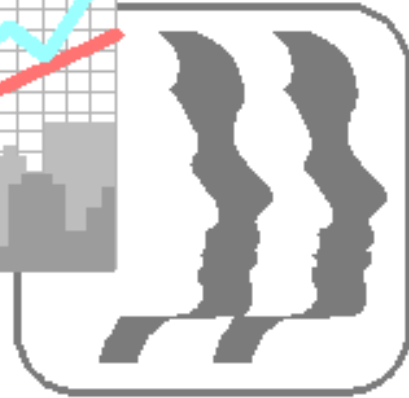
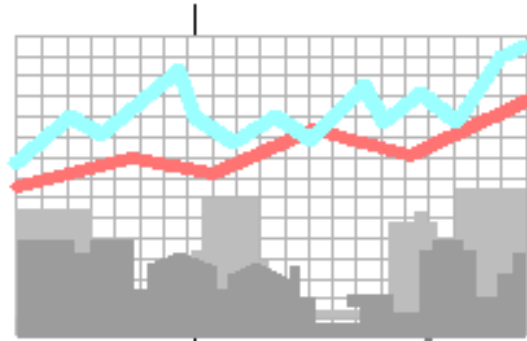


A SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE CAPE METROPOLITAN AREA



CAPE METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
KAAPSE METROPOLITAANSE RAAD
IBHUNGA LQLAWULO LWENQILA YEKAPA



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**A DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE
OF THE CAPE METROPOLITAN AREA
(CENSUS /OCTOBER 1996)**

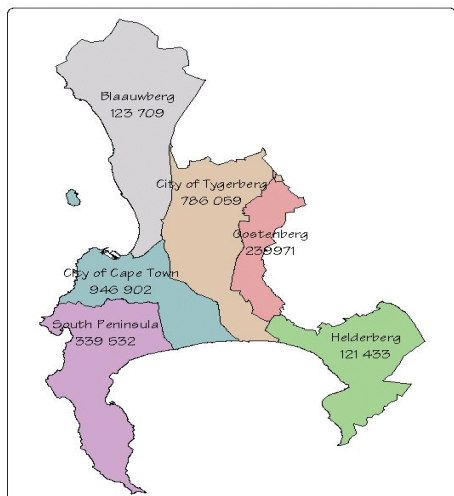
Introduction

This report presents a demographic and socio-economic profile of the population residing in the Cape Metropolitan Area (CMA). The demographic/socio-economic characteristics covered include:

1. Size and spatial distribution of the population and its gender / age characteristics;
2. Population movement into and within the CMA;
3. Educational standard of the economically active and the level of education of full-time students and scholars;
4. Skill mix (occupational characteristics) of the economically active and their employment in industrial sector categories;
5. Work and employment status of the general population;
6. Income earned by the economically active;
7. Type of housing in which the population resides; and
8. Access of households to facilities and amenities.

The above information is based on the Population Census conducted by SA Stats in October 1996. The demographic and socio-economic characteristics analysed are derived from the 10% sample of the Cape Metropolitan Area component of the 1996 Census. This sample is a 10% household level sample drawn systematically from all households from the Census household file. The individual or person level sample was obtained by including all persons in these households, plus the persons drawn in an independent 10% systematic sample of all persons in special institutions and hostels. All data have been multiplied by 10 in order to inflate the sample to the probable population. The Census household records were stratified according to MLCs.

FIGURE 1:



**TOTAL POPULATION BY MLC:
CAPE METROPOLITAN AREA
10% sample: 1996 Census**

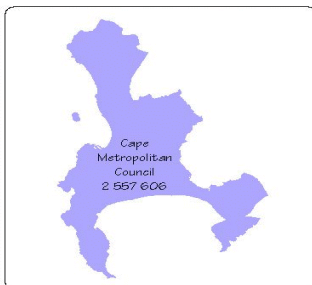


TABLE 1: POPULATION OF MLCs BY AGE: 1996 CENSUS 10% SAMPLE

Age	Blaauwberg		Cape Town		Helderberg		Oostenberg		South Peninsula		Tygerberg	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-4	11 750	9	85 900	9	10 956	9	25 718	10	28 802	10	77 354	9
5-9	11 391	9	88 301	9	10 686	9	25 429	11	29 441	10	76 917	9
10-14	11 751	9	86 736	9	10 613	9	23 847	10	29 617	10	75 568	9
15-19	9 888	8	86 151	9	9 722	8	19 966	8	27 104	9	70 732	9
20-24	10 955	9	105 315	11	10 756	9	21 798	9	31 041	9	83 465	10

