with a disability

Final code list

- 0 = Not applicable
- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No
- = Institutions

Social grant (P24_Any_Grant)

(@34 1.)

P-24	SOCIAL GRANT		
	Does (the person) receive any social / government grant?	1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	<i>Mark appropriate box with an X</i>	3 Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	<i>If 2 "No" or 3 "Do not know" Go to P-26.</i>		

Note to users

Social grants are financial assistance received from the government. The question was asked to everyone in the household to determine who receives social grants from the government.

If the respondent answered 'No' (code 2) or 'Do not know' (code 3), the enumerator was instructed to skip to P-26 (School attendance). Only if the respondent chose 'Yes' (code 1) could the enumerator ask the following question on P-25 (Type of social grant).

Universe

Every person who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks and any other person who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

Final code list

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

Type of social grant (*DER04_Social*)

(@35 1.)

(Derived variable)

P-25	TYPE OF SOCIAL GRANT	1 Old age pension	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	What type(s) of social / government grant does (the person) receive?	2 Disability grant	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		3 Child support grant (linked to a child)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		4 Care dependency grant	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		5 Foster care grant	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		6 Grant in aid	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		7 Social relief	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
Mark any that apply with an X.				

Note to users

This question was asked only to people who reported that they received a social grant (answered 'Yes' in P-24). The question was used to determine the types of social grants received by people.

Universe

Every person in the household

Derivation

Multiple social grants were derived from the question Type of social grant (P-25). Code 0 was assigned in cases where no social grants were received. If only one type of social grant was received, the applicable social grant code was assigned. If two or more types of social grants were recorded, the person was classified as receiving multiple social grants and a code 8 assigned.

Final code list

- 0 = Not applicable
- 1 = Old age pension
- 2 = Disability grant
- 3 = Child support grant (linked to child)
- 4 = Care dependency grant
- 5 = Foster care grant
- 6 = Grant in aid
- 7 = Social relief
- 8 = Multiple social grants
- = Institutions

School attendance (*P26_Attendance*)

(@36 1.)

P-26	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		
	Does (the person) presently attend an educational institution?	1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<p><i>READ OUT: Attendance includes all part-time and full-time studies, whether in person or as a distance learner, as well as home schooling.</i></p> <p><i>Mark appropriate box with an X.</i></p> <p><i>If 2 "No" Go to P-29.</i></p>			

Note to users

This question was asked to determine whether persons were presently attending an educational institution. Attendance includes all part-time and full-time studies, whether in person or as a distance learner. This also includes home schooling. If the respondent answered 'No' (code 2), the enumerator was instructed to skip to P-29 which is 'Level of education'.

Universe

Every person who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and any other person who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

□ = Institutions

Educational institution (P27_Institution)

(@37 1.)

P-27	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION Which of the following educational institutions does (the person) attend? Write code in the box.	READ OUT 1 Pre-school 2 Primary School 3 Secondary School 4 College 5 University/University of technology/Technikon 6 Adult Basic Education & Training 7 Other
-------------	---	--

Note to users

This question was only asked to persons who reported that they were presently attending an educational institution. The question was asked to determine which educational institution the person was attending. Children attending any pre-school (crèche, nursery school, day school, etc.), had to be recorded as Option 1. Option 6 refers to formal ABET (Adult Basic Education and Training) classes. Option 7 (Other) includes adult classes, for example practical skills that are less formal (e.g. churches). Those undergoing home schooling were also included here.

Universe

Everyone in the household who reported that they were presently attending an educational institution.

Final code list

1 = Pre-school

2 = Primary school

3 = Secondary school

4 = College

5 = University/University of technology/Technikon

6 = Adult Basic Education and Training

7 = Other

8 = Not applicable

9 = Unspecified

□ = Institutions

Public or independent institution (P28_Pub_Priv)

(@38

1.)

P-28	PUBLIC OR INDEPENDENT INSTITUTION	
	Is the institution (the person) attends public (government) or independent (private)?	
	1 Public	
	2 Independent	
	3 Do not know	
	Write code in the box.	

Note to users

This question was asked for only those who reported that they were presently attending an educational institution. The question was asked to determine whether the person was attending a public or an independent institution. Public schools refer to government schools, and this includes former model C schools even if they are fee-paying. An independent school on the other hand refers to all non-governmental schools.

Universe

Everyone in the household who reported that they were presently attending an educational institution.

Final code list

- 1 = Public
- 2 = Independent
- 3 = Do not know
- 8 = Not applicable
- 9 = Unspecified
- = Institutions

Level of education (P29_Level_Educ)

(@39

2.)

