KHAYELITSHA / MITCHELL'S PLAIN SURVEY 2000

SURVEY REPORT AND BASELINE INFORMATION

SALDRU, Centre for Social Science Research, University of Cape Town

Population Studies Center, University of Michigan

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The questionnaires and datasets are available online from the Data First Resource Unit site:
http://www.uct.ac.za/depts/cssr/dfru.html

This document is available from the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit:
http://www.uct.ac.za/depts/cssr/saldru.html

KMPS 2000

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INTRODUCTION

In June 1998 the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded the University of Cape Town $ 330 000 to pursue a programme to develop post-graduate training and research in demography. The programme incorporated collaboration between the Population Studies Center and the Institute for Social Research (ISR) at the University of Michigan on the one hand and the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) within the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town working together with a team of UCT faculty staff on the other. A further award of $600 000 was made in 2001. The teaching component of the programme has been firmly established in the period July 1998 to December 2002. The research component envisaged a Western Cape Area Study modelled on the Detroit Area Study run for many years by the University of Michigan. A preliminary survey of three magisterial districts in the Langeberg area of the Western Cape Province was undertaken in 1999. This had a particular focus on health.

In the year 2000 a small team of social scientists from the Universities of Cape Town and Michigan collaborated on designing a survey with a special focus on labour market issues as a precursor to a Cape Area Panel Study with a special focus on youth planned for the year 2002. After much debate and taking due cognisance of time and budget constraints the team decided to target the magisterial district of Mitchell's Plain within the Cape Metropole for the survey.

This decision was informed by data gleaned from the 1996 census which revealed that Mitchell's Plain – demarcated a magisterial district in 1986 – contained almost thirty percent of the population in the Cape Metropolitan Council area. It straddled the two cities of Cape Town and Tygerberg and housed nearly 74% of the African and over 20% of the 'coloured' metropolitan population. It included the three established African townships of Langa, Gugulethu and Nyanga as well as informal settlements such as Crossroads and Browns Farm. It also included Khayelitsha an African township proclaimed in the early 1980s with the first houses being built in 1986. The 1996 census had recorded high unemployment rates of over 44%, for Africans and over 20% for Coloured people.

The survey was designated the Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain Survey 2000 (KMPS – 2000).

This report has two purposes. First, it provides information to potential users about the questionnaire, the sampling, data gathering, data entry

and subsequent cleaning. These topics are dealt with in Part One. The second purpose is to present a descriptive statistical analysis of the survey data. This is done in Part Two. No attempt is made to cover all sections of the questionnaire. Rather, the focus is on the labour market. There is also a brief introduction to some attitudinal data. This part is designed to whet the appetite of the potential user as well as to document any recoding of data or constructed variables that can be found in the March 2003 release of the data.

High poverty and unemployment rates in South Africa necessitate that households involve their members in multiple activities as part of their livelihood strategies. Generally, national sample surveys do not have the flexibility to capture these multiple activities. From the outset a major purpose of this survey was to explore the extent to which livelihoods, and in particular labour market behaviour, involved individuals in multiple activities. This makes the data especially interesting and important. It also places special responsibilities on the users of the data. With individuals involved in multiple activities, it requires care and vigilance to define individuals as 'unemployed' or 'involved in home production' or 'employed in the formal sector'. Part Three of the document illustrates this with a careful reconstruction of the labour market categorisation of individuals in the sample. The consequent statistical profile differs in a few respects from that presented in Part Two of this report. A computer program is available to users who wish to generate this labour market categorisation for their own use.

All queries regarding the data set should be addressed to: Matthew Welch, Data First Resource Unit, Centre for Social Science Research, University of Cape Town, Tel: (021) 650 5710, email: mwelch@cssr.uct.ac.za.

All queries about design of the adult questionnaire and the emergency questionnaire should be addressed to: Professor Nicoli Nattrass, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Tel: (021) 650 3567, email: nnattrass@commerce.uct.ac.za

PART ONE : THE SURVEY

THE QUESTIONNAIRES

In December 1999 at a meeting of U.C.T social scientists Murray Leibbrandt was designated to lead the design of the questionnaire after it had been agreed that economists should drive the survey which would have a special focus on labour market issues. In March 2000 a small working group was constituted to devise the questionnaire. Members of the group were:

Murray Leibbrandt and Nicoli Nattrass	School of Economics, UCT.
Jeremy Seekings and Owen Crankshaw	Dept. of Sociology, UCT.
David Lam and K-G Anderson	Population Studies Center, U.M.
Jaqui Goldin, Dudley Horner & Matthew Welch	SALDRU, UCT.

After a number of exchanges and meetings in March and April a decision taken in June accorded Jacqui Goldin responsibility for the household questionnaire while Murray Leibbrandt. Nicoli Nattrass and Jeremy Seekings were charged with developing the adult questionnaire which would be formatted by Nicoli Nattrass.

The third draft of the questionnaires was piloted between the 11th and 15th of September by Jacqui Goldin and after her report on the 4th of October some amendments were made with draft six being used for the survey.

The instruments finally used in the survey were a brief household questionnaire and an adult questionnaire aimed at **all** household members aged 18 and older. An emergency questionnaire based on the adult questionnaire was later devised to improve the response rate.

The household questionnaire was aimed at establishing the household roster with the usual questions on age, gender and relationships. It was divided into two sections covering those aged 18 and older and those younger than 18. For the latter a separate set of questions covering education, health and work status was included.

The adult questionnaire aimed to fit the international standard approach on the labour force by allocating the labour market status of 'employee' to all those 'at work' (for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind). One of the innovative aspects of the survey was that respondents were asked about all income-earning activities. In other words, they were not allocated into particular labour market categories during the process of the interview.

The adult questionnaire was divided into 13 sections:

- Section A on education and other characteristics covered age, racial classification, educational attainment, language, religion and health.
- Section B on migration covered place of origin, relocation and destination.
- Section C on intergenerational mobility aimed at capturing parental influence on the respondent.
- Section D on employment history aimed at capturing the respondent's work history.
- Section E on wage employment attempted to capture respondents working for a wage or salary whether full-time, part-time, in the formal sector or the informal sector including those who had more than one job.
- Section F on unemployment included questions on job search
- Section G on self-employment included a question on more than one economic activity and the frequency of self-employment.
- Section H on non-labour force participants was aimed at refining work status.
- Section I on casual work aimed to capture not only those in irregular/short term employment but also people who might have more than one job.
- Section J on helping other people with their business for gain was aimed at identifying respondents who assist others from time to time but who might not regard themselves as 'working'.
- Section K on reservation wages attempted to establish the lowest wage at which a respondent would accept work.

- Section L on savings, borrowing and grants and investment income attempted to capture income derived from sources other than work
- Section M on perceptions of distributive justice posed a number of attitudinal questions.

The household questionnaire and the adult questionnaire are available online at http://www.uct.ac.za/depts/cssr/dfru.html

As described below **the emergency questionnaire** was a severely truncated version of the adult questionnaire covering age, educational achievement, employment status and income. It is also available at http://www.uct.ac.za/depts/cssr/dfru.html. There are flags in the data set identifying 'emergency questionnaire' and 'proxy questionnaire' where the respondent was not the individual listed on the household roster but another household member.

SAMPLING

The sampling frame was designed by Matthew Welch assisted by expert advice from Professor Jim Lepkowski at the University of Michigan.

The sample is based on the 1996 Population Census which yielded a total population of 2 496 672 people in the nine magisterial districts which constitute the Cape Metropolitan area. One of those magisterial districts, Mitchell's Plain was chosen as the site of the survey. The 1996 census recorded a total population of 728 916 in the district, of whom 474 859 were African (65%) and 240 299 were Coloured (33%).

The sample was designed to represent adults (18 years of age and older) in the Mitchell's Plain Magisterial district. The most cost-efficient method of interviewing residents of such a large area is to use a two-stage cluster sample. The first stage of this sample entails selecting clusters of households and the second stage entails the selection of the households themselves. For our clusters of households, we relied on the Enumerator Areas as defined by Statistics South Africa for the 1996 Population Census. These Enumerator Areas are neighbourhoods of roughly 50 to 200 households. They are drawn up by the Chief Directorate of Demography at Statistics South Africa. This directorate is responsible for developing and maintaining a GIS system that provides the maps that are used for conducting the five-yearly national population census (Statistics South Africa, 2001:42-44). Although Enumerator Area boundaries do not cross municipal boundaries, they do not correspond to any other administrative demarcations. Enumerator Areas are designed to be homogeneous with respect to housing type and size. For example, Enumerator Area boundaries within the Mitchell's Plain Magisterial District do not usually cut across different types of settlements such as squatter camps, site and service settlements, hostels, formal council estates or privately built estates. Instead, each Enumerator Area is homogeneous with respect to any one of these housing types.

Sample procedure: First Stage: Selecting the clusters

The *first stage* of the sample entailed the selection of the Enumerator Areas. Before selecting the Enumerator Areas, we excluded all non-residential and institutional Enumerator Areas (except for hostels) from the sample frame. Enumerator Areas were selected systematically in such a way as to ensure that their probability of selection was proportionate to their population size. The Mitchell's Plain Magisterial District, as defined in the 1996 Population Census, consists of 1,486 populated Enumerator Areas. The survey population that we were interested in was the adults (eighteen years and older). Using the 1996 Census results, we calculated the average number of adults per household to be 2.66. It was our intention to administer 2,875 questionnaires. Dividing the target number of questionnaires by the average number of adults per household determined that we would select 1,081 households.

We aimed to interview at least 10 households from each selected Enumerator Area. The number of Enumerator Areas to be selected in the first stage was calculated by dividing the number of households that we

needed to sample to reach 2,875 questionnaires by the number of households to be interviewed per Enumerator Area giving a total of 108 Enumerator Areas. All the Enumerator Areas were listed in geographical order and by housing type. By doing this, the sample was implicitly stratified by location and housing type.

We used the following procedure to select the 108 Enumerator Areas with a probability that was proportional to their population size[1]. First, the total number of households in the first enumeration area was added to the total number of households of the second enumeration area on the spreadsheet. The sum of these two household totals was then added to the total number of households of the third enumeration area on the spreadsheet. This procedure was carried out for all the following enumeration areas on the list and is commonly referred to as a cumulative total. Table A below shows the first few rows of the calculations.

Table A: **Calculating the cumulative household total.**

Area	Enumerator Area	Number of Households	Cumulate
Gugulethu-New Rest	1066535	95	95
Gugulethu-New Rest	1066534	105	200
Gugulethu-New Rest	1066538	82	282
Gugulethu-New Rest	1066536	101	383
Gugulethu-New Rest	1066539	76	459
Gugulethu-New Rest	1066547	56	515
Gugulethu-New Rest	1066544	103	618
Gugulethu-New Rest	1066546	141	759

Secondly, we calculated a sampling interval by dividing 169,884 (the total number of households in the Mitchell's Plain Magisterial District) by 108 giving an interval for selection of 1,573. Thirdly, we randomly chose a number between 1 and 1,573 (this was 723) and selected the first Enumerator Area with a cumulated total equal to or greater than 723. The Enumerator Area in the last row of Table A has a cumulated total of 759 and is the first Enumerator Area with a cumulated total equal to or greater than 723, it was therefore chosen as our first Enumerator Area and is listed in Table B below. The process was repeated by adding the sampling interval of 1,573 to the random number and the Enumerator Area with a cumulated total greater than or equal to this number selected. We repeated this procedure until all of the 108 Enumerator Areas were selected. Table B below shows the list of selected Enumerator Areas and Figure 1 shows their geographical distribution.

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[1] See: (a) Delaine, G**.,** Demery, L., Dubois, J., Gradjic, B., Grootaert, C., Hill, C., Marchant, T., McKay, A., Round, J., Scott, C. 1992, 'The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Integrated Survey, A Survey to Measure Poverty and Understand the Effects of Policy Change on Households', SDA Working Paper No.14, The World Bank, Washington D.C.
(b) Levey, P., Lemeshow, S. 1999, *Sampling of Populations Methods and Applications*, 3rd edition, John Wiley & Sons, Canada.

Table B: Enumerator Areas Selected for the Mitchell's Plain Survey, 2000

	Area	Enumerator Area	Population	Number of H/holds	Probability of Selection	Household Weight
1	Gugulethu-New Rest	1066546	399	141	0.008264463	121
2	Gugulethu-Kanana	1066392	222	80	0.008264463	121
3	Gugulethu-Europe	1066415	269	77	0.008264463	121
4	Gugulethu	1066003	366	93	0.008264463	121
5	Gugulethu	1066071	542	90	0.008264463	121
6	Gugulethu	1066006	524	189	0.008264463	121
7	Gugulethu	1066061	600	119	0.008264463	121
8	Gugulethu	1066005	478	129	0.008264463	121
9	Gugulethu	1066023	559	92	0.008264463	121
10	Nyanga-Lusaka	1066525	258	93	0.008264463	121
11	Gugulethu-Tambo Sq	1066052	411	114	0.008264463	121
12	Nyanga-KTC	1066970	371	119	0.008264463	121
13	Nyanga-KTC	1066967	265	78	0.008264463	121
14	Old Crossroads-Gqobhasi	1066459	215	54	0.008264463	121
15	Old Crossroads-Boys Town	1066437	391	107	0.008264463	121
16	Old Crossroads	1066420	414	118	0.008264463	121
17	Old Crossroads	1067152	698	129	0.008264463	121
18	Nyanga-Mpeta Sq	1067027	457	136	0.008264463	121
19	New Crossroads	1066102	628	106	0.008264463	121
20	Gugulethu-Waterfront	1066955	248	103	0.008264463	121
21	Gugulethu-Kick Hostels	1067025	370	96	0.008264463	121
22	Nyanga	1066884	279	94	0.008264463	121
23	Nyanga	1066508	710	110	0.008264463	121
24	Nyanga	1066506	602	92	0.008264463	121
25	Nyanga	1066501	450	83	0.008264463	121
26	Lower Crossroads	1067101	465	114	0.008264463	121
27	Browns Farm	1066579	259	83	0.008264463	121
28	Browns Farm	1066617	291	88	0.008264463	121
29	Browns Farm	1066639	668	141	0.008264463	121
30	Browns Farm	1066563	440	132	0.008264463	121
31	Browns Farm	1066651	742	171	0.008264463	121
32	Browns Farm	1066644	730	156	0.008264463	121
33	Browns Farm	1066656	529	130	0.008264463	121
34	Browns Farm	1066601	261	77	0.008264463	121
35	Browns Farm-S Machel	1066946	312	107	0.008264463	121
36	Weltevreden Valley	1060326	603	132	0.008264463	121
37	Weltevreden Valley	1060333	325	87	0.008264463	121
38	Ikwezi Park	1066116	542	127	0.008264463	121
39	Khayelitsha-Taiwan	1066847	243	87	0.008264463	121
40	Khayelitsha-SiteC	1066764	353	86	0.008264463	121
41	Khayelitsha-SiteC	1066825	421	89	0.008264463	121
42	Khayelitsha-SiteC	1066797	429	95	0.008264463	121
43	Khayelitsha-SiteC	1067086	179	75	0.008264463	121
44	Khayelitsha-SiteC	1066795	464	100	0.008264463	121
45	Khayelitsha-SiteC	1066800	560	130	0.008264463	121
46	Bongweni	1066108	227	51	0.008264463	121
47	Khayelitsha-DM	1066742	248	88	0.008264463	121
48	Khayelitsha-T Vilakazi	1066716	613	131	0.008264463	121
49	Khayelitsha-T Vilakazi	1066740	225	83	0.008264463	121
50	Khayelitsha-T Vilakazi	1066714	504	122	0.008264463	121
51	Khayelitsha-T Vilakazi	1066722	354	112	0.008264463	121
52	Khayelitsha-SiteB	1066910	295	114	0.008264463	121
53	Khayelitsha-SiteB	1066347	530	117	0.008264463	121
54	Khayelitsha-SiteB	1066364	711	154	0.008264463	121
55	Khayelitsha-SiteB	1066375	593	132	0.008264463	121
56	Khayelitsha-SiteB	1067055	373	124	0.008264463	121
57	Khayelitsha-SiteB	1067044	299	108	0.008264463	121
58	Khayelitsha-SiteB	1066371	681	143	0.008264463	121
59	Lentegeur	1060019	659	121	0.008264463	121
60	Lentegeur	1060021	816	159	0.008264463	121
61	Lentegeur	1060055	541	106	0.008264463	121