25-29	12 010	9	92 316	10	11 330	9	25 921	11	30 537	9	73 480	10
30-34	11 883	10	80 549	8	10 050	8	25 060	10	29 599	9	73 433	9
35-39	10 481	9	68 982	7	8 955	7	20 262	9	26 637	8	59 881	8
40-44	7 701	6	56 458	6	7 581	6	16 140	7	21 680	6	47 800	6
45-49	6 555	5	46 891	5	6 057	5	10 014	4	19 548	6	37 742	5
50-54	5 173	4	34 377	4	5 069	4	7 537	3	15 462	5	27 377	4
55-59	3 737	3	28 675	3	4 416	4	5 849	3	12 915	4	22 523	3
60-64	2 676	2	22 888	3	3 800	3	4 074	2	10 479	3	17 274	2
65-69	2 350	2	17 926	2	3 344	3	2 897	1	8 974	3	13 193	2
70-74	1 510	1	13 128	1	2 932	3	1 812	1	6 434	2	8 474	1
75-79	1 122	1	8 517	1	2 119	2	975	0	4 125	1	5 451	1
80-84	553	0	5 225	1	1 425	1	653	0	2 785	1	2 878	0
85-89	207	2	3 067	0	749	1	405	0	1 278	0	1 432	0
90+	2 015	2	15 501	2	875	1	1 615	1	3 074	1	7 086	1
TOTAL	123 709	100	946 902	100	121 433	100	239 971	100	339 532	100	786 059	100

FIGURE 2: POPULATION PYRAMIDS
PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER

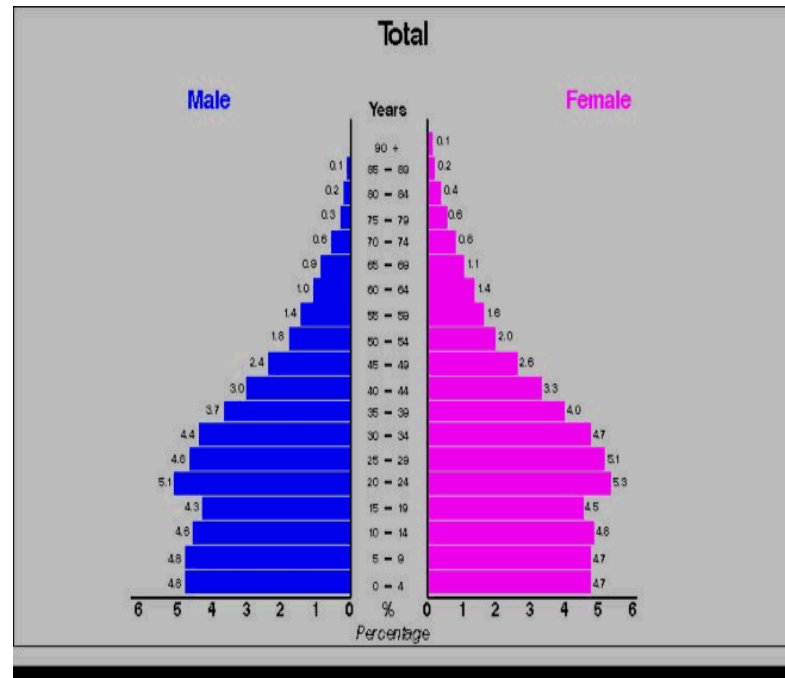
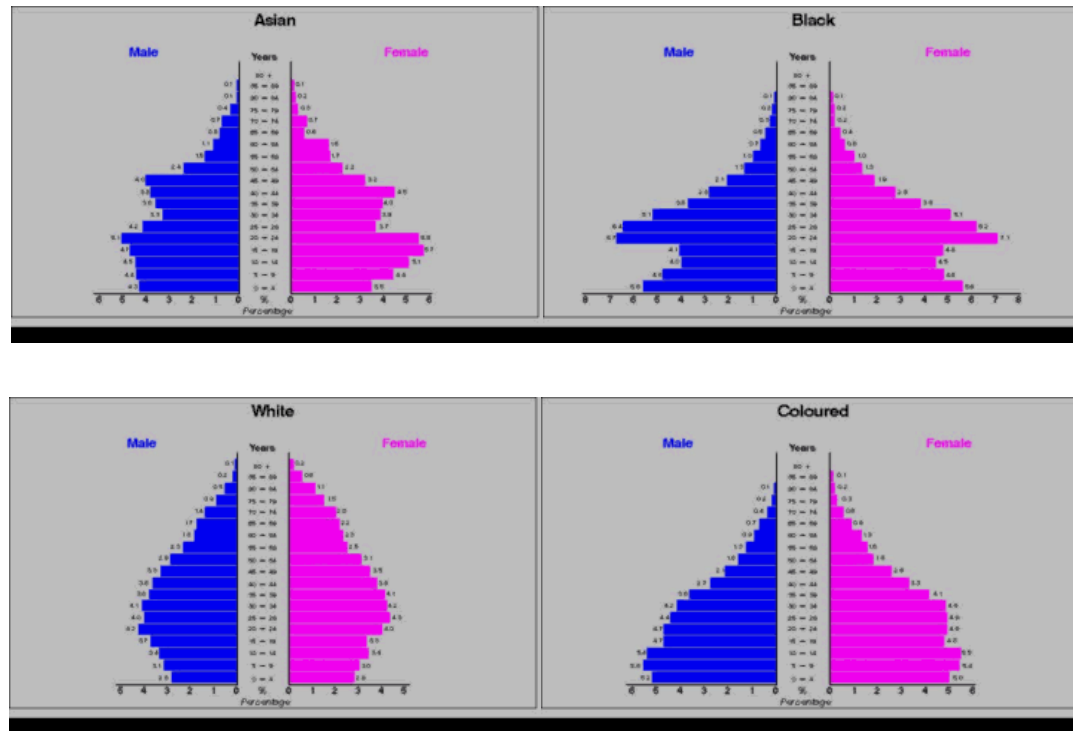


