



**SADA**

**South African Data Archive**

**CENSUS 1996: 10% SAMPLE**

**STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA  
1996**

**CODEBOOK**

**SADA 0129**

## **BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

Any publication or other presentation based in whole or part on the data and documentation supplied by SADA must use the following citation:

Statistics South Africa. *Census 1996, 10% Sample*. [Computer file]. S0129. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa [producer], 1996. Pretoria: South African Data Archive, National Research Foundation [distributor], 2003.

## **DEPOSIT OF PUBLICATIONS**

At least one copy of any published work or report based in whole or part on the dataset will be deposited with the South African Data Archive. Please indicate the title and number of the study utilized

## **LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

The Archive and the depositor of the dataset supplied to the user bear no legal responsibility for their accuracy or comprehensiveness.

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## STUDY DESCRIPTION

### SADA 0129

**TITLE:** Census 1996: 10% Sample

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:** Statistics South Africa (STATSSA)

**DEPOSITOR:** Statistics South Africa

**ORGANISATION HOUSING THE DATA:**

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**SERIES DATA:**

Series name:	Principal Investigator:	Currently available:
Census	Statistics South Africa	1991
Census	Statistics South Africa	1985
Census	Statistics South Africa	1980
Census	Statistics South Africa	1970
Census	Statistics South Africa	1996: 10% Sample
Census	Statistics South Africa	2001: 10% Sample

**KEYWORDS:** Census; Population

**SUMMARY:** Every person present in South Africa on Census night, 9-10 October 1996, should have been enumerated in Census '96. The enumeration generally took place over the period of 10 October to 30 October although, in some situations, it was necessary to continue enumeration through to December to ensure that as many people possible were included. In most cases, respondents were given the choice of being interviewed or of completing the questionnaire themselves.

**DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:** Age, gender, level of education, marital status, migration, use of health services, economic activity, unemployment, employment and self-employment.

**IMPORTANT VARIABLES:** Age, gender, levels of literacy and skill; income, occupation, housing situations, land rights, agricultural interests, community needs, membership of community organization, access to education facilities, health services and transport.

**UNIVERSE:** Households in the nine provinces of South Africa

**GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:** South Africa

**METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:** Survey Questionnaire

**SAMPLING DESIGN:**

This sample is a 10% unit level sample of

- (a) all households (excluding special institutions and hostels) and
- (b) all persons as enumerated in the 1996 Population Census in South Africa.

The household was basically drawn as a 10% systematic sample of households from the census household file, stratified as specified below. The 10% person level sample was obtained by including all persons in these households plus the persons drawn in independent 10% systematic samples of all persons in special institutions and hostels.

**WEIGHTING FOR UNDERCOUNT:** Inevitably some households and people were missed during enumeration. A survey was conducted after Census '96 to estimate the level of undercount. This information was used to calculate weights that can be applied to the census data to adjust for undercount. Users can access both weighted and unweighted census data by selecting the appropriate categories in Summation options. For more information about the adjustments for undercount, see the publication 'Calculating the undercount in Census '96', Statistics South Africa (Refer to Report No. 03-01-18 (1996) of STATSSA reports).

**UNITS OF OBSERVATION:** Households

**DATE OF DATA COLLECTION:** 10 October to 30 October 1996

**EXTENT OF DATA COLLECTION:** 11 SAS V8 data format files; 2 data files and machine-readable documentation.

**FILE SPECIFICATIONS:**

**Part 1: SAHHOLD data**

Number of cases:	846 478
Number of records:	846 478
Number of records per case:	1
Logical Record length	72
Number of variables:	35
Number of kilobytes:	61 172 KB

**Part 2: SAPERSON data**

Number of cases:	3 621 201
Number of records:	3 621 201
Number of records per case:	1
Logical Record length	112
Number of variables:	52
Number of kilobytes:	403 142 KB

**RESTRICTIONS:** None

**NOTES:** In September 1998, the Central Statistical Service (CSS) changed its name to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). It is referred to by the new name throughout this report.

The data contained in this report were gathered in October 1996. Since then, there have been demographic changes in South Africa associated, inter alia, with internal and external migration,

and population growth. This means that population profiles may have changed at differing geographic levels. Stats SA is not responsible for any damages or losses, arising directly or consequently, which might result from the application or use of the data gathered as part of the 1996 population census.

The data have been evaluated and reviewed by a task team of the Interim Statistics Council. The Council's statement and the task team's report are available from the Statistics Council through Stats SA.

Census '96 was statistically adjusted for undercount on the basis of a nationwide post-enumeration survey, instead of being brought into conformity with a population-projection model and demographic assumptions reaching back 20 years, as was the case with the 1991 census. Consequently, Census '96 results differ in some respects from those based on the projections of the model previously used, including:

- the population size;
- the age distribution;
- the implied extent of international migration; and
- the relative size of population groups and provinces.

**DATE STUDY ADDED:**

02 April, 2003