62	Lentegeur	1060035	748	126	0.008264463	121	95	Tafelsig	1060147	701	135	0.008264463	121
63	Woodlands	1060313	944	186	0.008264463	121	96	Tafelsig	1060128	1143	222	0.008264463	121
64	Woodlands	1060311	700	139	0.008264463	121	97	Portlands	1060230	724	147	0.008264463	121
65	Woodlands	1060305	878	167	0.008264463	121	98	Portlands	1060232	756	155	0.008264463	121
66	Beacon Valley	1060079	665	123	0.008264463	121	99	Portlands	1060215	596	127	0.008264463	121
67	Beacon Valley	1060072	896	168	0.008264463	121	100	Rocklands	1060195	643	135	0.008264463	121
68	Beacon Valley	1060059	692	134	0.008264463	121	101	Rocklands	1060201	688	140	0.008264463	121
69	Khayelitsha-SectD	1066894	411	163	0.008264463	121	102	Rocklands	1060196	509	103	0.008264463	121
70	Khayelitsha-Green Point	1066864	246	89	0.008264463	121	103	Westridge	1060256	948	180	0.008264463	121
71	Khayelitsha-SectI	1066287	530	115	0.008264463	121	104	Westridge	1060243	730	153	0.008264463	121
72	Khayelitsha-SectE	1066269	470	108	0.008264463	121	105	Westridge	1060262	503	109	0.008264463	121
73	Khayelitsha-SectA	1066246	418	82	0.008264463	121	106	Strandfontein	1060286	630	147	0.008264463	121
74	Khayelitsha-Ilitha Park	1066485	186	45	0.008264463	121	107	Strandfontein	1060294	702	162	0.008264463	121
75	Khayelitsha-Town2	1066858	550	126	0.008264463	121	108	Strandfontein	1060283	556	128	0.008264463	121
76	Khayelitsha-G Mxenge	1066687	345	110	0.008264463	121							
77	Khayelitsha-G Mxenge	1066679	276	83	0.008264463	121							
78	Khayelitsha-Macassar	1066194	405	117	0.008264463	121							
79	Khayelitsha-Macassar	1066233	335	93	0.008264463	121							
80	Khayelitsha-Macassar	1066156	448	116	0.008264463	121							
81	Khayelitsha-Macassar	1066185	373	102	0.008264463	121							
82	Khayelitsha-Macassar	1066220	415	105	0.008264463	121							
83	Khayelitsha-Macassar	1066165	409	122	0.008264463	121							
84	Khayelitsha-Makhaya	1066144	631	124	0.008264463	121							
85	Khayelitsha-Makhaya	1066143	269	59	0.008264463	121							
86	Khayelitsha-Harari	1066303	445	130	0.008264463	121							
87	Khayelitsha-Harari	1066325	493	121	0.008264463	121							
88	Khayelitsha-Harari	1066294	486	123	0.008264463	121							
89	Eastridge	1060111	860	150	0.008264463	121							
90	Eastridge	1060093	1063	194	0.008264463	121							
91	Tafelsig	1060340	368	118	0.008264463	121							
92	Tafelsig	1060131	1002	184	0.008264463	121							
93	Tafelsig	1060163	1065	184	0.008264463	121							
94	Tafelsig	1060162	991	178	0.008264463	121							

Figure 1:   The Geographical Distribution of the Selected Enumerator
            Areas within the Mitchell's Plain Magisterial District
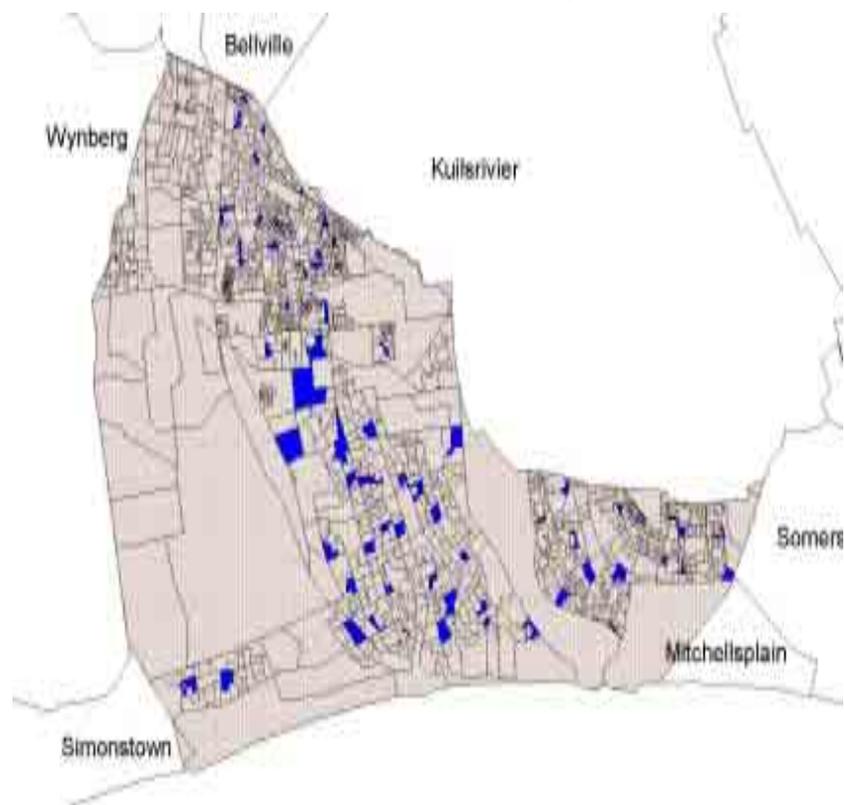
Second Stage of the Sample: Selecting the households

Owen Crankshaw managed the selection of households. Using results from previous surveys that we had conducted, we expected a household response rate of around 80 percent. To ensure that we interviewed adults in at least 10 households in every Enumerator Area, we selected 13

households at the second stage of the sample to fit our expected response rate of 80 percent. The households were selected using the systematic sampling method with a random start. Using the results of the 1996 Population Census we calculated the sampling interval by dividing the total number of households in each Enumerator Area by 13.

Where it was possible, we used aerial images (orthophotographs) of each Enumerator Area to draw a sample of dwellings[2]. We numbered all the dwellings within the Enumerator Area, always starting in the most South-West corner. For each Enumerator Area we generated a random number that fell within the range of the sampling interval for that Enumerator Area. The dwelling corresponding to this number was therefore chosen as the starting point for the systematic sample. Subsequent households were selected according to the sampling interval. To ensure that we counted households that were sharing a dwelling or a stand, we enquired at each dwelling or stand to establish the number of resident households.

The digital orthophotographs were not much help when it came to drawing samples of households in hostels. What was useful, of course, was that the orthophotograph gave us advance information that our Enumerator Area was a hostel. This certainly facilitated our fieldwork organisation because access to hostels is best secured well in advance of the interviewing. Once we were granted access to the hostels, we had to

[2] Crankshaw, O., Welch, M. and Butcher, S. 2001, 'GIS Technology and Survey Sampling Methods: The Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain 2000 Survey', *Social Dynamics* 27(2), pp.156-174.

develop a sample frame with a field visit. On the basis of these sample frames, we then drew a systematic sample with a random start from the population of adult hostel residents.

Our fieldworkers aimed to interview every adult in the selected households. To do this, they followed the rule that the household had to be re-visited at least three times on different days. In practice, however, households were revisited more often than this.

Calculating the Probability of Household Selection

We can now calculate the probability that each household in the population has of being selected into the sample. This then allows us at the analysis stage to draw conclusions about the population based on the sample drawn.

The overall probability of selecting a household into the sample is the product of the probabilities at each selection stage. (The description below follows Delaine, G., *et al* 1992, p.29.)

Let p_1 = the first stage probability for the i-th Enumerator Area.

Let p_2 = the second stage probability for the household.

Then the overall probability is:

$$F_i = p_1 \cdot p_2 \qquad (1)$$

The second stage probability is then:

$$p_{2i} = b/N_i \qquad (2)$$

Where:

b= the fixed number of households selected for all Enumerator Areas

N_i = the number of households listed in the i-th Enumerator Area

Substituting in (1) results in:

$$F_i = p_{1i} b/N_i \qquad (3)$$

If Enumerator Areas are selected with probability proportional to size N_i then:

$$p_{1i} = kN_i \qquad (4)$$

Where k is a constant. In PPS sampling k is the reciprocal of the sampling interval I, the value of I being N/m, where N is the total number of households in the population and m is the number of selected clusters. Substituting into (3) then results in:

$$F_i = bk = constant \qquad (5)$$

The overall probability is then constant throughout and this is termed self-weighting.

Calculation of Sample Weights for the Mitchell's Plain Survey

The last column in Table B shows how the probability of selecting a household into our sample is constant.

Our formula (5) shows that the overall probability of a household being selected into the sample should be equal to the number of households selected from a specific Enumerator Area, in our case 13, multiplied by the reciprocal of the sampling interval, in our case, 1/1573. This gives us an overall probability of a household being selected into the sample of 0.00826. This can be checked by applying formula (1) to each of the selected Enumerator Areas. The results of these calculations produce a constant probability (see the last column in Table B).

Households can then be weighted by the reciprocal of there inclusion probabilities, resulting in a constant weight of 1/0.00826 = 121. This means that each household in the sample represents 121 households in the total population. This weight is called **pweight1** in the data.

Post Stratification and weighting for non-response

Household non-response

Non-response can lead to an increase in sample errors and bias in estimates. The weight pweight2, included in the data, is designed to correct for households who were selected into the sample, but were not interviewed. This could have been due to refusals, failure to locate the household or not being able to make contact with the residents. The weight **pweight2**, included in the data, adjusts for this type of non-response. Pweight2 was constructed by adjusting the original weight, pweight1 by the inverse of the response rate in each Enumeration area. For example, if the response rate is 80 percent then a suitable weight would be 1/0.80 =1.25. This was done for each Enumerator Area and applied to each responding household. (Under such a method of dealing with non-response it is assumed that all households selected into the sample have the same probability of responding.)

Post Stratification

Non-response, in the survey, also occurs at the individual level i.e. there are cases where not all adults within a household were interviewed. Non-response at the individual level is corrected for by post stratifying the data according to known age, gender and race proportions as reflected in the the 1996 population census. The raking ratio method of post stratifying weight adjustment was used to calculate and make adjustments to the pweight2 variable in the data. This results in the variable, **adultrakingweight,** in the data. When analysing data in the adult file of the data the post stratified weight, **adultrakingweight,** should be used to adjust for adult non-response in the survey.

All three weights are available to the analyst:

- **pweight1**:-the original weight with no adjustments for non-reponse.
- **pweight2**:- pweight1, adjusted for household non-response.
- **Adultrakingweight:-**post stratified weights to adjust for adult non-response.

It is suggested that the post stratified weights be applied when doing most analysis.[3]

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[3] Attention is drawn to the fact that the survey was completed in the year 2000, whereas the auxiliary information used to make the post stratification adjustments come from the 1996 population census. It is likely that some change in population proportions may have occurred between 1996 and 2001. It is our intention to use the 2001 census data to further adjust the weights, when this information becomes available.

DATA COLLECTION

Dr Owen Crankshaw was appointed project leader in the field while Progressus cc, a small research company, comprising Dirk and Reathe Taljaard, was awarded the contract to undertake the interviewing.

Progressus recruited some 60 graduate and undergraduate University of Cape Town students. Prospective interviewers were interviewed and wrote a test before they were accepted onto the team.

The fieldwork was preceded by five full days of training beginning on 13 November. Training comprised of lectures and practical exercises on the aim of the survey, interview technique and on how to administer the questionnaire. The UCT questionnaire design team complemented the Progressus team with some inputs.

Interviewers were grouped into 12 teams of five, each led by a supervisor. These teams were co-ordinated by three co-ordinators, Owen Crankshaw, Dirk Taljaard and Reathe Taljaard, who each took responsibility for 4 teams. Owen Crankshaw's teams conducted interviews in Enumerator Areas within Khayelitsha, Dirk Taljaard's teams conducted interviews in Gugulethu and Langa, and Reathe Taljaard's teams conducted interviews in Mitchell's Plain and Strandfontein. Depending on their requirements, each team either shared a kombi-taxi (and driver) or had their own vehicle.