FIGURE 3: POPULATION PYRAMIDS BY ETHNIC GROUP



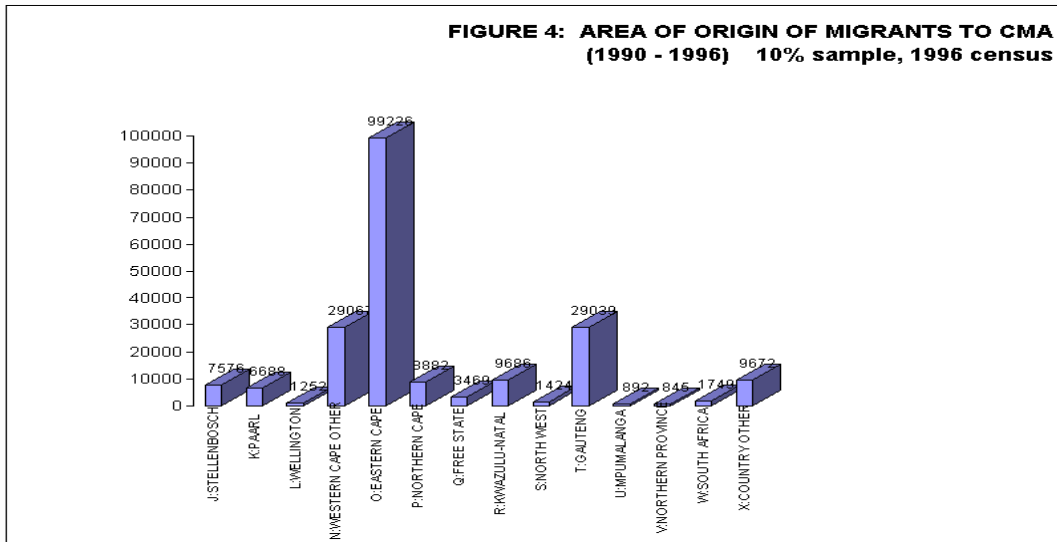
GENDER / AGE PYRAMIDS

- The shape of the White population pyramid reveals a group that is aging (with a low percentage of youths) with low birth and death rates (and a fairly high percentage in the 60+ age group).
- The shape of the Coloured and Asian population pyramids reveal groups that are relatively young with decreasing birth and death rates - and a high percentage of the population in the 15 - 64 age group.
- The shape of the Black population pyramid reveals a group that is young - with a large percentage of youth about to enter the potential labour force (15 - 64 age group). The small 0 - 4 age group is characteristic of a population with a decreasing fertility rate (although acknowledged experts attribute this also to undercounting).

GENDER / AGE INDICES

- Median age: 26
- 28.2% of the population are classified as youth/dependency (0-14 yrs)
- 65.7% of the population make up the potential labour force (15-64 yrs)
- 6.1% of the population are classified as age/dependency (65 + yrs)
- Dependency Ratio: 52
- Index of Aging: 22

**FIGURE 4: AREA OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS TO CMA
(1990 - 1996) 10% sample, 1996 census**



MIGRATION (PLACE OF ORIGIN)

- Migration into the CMA between 1990 - 1996 amounted to 209 466 persons.
- An average of just under 35 000 persons per annum (-3 000 persons per month)
- Vast majority of migrants (47%) came from the Eastern Cape
- 14% came from Gauteng
- 14% came from the Western Cape
- 5% came from Kwazulu - Natal
- 5% came from other countries

MIGRATION (PLACE OF DESTINATION BY MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT)

- 31% of migrants settled in the Mitchells Plain Magisterial District
- 17% of migrants settled in the Kuils River Magisterial District
- 12% of migrants settled in the Wynberg Magisterial District
- 11% of migrants settled in the Bellville Magisterial District
- 9% of migrants settled in the Cape Magisterial District

FIGURE 5:

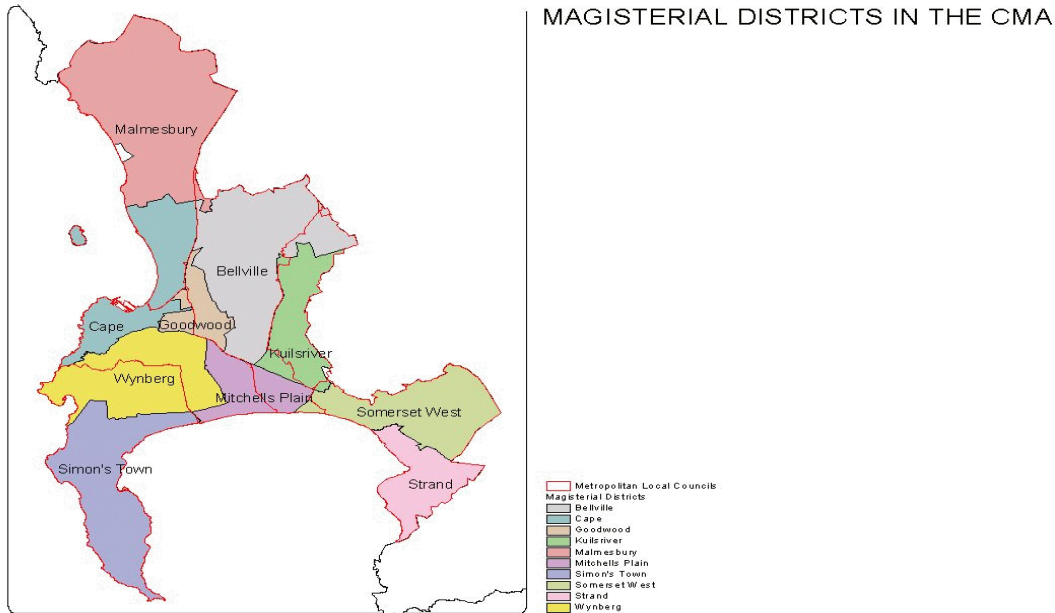


FIGURE 6: DESTINATION MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF MIGRANTS TO CMA (1990 - 1996) 10% sample, 1996 census

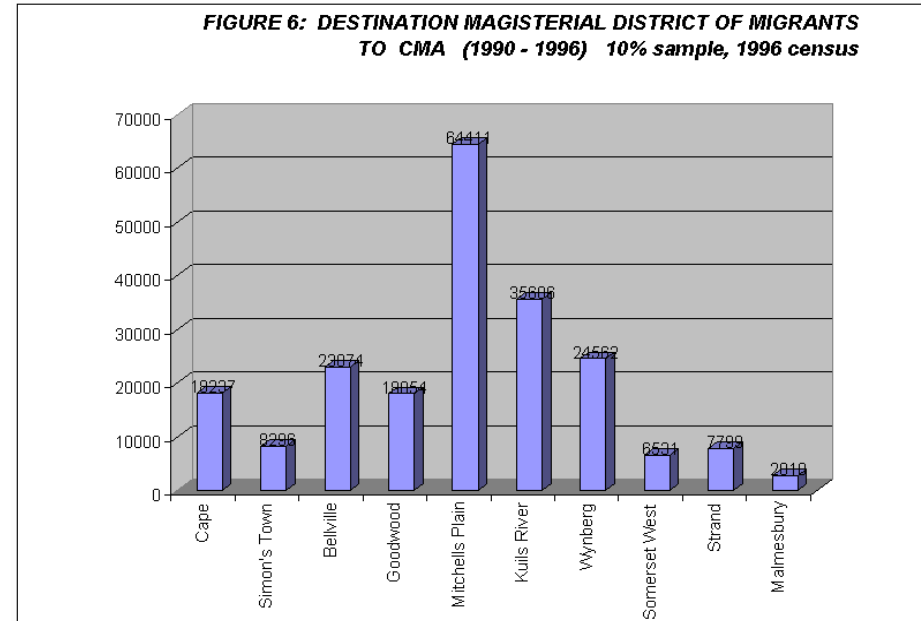
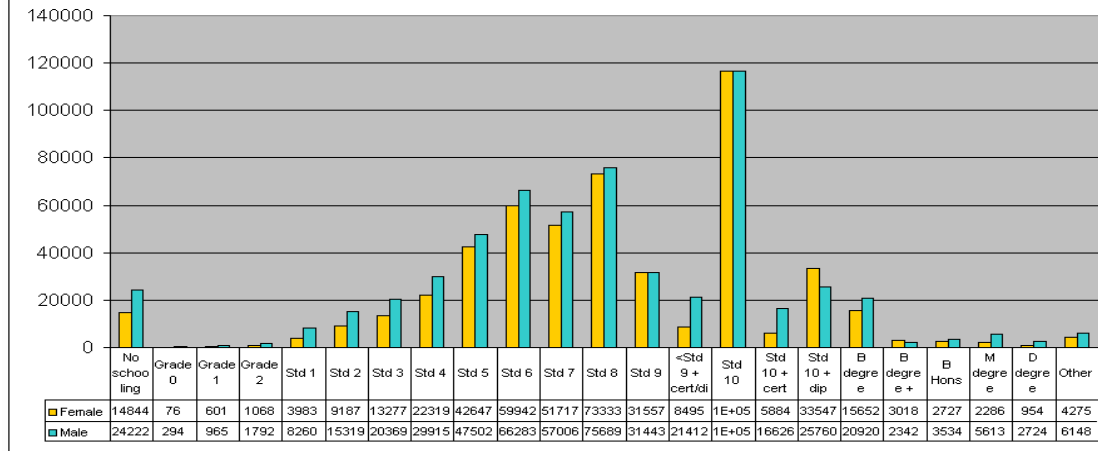