P-29	LEVEL OF EDUCATION What is the highest level of education that (the person) has completed? <i>For a person with grade 12, probe whether he/she has a university exemption or not.</i> <i>For a person with a certificate or a diploma, probe whether he/she has grade 12 (std 10) or not.</i> 00 Grade 0 01 Grade 1 02 Grade 2 03 Grade 3/ Std 1/ ABET 1 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 09 Grade 9/ Std 7/ ABET 4 10 Grade 10/Std 8/ NTCI 11 Grade 11/ Std 9/ NTCII 12 Attended Grade 12, but not completed Grade 12 13 Grade 12 / Std 10/ NTCIII (without university exemption) 14 Grade 12/ Std 10 (with university exemption) 15 Certificate with < Std10/Gr.12 16 Diploma with < Std 10/Gr. 12 17 Certificate with Std 10/Gr.12 18 Diploma with Std 10 /Gr.12 19 Bachelors degree 20 BTech 21 Post graduate diploma 22 Honours degree 23 Higher degree (Masters/PhD) 24 No schooling 98 Out of scope (children under five years of age) Write code in the box.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
------	---	--

Note to users

This question was asked to everyone in the household to determine the highest level of education completed by persons. The enumerators were cautioned here that the main focus of interest was the highest level of education that has been completed, and not the level of education the person was currently studying. Therefore a learner who was currently in Grade 9 had completed Grade 8. If Grade 11 was mentioned by the respondent, enumerators were instructed to probe whether the person had attended Grade 12 but not completed it.

NTC 1 stands for the National Technical Certificate on first year level. If the respondent mentioned Grade 12, the enumerator was instructed to probe further and ask whether the person had a university exemption or not and to record accordingly. If a certificate or diploma was reported, the enumerator was also instructed to probe whether the person had a Grade 12 or not.

If a person was 5 years and older and reported that they had no schooling, enumerators were instructed to write code 24 for that person.

Universe

Every person who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and any other person who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

Final code list

00 = Grade 0
 01 = Grade 1
 02 = Grade 2
 03 = Grade 3/Std 1/ABET 1
 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
 09 = Grade 9/Std 7/ABET 4
 10 = Grade 10/Std 8/NTCI
 11 = Grade 11/Std 9/NTCII
 12 = Attended Grade 12, but not completed Grade 12
 13 = Grade 12/Std 10/NTCIII (without university exemption)
 14 = Grade 12/Std 10 (with university exemption)
 15 = Certificate with < Std 10/Gr 12
 16 = Diploma with < Std 10/Gr 12
 17 = Certificate with Std 10/Gr 12
 18 = Diploma with Std 10/Gr 12
 19 = Bachelors degree
 20 = BTech
 21 = Post graduate diploma
 22 = Honours degree
 23 = Higher degree (Masters/PHD)
 24 = No schooling
 98 = Out of scope (children under five years of age)
 99 = Unspecified
 □□ = Institutions

Employment status (DER01_Veso)

(@41 1.)

(Derived variable)

The unemployed data are based on the official unemployment definition.

Derived from a logical series of questions:

Work activities in the past seven days (P-30a – P-30g)

Temporary absence from work (P-31)

Reasons for not working (P-32)

Availability for work (P-33)

Active steps seeking work (P-34 and P-35)

Note to users

According to the official unemployment definition, a person must satisfy the following three conditions:

The person did not work during the seven (7) days prior to the survey interview, and does not have any job attachment;

The person wants to work and is available to start work within two (2) weeks; and

The person has taken active steps to look for work or to start own business in the four (4) weeks prior to the interview.

Universe

Every person aged 15–65 who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and any other person who stayed over the previous night as a visitor.

Final code list

1 = Employed
 2 = Unemployed
 3 = Not economically active
 9 = Unspecified
 □ = Institutions

Reasons for not working (P32_Why_Not)

(@42 2.)

P-32	REASONS FOR NOT WORKING Why did (the person) not work during the past seven days? 01 Has found a job, but is only starting at a definite date in the future Go to P-40 02 Scholar/student and prefers not to work 03 Housewife/homemaker and prefers not to work 04 Retired and prefers not to seek formal work 05 Invalid, ill, disabled or unable to work (handicapped) 06 Too young or too old to work 07 Seasonal worker, e.g. fruit picker, wool-shearer 08 Lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs 09 Cannot find work 10 Cannot find suitable work (salary, location of work or conditions not satisfactory) 11 Contract worker, e.g. mine worker resting according to contract 12 Retrenched 13 Other reason Write code in the box.	
-------------	---	--

Note to users

This question was asked only for those respondents 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' to all of P-30a to P-30g and P-31. The enumerators were asked not to read out the categories so that the respondent could give the reason without being influenced by the categories. Enumerators were also asked to mark only one reason.