Co-ordinators each had their own cars in order to visit each of their teams at least once a day.

The role of the co-ordinators was to (i) find the location of each selected Enumerator Area; (ii) establish its boundaries; (iii) help the supervisor to draw a sample of households; (iv) double check both the sampling and the quality of the completed questionnaires and (v) re-train fieldworkers where necessary. In addition, co-ordinators facilitated access to Enumerator Areas where access to households proved difficult, for example, in hostels.

The role of the supervisors was to (i) draw the sample (under the eye of their co-ordinator); (ii) keep an administrative record of sample progress; (iii) facilitate access to households; (iv) check the quality of the completed questionnaires and (v) re-train interviewers where necessary.

Each household was visited *at least* three times, at different times of the day and week. To keep the budget down, the original fieldwork design allocated only three days for each Enumerator Area, after which the team moved on to conduct interviews in the next Enumerator Area. In practice, however, we found that the Enumerator Areas were sufficiently close together to allow interviewers to return to Enumerator Areas at a later date to interview households that had not been interviewed in the first three-day round.

Once questionnaires were returned from the field, they were checked for errors by staff based in the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) and by Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass.

Fieldwork commenced on 20 November. The first batch of 53 completed questionnaires was returned to Saldru during the week ending 27 November. Of these 18 had been properly completed while 35 were returned to the field. The project leader was alerted to problems which had been noted on 28 November and given a list of common errors. The bulk of the fieldwork was completed by 15 December.

Matthew Welch managed the intial process of data entry. As sets of questionnaires were returned from the field they were initially checked at U.C.T. by Owen Crankshaw, Nicoli Nattrass and Jeremy Seekings. Where information was incomplete or unsatisfactory, questionnaires were returned to the interviewing team. Those sets of questionnaires which appeared satisfactory were forwarded to Saldru where Welch proceeded on 24 November to compile the inventory of returns. By 29 December 2000 the inventory indicated that some 1159 households had been accessed with an adult response of 2479. This also indicated that in some of the listed areas fewer than nine of the potential 13 households had been visited and that some 587 adults in the accessed households had not been interviewed. A decision was thus taken to return to the field early in 2001.

The complexity of the questionnaire meant that a significant minority of 'completed' questionnaires had missing sections (or modules). For example, a respondent might indicate he was unemployed in one module, and so provide no data on work, but in the employment module might say he was working and provide no data on job search. A supplementary quality control operation was set up at UCT to scrutinise returns from the field. A very substantial number of questionnaires were returned to the field for completion.

In an attempt to increase the response rate interviewers were allowed to get a proxy in the household to respond to the adult questionnaire on behalf of elusive individuals listed on the household roster. Moreover an emergency questionnaire was devised to capture respondents reluctant to spend time answering the full adult questionnaire. The outcome of this initiative was to increase the numbers in our universe without recording information vital for useful labour market information.

Progressus was asked to return to Cape Town at the end of February to attempt to interview some 160 people in 'African' areas while a Saldru team led by Goldin and Esau would try to interview some 199 people in 'coloured' areas. This additional fieldwork was completed by the end of March 2001. It added 165 people to the database of adults as well as 17 households not previously accessed.

The fieldwork yielded the following results:

Survey yield	No	%
Households recorded	1176	
Persons recorded on household roster	4984	100,0
Persons aged 0-17	1874	37,6
Persons aged 18 +	3110	62,4
Adult questionnaires returned	2644	85,0
Adults not captured	466	15,0

The 466 adults not captured were distributed as follows.

Age Cohorts				
Age Cohort	Recorded on Household Roster	Captured	Not Captured	% Not Captured
18-22	553	452	101	18,3
22-29	702	592	110	15,7
30-39	812	695	117	14,4
40-49	544	477	67	12,3
50-59	297	260	37	12,5
60-64	86	81	5	5,8
65 +	96	87	9	9,4
Missing	20	-	20	100,0
	3110	2644	466	15,0

The male/female ratios are as follows:

Male/Female Ratios		
Race	Household Roster	Returned Adult Questionnaire
African	1:1.2	1:1.4
Coloured	1:1.1	1:1.25
Other	1:0.8	1:0.8
All	1:1.16	1:1.35

Clearly the survey undercounts the 18-22 year old cohort with obvious implications. Some could still be within the educational system and therefore non-participants in the labour force. (The survey also captured a couple of 18 year olds who had completed their secondary education and were not seeking work because 'they wanted to study further' although they had not yet enrolled in a tertiary institution). Others could be employed and yet others could be seeking work. The cohort age 23-29 were also undercounted and this could have similar effects on employment/unemployment rates. On the other hand the count of adults is biased towards African women in the age cohorts 18-39 and Coloured women in the age cohorts 40-59.

DATA ENTRY, MANAGEMENT AND CLEANING

From 3 January 2001 until mid-February a Saldru team consisting of Horner, Mlatsheni, Esau and Musa interrogated the returns using the Welch inventory to identify the missing adults. This revealed that of some 587 missing adults at least 166 were likely to be breadwinners. From February until August 2001 Welch managed a small team of data capturers consisting of Justin Lacob, Thabiso Musa, Asanda Ndlebe, Sydney du Plessis and Megan Lloyd.

In late 2001 Jolene Skordis was employed to assist Welch with checking, verifying and establishing the confidence level of the database. As she generated preliminary findings, further cleaning to eliminate errors and inconsistencies was undertaken by Dudley Horner and Faldie Esau with assistance from Cecil Mlatsheni.

All changes to the existing variables or new variables that have been added to the data set are described in Part Two of this report.

PART TWO : ABSTRACT OF TABLES

Explanatory Notes to the Abstract of Tables

During the process of cleaning the database Jolene Skordis cut a series of initial tables with commentary which indicated that certain tasks remained to establish the integrity of the survey as well as the limitations of the instruments employed. The tables which follow are an abstract of much richer information which the exercise yielded. Tables 1.1 to 1.8, 2.1 to 2.2, 2.8 to 2.11 and 3.1 to 3.21 were constructed by Dudley Horner and Matthew Welch assisted by Sten Dieden and Faldie Esau while Tables 1.9 to 1.11, 2.3 to 2.7, 3.22 to 3.24 and 4.1 to 4.5 were constructed by Jeremy Seekings. All were formatted by Brenda Adams. All result from simple cross-tabulation.

Our intention in deriving the tables presented is to alert potential users to the shape of the data set as they begin to mine the information which it contains. We have not addressed the following sections of the adult questionnaire which require further cleaning and coding: C, intergenerational
mobility; D, employment history; J, helping other people with their business and K, reservation wages. We have drawn very lightly on Section B, migration which also requires further cleaning and on Section M, perceptions of distributive justice. We have provided the basic demographic data, some key educational characteristics and broad information on employment status. In the process of deriving these tables we became aware of simple errors in data collection and data capture and ambiguities arising from questionnaire design. These notes are meant to assist users in understanding some of the variables in the data set.

Section A: Question A.39 on religion yielded 304 responses to the code 996 – other. These have been revisited and a further eight codes were created for other Christian denominations. This code list is included as Appendix One to this report and included in the data set as the variable 'a39recode'

Section E: Wage Employment. For wage employment question E.5 was not pre-coded although question E.7 was. The latter has been recoded as variable 'e7recode' although the original responses have also been retained. Question E.5 has been coded according to the Standard Industrial Codes (SIC) used by Statistics South Africa (STATSSA) for the 2001 Census. This new variable is called 'sice5'. Question E.6 was also not pre-coded and has been coded according to the Standard Occupational Codes (SOC) used by STATSSA for Census 2001. This new variable is called 'soce6'. The lists of appropriate SIC and SOC codes are appended to this document as respectively Appendix Two and Appendix Three.

Sections F (Unemployment) and H (Non-Labour-Force Participants): These modules were intended to filter the unemployed, whether seeking work or not, and individuals not participating in economic activities for a number of reasons. Identical questions were posed at F.5 and H.1 and F.6 and H.2 to screen the employed who should not have responded to any of the subsequent questions. Unfortunately a large number did. As a result this section of the database is noisy. The use of 91 emergency questionnaires and 197 proxy questionnaires during fieldwork compounded the confusion. The relevant questionnaires were revisited with recoding where appropriate. The lists of such recoding are appended as Appendix Six for any recoding of the unemployed and Appendices Seven through Nine for the recoding of the non labour force participants. The data set has not been recoded for question F.7, but has been recoded for question H.4 as variable 'h4recode'

Section G: Self-employed. Question G.2 pre-coded wage earnings activities. The relevant variable is 'g2. There is a large other (code 996) category but also a detailed description of these code 996 responses in the variable 'g2other'. The new variable 'g2recode' uses this information to resort and reduce the code 996 responses.

Section I: Casual Employment. The questionnaire pre-coded the activities of casual workers. Here too the appropriate SIC and SOC codes have been supplied at I.13 as the new variables 'sici13' and soci13'

respectively. The SIC and SOC lists are appended as Appendix Four and Appendix Five respectively.

This then describes the full KMP data set as per this release. The rest of this section goes on to present some illustrative tables from this data set. There is no commentary on the tables but specific notes pertaining to the derivation of each table are listed below the relevant table. The tables should provide an illustration of some of the interesting issues covered in the survey. Replication of the results also provides the user with a check on the integrity of their copy of the data base before they start their work using the data.

Table 1.1: Distribution of individuals by race, gender and age

Race	Gender	Children				Adults								Unidentified	All
		0-5 yrs	6-13 yrs	14-17 yrs	Unidentified	18-22 yrs	23-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40-49 yrs	50-59 yrs	60-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	Unidentified age		
African	Male	192	279	142	17	171	222	256	164	93	15	24	7	0	1582
	Female	205	293	175	8	241	298	334	181	89	31	29	7	0	1891
	Unidentified	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
	All	401	573	319	25	412	520	590	345	182	46	53	14	3	3483
Coloured	Male	78	120	70	0	70	85	103	85	51	15	17	2	0	696
	Female	75	128	68	1	65	94	110	111	63	23	25	1	0	764
	Unidentified	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	All	153	250	138	1	135	179	213	196	114	38	42	3	0	1462
Other	Male	2	4	2	0	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	18
	Female	2	2	1	0	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	15
	All	4	6	3	0	5	3	6	3	0	2	1	0	0	33
Unidentified	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	All	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
All	Male	272	403	214	17	245	308	362	251	144	31	42	9	0	2298
	Female	282	424	244	9	308	394	450	293	153	55	54	8	0	2674
	Unidentified	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
	All	558	830	460	26	553	702	812	544	297	86	96	17	3	4984

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Household Module, Section 1

Note 2:   Mean age 25,5

Table: 1.2   Distribution of households by size and race

Household size	Race								All	
	African		Coloured		Other		Unidentifiable			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	83	9.6	7	2.3	0	0.00	0	0.00	90	7.7
2	148	17.1	32	10.6	1	14.3	1	50.00	182	15.5
3	171	19.8	44	14.5	0	0.00	0	0.00	215	18.3
4	152	17.6	72	23.7	2	28.5	1	50.00	227	19.3
5	125	14.5	61	20.1	1	14.3	0	0.00	187	15.9
6	78	9.0	43	14.2	3	42.9	0	0.00	124	10.5
7	50	5.8	15	5.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	65	5.5
8 +	57	6.6	29	9.6	0	0.00	0	0.00	86	7.3
Total	864	100	303	100	7	100	2	100	1176	100
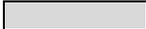
[shaded box]   Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Household Module, Section 1

Note 2: Mean Household size 4,24 (African 4,03.Coloured 4,83)

Table 1.3: Distribution of households by size and gender of resident household heads

Household size	Gender of household head							
	Male		Female		Unidentifiable			All
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	47	6.5	43	10.2	0	0.0	90	7.7
2	119	16.5	57	13.5	6	19.3	182	15.5
3	119	16.5	88	20.8	8	26.0	215	18.3
4	137	18.9	80	18.9	9	29.0	226	19.2
5	124	17.2	59	13.9	5	16.1	188	16.0
6	85	11.8	38	9.0	1	3.2	124	10.5
7	41	5.7	23	5.4	1	3.2	65	5.5
8 +	50	6.9	35	8.3	0	0.0	86	7.3
Total	722	100.0	423	100.0	31	100.0	1176	100.0

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Household module, Section 1.

Note 2:   Mean household size male 4,27; female 4,22.

Table 1.4: Distribution of households by size and reported household income

Household Size	Reported monthly household income (Year 2000 Rands					
	0-799	800-1599	1600-3499	3500 +	Unrecorded	Total
1	52	24	3	3	8	90
2	60	68	32	11	11	182
3	71	75	31	22	16	215
4	59	74	46	27	20	226
5	45	54	44	23	22	188
6	24	41	33	20	6	124
7	18	20	18	4	5	65
8+	20	26	26	7	7	86
Total	349	382	233	117	95	1176

⬜ Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Household Module, Section 1.

Note 2:   Mean reported Household monthly income R1680,19; mean reported per capita household monthly income R485,54.
(for households where income was recorded).