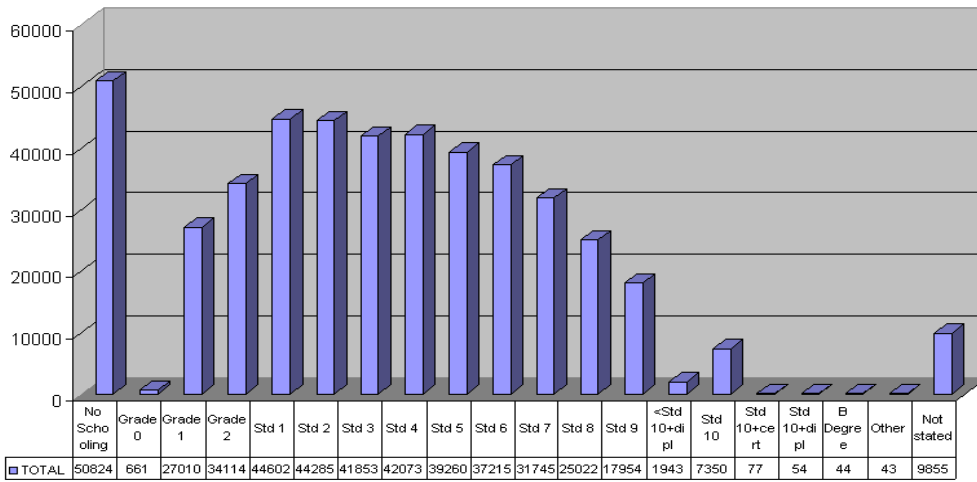
FIGURE 7: EDUCATION LEVELS OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE
10% sample, 1996 census



EDUCATION

- 3% of the economically active have no formal education.
- 19% of the economically active have completed primary schooling (std 1 - std 5).
- 59% of the economically active have completed secondary schooling.
- 13% of the economically active have a Degree/Diploma.
- 1% of the economically active have a Masters/or Doctoral qualification.

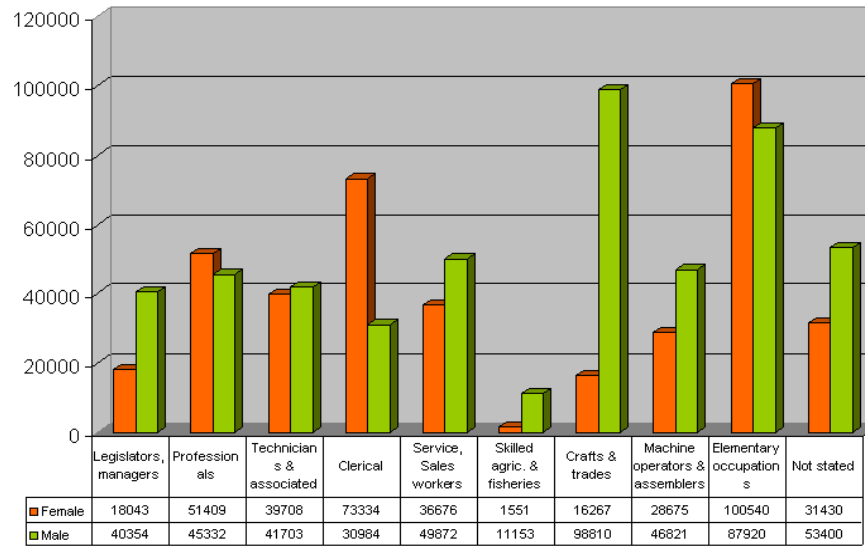
FIGURE 8: EDUCATION LEVELS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS AGED 6-18, 10% sample, 1996 census



EDUCATION (continued)

- 11% of the population are in Primary school.
- 6% of the population are in Secondary school.

FIGURE 9: OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY GENDER 10% sample, 1996 census