Universe

For every person in the household who was 15 years and older who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and who answered 'No' to all of P-30a to P-30g and P-31, i.e. those who were not involved in any economic activity for the past seven days and did not have a job/business/economic activity they would return to.

Final code list

- 01 = Has found a job, but is only starting at a definite date in the future
- 02 = Scholar/student and prefers not to work
- 03 = Housewife/homemaker and prefers not to work
- 04 = Retired and prefers not to seek formal work
- 05 = Invalid, ill, disabled or unable to work (handicapped)
- 06 = Too young or too old to work
- 07 = Seasonal worker, e.g. fruit picker, wool-shearer
- 08 = Lack of skills or qualifications for available jobs
- 09 = Cannot find work
- 10 = Cannot find suitable work (salary, location of work or conditions not satisfactory)
- 11 = Contract worker, e.g. mine worker resting according to contract
- 12 = Retrenched
- 13 = Other reason
- 98 = Not applicable
- 99 = Unspecified
- = Institutions

Availability for work (P33_Availability)

(@44 1.)

P-33	AVAILABILITY FOR WORK If a suitable job is offered, how soon can (the person) start work? 1 Within a week 2 Within two weeks 3 Within four weeks 4 More than four weeks from now 5 Not interested 6 Not able (health or disability) 7 Do not know Write code in the box.	
-------------	---	--

Note to users

This question was asked only for those respondents 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' to all of P-30a to P-30g and P-31 (not in data). It was asked to establish whether those who were not engaged in any work were willing to work if given the opportunity, and how soon they were able to commence working.

Universe

For every person in the household who was 15 years and older and who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks, and who answered 'No' to all of P-30a to P-30g and P-31, i.e. those who were not involved in any economic activity for the past seven days and did not have a job/business/economic activity they would return to.

Final code list

- 1 = Within a week
- 2 = Within two weeks
- 3 = Within four weeks
- 4 = More than four weeks from now
- 5 = Not interested
- 6 = Not able (health or disability)
- 7 = Do not know
- 8 = Not applicable
- 9 = Unspecified
- = Institutions

Work status (P36_Work_Status)

(@45 1.)

P-36	<p>WORK STATUS</p> <p><i>If YES to any of P-30a to P-30g or P-31</i></p> <p>How can one describe (the person)'s main activity or work status best?</p> <p><i>Write code in the box</i></p>	<p>READ OUT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Paid employee 2 Paid family worker 3 Self-employed 4 Employer 5 Unpaid family worker
------	--	--

Note to users

This question was asked to respondents who were involved in any economic activities in the past seven days, i.e. those who responded 'Yes' to P-30a – P-30g or 'Yes' to P-31 (not in data), to describe their main work activity. If a respondent had two occupations, it was asked which occupation he/she worked most at.

Universe

For every person in the household aged 15–65 years who usually resided in the household for at least four nights a week and had done so for the past four weeks and who answered 'Yes' to any of P-30a to P-30g and P-31 (not in data), i.e. those who were involved in an economic activity for the past seven days.

Final code list

- 1 = Paid employee
- 2 = Paid family worker
- 3 = Self-employed
- 4 = Employer
- 5 = Unpaid family worker
- 8 = Not applicable
- 9 = Unspecified
- = Institution

Final code list

- 1 = Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing
- 2 = Mining and quarrying
- 3 = Manufacturing
- 4 = Electricity; gas and water supply
- 5 = Construction
- 6 = Wholesale and retail trade
- 7 = Transport; storage and communication
- 8 = Financial; insurance; real estate and business services
- 9 = Community; social and personal services
- 0 = Other and not adequately defined
- X = Unspecified
- Y = Not applicable
- = Institutions

Mother alive (P48_Mother)

(@49 1.)

P-48	MOTHER ALIVE	1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Is (the person)'s own biological mother still alive?	2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Mark appropriate box with an X. If 2 "No" or 3 "Do not know"	3 Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Go to P-50.			

Note to users

This question was asked to determine whether the respondent's biological mother was still alive. It was emphasised to the respondent that this should not be the stepmother or mother by adoption.

Universe

All persons in the selected household.

Final code list

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

Father alive (P50_Father)

(@50 1.)

P-50	FATHER ALIVE	1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Is (the person)'s own biological father still alive?	2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Mark appropriate box with an X. If 2 "No" or 3 "Do not know"	3 Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Go to P-52.			

Note to users

This question was asked to determine whether the respondent's biological father was still alive. It was emphasised to the respondent that it should not be the stepfather or father by adoption.