Table 1.5: Distribution of households by size and age

Household Size	Age Category														
	0 – 4 years		5 – 17 years		18 – 22 years		23 – 29 years		30 – 49 years		50 + years		Age unspecified		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7	24	3.4	40	2.9	22	4.6	0	0.0	90	2.0
2	10	2.2	19	1.4	42	7.6	74	10.6	154	11.4	62	12.9	3	6.5	364	7.0
3	61	13.3	122	8.8	86	15.6	111	15.8	192	14.2	68	14.2	5	10.9	645	13.0
4	81	17.6	238	17.1	93	16.8	148	21.1	261	19.2	76	15.9	7	15.2	904	18.0
5	102	22.2	289	20.8	91	16.5	109	15.5	247	18.2	89	18.6	13	28.3	940	19.0
6	70	15.3	256	18.4	98	17.7	76	10.8	183	13.5	57	11.9	4	8.7	744	15.0
7	46	10.0	159	11.5	53	9.6	61	8.7	95	7.0	37	7.7	4	8.7	455	9.0
8	21	4.6	74	5.3	33	5.9	24	3.4	51	3.8	21	4.4	0	0.0	224	5.0
9	22	4.8	85	6.1	23	4.2	24	3.4	45	3.3	14	2.9	3	6.5	216	4.0
10+	46	10.0	147	10.6	30	5.4	51	7.3	88	6.5	33	6.9	7	15.2	402	8.0
Total	459	100.0	1389	100.0	553	100	702	100.0	1356	100.0	479	100.0	46	100.0	4984	100.0

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Household Module, Section 1

Table 1.6: Distribution of households by type of dwelling and race

Type of dwelling	Race							
	African		Coloured		Other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Shack in back yard	13	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	1.1
Brick room in back yard	8	0.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.8
Shack elsewhere	458	53.0	5	1.7	0	0.0	463	39.3
House on separate stand	282	32.6	118	38.9	5	55.6	405	34.4
Flat in block of flats	0	0.0	12	4.0	1	11.1	13	1.1
Hostel	36	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	3.1
Semi-detached house	27	3.1	157	51.8	2	22.2	186	15.8
Other	0	0	4	1.3	0	0.0	4	0.4
Unrecorded	40	4.6	6	2.0	1	11.1	47	4.0
Total	864	99.9	303	100.0	9	100.0	1176	100.0

 Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Household Module, Section 1

Table 1.7: Distribution of households by type of dwelling and gender of household head

Type of dwelling	Gender of household head							
	Male		Female		Unidentifiable		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Shack in back yard	8	1.1	3	0.7	1	3.2	12	1.0
Brick room in back yard	5	0.7	3	0.7	1	3.2	9	0.8
Shack elsewhere	270	37.4	177	41.8	16	51.6	463	39.3
House on separate stand	252	34.9	148	35.0	5	16.1	405	34.4
Flat in block of flats	10	1.4	3	0.7	0	0.0	13	1.1
Hostel	30	4.2	4	1.0	2	6.5	36	3.1
Semi-detached house	121	16.7	59	14.0	6	19.4	186	15.8
Other	3	0.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.4
Unrecorded	23	3.2	25	5.9	0	0.0	48	4.1
Total	722	100.0	423	100.0	31	100.0	1176	100

[ ] Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Household Module, Section 1

Table 1.8 : Distribution of households by reported household income and type of dwelling

Household income category	Type of dwelling																			
	Shack in back yard		Brick room in back yard		Shack elsewhere		House on separate stand		Flat in block of flats		Hostel		Semi-detached house		Other		Unrecorded		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-799	5	38.5	4	44.5	182	39.3	102	25.2	4	30.7	5	13.9	30	16.1	0	0.0	17	36.2	349	29.7
800-1599	5	38.5	3	33.3	175	37.8	122	30.1	1	7.7	21	58.3	43	23.1	0	0.0	12	25.5	382	32.4
1600-3499	2	15.4	0	0.0	63	13.6	91	22.5	1	7.7	8	22.2	58	31.2	2	50.0	8	17.0	233	19.8
3500 +	0	0.0	2	22.2	7	1.5	58	14.3	2	15.4	1	2.8	42	22.6	2	50.0	8	17.0	122	10.4
Unrecorded	1	7.6	0	0.0	36	7.8	32	7.9	5	38.5	1	2.8	13	7.0	0	0.0	2	4.3	90	7.7
Total	13	100.0	9	100.0	463	100.0	405	100.0	13	100.0	36	100.0	186	100.0	4	100.0	47	100.0	1176	100.0

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Household Module , Section 1

Table 1.9: Year of arrival in Cape Town by age, African adults

	18-23		24-29		30-39		40-49		50 +		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Born in Cape Town	45	13	22	7	31	7	18	7	15	6	131	8
1900-1969	0	0	0	0	6	1	11	4	70	30	87	5
1970-1979	5	2	11	3	15	3	74	28	56	24	161	10
1980-1984	16	5	11	3	71	15	48	18	16	7	162	10
1985-1989	33	10	49	15	133	29	47	18	29	13	291	18
1990-1994	53	15	99	30	134	29	29	11	26	11	341	21
1995-1999	139	40	114	35	61	13	26	10	15	6	355	23
2000	53	15	19	6	15	3	7	3	5	2	99	6
Total	344	100	325	99	466	100	260	99	232	99	1627	100

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire, B6

Table 1.10: Year of arrival in Cape Town by age, Coloured adults

	18-23		24-29		30-39		40-49		50+		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Born in Cape Town	109	91	84	88	123	77	120	79	94	68	530	80
1900-1969	0	0	1	1	7	4	13	9	30	18	51	8
1970-2000	11	9	10	11	30	19	19	13	14	10	84	13
Total	120	100	95	100	160	100	152	101	138	96	665	101

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire, B6

TABLE 1.11: Birthplace, by race

	Black		Coloured		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cape Town	131	7	530	67	674	26
Other urban area	401	22	139	18	543	21
Commercial farm	51	3	20	3	71	3
Bantustan	1168	64	8	1	1176	5
Not Cape Town, detail missing	83	5	89	11	157	6
Total	1834	100	787	100	2621	100

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire, B2 and B6

Table 2.1: Individual school attainment by age, gender and grade passed: African

Age Category	Gender	Never went to school	Grade 1 - 4	Grade 5 - 8	Grade 9 - 12	I don't know	Unrecorded	Total
18 - 22	Male	1	7	26	47	0	54	135
	Female	0	0	29	115	0	64	208
	All	1	7	55	162	0	118	343
23 - 29	Male	0	8	46	112	0	16	182
	Female	0	4	55	181	1	16	257
	All	0	12	101	293	1	32	439
30 - 39	Male	0	22	67	99	1	15	204
	Female	0	19	103	169	0	13	304
	All	0	41	170	268	1	28	508
40 - 49	Male	2	28	61	26	1	16	134
	Female	1	17	78	42	0	19	157
	All	3	45	139	68	1	35	291
50 - 64	Male	0	19	45	5	1	21	91
	Female	0	15	63	17	0	21	116
	All	0	34	108	22	1	42	207
65 +	Male	1	6	9	1	0	4	21
	Female	1	2	16	2	0	8	29
	All	2	8	25	3	0	12	50
All	Male	4	90	254	290	3	126	767
	Female	2	57	344	526	1	141	1071
	Total	6	147	598	816	4	267	1838

[ ] Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire Section A. 7.

Note 2: There were 321 individuals (17.5%) who had completed Grade 12. These numbered 108 men aged 18-39 and 9 older than 40. Women similarly qualified numbered 195 aged 18-39 and 9 older than 40.

Table 2.2: Individual school attainment by age, gender and grade passed: Coloured

Age Category	Gender	Never went to school	Grade 1 - 4	Grade 5 - 8	Grade 9 - 12	I don't know	Unrecorded	Total
18 - 22	Male	0	0	13	34	0	1	48
	Female	0	0	9	45	0	2	56
	All	0	0	22	79	0	3	104
23 - 29	Male	0	2	13	52	0	1	68
	Female	0	1	16	62	0	3	82
	All	0	3	29	114	0	3	150
30 - 39	Male	0	6	30	51	0	0	87
	Female	1	1	32	61	1	0	96
	All	1	7	62	112	1	0	183
40 - 49	Male	0	1	39	39	0	0	79
	Female	0	13	51	38	0	2	104
	All	0	14	90	77	0	2	183
50 - 64	Male	0	4	27	19	1	2	53
	Female	0	5	48	20	0	6	79
	All	0	9	75	39	1	8	132
65 +	Male	1	3	5	5	0	0	14
	Female	0	1	14	3	0	4	22
	All	1	4	19	8	0	4	36
All	Male	1	16	127	200	1	4	349
	Female	1	21	170	229	1	17	439
	Total	2	37	297	429	2	21	788

[   ] Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Section A. 7.

Note 2:   There were 169 individuals (21,5%) who had completed Grade 12. These numbered 65 men aged 18-39 and 16 older than 40. Women similarly qualified numbered 71 aged 18-39 and 17 older than 40.

Table 2.3: Location of most schooling

	Black		Coloured		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Mostly urban	462	28	657	94	1133	48
Mostly rural	1122	68	41	6	1164	49
Same in each	72	4	1	0	74	3
Total	1656	100	699	100	2371	100

[ ] Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire, A15

Table 2.4: Age at debut of schooling by age, African adults

Age (years)	18-23		24-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60+		total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never attended school	3	1	14	4	19	4	36	14	27	19	23	28	122	7
6 or less	113	28	67	20	88	19	39	15	16	11	14	17	337	20
7	139	34	113	34	147	32	60	23	32	22	16	20	507	30
8	85	21	64	19	102	22	51	20	22	15	8	10	332	20
9	27	7	34	10	47	10	18	7	13	9	6	7	145	9
10 or more	39	10	41	12	62	13	56	21	33	23	14	17	245	15
Total	406	100	333	100	465	100	261	100	143	100	81	100	1688	100

Sample too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire, A10

Table 2.5: Age at debut of schooling by age, Coloured adults

Age (years)	18-23		24-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60+		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never attended school	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	5	8	13	15	2
6 or less	100	77	87	82	126	74	109	66	63	77	42	67	527	74
7	29	22	18	17	37	22	47	28	13	16	11	17	155	22
8	1	1	1	1	6	4	5	3	0	0	1	2	14	2
9	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	0
10 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	0
Total	130	100	106	100	170	100	166	100	82	100	63	100	717	100
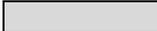
[   ] Sample too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire, A10

Table 2.6: Delays in progress in school, by race

		Total		Black		Coloured		Men		Women	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Ever not enrolled?	No	1896	80	1225	75	656	93	795	81	1088	80
	Yes, one year	278	12	243	15	34	5	115	12	162	12
	Yes, more than one year	182	8	170	10	12	2	71	7	111	8
Ever withdraw before end of school year?	No	1841	78	1233	75	595	85	773	79	1059	77
	Yes, one year	397	17	300	18	94	13	149	15	242	18
	Yes, more than one year	127	5	115	7	12	2	56	6	71	5
Ever fail a grade?	No	1417	60	944	58	462	66	590	61	820	61
	Yes, one year	619	26	449	28	166	24	262	27	353	26
	Yes, more than one year	297	13	225	14	71	10	117	12	177	13
Ever not enrolled, or withdraw, or fail, or repeat Sub-A?	Yes	1343	54	1004	59	332	43	548	52	783	54
	No	1163	46	709	41	443	57	504	48	655	46

☐ Sample too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire, A3, A.11, A.12, A.13 and A.14

Table 2.7: Reason for leaving school for adults who did not complete matric, by race, gender and age

Reason	Total		Black		Coloured		Men		Women	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
My family could not afford to send me to school any more	751	47	590	55	152	29	336	50	415	45
I wanted to look for a job/ I was offered a job	273	17	104	10	164	30	167	24	108	12
I was pregnant	104	6	88	8	15	3	0	0	103	11
I was bored with school	65	4	38	4	27	5	32	5	33	4
I was needed at home/ I needed to work at home	119	8	30	3	86	16	53	7	66	7
Ill health/Disability	56	3	46	4	10	2	14	2	42	5
Marriage	44	3	42	4	2	0	1	0	43	5
Other/Missing	196	11	126	12	76	15	85	13	112	12
Total	1608	100	1064	100	532	100	686	100	922	100
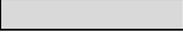
[ ] Sample too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire, A7 and A.8

Table 2.8: Individual post-school education by type and gender: African

Post-school education by gender, African	Male		Female		All	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Unrecorded	90	11.73	106	9.90	196	11.0
Still in school	29	3.78	43	4.01	72	4.0
No	479	62.45	703	65.63	1182	64.0
Yes, training course for the unemployed	15	1.96	21	1.96	36	2.0
Yes, training courses at work	22	2.87	18	1.68	40	2.0
Yes, trade certificates	31	4.04	26	2.43	57	3.0
Technikon/ technical training	45	5.87	80	7.47	125	7.0
Yes, university	8	1.04	15	1.40	23	1.0
Other	48	6.26	59	5.51	107	6.0
Total	767	100.0	1071	100.0	1838	100.0

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire Section A 22.

Table 2.9: Individual post-school education by type and gender: Coloured

Post-school education by gender, Coloured	Male		Female		All	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Unrecorded	5	1.43	15	3.42	20	3.0
Still in school	0	0.0	1	0.23	1	0.0
No	239	68.48	324	73.80	563	71.0
Yes, training course for the unemployed	5	1.43	9	2.05	14	2.0
Yes, training courses at work	27	7.74	18	4.10	45	6.0
Yes, trade certificates	11	3.15	7	1.59	18	2.0
Technikon/ technical training	40	11.46	28	6.38	68	9.0
Yes, university	12	3.44	7	1.59	19	2.0
Other	10	2.87	30	6.83	40	5.0
Total	349	100.0	439	100.0	788	100.0

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire Section A 22.

Table 2.10: Training programmes for the unemployed and job placement using skills acquired by race and gender

Race	Gender	Attended a course		Job acquired	
		No	Col. %	No	Row. %
African	Male	49	43,4	21	42,9
	Female	64	56,6	14	21,9
	All	113	100,0	35	31,0
Coloured	Male	12	46,2	7	58,3
	Female	14	53,8	8	57,1
	All	26	100,0	15	57,7
All	Male	61	43,9	28	45,9
	Female	78	56,1	22	28,2
	All	139	100,1	50	36,0

[shaded box] Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections A.27, A.28 and A.31. Of the 139 respondents who were recorded as having attended training courses 50 responded positively to getting a job using skills acquired, 65 responded negatively and 24 did not respond.