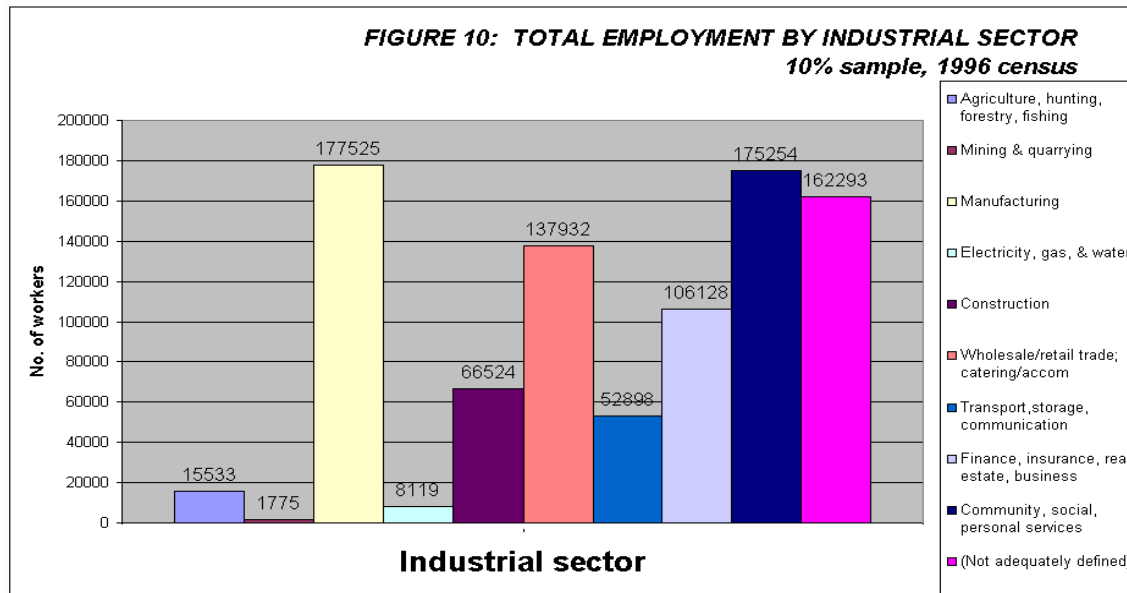


OCCUPATION

- of the 16% of workers in Elementary occupations:

MIGRATION

- 79% are involved in the Sales and Service sector
- and 18% are labourers in construction, manufacturing and transport sectors.
- of the 10% of workers classified as Craft and Trade workers:
 - 47% are classified as extraction and building trade workers.
 - 23% are classified as metal, machinery and related trade workers.
- of the 8% of workers in the Professional sector:
 - 33% are classified as teaching professionals.
 - 22% are classified as life science and health professionals.
 - 18% are classified as physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals.
- of the 7% of workers in the Service and Sales sector:
 - 60% are classified as personal and protective service workers.
 - 37% are classified as sales persons and demonstrators.
- of the 5% of workers classified as Legislators and Managers:
 - 56% and 39% are classified as corporate managers and general managers respectively.



INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

- of the 12% of workers in the Whole-Sale / Retail Trade and Catering / Accommodation sectors:
 - 57% are involved in the retail trade.
 - 16% are employed in the hotels and the restaurant trade.
- of the 19% of workers involved in Community, Social and Personal Services:
 - 29% of workers are employed in public administration and the defence sectors.
 - 25% are employed in the education sector.

MIGRATION

- 32% are employed in the health sector.
- of the 15% of workers employed in the Manufacturing sector:
 - 37% are employed in the textile industry.
 - 16% are employed in the manufacture of footwear.
 - 15% are employed in the food industry.
- of the 10% of workers in the Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business sector:
 - 22% of workers are employed in the insurance and pension industry.
 - 17% of workers are employed in the financial sector.
 - 6% of workers are involved in real estate activity.

FIGURE 11:

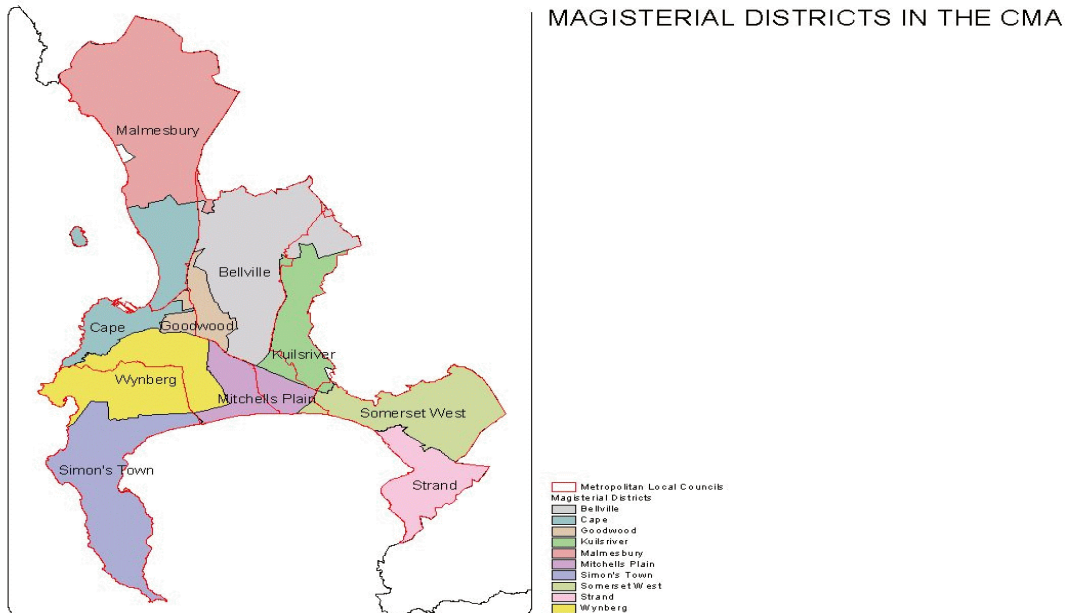
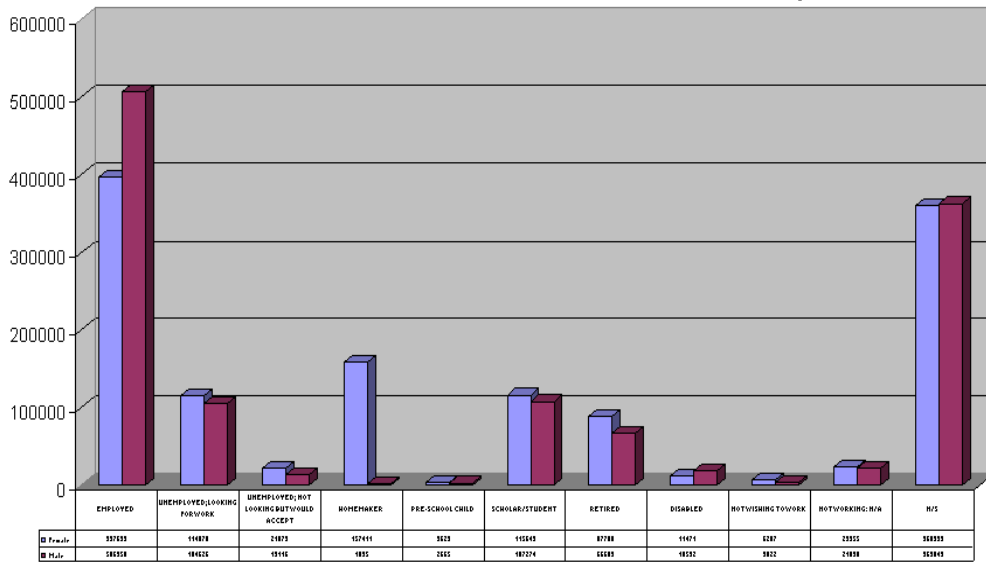