Universe

All persons in the selected household.

Final code list

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

Monthly income category (P52_Income_Category)

(@51 2.)

P-52	INCOME CATEGORY	
	What is the income category that best describes the gross monthly or annual income of (the person) before deductions and including <u>all sources of income</u> ?	
	<i>READ OUT:</i>	
	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Annual</u>
	01 No income	No income
	02 R 1 - R 400	R 1 - R 4 800
	03 R 401 - R 800	R 4 801 - R 9 600
	04 R 801 - R 1 600	R 9 601 - R 19 200
	05 R 1 601 - R 3 200	R 19 201 - R 38 400
	06 R 3 201 - R 6 400	R 38 401 - R 76 800
	07 R 6 401 - R 12 800	R 76 801 - R 153 600
	08 R 12 801 - R 25 600	R 153 601 - R 307 200
	09 R 25 601 - R 51 200	R 307 201 - R 614 400
	10 R 51 201 - R 102 400	R 614 401 - R 1 228 800
	11 R 102 401 - R 204 800	R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600
	12 R 204 801 or more	R 2 457 601 or more
	13 Response not given	
	Write code in the box.	

Note to users

This question was asked to determine the income category that best describes the gross monthly or annual income before deductions. It includes all sources of income (including grants). The respondent was given categories to choose from (either monthly or annually) Enumerators were told to multiply wages by 30, 4 or 2 if wages were given as daily/monthly/fortnightly. Refusal to answer this question was recorded as 13.

Universe

All persons in the household

Final code list

- 01 = No income
- 02 = R1 – R400/ R 1 – R4 800
- 03 = R401 – R800/ R 4 801 – R9 600
- 04 = R801 – R1 600/ R 9 601 – R19 200
- 05 = R1 601 – R3 200/ R 19 201 – R38 400
- 06 = R3 201 – R6 400/ R 38 401 – R76 800
- 07 = R6 401 – R12 800/ R 76 801 – R153 600
- 08 = R12 801 – R25 600/ R 153 601 – R307 200
- 09 = R25 601 – R51 200/ R 307 201 – R614 400
- 10 = R51 201 – R102 400/ R 614 401 – R1228 800
- 11 = R102 401 – R204 800/ R 1228 801 – R24 57 600
- 12 = R204 801 or more/ R2457 601 or more
- 13 = Response not given
- = Institutions

Weight (Pers_wgt)

(@45 10.6)

Note to users

The Community Survey 2007 is a sample survey. The weight variable is the adjustment factor to inflate the sample to the relevant population.

4.3 Housing**Serial number (SM)**

(@1 9.)

(Derived variable)

Note to users

This is a nine-digit unique identification code derived from the barcode on the questionnaire. This can be used to merge all the different files.

Universe

All households

Derivation

Serial number is determined as follows:

- If a household is a single questionnaire: serial number is the same as the bar code.
- If a household spans multiple questionnaires: serial number is the bar code from the first questionnaire of the household.

Final code list

500000201–500753885

Scope status of survey (*Scope_Status*)

(@10 1.)

(Derived variable)

Note to users

Only private dwellings were considered as habitat or possible habitat for the sample. Those dwelling units not classified as private dwellings (e.g. shops, town halls, churches, etc.) were considered as being out of scope of the sample frame and were merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and it is not new data. Only the variables age, sex and population group on the three different geographical levels are available for the out-of-scope records.

Final code list

0 = Out of scope

1 = Information collected by sample

Type of main dwelling (*H01_Hu*)

(@11 2.)

<p>(H-01) TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING</p> <p>Which of the following types best describes the <u>main</u> dwelling unit that this household occupies?</p> <p><i>If this household lives in MORE THAN ONE DWELLING, write the code of the MAIN dwelling that the household occupies in the box.</i></p>	<p>READ OUT:</p> <p>01 House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard</p> <p>02 Traditional dwelling/ hut /structure made of traditional material</p> <p>03 Flat in block of flats</p> <p>04 Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex, duplex, triplex)</p> <p>05 House/flat/room in backyard</p> <p>06 Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard</p> <p>07 Informal dwelling/ shack NOT in backyard e.g. in informal/ squatter settlement</p> <p>08 Room/ flatlet NOT in backyard but on a shared property</p> <p>09 Caravan or tent</p> <p>10 Private ship/boat</p> <p>11 Workers' hostel (bed/room)</p> <p>12 Other (specify) _____</p>
--	---

Note to users

This question was asked to ascertain the type of dwelling that the household occupied. Enumerators were instructed to record by their observation where possible, otherwise they should read out descriptions to the respondent. For any other material used that was not specified in the given categories, provision was made in code 12 to specify the type of dwelling. Only one category should be recorded.