Table 2.11 : Religion by race

Religion	Denomination	Racial classification							
		African		Coloured		Other		All	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
African Traditional Belief		117	6,4					117	4,4
Christian		1421	77,3	558	70,8	5	27,8	1984	75,0
	Apostolic	198		115		5		318	
	Methodist (including AME)	283		20				303	
	Anglican (& C of E)	131		123				254	
	Zionist Christian Church	234		8				242	
	Catholic	70		79				149	
	African Independent Churches	135		6				141	
	Dutch Reformed Church	68		54				122	
	Pentecostal	44		73				117	
	Presbyterian	66		1				67	
	Congregational	38		16				54	
	Universal Church	28		2				30	
	Gospel Church	26		4				30	
	Baptist	14		14				28	
	Ethiopian	20		0				20	
	Moravian	2		10				12	
	Other Christian	64		33				97	
Muslim		1	0,1	144	18,3	12	66,7	157	6,0
No Religion		180	9,7	12	1,5			192	7,3
Other		4	0,2	1	0,1	0		5	0,2
Unrecorded		115	6,3	73	9,3	1	5,5	189	7,1
		1838	100,0	788	100,0	18	100,0	2644	100,0

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire Section A. 39 (variable a39recode)

Table 3.1: Wage employment by economic sector and race

Economic Sector	Sub-Sector	African		Coloured		Other	Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	No	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing		20	3,5	8	2,2		28	3,0
Quarrying		1	0,2				1	0,1
Manufacturing		87	15,1	136	37,9	3	226	24,0
	Food	29		19			48	
	Clothing & textiles	13		59		2	74	
	Metals & products	16		19			35	
	Other	29		39		1	69	
Electricity, gas & water supply		1	0,2	2	0,6		3	0,3
Construction		73	12,7	14	3,9	1	88	9,3
Wholesale & retail trade		66	11,5	55	15,3	2	123	13,1
Catering, hotels & restaurants		38	6,6	8	2,2		46	4,9
Transport, storage & communication		28	4,9	14	3,9		42	4,5
Finance & business		44	7,7	27	7,5	2	73	7,7
Community, social & personal services		71	12,4	56	15,6	1	128	13,6
	Central & prov. Govt	7		7			14	
	Local govt	15		16		1	32	
	Education	15		11			26	
	Health	15		17			32	
	Other	19		5			24	
Private households		124	21,6	7	2,0		131	13,9
Activities not adequately defined		21	3,6	32	8,9		53	5,6
		574	100,0	359	100,0	9	942	100,00

▢ Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections E.1, E.5, E.6 and E.7 and Emergency Questionnaire Sections E.1, and E.55 recording without qualification all positive responses to E.1 coded by STATSSA SIC at E.5 . To access the data from which this table is derived use Stata code line: Sort race gender .by racegender: tab sice5

Note 2:   Of the 53 respondents not assigned sectoral status 51 were emergency responses not lending themselves to classification and the other two were proxy questionnaires with insufficient information

Table 3.2: Wage employment by economic sector and gender

Economic Sector	Sub-sector	Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing		22	4,2	6	1,4	28	3,0
Quarrying				1	0,2	1	0,1
Manufacturing		139	26,7	87	20,6	226	24,0
	Food	38		10		48	
	Clothing & textiles	23		51		74	
	Metals & products	30		5		35	
	Other	48		21		69	
Electricity, gas & water supply		3	0,6			3	0,3
Construction		82	15,8	6	1,4	88	9,3
Wholesale & retail trade		72	13,8	50	12,1	123	13,1
Catering, hotels & restaurants		14	2,7	32	7,6	46	4,9
Transport, storage & communication		37	7,1	5	1,2	42	4,5
Finance & business		39	7,5	34	8,1	73	7,7
Community, social & personal services		67	12,9	61	14,5	128	13,6
	Central & prov. Govt	8		6		14	
	Local govt	26		6		32	
	Education	10		16		26	
	Health	7		25		32	
	Other	16		8		24	
Private households		14	2,7	117	27,7	131	13,9
Activities not adequately defined		31	6,0	22	5,2	53	5,6
		520	100,0	422	100,0	942	100,00

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections E.1, E.5, E.6 and E.7 and Emergency Questionnaire Sections E.1, and E.55 recording without qualification all positive responses to E.1 coded by STATSSA SIC at E.5

Note 2:   Of the 53 respondents not assigned sectoral status 51 were emergency responses not lending themselves to classification and the other two were proxy questionnaires with insufficient information.

Table 3.3: Wage employment by occupation and race

Occupation	Subgroup	African		Coloured		Other	Total	
		No	%	No	%		No	%
Managers and senior officials		8	1,4	19	5,3		27	2,9
Professionals		18	3,1	20	5,6		38	4,0
Technicians & associate professionals		16	2,8	27	7,5	3	46	4,9
Clerical Occupations		31	5,4	58	16,2	1	90	9,6
	Office clerks	14		40		1	55	
	Customer service clerks	17		18			35	
Service & sales workers		77	13,4	27	7,5	1	105	11,1
	Housekeeping & restaurant workers	22		7			29	
	Security guards	30		7			37	
	Shop assistants & petrol attendants	20		9		1	30	
	Other	5		4			9	
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers		6	1,0	5	1,4		11	1,2
Craft & related trades workers		46	8,0	39	10,9	2	87	9,2
	Building trades	25		16		2	43	
	Metal trades	7		11			18	
	Handicraft & printing trades	3		3			6	
	Food, wood, garment & textiles	11		9			20	
Plant & machine operators		52	9,1	56	15,6	2	110	11,7
	Garment, textiles & leather	9		26		1	36	
	Drivers & plant operators	36		14			50	
	Other operators	7		16		1	24	
Elementary occupations		277	48,3	66	18,4		343	36,4
	Domestic workers	124		7			131	
	Cleaners (other than domestic)	50		10			60	
	Labourers in construction	38		4			42	
	Labourers(other than construction)	22		18			40	
	Packers	22		16			38	
	Others	21		11			32	
Occupations unidentified		43	7,5	42	11,7		85	9,0
		574	100,0	359	100,1	9	942	100,0

☐ Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections E.1, E.5, E.6 and E.7 and Emergency Questionnaire Sections E.1, and E.55 recording without qualification all positive responses to E.1 coded by STATSSA SOC at E.5

Note 2:   Of the 85 respondents not assigned occupational status 51 were emergency responses not lending themselves to classification while the rest were either proxy questionnaires or other questionnaires with insufficient information.

Table 3.4: Wage employment by occupation and gender

Occupation	Subgroup	Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Managers and senior officials		18	3,5	9	2,1	27	2,9
Professionals		18	3,5	20	4,7	38	4,0
Technicians & associate professionals		19	3,7	27	6,4	46	4,9
Clerical Occupations		37	7,1	53	12,6	90	9,6
	Office clerks	28		27		55	
	Customer service clerks	9		26		35	
Service & sales workers		63	12,1	42	10,0	105	11,1
	Housekeeping & restaurant workers	8		21		29	
	Security guards	31		6		37	
	Shop assistants & petrol attendants	19		11		30	
	Other	5		4		9	
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers		8	1,5	3	0,7	11	1,2
Craft & related trades workers		75	14,4	12	2,8	87	9,2
	Building trades	42		1		43	
	Metal trades	16		2		18	
	Handicraft & printing trades	6				6	
	Food, wood, garment & textiles	11		9		20	
Plant & machine operators		73	14,0	37	8,8	110	11,7
	Garment, textiles & leather	6		30		36	
	Drivers & plant operators	49		1		50	
	Other operators	18		6		24	
Elementary occupations		152	29,2	191	45,3	343	36,4
	Domestic workers	14		117		131	
	Cleaners (other than domestic)	11		49		60	
	Labourers in construction	38		4		42	
	Labourers(other than construction)	36		4		40	
	Packers	29		9		38	
	Others	24		8		32	
Occupations unidentified		57	11,0	28	6,6	85	9,0
		520	100,0	422	100,0	942	100,0

[shaded box] Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections E.1, E.5, E.6 and E.7 and Emergency Questionnaire Sections E.1, and E.55 recording without qualification all positive responses to E.1 coded by STATSSA SOC at E.5

Note 2:   Of the 85 respondents not assigned occupational status 51 were emergency responses not lending themselves to classification while the rest were either proxy questionnaires or other questionnaires with insufficient information.

Table 3.5: Casual employment by economic sector and race

Economic Sector	African	Coloured	Total	
	No	No	No	%
Manufacturing	7	5	12	18,8
Construction	9	1	10	15,6
Wholesale, retail trade & catering	5		5	7,8
Transport, storage & communication	4	2	6	9,4
Finance & business	2		2	3,1
Community, social & personal services	2	1	3	4,7
Private households	20	1	21	32,8
Activities not adequately defined	1	4	5	7,8
	50	14	64	100,0

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note: 1.   Based on Adult questionnaire Sections I.1, I.6, I.10. I.11, I.13, I.23, I.24, I.25 & I.26 where 58 respondents were recorded as working in the last week, last fortnight, last month and last six months. A further six were recorded as working in the last week and last fortnight and last six months. All had recorded wage payments on a weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis. All responses are coded by STATSSA SIC at I.13

TABLE 3.6: Casual employment by economic sector and gender

ECONOMIC SECTOR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	No	No	No	%
Manufacturing	6	6	12	18,8
Construction	10		10	15,6
Wholesale, retail trade & catering	3	2	5	7,8
Transport, storage & communication	5	1	6	9,4
Finance & business	1	1	2	3,1
Community, social & personal services	2	1	3	4,7
Private households	8	13	21	32,8
Activities not adequately defined	2	3	5	7,8
	37	27	64	100,0

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note: 1   Based on Adult questionnaire Sections I.1, I.6, I.10. I.11, I.13, I.23, I.24, I.25 & I.26 where 58 respondents were recorded as working in the last week, last fortnight, last month and last six months. A further six were recorded as working in the last week and last fortnight and last six months. All had recorded wage payments on a weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis. All responses are coded by STATSSA SIC at I.13.

Table 3.7: Casual employment by occupation and race

OCCUPATION	AFRICAN	COLOURED	TOTAL	
			No	%
Clerical Occupations		3	3	4,7
Service and sales workers	4	2	6	9,4
Craft and related trade workers		1	1	1,6
Plant and machine operators	3		3	4,7
Elementary occupations	43	6	49	76,5
Domestic workers	20	1	21	
Cleaners (other than domestic)	5		5	
Labourers in construction	9		9	
Labourers (other than construction)	7	4	11	
Other	2	1	3	
Occupations unidentified		2	2	3,1
	50	14	64	100,0

☐ Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn.

Note: Based on Adult questionnaire Sections I.1, I.6, I.10. I.11, I.13, I.23, I.24, I.25 & I.26 where 58
          respondents were recorded as working in the last week, last fortnight, last month and last six
          months. A further six were recorded as working in the last week and last fortnight and last six
          months. All had recorded wage payments on a weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis. All responses
          are coded by STATSSA SOC at I.13.

Table 3.8: Casual employment by occupation and gender

OCCUPATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
			No	%
Clerical Occupations	1	2	3	4,7
Service and sales workers	3	3	6	9,4
Craft and related trade workers	1		1	1,6
Plant and machine operators	3		3	4,7
Elementary occupations	29	20	49	76,5
Domestic workers	8	13	21	
Cleaners (other than domestic)	3	2	5	
Labourers in construction	9		9	
Labourers (other than construction)	6	5	11	
Other	3		3	
Occupations unidentified		2	2	3,1
	37	27	64	100,0

☐ Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note: Based on Adult questionnaire Sections I.1, I.6, I.10. I.11, I.13, I.23, I.24, I.25 & I.26 where 58 respondents were recorded as working in the last week, last fortnight, last month and last six months. A further six were recorded as working in the last week and last fortnight and last six months. All had recorded wage payments on a weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis. All responses are coded by STATSSA SOC at I.13.

Table 3.9:   Self-employed by economic sector and race

Sector	Activity	African		Coloured		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Manufacturing		55	34.6	4	11.4	59	30.4
	Making clothing for Direct sale	13		2		15	
	Making food for sale	23		2		25	
	Making beer for sale	18				18	
	Making other items for sale	1				1	
Construction		5	3.1	7	20.0	12	6.2
Retail trade		78	49.1	15	42.9	93	47.9
	Shopkeeper	3		1		4	
	Spaza shopkeeper	20		6		26	
	Buys & sells fruit & vegetables	10		2		12	
	Sells other goods on the street or at other locations (hawker/vendor)	45		6		51	
Transport		1	0.6			1	0.5
Finance & business				2	5.7	2	1.0
Social & personal services		16	10.1	4	11.4	20	10.3
Other acitivities		4	2.5	3	8.6	7	3.6
		159	100.0	35	100.0	194	100.0

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on adult questionnaire Sections G1, G2, G8 G10, and G11 where 194 respondents were recorded as engaged in pre-coded activities in the last week and/or fortnight, month and six months and G.2 was recoded.

Table 3.10:   Self-employed by economic sector and gender

Sector	Activity	Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Manufacturing		10	17.9	49	35.5	59	30.4
	Making clothing for direct sale	3		12		15	
	Making food for sale	5		20		25	
	Making beer for sale	2		16		18	
	Making other items for sale			1		1	
Construction		12	21.4			12	6.2
Retail trade		20	35.7	73	52.9	93	48.0
	Shopkeeper	1		3		4	
	Spaza shopkeeper	10		16		26	
	Buys & sells fruit & vegetables	3		9		12	
	Sells other goods on the street or at other locations (hawker/vendor)	6		45		51	
Transport		1	1.8			1	0.5
Finance & business		1	1.8	1	0.7	2	1.0
Social & personal services		8	14.3	12	8.7	20	10.3
Other acitivities		4	7.1	3	2.2	7	3.6
		56	100.0	138	100.0	194	100.0

☐   Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on adult questionnaire Sections G1, G2, G8 G10, and G11 where respondents were recorded as engaged in pre-coded activities in the last week and/or fortnight, month and six months and G.2 was recoded as variable 'g2recode'. To access the data from which this table is derived use Stata code line: Sort race gender   ./* G1 = =1& G10 = = 1*/; . by racegender: tab g2recode if g11 ==1 & g10 = = 1;

Table   3.11: Employment status of people of pensionable age by race and gender

Race	Gender	Receiving state pension & not seeking work	Eligible but not receiving state pension & not seeking work (2)	Receiving employers pension & not seeking work	Receiving state pension wanting (3)	Eligible but not receiving state pension wanting work. (4)	Receiving state pension & wage employed (5)	Receiving state pension & self-employed (5)	Wage Employed (5)	Self-employed (5)	Total
African	Male	12			4	1	1		3		21
	Female	25	4		11	2	3	7	3	4	59
	All	37	4		15	3	4	7	6	4	80
Coloured	Male	5	1	2	1	2		1	2		14
	Female	30	7	2	1	2			3		45
	All	35	8	4	2	4		1	5		59
Other	Male	1									1
	Female	1									1
	All	2									2
All	Male	18	1	2	5	3	1	1	5		36
	Female	56	11	2	12	4	3	7	6	4	105
	All	74	12	4	17	7	4	8	11	4	141

Note 1:   Based on Household Questionnaire Sections 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and Adult Questionnaire Sections A.1, A.2, E.1, G.2, G.10, G.11, I.11, I.23 and I.25, H.1. H.2, H.3, H.4, H.6 and H.7, L.13.1, L.13.1.1, L.13.4, and L.13.4.1 for women aged 60+ and men aged 65+ Five responses were emergency questionnaires and the other was a proxy. (Section H.4 recoded where relevant.)