TABLE 2: INDUSTRIAL SECTOR BY PLACE OF WORK (MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT)

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	TOTAL	CAPE		SIMON'S TOWN		BELLVILLE		GOOI
A:Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	15533	3498	22	510	3	1918	12	557
B:Mining and quarrying	1775	855	48	107	6	139	8	141
C:Manufacturing	177525	55761	31	2009	1	30752	17	30477
D:Electricity, gas and water	8119	2038	25	175	2	1439	18	803
E:Construction	66524	16067	24	2189	3	9306	14	5605
F:W/sale/retail trade & catering/accom.	137932	42213	31	2748	2	21440	16	13144
G:Transport, storage and communication	52898	21235	40		1	8925	17	8152
H:Finance,insurance,re-								

al estate & business	106128	42448	40	1584	2	19533	18	11499
I:Community, social &								
personal services	175254	49035	28	7528	4	28144	16	14918
J:Activities not								
adequately defined	162293	39448	24	4165	3	21960	14	13052
K:Not applicable: not								
employed	254485
TOTAL	1158467	272598	24	21615	2	143554	12	98346

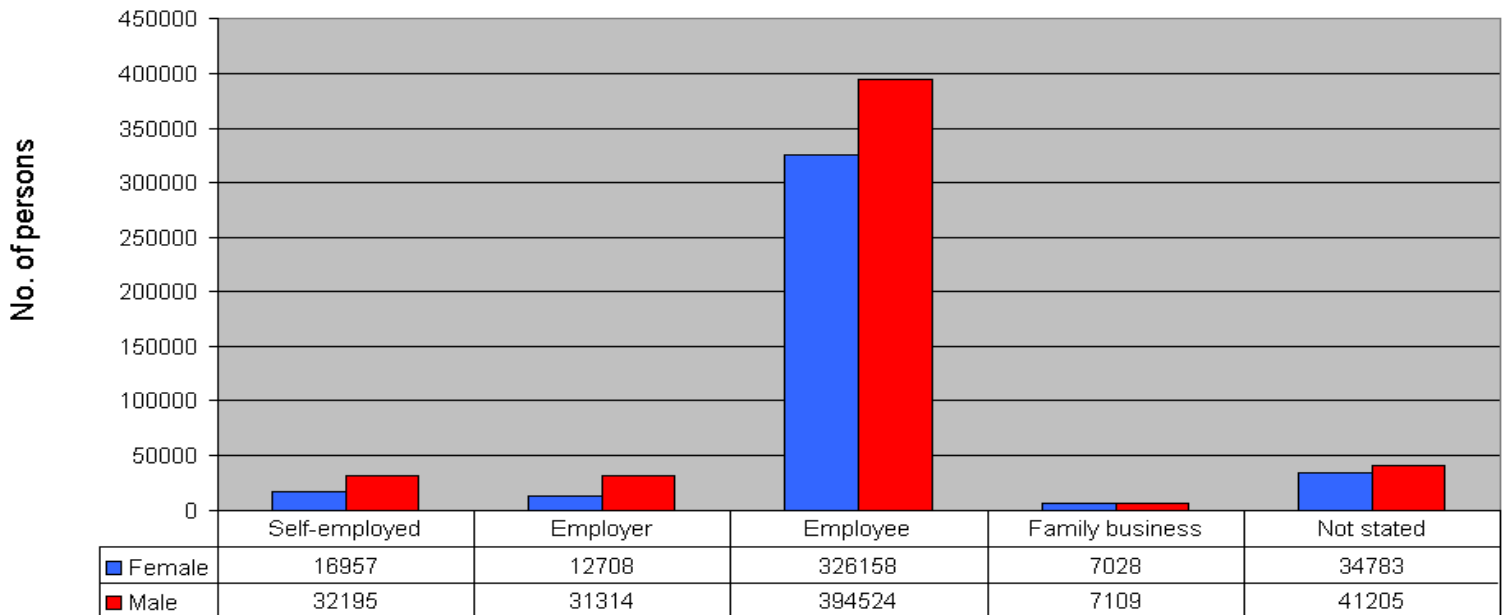
FIGURE 12: WORK STATUS OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY GENDER
10% sample, 1996 census