Universe

All households

Final code list

01 = House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard

02 = Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional material

03 = Flat in block of flats

04 = Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex, triplex)

05 = House/flat/room in backyard

06 = Informal dwelling/shack in backyard

07 = Informal dwelling/shack NOT in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement

08 = Room/flatlet NOT in backyard but on a shared property

09 = Caravan or tent

10 = Private ship/boat

11 = Workers' hostel (bed/room)

12 = Other

Number of rooms (H02_Rooms)

(@13 3.)

(H-02) ROOMS

How many rooms, including kitchens, are there for this household?

*Count all rooms in all dwellings.
Exclude bathrooms, sheds, garages, stables, etc. unless persons are living in them.*

Note to users

This question was asked to determine how many rooms (including kitchens) the households in selected dwelling/s occupied. Bathrooms, sheds, garages, and stables were excluded unless people were living in them.

Universe

All households

Final code list

1–9

10+

Access to water (H03_Water_Access)

(@16 1.)

(H-03) ACCESS TO WATER

In which way does this household obtain WATER for domestic use?

- 1 Piped water inside the dwelling
- 2 Piped water inside the yard
- 3 Piped water from access point outside the yard
- 4 Borehole
- 5 Spring
- 6 Dam/pool
- 7 River/stream
- 8 Water vendor
- 9 Rain water tank
- 0 Other

Write only one code in the box.

Note to users

This question was asked to find out in which way the household obtained its water. The instruction to the enumerator was to mark the main source only. If the water was obtained from various sources, they were asked to specify the main source used for drinking and food preparation.

Universe

All households

Final code list

1 = Piped water inside the dwelling

2 = Piped water inside the yard

3 = Piped water from access point outside the yard

4 = Borehole

5 = Spring

6 = Dam/pool

7 = River/stream

8 = Water vendor

9 = Rain water tank

0 = Other

Service provider for water (H04_Serv_Prov)

(@17 1.)

(H-04) SERVICE PROVIDER

Does the household get water from the Municipality (Regional/Local water scheme)?

1 Yes ☐ 1

2 No ☐ 2

3 Do not know ☐ 3

Mark appropriate box with an X.

Note to users

This question was asked to determine whether the water accessed by the household was provided by the municipality.

Universe

All households

Final code list

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

Distance from water access point (H05_Water_Distance)

(@18 1.)

(H-05) DISTANCE FROM WATER ACCESS POINT

What is the distance from water access point?

1 Less than 200m

2 Between 200m and 500m

3 Between 500m and 1km

4 More than 1km

Write only one code in the box.

Note to users

This question was asked to determine how far the water access point was from the household.

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = Less than 200m
- 2 = Between 200m and 500m
- 3 = Between 500m and 1km
- 4 = More than 1km
- 9 = Unspecified

Toilet facilities (H06_Toilet_Facil)

(@19 1.)

(H-06) TOILET FACILITIES

What is the **MAIN** type of **TOILET** facility available for use by this household?

READ OUT:

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

Write only one code in the box.

Note to users

This question was asked to determine the main type of toilet facility available to the household.

Universe

All households

Final code list

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

Energy/fuel used for cooking (H07_Cooking)

(@20 1.)

(H-07) ENERGY/FUEL FOR COOKING

What type of energy/fuel does this household **MAINLY** use for cooking?

- 1 Electricity
- 2 Gas
- 3 Paraffin
- 4 Wood
- 5 Coal
- 7 Animal dung
- 8 Solar
- 9 Other (specify) _____

Write only one code in the box.

Note to users

This question was asked to ascertain the main type of energy/fuel used by the household for cooking.

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = Electricity
- 2 = Gas
- 3 = Paraffin
- 4 = Wood
- 5 = Coal
- 7 = Animal dung
- 8 = Solar
- 9 = Other

Energy/fuel used for heating (H08_Heating)

(@21 1.)

(H-08) ENERGY / FUEL FOR HEATING

What type of energy/fuel does this household MAINLY use for heating?

- 1 Electricity
- 2 Gas
- 3 Paraffin
- 4 Wood
- 5 Coal
- 7 Animal dung
- 8 Solar
- 9 Other (specify) _____

Write only one code in the box.

Note to users

This question was asked to ascertain the main type of energy/fuel used by the household for heating.

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = Electricity
- 2 = Gas
- 3 = Paraffin
- 4 = Wood
- 5 = Coal
- 7 = Animal dung
- 8 = Solar
- 9 = Other

Energy/fuel used for lighting (H09_Lighting)

(@22 1.)