Note 2:   The single male eligible but not receiving the state pension is aged 65 as are six women aged 60. They qualify for the state pension but have either not applied, have applied and are waiting for their applications to be processed or do not want this transfer payment or are unaware of their entitlement.

Note 3:   Of the 17 pensioners recorded as wanting a job one African man was network searching and two African women were actively searching.

Note 4:   Of the 7 potential pensioners recorded as wanting a job one African man and two coloured men were actively searching. Two of the African women were actively searching.

Note 5:   The 27 working older people have been recorded in Tables 3.1 – 3.10.

Note 6   To access the data from which this table is derived (for pensioners receiving the state pension) use Stata code line: Sort race gender . by race gender : tab h3 if h3 = = 2 & h4 = = 1 & L13_4 = = 1 & age all >65 & gender = = 1 (or age all >60 and gender = = 2)

Table   3.12: Adults Aged 18 + & Unemployed Not Seeking Work For Specified Reasons

Race	Gender	Too old (2)	Enrolled Scholar Student (3)	Costs too much to look for work	Wages too low	Do not like available job	Prefer leisure	Pregnant	Husband does not want me to work	Want to further education	Other (4)	Unspecified	Total
African	Male	3	2				1				2	3	11
	Female	7	5	5	1	1			2	2	6	3	32
	All	10	7	5	1	1	1		2	2	8	6	43
Coloured	Male	2		1							2	2	7
	Female	12				1		3	1		8	2	27
	All	14		1		1		3	1		10	4	34
All	Male	5	2	1			1				4	5	18
	Female	19	5	5	1	2		3	3	2	14	5	59
	All	24	7	6	1	2	1	3	3	2	18	10	77

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections H.3 and H.4 with recoding of H.4. 996 (other)

Note 2:   Of the 24 people claiming to be too old to work 20 were over 50 years but too young to be eligible for the state pension.

Note 3:   These 7 scholars are aged 23+. Those aged 18-22 are recorded in Table 3.16.

Note 4:   Among the other reasons cited were : 'too young', 'no energy', 'never worked before', 'can't find a job', 'going back to rural area', 'labour problems', 'family problems'.

Table 3.13 : Employment Status Of Disabled Or Chronically Ill People By Race And Gender

Race	Gender	Disability grant & not seeking work	Receiving multiple payments & not seeking work	Receiving workman's compensation & not seeking work	Not receiving any payments & not seeking work	Receiving employers pension & not seeking work	Child support grant & not seeking work	Total
African	Male	8		1	9	1		19
	Female	7			12		1	20
	All	15		1	21	1	1	39
Coloured	Male	10			6			16
	Female	9	1		11	2	1	24
	All	19	1		17	2	1	40
All	Male	18		1	15	1		35
	Female	16	1		23	2	2	44
	All	34	1	1	38	3	2	79

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn.

Note 1:   Based on Household Questionnaire Sections F.7, H.1, H.2, H.3, H.4, , L.13.2, L.13.4, and L.13.5, L.13.6 , L.13.7, L.13.8, L.13.9, L.13.10. for males aged 18 to 64 and females aged 18-59. Five responses were proxy questionnaires and four were emergency.

Table 3.14 : Adult non-participants tending to household duties and caring for children

Race	Gender	Total
African	Male	
	Female	4
	All	4
Coloured	Male	2
	Female	21
	All	23
Other	Male	1
	Female	
	All	1
All	Male	3
	Female	25
	All	28

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn.

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections H.3, H.4 for males aged 18 to 64 and females aged 18-59.

Table 3.15 : Adult non-participants receiving support payments

Race	Gender	Not wanting work and receiving employers pension	Not wanting work and receiving U.I.F	Not wanting work and receiving child support grant	Not wanting work and receiving child maintenance from child's father	Total
African	Male	2	2	1	1	6
	Female	3	3	3		9
	All	5	5	4	1	15
Coloured	Male	2				2
	Female	3		4	7	14
	All	5		4	7	16
All	Male	4	2	1	1	8
	Female	6	3	7	7	23
	All	10	5	8	8	31

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections H.3, H.4, L.13.2, L.13.6 , L.13.7, L.13.8, L.13.9, L.13.10 for males aged 18 to 64 and females aged 18-59

Table 3.16:   Young adults aged 18-22 still attending school and not seeking work

Race	Gender	Scholar enrolled not wanting work	Student enrolled not wanting work	Total
African	Male	25	4	29
	Female	25	6	31
	All	50	10	60
Coloured	Male		4	4
	Female		1	1
	All		5	5
All	Male	25	8	33
	Female	25	7	32
	All	50	15	65

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn.

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections A.1, A.4, A.5, H.3 & H.4. Seven responses were proxies.

Table 3.17: Unemployed individuals actively searching for employment in the previous week by race and gender

Race	Gender	Searching and available on weekdays (2)
African	Male	218
	Female	248
	All	466
Coloured	Male	42
	Female	75
	All	117
Other	Male	1
	Female	1
	All	2
All	Male	261
	Female	324
	All	585

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections F.5, F.6, F.7, F.8.1, F.19, F.29.1, F.29.6, F.29.7, F.29.8, F.29.9, F.29.10, and F.29.11 for males aged 18 to 64 and females aged 18 to 59 if responses = 2 for F.5 and F.6 and = 1 for any of the rest.

Note 2: There were 16 individuals who were not recorded as being available for work during the week . Of these 5 were responses to emergency questionnaires (3 African females, 1 African male and 1 coloured female) 10 were proxy emergency questionnaires (1 African female, 3 African males, 2 coloured females and 4 coloured males). The emergency questionnaire did not pose the question. A further African male was an incomplete proxy questionnaire

Note 3: To access the data from which this table is derived use Stata line: Sort by race gender .by racegender:count if F5= = 2 & f6= =2 & f7= =1 & f8_1 = =1 & (f19= =1 | f29_1= =1 | f29_6= =1| f29_7= =1| f29_8= =1| f29_9= >=1| f29_10= =1| f29_11= =1) & gender= =2 & (ageall>=18 &ageall<=59)

Table 3.18: Unemployed individuals searching for employment through networks in the previous week by race and gender

Race	Gender	Searching and available on weekends (2)
African	Male	30
	Female	61
	All	91
Coloured	Male	9
	Female	15
	All	24
All	Male	39
	Female	76
	All	115

☐ Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1:   Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections F.5.2, F.6.2, F.7.1, F.8.1.1, F.29.2, F.29.3, F.29.4, F.29.5.

Note 2:   Eight individuals were not recorded as being available for work during the week. These were emergency questionnaires which did not pose the question. Sevenof the respondents were African and the other Coloured

Table 3.19: Unemployed individuals actively searching for employment two weeks to six months ago by race and gender

Race	Gender	Searching and available on Weekdays
African	Male	49
	Female	189
	All	238
Coloured	Male	22
	Female	31
	All	53
Other	Male	1
	Female	2
	All	3
All	Male	72
	Female	222
	All	294
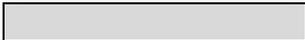
Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections F.5.2, F.6.2, F.7.1, F.8.1, F.19.1, F.29.1, F.29.6, F.29.7, F.29.8, and F.29.9, F.29.10, F.29.11.

Table 3.20: Other unemployed individuals by race and gender

Race	Gender	Wanting and seeking casual work (2)	Wanting work (not specific) (3)	Not wanting work (4)	Unclassifiable (5)	Total
African	Male	2	10	1	1	14
	Female	5	10	2		17
	All	7	20	3	1	31
Coloured	Male		12	2	4	18
	Female	1	4	1		6
	All	1	16	3	4	24
All	Male	2	22	3	5	32
	Female	6	14	3		23
	All	8	36	6	5	55

[ ] Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1: Based on Adult Questionnaire Sections F.5.2, F.6.2, F.7.1, F.8.1, F.8.2.1, F.8.3.1 and H.3 and I.3 for men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59.

Note 2: Five of these are enrolled pupils or students.

Note 3: 28 of these were emergency, proxy emergency, or proxy responses.

Note 4 Four of these were pupils still enrolled in school. Five of the returned questionnaires were emergency responses and the other was a proxy.

Note 5 One of these was a proxy and the other four were emergency responses.

Table 3.21: Individuals aware of training programmes for the unemployed

Race	Gender	Aware	Row %	Unaware	Row %	No response	Row %	Total	Total %
African	Male	93	12,1	215	28,0	459	59,9	767	100
	Female	155	14,5	395	36,9	521	48,6	1071	100
	All	248	13,5	610	33,2	980	53,3	1838	100
Coloured	Male	19	5,4	55	15,8	275	78,8	349	100
	Female	26	5,9	100	22,8	313	71,3	439	100
	All	45	5,7	155	19,7	588	74,6	788	100
Other	Male			2		8		10	
	Female	2		1		5		8	
	All	2	11,1	3	16,7	13	72,2	18	100
All	Male	112	9,9	272	24,2	742	65,9	1126	100
	Female	183	12,1	496	32,7	839	55,2	1518	100
	All	295	11,2	768	29,0	1581	59,8	2644	100

Sample size too small for valid conclusions to be drawn

Note 1   Based on Adult Questionnaire F.33

Table 3.22: Activities since leaving school

Proportion of time	Working as a regular wage worker	Working as a casual worker	Self-employed	Working in the family business or farm	Looking for work	Domestic duties/ child care	Post-school education and training
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Almost all of the time	26	5	4	1	17	7	2
Most of the time (i.e. over half of the time)	19	7	3	1	12	8	2
About half of the time	10	8	3	2	9	6	2
Some of the time (i.e. less than half of the time)	13	23	7	4	22	12	8
None of the time	32	58	83	91	41	67	86
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Based on Adult Questionnaire, D2.

Table 3.23: Age at first wage employment

Age	Total		Black		Coloured		Men		Women	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
10-15	173	10	52	5	118	19	76	10	97	11
16-17	247	15	72	7	173	27	121	15	123	14
18-19	319	19	125	12	193	31	181	23	135	15
20-24	511	30	391	38	116	18	260	33	248	28
25-29	241	14	218	21	22	3	91	12	147	17
30-39	147	9	137	13	9	1	44	6	102	12
40-49	35	2	35	3	0	0	7	1	28	3
50+	8	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	7	1
Total	1683	100	1038	100	631	100	781	100	887	100

[shaded box] Sample too small for valid conclusions to be drawn.

Note: Based on Adult Questionnaire, D14.

Table 3.24: How got first job

	No	%
I responded to a newspaper advertisement	51	4
A household member told me about the job	213	15
A friend/relative (in a different household) told me about the job	475	35
A household member got me the job at their workplace	59	4
A friend/relative (in a different household) got me the job at their workplace	131	10
I went to a factory and waited outside until I got the job	159	12
I knocked on factory gates and visited private homes and shops until I got the job	136	10
I got the job through an employment agency	47	3
I waited on the side of the road until I got a job	13	1
I found the job on a notice board in a community centre, shopping centre, etc	2	0
Other	87	6
Total	1373	100

Sample too small for valid conclusions to be drawn.

Note: Based on Adult Questionnaire, D16.

Table 4.1: Attitudes toward how people become rich

	Strongly disagree	disagree	neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean*	Standard deviation
M1: If you work hard today you can get rich in SA today	15	19	11	33	22	3.28	1.38
M2: It is easy for children from poor families to get a good education	29	29	9	22	11	2.57	1.39
M3: If you get a good education, it is easy to become rich in SA today	8	17	14	38	23	3.52	1.23
M9: Many poor people are poor because they are lazy	44	22	13	13	7	2.17	1.31
M21: Many people in this country receive less income than they deserve	2	4	11	41	41	4.16	0.92
M32: Inequality continues because it benefits the rich and powerful	3	5	16	43	33	2.98	0.98

*In this and the following tables, the mean is calculated through coding strongly disagree as 1 through to strongly agree as 5.

Note: Based on Adult Questionnaire, M1,M2, M3, M9, M21 and M32.

Table 4.2: Attitudes toward government policies

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Standard deviation
M7: The value of the state old age pension should be increased	1	2	6	31	60	4.46	0.81
M13: The government should provide everyone with a guaranteed basic income (like it does for old people through the old-age grant)	6	9	10	38	37	3.91	1.17
M16: The government should provide free health care	3	4	4	32	57	4.35	0.96
M27: The government should spend more on education and health	1	3	5	34	57	4.43	0.79
M18: The government should help the unemployed	1	2	4	37	56	4.47	0.72
M5: The government should ensure that all schools are equally good	1	2	4	38	56	4.47	0.71
M6: The government should provide better education for children from poor families to ensure that they have the same opportunities as children from richer families	0	1	3	32	64	4.57	0.66
M12: The government should reduce the differences in income between rich and poor people	5	7	12	39	38	3.98	1.09

Note: Based on Adult Questionnaire, M7, M13, M16, M27, M18, M5, M6 and M12.

Table 4.3: Attitudes towards taxation

	Strongly disagree %	disagree %	neither agree nor disagree %	Agree %	Strongly agree %	Mean	Standard deviation
M8: The government old-age pension should be increased even if it means that people like you have to pay higher taxes	11	18	15	28	27	3.42	1.36
M10: Poor people pay too much tax	12	15	27	29	16	3.23	1.23
M11: Taxation should be increased so that more money is available for the government to spend.	26	25	19	20	10	2.63	1.33
M14: People like you pay too much tax.	10	15	26	29	20	3.34	1.24

Note: Based on Adult Questionnaire, M8, M10, M11 and M14.

Table 4.4: Attitudes towards trade unions and strikes

	Strongly disagree %	disagree %	neither agree nor disagree %	Agree %	Strongly agree %	Mean	Standard deviation
M19: Trade unions look after the interests of the unemployed	19	21	24	22	13	2.88	1.31
M20: Employers should be allowed to hire temporary workers when their workforce is on strike	33	22	13	21	11	2.56	1.41
M28: Workers go on strike too often	12	24	21	27	16	3.12	1.27
M29: Workers cannot get a fair wage unless they go on strike sometimes	3	9	17	43	27	3.82	1.04
M30: It is bad for the economy for workers to go on strike	6	12	24	40	18	3.51	1.11

Note: Based on Adult Questionnaire, M19, M20, M28, M29 and M30.