(H-09) ENERGY / FUEL FOR LIGHTING

What type of energy/fuel does this household MAINLY use for lighting?

- 1 Electricity
- 2 Gas
- 3 Paraffin
- 6 Candles
- 8 Solar
- 9 Other (specify) _____

Write only one code in the box.

Note to users

This question was asked to obtain the main type of energy/fuel used by the household for lighting.

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = Electricity
- 2 = Gas
- 3 = Paraffin
- 6 = Candles
- 8 = Solar
- 9 = Other

Household goods

(H-10) HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Does the household have any of the following?

Refrigerator	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	Landline telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	Internet facilities at home	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No
Television	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	Post facilities (Mail postbox)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No
Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	Cellphone	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No

Mark appropriate box with an X

Note to users

This question was asked to determine which household goods were available in the household. Households had to have access to these items in the household (e.g. Internet facilities that are available at work do not count). The items should also be in working order.

Universe

All households

Household goods: Refrigerator (*H10A_Fridge*) (@23 1.)

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

Household goods: Radio (*H10B_Radio*) (@24 1.)

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

Household goods: Computer (*H10D_Computer*) (@25 1.)

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

Household goods: Television (*H10C_Television*) (@26 1.)

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

Household goods: Telephone (*H10E_Telephone*) (@27 1.)

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

9 = Unspecified

Household goods: Internet facilities (*H10F_Internet*) (@28 1.)

Final code list

1 = Yes

2 = No

9 = Unspecified

Household goods: Post facilities (H10G_Postfacil) (@29 1.)

Final code list

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

Household goods: Cell phone (H10H_Cell) (@30 1.)

Final code list

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

Tenure status (H11_Tenure) (@31 1.)

(H-11) TENURE STATUS

What is the tenure status of this household?

If the household uses several dwellings, write the code for the main dwelling in the box.

READ OUT:

- 1 Owned and fully paid off
- 2 Owned but not yet paid off
- 3 Rented
- 4 Occupied rent-free
- 5 Other (specify) _____

Write only one code in the box.

Note to users

This question was asked to determine on what terms the household occupied the dwelling. If the household used several dwellings, the enumerator was asked to record the main dwelling.

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 1 = Owned and fully paid off
- 2 = Owned but not yet paid off
- 3 = Rented
- 4 = Occupied rent-free
- 5 = Other

Refuse disposal (H12_Refuse) (@32 1.)

(H-12) REFUSE DISPOSAL

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

READ OUT:

- 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 (specify) _____

Write only one code in the box.

Note to users

This question was asked to determine the how the refuse/rubbish from the household was mainly disposed of.

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 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

Annual household income (HH_Income)

(@33 2.)

(Derived variable)

Note to users

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-52 (Income category), which gives the income of each individual. (See 'Monthly income' in the 'Person' section of the Metadata.) The annual income for households was calculated by adding together the individual incomes of all members of the household. The result for each household was then reallocated into the relevant income category. In cases where no response was given (Category 13) for any member of the household, the household income for the entire household was set to Category 13, i.e. 'Response not given'.

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 were arrived at 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; and

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 household income:

Income range code	Range	Proxy values allocated
01	No income	0
02	R1–R4 800	3 200
03	R4 801–R9 600	7 200
04	R9 601–R19 200	13 576
05	R19 201–R38 400	27 153
06	R38 401–R76 800	54 306
07	R76 801–R153 600	108 612
08	R153 601–R307 200	217 223
09	R307 201–R614 400	434 446
10	R614 401–R1 228 800	868 893
11	R1 228 801–R2 457 600	1 737 786
12	R2 457 601 or more	4 915 200

Users are warned to use this variable with caution and be aware of its limitations. Household income has been derived from personal incomes collected in ranges. For each range, an assumption had to be made as to the appropriate point to use for the calculations. This has made the results tentative. Household income does not provide a measure of total income and its accuracy in representing relative income is unknown. Direct comparisons with other data sets cannot be made. The main reason for releasing this variable in the data is to show patterns and trends, rather than precise estimates.

Universe

All households

Final code list

- 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
- 13 = Response not given

Weight (*HHold_wgt*)

(@35 10.6.)

Note to users

The Community Survey 2007 is a sample survey. The weight variable is the adjustment factor to inflate the sample to the relevant population.

4.4 Geography

The spatial version of local municipality boundaries, used in the Community Survey 2007 is the December 2005 version as released by the Municipal Demarcation Board in January 2006. The district council and municipal names are, however, the new names as at August 2007. No cross-boundary local municipalities or district municipalities exist as of December 2005. While the structure used in Census 2001 is intended to be hierarchical, South Africa's geography has cross-boundary entities at all three levels in 2001 which complicate the picture. For example, there were eight municipalities which lay across provincial boundary lines during Census 2001.

To enable users to compare results with Census 2001 geographically, both the geography used in Census 2001 and the Community Survey 2007 are supplied.

Serial number (*SM*)

(@1 9.)

(Derived variable)

Note to users

This is a nine-digit unique identification code derived from the barcode on the questionnaire. This can be used to merge all the different files.

Universe

All households

Derivation

Serial number is determined as follows:

- If a household is a single questionnaire: serial number is the same as the bar code.
- If a household spans multiple questionnaires: serial number is the bar code from the first questionnaire of the household.

Final code list

500000201–900098552

Province code: 2001 (*Prv2001_Code*) (@10 1.)

South Africa consists of nine provinces

Final code list

1–9

Province code: 2005 (*Prv2005_Code*) (@11 1.)

South Africa consists of nine provinces.

Final code list

1–9

DC code: 2001 (*DC2001_Code*) (@12 3.)

South Africa consists of six metropolitan municipalities and 47 district municipalities. Metropolitan municipalities are also regarded as district councils.

Final code list

1–776

DC code: 2005 (*DC2005_Code*) (@15 3.)

South Africa consists of six metropolitan municipalities and 46 district municipalities. Metropolitan municipalities are also regarded as district councils.

Final code list

1–776

Municipality code: 2001 (*Mun2001_Code*) (@18 3.)

South Africa consists of six Metropolitan Municipalities, 231 local municipalities and 22 district management areas.

Final code list

81–996

Municipality code: 2005 (*Mun2005_Code*) (@21 3.)

South Africa consists of six Metropolitan Municipalities, 231 local municipalities and 20 district management areas.

Final code list

101–996

Province name: 2001 (*Prv2001_Name*) (@24 15.)

Final code list

1 = Western Cape
 2 = Eastern Cape
 3 = Northern Cape
 4 = Free State
 5 = KwaZulu-Natal
 6 = North West
 7 = Gauteng
 8 = Mpumalanga
 9 = Limpopo

Province name: 2005 (*Prv2005_Name*) (@39 15.)

Final code list

Same as 2001

- 1 = Western Cape
- 2 = Eastern Cape
- 3 = Northern Cape
- 4 = Free State
- 5 = KwaZulu-Natal
- 6 = North West
- 7 = Gauteng
- 8 = Mpumalanga
- 9 = Limpopo

DC name: 2001 (*DC2001_Name*) (@54 60.)

South Africa consists of six metropolitan municipalities and 47 district municipalities. Metropolitan municipalities are also regarded as district councils.

Final code list

See 2001 DC code list

DC name: 2005 (*DC2005_Name*) (@114 60.)

South Africa consists of six metropolitan municipalities and 46 district municipalities. Metropolitan municipalities are also regarded as district councils.

Final code list

See 2006 DC code list

Municipality name: 2001 (*Mun2001_Name*) (@174 60.)

South Africa consists of six Metropolitan Municipalities, 231 local municipalities and 22 district management areas.

Final code list

See 2001 municipality code list

Municipality name: 2005 (*Mun2005_Name*) (@234 60.)

South Africa consists of six Metropolitan Municipalities, 231 local municipalities and 20 district management areas.

Final code list

See 2006 municipality code list

4.5 Imputation flags

4.5.1 Person_imputation_flags

Serial number (*SM*) (@1 9.)

(Derived variable)

Note to users

This is a nine-digit unique identification code derived from the barcode on the questionnaire. This can be used to merge all the different files.

Universe

All households

Derivation

Serial number is determined as follows:

- If a household is a single questionnaire: serial number is the same as the bar code.
- If a household spans multiple questionnaires: serial number is the bar code from the first questionnaire of the household.

Final code list

500000201–900098552

Scope status of survey (*Scope_Status*)

(@10 1.)

(Derived variable)

Note to users

Only private dwellings were considered as habitat or possible habitat for the sample. Those dwelling units not classified as private dwellings (e.g. shops, town halls, churches, etc.) were considered as being out of scope of the sample frame and were merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and it is not new data. Only the variables age, sex and population group on the three different geographical levels are available for the out-of-scope records.

Final code list

0 = Out of scope

1 = Information collected by sample

Person number (*P01_Pers_Num*)

(@11 2.)