Table 4.5: Attitudes towards business

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Standard deviation
	%	%	%	%	%		
M22: Large companies have too much power in SA today	2	5	27	39	27	3.84	0.95
M23: Ordinary workers could manage companies effectively without bosses	16	24	22	25	13	2.95	1.28
M26: The government should play a bigger role in running large companies	3	6	22	39	30	3.88	0.99
M31: People will not take on extra responsibilities at work unless they are paid to do it	3	7	15	46	29	3.91	1.00
M33: Large differences in income are necessary for SA's prosperity	22	20	22	24	12	2.83	1.33
M34: The country needs more investment if the economy is to grow with a rising standard of living	2	3	17	46	32	4.04	0.87
M35: Allowing business to make profits is the best way to encourage investment	2	5	23	43	27	3.87	0.94

Note: Based on Adult Questionnaire, M22, M23, M26, M31, M33, M34 and M35.

PART THREE : UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE LABOUR FORCE

By Nicoli Nattrass

This section provides background information and statistics on unemployment and the labour force in Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain (KMP).[4] The results differ in many respects from those tabulated in section 3 (where a slightly different approach was adopted[5]). This section is aimed at those who want to use the data set themselves. It describes the logic behind the STATA do-file (labourforcecategoriesnn_ver3.do) used to generate the labour force variables (lfemployed, lmstatus1, lmstatus2) contained in the KMP data set. The do-file is available with the KMP data set.

The international standard labour-force approach allocates all individuals above a certain minimum age to one of three mutually exclusive and exhaustive labour market categories: the employed; the unemployed; and non-labour-force participants. This is done according to a set of priority rules in which first the employed are identified, then from the remaining individuals the unemployed, and finally the non-labour-force participants (i.e. the residual). The 'employed' are defined as those who have engaged in income-earning activity for an hour or more during the past week. The 'unemployed' comprise those above a certain age who are 1) 'without work' (i.e. have not been classified as 'employed'); 2) are 'currently available for work' (either paid employment or self-employment); and 3) are 'seeking work'. People satisfying these three criteria fall into the 'strict' or 'narrow' international standard definition of unemployment. An alternative 'broad' or 'expanded' definition of unemployment drops the third requirement – i.e. that the unemployed must be seeking work. Both the strict and broad definitions require that the unemployed person be 'available' for work.

As the labour force comprises (by definition) the employed plus the unemployed, the size of the labour force varies depending on the definition of unemployment – with the number of non-labour-force participants adjusting to accommodate those being incorporated into, or expelled from, the ranks of the unemployed. This in turn affects the calculation of the unemployment rate (i.e the number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force).

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[4] For a more detailed and extended discussion, see Nattrass, N. 2002. "Unemployment, Employment and Labour-Force Participation in Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain", *CSSR Working Paper No.12*. The working paper, and the STATA do-file used to generate the results, is available on www.uct.ac.za/depts/cssr. The results for non labour force participation and for the final labour force categories reported here are slightly different to those presented in the working paper. This is because the data set has been updated, and because a slightly more generous alternative approach to labour market status is presented here. The STATA do-file used to calculate the labour force categories reported here is available with the KMP data. Contact Nicoli Nattrass (nnattras@commerce.uct.ac.za) for more information.

[5] Details available on request from Dudley Horner (dhorner@commerce.uct.ac.za.)

Employment and Unemployment in Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain

The Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain (KMP) survey was designed to explore different concepts of employment, unemployment and labour-force participation. Let us begin by creating a set of labour-force categories which fit the international standard approach outlined in Part 1. In line with the priority rules of the labour-force approach, we start off by allocating the labour-market status of 'employed' to all those who were 'at work' (i.e. who worked for an hour or more during the past week for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind).

The Employed

Respondents were asked about all income-earning activities – irrespective of whether they had previously indicated that they were full-time wage-earners, unemployed or non-labour-force participants. In other words, they were not allocated into particular labour-market categories during the process of the interview. As a result, the survey was able to pick up those who were doing several jobs as well as those who reported themselves as unemployed yet went on to report some level of economic activity.

According to the international standard for measuring labour force categories, the employed are typically divided into three categories: regular wage workers, the self-employed and casual workers. Those doing more than one of the above-mentioned jobs are classified according to their 'main job'. In following international labour force rules, employment status for individuals doing several kinds of work was allocated according to the job which absorbed the greatest amount of their time – or if there was missing data on hours worked, according to the

activity which provided the greatest income. The results are recorded in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Employment Categories following International Labour Force Standards (variable: lfemployed)

Employment Category	Number	Percentage
Regular wage workers	875	77.5
Self-employed	186	16.5
Casual workers	66	6.0
Total	1127	100

Regular wage employment is by far the largest category of employment in KMP. Respondents were prompted at various points in the survey to detail every possible source of income-earning activity – yet the incidence of casual work and self-employment remained low. Table 5.2 adopts a broader approach and distinguishes between those working in a single activity, and those reporting more than one job or category of employment. As can be seen from the table, most employed people are engaged in some form of wage work (either as wage workers or casual workers). A mere 16 percent of the employed are engaged *only* in self-employment.

Table 5.2: Different categories of employed people within the international standard approach (variable: employed)

Employment Category	Number	Percentage	Cumulative %
One wage job only	819	72.7	72.7
Two wage jobs	23	2.0	74.7
One wage job & casual employment	26	2.3	77.0
Two wage jobs & casual employment	4	0.4	77.4
One wage job & self-employment	10	0.9	78.3
Two wage jobs & self-employment	1	0.1	78.4
Casual workers only	59	5.2	83.5
Casual employment & self-employment	3	0.3	83.8
Self-employed only	182	16.2	100
Total employed	1127	100	

One of the problems we experienced in the KMP survey was that we were unable to collect labour market information on 439 missing adults. These adults were slightly younger than the total sample (33 as opposed to 36 years old) and disproportionately male (57 percent were men as opposed to 43 percent in the total sample). Given the age and gender profile of employment in the full sample, it is possible to assume that the missing adults have a higher chance of being employed (48.6 percent) than the adults in the full sample (46.9 percent). Adjusting for this makes a marginal difference to overall employment rates (see note to Table 5.5).

The Unemployed

As discussed above, the standard labour force approach provides two definitions of unemployment: a 'strict' or 'narrow' definition which includes only active job seekers; and an 'expanded' or 'broad' definition which includes the non-searching unemployed as well. One problem with this rigid separation between the searching and non-searching unemployed is that it does not take into account the possibility that jobless individuals may have decided that searching for employment is best done through networks – i.e. relying on friends and relatives to find them jobs – rather than through 'active' job search. If it is common for people to obtain work through social networks, and if it is taken for granted that friends and relatives will keep an active look-out for jobs for others (even when not specifically asked to do so), then what might appear to be a passive response – i.e. doing nothing but rely on others – may in fact be the result of a deliberate rational response to labour-market conditions. If so, then there is an argument for including the 'network searchers' in the labour force as genuine 'unemployed' people.

In a labour-surplus economy like South Africa's, there are reasons to believe that such forms of job search should be taken seriously. In the KMP survey, we asked questions that allow specific attention to be given to such people. The result is that we are able to provide three definitions of unemployment: the active-searching unemployed; the network-searching unemployed; and the marginalised unemployed.

1) The Active-Searching Unemployed

The active-searching unemployed are defined as follows. To qualify as an active-searching unemployed person, it is required that the respondent:

   1.a. has not been defined as 'employed' (see above);

   1.b. reports that he/she wants a job;

   1.c. is available for work during week days; and

   1.d. has searched actively for work during the past week in any of the following ways: travelled anywhere in search of work; looked for a job in a newspaper; waited outside a   factory gate; knocked on factory gates and/or visited private homes and shops; visited employment agencies; phoned up or visited old employers and asked for jobs; waited on the side of a road for a job; or looked on notice boards in community centres, shopping centres etc.

There were 448 respondents in the KMP survey who qualified as active-searching unemployed according to the above definition.

2) The Exclusively Network-Searching Unemployed

In addition to the forms of active job search defined in 1.d above, unemployed people may rely on networks (amongst friends and relatives) to find them work. Network searchers are defined as such if they comply with points 1.a – 1.c but do not comply with point 1.d – yet indicate that they had done one or more of the following in the past week:

   • relied on household members to tell them about jobs;

   • relied on friends/family members in different households to tell them about jobs;

   • relied on household members to get them a job at their workplace;

   • relied on friends/family members in different households to get them a job at their workplace.

Note that the active-searching unemployed may also rely on network searching. Our definition of the network searcher is as an exclusive network searcher – i.e. the person who does no active job search (as defined in 1.d above) but who relies exclusively on network searching. There were 173 respondents in the KMP survey who qualified as exclusively network-searching unemployed.

3) The Marginalised Unemployed

The marginalised unemployed are defined as those who comply with points 1.a – 1.c but who do not qualify as either active job-seekers or as network job-searchers. They are, in other words, 'marginalised' from the labour market. One may call then discouraged job seekers – but as that implies (perhaps) some knowledge of their psychological states, this category has simply been labelled as the 'marginalised unemployed'. There were 351 respondents among the individuals in the KMP survey who qualified as 'marginalized unemployed'. Table 3 summarises the unemployment statistics.

Table 5.3: Unemployment

Active searching unemployed (variable: lmstatus1==4 'search-unem')	448	448	448
Exclusively network-searching unemployed (variable: lmstatus1==5 'networksearch-unem')		173	173
Marginalised unemployed (variable: lmstatus1==6 'marginalised-unem')			351
Total: strict definition	*448*		
Total: intermediate definition		*621*	
Total: broad definition			*972*

The Labour Force

The labour force comprises the employed plus the unemployed. Given that three definitions of unemployment have been provided, this results in three definitions of the labour force:

- Labour Force (broad) = employed (1127) + active-searching unemployed (448) + network-searching unemployed (173) + marginalised unemployed (351) = 2099.
- Labour Force (strict) = employed (1127) + active-searching unemployed (448) = 1575.
- Labour Force (intermediate) = employed (1127) + active-searching unemployed (448) + network-searching unemployed (173) = 1748.

The Unemployment Rate

There are three definitions of unemployment (and the labour force) and three different unemployment rates:

- The strict unemployment rate = active-searching unemployed (448) / strict labour force (1575) = 28.4 percent.
- The broad unemployment rate = (active-searching unemployed (448) + network-searching unemployed (173) + marginalised unemployed (351)) / broad labour force (2099) = 46.3 percent.
- The intermediate unemployment rate = (active-searching unemployed (448) + network-searching unemployed (173)) / intermediate labour force (1748) = 35.5 percent.

Non-labour-force participants

According to the labour-force approach described earlier, people get allocated a labour-force category according to a set of priority rules. Thus, someone who is gainfully employed for an hour or more is classified as employed (even if they report themselves as unemployed or as full-time students elsewhere in the questionnaire). Those who are not classified as employed, but who indicate that they want to work, are classified as unemployed (and as we have seen, there are various definitions of unemployment). This leaves 545 individuals not yet classified. These fall into two categories: non-labour-force participants, i.e. those who report that they do not want a job (298 individuals) and those for whom missing or contradictory data make it impossible for them to be allocated a labour-market status according to the rules outlined above (247 individuals).

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Table 5.4: Broadly-defined non-labour-force participants

Reason for not wanting a job	Number	Percent
I am too old	91	30.5
I am a full-time student/pupil/learner	61	20.5
I look after children and/or do domestic duties	27	9.1
I am sick/disabled	79	26.5
It costs too much to look for work	1	0.3
The wages are too low / don't like the available jobs	2	0.7
Other/missing	37	12.4
Total non-labour-force participants (variable: 'brnonlfparticipant')	298	100

Expanding the Labour Force through the use of Alternative (looser) Indicators of Labour-market status

If we loosen our rules somewhat for allocating people a labour market status, then we can expand the number of people with a labour market status. In the case of wage workers, the standard definition requires that individuals either report positive hours worked – or report a wage income. If we drop this requirement for those not yet allocated a labour-force category and instead merely require that the respondent record that they were in wage employment[6], then a further 59 individuals can be allocated

wage-employment status. If we take a similar approach to the self-employed, i.e. require only that those without a labour-market status say that they are self-employed, then a further 33 individuals are allocated the labour-market status of 'self-employed'.

With regard to the unemployed (broadly defined), we required previously that respondents be without work, want work and be available for work during conventional working hours. If we drop the latter requirement for those remaining individuals without a labour-market status – and simply require that they report that they want a job, then a further 80 individuals can be classified as broadly unemployed. Note that the broad unemployment rate is now 1052/2271 = 46.3 percent (i.e. the same as the broad unemployment rate calculated using our earlier approach). Table 5.5 compares our earlier definition of the labour force ('lmstatus1') with the alternative (looser) approach ('lmstatus2').

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[6] Respondents were asked three times whether they were in wage employment (questions E.1, H.1 and F.5). In CSSR Working Paper No.12, it was required that respondents answer in the affirmative for each question to qualify as 'employed'. Here, the only requirement is that people state that they are employed – and then do not contradict themselves later. This means in effect, that more people for whom only 'proxy' and 'emergency' questionnaires were available (i.e. short questionnaires which were not answered by the individual concerned because he or she could not be reached after several visits) have been allocated a labour market status. In order to better accommodate the proxy questionnaires, the requirement to qualify as broadly unemployed was reduced to a simple statement from the respondent that they wanted a job. The number of broadly defined unemployed is thus higher here than in working paper no.12.

Table 5.5: Alternative Approaches to Labour Market Status

Labour-market category	Variable: 'lmstatus1'			Variable: 'lmstatus2'		
	Number	%	%	Number	%	%
The Employed						
Wage-employed	875	36.5%		934	36.2%	
Self-employed	186	7.8%		219	8.5%	
Casual-employed	66	2.8%		66	2.6%	
Total employed*	1127		53.7%	1219		53.7%
The Unemployed						
Active job-seekers	448	18.7%		448	17.4%	
Exclusive network job-seekers	173	7.2%		173	6.7%	
Marginalised unemployed	351	14.6%		431	16.7%	
Total unemployed (broad definition)	972		46.3%	1052		46.3%
Total Labour Force	2099		100%	2271		100%
Non-labour-force participants	301	12.5%		309	12.0%	
Total with labour market status	2400	100%		2580	100%	
Number without labour market status	244			64		
Total sample of individuals	2644			2644		

*If we adjusted these figures to account for the higher probability of employment amongst missing adults, then the employment rate for lmstatus1 would rise from 53.7 percent to 54 percent.