Person number (assign column or person number to each person from 01 to 10; if second questionnaire, start from 11 etc.)											
P-01	PERSON NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

Note to users

This is the number assign to each person in the selected household starting from '01'. Enumerators were instructed to use one questionnaire for households with up to 10 persons and to write '0' before the pre-printed number. So, the first person gets the number '01', the second '02', etc. For the last column, if used, they were instructed to write '1' before the zero to make the number '10'. If there were more than 10 people in a household, the enumerators were instructed to use a second questionnaire for the same household but then to write '1' before the pre-printed number. Thus the first person on the second questionnaire was number '11', the second person number '12', etc., and the last person number '20'. If there were more than 20 persons in a household, a similar procedure was followed by writing '3' in front of the pre-printed number.

Person number is a unique identification number for each person within a household or institution.

Universe

All persons in households

Final code list

01–32

Imputation flags

Unique household identifier (SN)	(@1	9.)
Scope Status (Scope_Status)	(@10	1.)
Person number (P01_Pers_Num)	(@11	2.)
Age (FP03)	(@13	1.)
Sex (FP04)	(@14	1.)
Usually Stay (FP05)	(@15	1.)
Last Night Stay (FP06)	(@16	1.)
Relationship (FP07)	(@17	1.)
Marital Status (FP08)	(@18	1.)
Population group (FP10)	(@19	1.)
Province of birth (FP11)	(@20	1.)
Five years ago (FP16)	(@21	1.)
Period of movement (FP17B)	(@22	1.)
Province of previous residence (FP18)	(@23	1.)
Disability Intensity (FP23)	(@24	1.)
Social grant (FP24)	(@25	1.)
School Attendance (FP26)	(@26	1.)
Educational Institution (FP27)	(@27	1.)
Public or Independent Institution (FP28)	(@28	1.)
Level of Education (FP29)	(@29	1.)
Reasons for not working (FP32)	(@30	1.)
Availability for work (FP33)	(@31	1.)
Work Status (FP36)	(@32	1.)
Business type (FP37)	(@33	1.)
Mother alive (FP48)	(@34	1.)
Father alive (FP50)	(@35	1.)
Income category (FP52)	(@36	1.)

Final code list

0 = No imputation

1 = Logical imputation (from blank)

2 = Logical imputation (non-blank)

3 = Dynamic imputation (from blank)

4 = Dynamic imputation (non-blank)

9 = Institutions

4.5.2 Housing_imputation_flags

Serial number (SM)	(@1	9.)
(Derived variable)		

Note to users

This is a nine-digit unique identification code derived from the barcode on the questionnaire. This can be used to merge all the different files.

Universe

All households

Derivation

Serial number is determined as follows:

- If a household is a single questionnaire: serial number is the same as the bar code.
- If a household spans multiple questionnaires: serial number is the bar code from the first questionnaire of the household.

Final code list

500000201–500753885

Scope status of survey (Scope_Status)

(@10 1.)

(Derived variable)

Note to users

Only private dwellings were considered as habitat or possible habitat for the sample. Those dwelling units not classified as private dwellings (e.g. shops, town halls, churches, etc.) were considered as being out of scope of the sample frame and were merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and it is not new data. Only the variables age, sex and population group on the three different geographical levels are available for the out-of-scope records.

Final code list

0 = Out of scope

1 = Information collected by sample

Imputation flags

Unique household identifier (SN)	(@1	9.)
Scope Status (Scope_Status)	(@10	1.)
Type of main dwelling (FH01)	(@11	1.)
Rooms (FH02)	(@12	1.)
Access to water (FH03)	(@13	1.)
Service provider (FH04)	(@14	1.)
Distance from water access point (FH05)	(@15	1.)
Toilet facilities (FH06)	(@16	1.)
Energy/Fuel used for cooking (FH07)	(@17	1.)
Energy/Fuel used for heating (FH08)	(@18	1.)
Energy/Fuel used for lighting (FH09)	(@19	1.)
Household goods: Refrigerator (FH10A)	(@20	1.)
Household goods: Radio (FH10B)	(@21	1.)
Household goods: Television (FH10D)	(@22	1.)
Household goods: Computer (FH10C)	(@23	1.)
Household goods: Telephone (FH10E)	(@24	1.)
Household goods: Internet facilities (FH10F)	(@25	1.)
Household goods: Post facilities (FH10G)	(@26	1.)
Household goods: Cell phone (FH10H)	(@27	1.)
Tenure status (FH11)	(@28	1.)
Refuse disposal (FH12)	(@29	1.)

Final code list

0 = No imputation

1 = Logical imputation (from blank)

2 = Logical imputation (non-blank)

3 = Dynamic imputation (from blank)

4 = Dynamic imputation (non-blank)

9 = Institutions