With regard to the non-labour-force participants, we had required previously that they must be without work and not want work. If we allow those who so far have not been allocated a labour-market status to be labelled non-labour-force participants if do not report that they are in wage- or self-employment and state that they do not want a job, then the number of non labour force participants rises to 309. Including more people in the ranks of the labour force by applying alternative indicators of labour-market status ('lmstatus2') to those who did not meet the standard requirements, reduces the number of 'missing' (i.e. unclassified) cases from 244 to 64. Those still classified as missing either had too little data, or had contradictory information recorded. They comprise 2.4 percent of the total sample.

Which Definition Should One Use?

There are many ways of defining labour force participation and there is no 'correct' answer.[7] The definition you choose should be appropriate to the analytical task at hand. For example, if you want to make international comparisons with country data using the international labour force standard definition, then you should use 'lfemployed' and 'strictu1' to calculate a labour force and unemployment rate. If, however, you want to use broader notions of unemployment, then several are available. The alternative (looser) approach to allocating labour market status ('lmstatus2') has the advantage of being able to allocate more people a labour market status. However, we were only able to do so by allowing

the allocation to take place on the basis of less information. If this is irrelevant to your analytical task (e.g. you may simply want to see if broad labour market status affects attitudes) then 'lmstatus2' is probably the better choice. However, if you want a tighter economic approach to the labour force, then you should probably use 'lmstatus1'. Many users will no doubt construct their own definitions and variables. We welcome and encourage this – the KMP data was generated for this purpose – and we would like to see copies of any papers you do on the labour force in KMP.

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[7] I have already noted that the approach adopted by the compilers of the tables in section 3 differs to the approach explained here.

Table 5.6: Unemployment Rates

	lmstatus1		lmstatus2	
	Strict	**Broad**	**Strict**	**Broad**
African	33.1	50.8	31.8	51.1
Coloured	17.0	34.5	15.5	34.0
Total	28.5	46.3	26.9	46.3
African men	32.8	42.9	31.4	43.2
Coloured men	13.1	26.8	11.7	26.4
Total men	27.0	38.1	25.3	38.0
African women	33.5	56.5	32.1	56.8
Coloured women	21.0	41.6	19.6	41.3
Total women	30.0	52.7	28.6	52.8
For individuals living in households with a reported monthly income of less than R1000 a month				
African	41.2	57.5	40.0	57.9
Coloured	45.8	70.1	44.0	69.6
Total	41.6	58.9	40.4	59.2
For individuals less than 30 years of age				
African	54.1	69.1	53.0	70.0
Coloured	21.2	40.6	19.4	40.3
Total	45.0	61.9	43.2	62.3

* Adjusting for missing adults may affect these percentages – but this is unlikely to be by more than half a percentage point.

RECODING SECTION A.39. 996 RELIGION – OTHER

New Code	Denomination
19	Moravian
20	Jehovah's Witness
21	Universal Church
22	Seventh day Adventist
23	Assembly of God
24	Rastafarian
25	Gospel Church
26	Other Christian

SECTION E.5 WAGE EMPLOYMENT

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES

Two-digit Code	SECTOR	
11	Agriculture & hunting:	(includes landscape gardening, trimming and maintenance but not research activities)
12	Forestry:	
13	Fishing:	
25	Quarrying:	
30	Manufacturing:	Food, beverages and tobacco.
31	Manufacturing:	Clothing, textiles and leather goods (includes sail makers)
32	Manufacturing:	Wood and products (except furniture), paper and products, publishing & printing.
33	Manufacturing:	Chemicals and products (including pharmaceuticals), petrol and products, rubber & plastic.
34	Manufacturing:	Non-metallic mineral products (including glass, ceramics, cement, bricks, tiles, stone)
35	Manufacturing:	Basic metals and metal products.
36	Manufacturing:	Electrical machinery and apparatus
37	Manufacturing:	Radio, television, communication, medical & precision equipment.
38	Manufacturing:	Transport equipment (includes boat building and repairing)
39	Manufacturing:	Furniture, jewellery, sports goods, games and toys and recycling (includes

		scrap yards)
41	Electricity & Water Supply:	
50	Construction:	
61	Wholesale & retail trade:	Includes maintenance and repair of motor vehicles & sale of petrol & diesel
64	Catering trade: (hospitality trades):	Includes hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, take-away counters, bars & caterers.
71	Transport:	Land (includes railways, buses & coaches, taxis, car rental and freight transport.
73	Transport	Air
74	Transport:	Supporting activities (includes cargo handling and storages, parking garages, harbours and airports, road operation and travel agencies)
75	Posts & Telecommunications	
81	Finance and Business:	Banking
82	Finance and Business:	Insurance
83	Finance and Business:	Auxiliary financial services
84	Finance and Business:	Real estate (includes estate agencies & letting of property)
86	Finance and Business:	Computer and related activities
87	Finance and Business:	Research and Development
88	Finance and Business:	Other business activities (includes lawyers, accountants and bookkeepers, land surveyors, employment agencies and labour-brokers, contract cleaning agencies, security guard companies, debt collection agencies.)

91	Community, Social & Personal Services:	This includes Central & Provincial Administration. The cells in the KMPS 2000 are too small to justify recoding down to five digit level.
911	Community, Social & Personal Services:	Provincial Government
913	Community, Social & Personal Services:	Local authority activities
92	Community, Social & Personal Services:	Education
93	Community, Social & Personal Services:	Health and Social Work
95	Community, Social & Personal Services:	Membership organisations
96	Community, Social & Personal Services:	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
99	Community, Social & Personal Services:	Washing and cleaning services, hairdressing, funeral services.
01	Private households with employed persons	
09	Activities not adequately defined	

Appendix Three

SECTION E.6   WAGE EMPLOYMENT

STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (SOC) CODES

Four-digit code	OCCUPATION
0850	Occupation not adequately defined
1120	Administrator, city
1222	Manager, Manufacturing (includes supervisors)
1223	Manager, Building & construction (includes foreman)
1224	Manager, trade (includes supervisors)
1225	Manager, hotel & catering
1227	Manager, business
1231	Bank manager/official
1312	Gen. manager, Manufacturing
1314	Shopkeeper/owner/supervisor trade
1390	Manager, nightclub
2132	Computer Programmer
2139	Desktop publisher
2149	Quantity Surveyor
2159	Technologist, brewing

2230	Nurse
2310	Teacher
2411	Auditor
2419	Sales consultant
2451	Copywriter
2460	Priest/minister
3112	Technician/construction
3113	Technician/electrical
3114	Technician/electronics& telecommunications
3117	Laboratory technician
3152	Quality controller/inspector
3211	Technician/biological science
3228	Assistant pharmacist
3412	Insurance representative/ underwriter
3414	Travel consultant/organiser
3415	Sales representative
3416	Buyer
3422	Cargo co-ordinator/clearing agent
3431	Personal assistant/Administrative secretary
3433	Bookkeeper
3450	Detective
3460	Social/community worker
3471	Decorator/Designer
3479	Art & Sport professional N.E.C
4113	Data entry capturer/operator
4115	Secretary
4121	Clerk, accounts, bookkeeping, invoice, payroll
4122	Clerk, credit, finance
4131	Clerk, stockroom, storeroom, warehouse
4132	Clerk, order
4133	Inspector, road transport

4141	Clerk, filing
4142	Clerk, mail sorting/postman
4190	Timekeeper, compiler
4211	Cashier
4212	Clerk, post office/ foreign exchange teller
4215	Debt collector/credit controller
4222	Receptionist
4223	Telephonist
4290	Taxi fare collector
5121	Housekeeper
5122	Chef/Cook/Griller
5123	Waitron
5131	Traffic Officer
5132	Porter
5149	Hostess
5161	Fireman
5162	Police Officers
5169	Security guard
5220	Salespersons/petrol attendants
5300	Soldier
6112	Harvester, pruner, plantation worker, viniculturist
6113	Gardener/Groundsman
6152	Fisherman/woman
7122	Bricklayer
7124	Carpenter/joiner/shipwright
7132	Tiler
7133	Plasterer
7134	Insulation worker/installer
7135	Glazier
7136	Plumber/pipe fitter
7137	Electrician
7141	Painter, buildings
7212	Welder
7213	Sheet metal worker
7223	Turner

7224	Grinder/metal polisher
7231	Repairer of motor vehicle, panelbeater, seamseal fitter
7241	Repairer, electrical equipment/fitter
7311	Maker, instruments
7324	Spraypainter
7331	Brickmaker
7341	Printer
7344	Developer, film & photograph
7411	Butcher/cutter
7412	Baker/confectioner
7415	Meat grader
7422	Cabinetmaker
7432	Knitter
7435	Garment cutter/sorter
7436	Sail maker
7437	Upholsterer
7442	Shoemaker
8131	Machinist, glass products
8211	Machinist, metal products
8231	Machinist, rubber/plastic products
8240	Machinist, furniture
8251	Machinist, printing
8253	Machinist, paper & products
8262	Yarnmaker
8263	Machinist, clothing and textiles
8264	Machinist, washing machine
8274	Machinist, baking
8278	Machinist, brewing/spirits
8312	Flagman
8322	Driver, ambulance/cab/taxi, car, mail van
8323	Bus driver
8324	Truck driver
8325	Minibus – taxi driver
8332	Driver, steamroller
8333	Crane/forklift driver
8340	Sailor

9112	Hawker
9113	Salesperson, telephone
9131	Domestic worker (in private home)
9132	Cleaner (other than domestic)
9133	Dry cleaner/ hand Ironer/ hand Launder/hand Launderer
9141	Building caretaker
9142	Cleaner/ vehicle, window
9151	Delivery assistant Messenger
9152	Attendant (amusement park, cloakroom, funfair, parking) Doorkeeper Guard (Art gallery, museum)
9211	Farmhands/ Labourers
9312	General worker/labourer (other than agriculture and construction)
9313	General worker/labourer/ artisan's assistant in building & construction
9322	Packer
9333	Docker / Freight handler/ stevedore

Section I.13: Casual Employment - STANDARD INDUSTRIAL (SIC) CODES

Code	Sector
01	Private Households
09	Activities not adequately defined
3	Manufacturing – not specified
30	Manufacturing – Food, beverages and tobacco
31	Manufacturing – Clothing, textiles and health
32	Manufacturing – Wood and products, paper and products
39	Manufacturing – Furniture and jewelry
50	Construction
61	Wholesale and retail trade
64	Catering trade
71	Transport – Land
74	Transport – Support activities
75	Post and Telecommunication
88	Finance and Business – Other activities
93	Community, Social and Personal Services – Health
913	Community, Social and Personal Services – Local authorities

Appendix Five

Section I.13 Casual Employment: STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (SOC)CODES

Code	Occupation
0850	Occupation not adequately defined
4141	Clerk – filing
4211	Cashier
5122	Chef/Cook/ Griller
5123	Waitron
5169	Security Guard
5220	Salesperson/Petrol attendants
7122	Bricklayer
8324	Truck driver
8325	Minibus – taxi driver
9120	Billposter, Carwasher, Shoe polisher etc.
9131	Domestic worker (in private home)
9132	Cleaner (other than domestic)
9151	Delivery assistant/messenger
9312	General worker (other than agriculture and construction
9313	General worker / artisan's assistant in building and construction
9333	Docker/ Freight handler

Appendix Six

Recoding Section F.7 Unemployment

HHid	Pcode	F.7 Code	F.7 Recode	Questionnaire	Comment
617	1	•	1	Proxy	Yes to H.3 & I.3
688	2	•	1	Proxy	Yes to H.3 & I.3
769	5	•	1	Proxy	Yes to H.3
779	3	•	1	Proxy	Yes to H.3

Appendix Seven

Recoding Section H.4 - The Elderly

HHid	Pcode	Gender	H.3 Code	H.4 Code	H.4 Recode	Comment
109	1	Male	2	7	1	Receiving OAP
111	1	"	2	●	1	"
114	1	"	2	7	1	"
615	1	"	2	996	1	"
1356	1	"	2	●	1	Receiving OAP
64	1	Female	2	●	1	"
81	1	"	2	7	1	"
107	1	"	2	7	1	"
108	1	"	2	●	1	"
113	1	"	2	7	1	"
156	1	"	2	●	1	"
199	1	"	2	7	1	"
305	1	"	2	7	1	Receiving OAP
325	1	"	2	7	1	"
615	2	"	2	996	1	"
697	2	"	2	●	1	"
767	2	"	2	7	1	"
882	1	"	2	996	1	"
921	2	"	2	7	1	"
942	1	"	2	●	1	"
1197	1	"	2	7	1	Receiving OAP
1238	1	"	2	996	1	"
1381	3	"	2	5	1	Receiving OAP

Recoding Section H.4 - Disability

HHid	Pcode	H.3	H.4		Comment
		Code	Code	Recode	
98	2	Adult Q	•	7	Receiving disability grant
154	1	2	1	7	Receiving disability grant
247	1	Emergency Q	•	7	Not Receiving
803	1	2	1	7	Receiving disability grant
804	2	Emegency Q	•	7	Not Receiving
807	3	Emergency Q	•	7	Not Receiving
942	3	Proxy Q	•	7	Receiving workmen's compensation
1147	2	2	1	7	Receiving disability grant
1149	1	2	1	7	Receiving disability grant
1170	1	Adult Q	1	7	Receiving disability grant
1247	(1)	2	1	7	Receiving disability grant
1385	1	Emergency Q	•	7	Receiving disability grant

Appendix Nine

Recoding Sections H.4. 996   Other

For women aged 18-59

HHid	Pcode	Age	Race	H3	H4	H4 recode	Comment
317	2	49	Af	2	996	7	Receiving disability grant
618	1	59	Af	2	996	1	Stated too old
811	2	37	Cf	2	996	5	Looking after house
1162	2	45	Cf	2	996	5	Housewife
1263	2	46	Cf	2	996	5	Husband does not want her to work
1284	2	33	Cf	2	996	3	Doesn't like available job
1309	2	51	Cf		996	5	Housewife
1345	2	54	Cf		996	5	Housewife