WORK STATUS

- 35% of the population are employed.
- 22% of the economically active are unemployed.
 - 22% of Coloured females are unemployed.
 - 18% of Coloured males are unemployed.
 - 50% of Black females are unemployed
 - 33% of Black males are unemployed.
 - 9% of Indian females are unemployed.
 - 17% of Indian males are unemployed.
 - 6% of White females are unemployed.
 - 5% of White males are unemployed.
- 18% of the population are classified as scholars/full time students.
- 6% of the population are classified as pensioners/or retired persons.
- 1% of the population are not working due to some form of disability.

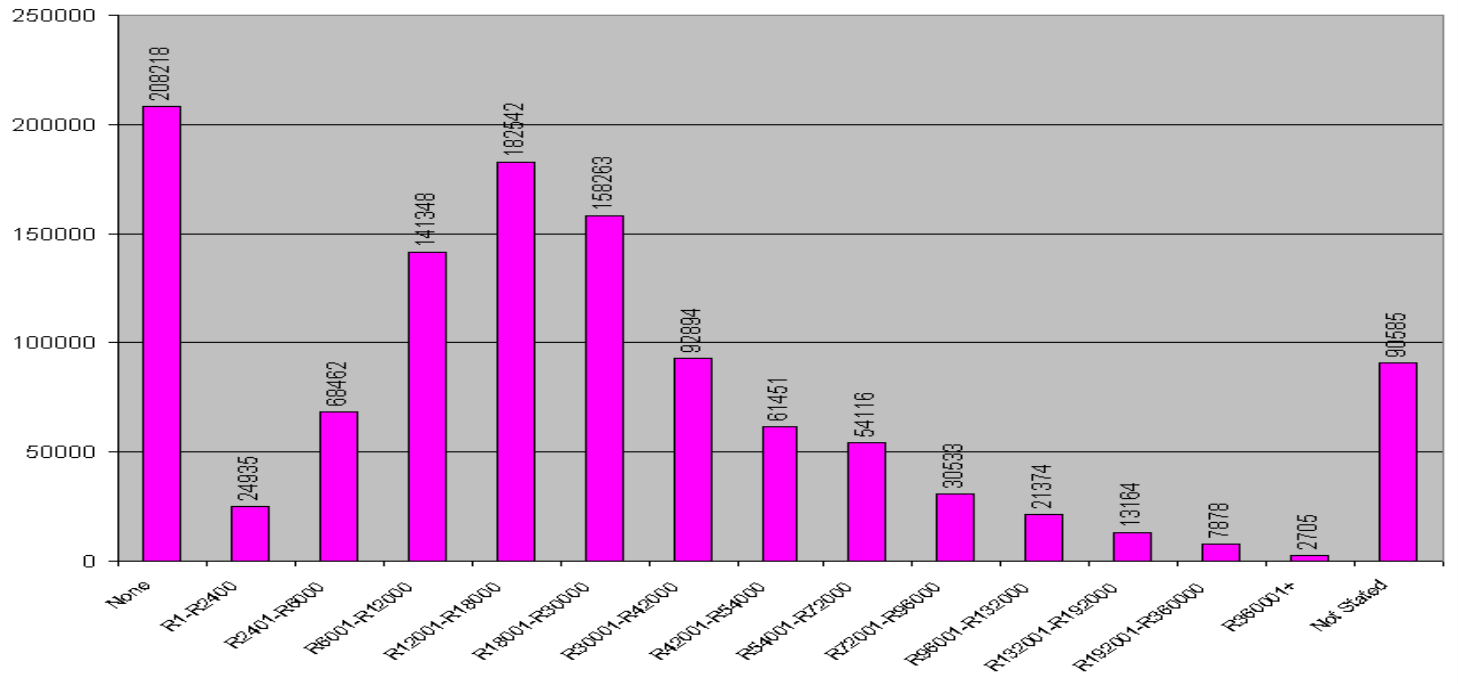
FIGURE 13: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GENDER
10% sample, 1996 census



EMPLOYMENT STATUS

- 4% of the economically active are self-employed.
- 4% of the economically active are classified as employers.
- 62% of the economically active are classified as employees.
- 1% of the economically active work in a family owned business.

**FIGURE 14: ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IN CMA
10% sample, 1996 census**



INCOME

- 27% of the economically active earn less than R1 000 per month.
- 40% of the economically active earn between R1 000 - 2 500 per month.
- 18% of the economically active earn between R 2501 - 4 500 per month.
- 10% of the economically active earn between R4 501 - 8 000 per month.
- 5% earn more than R8 000 per month.

FIGURE 15: ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY ETHNIC GROUP
10% sample, 1996 census

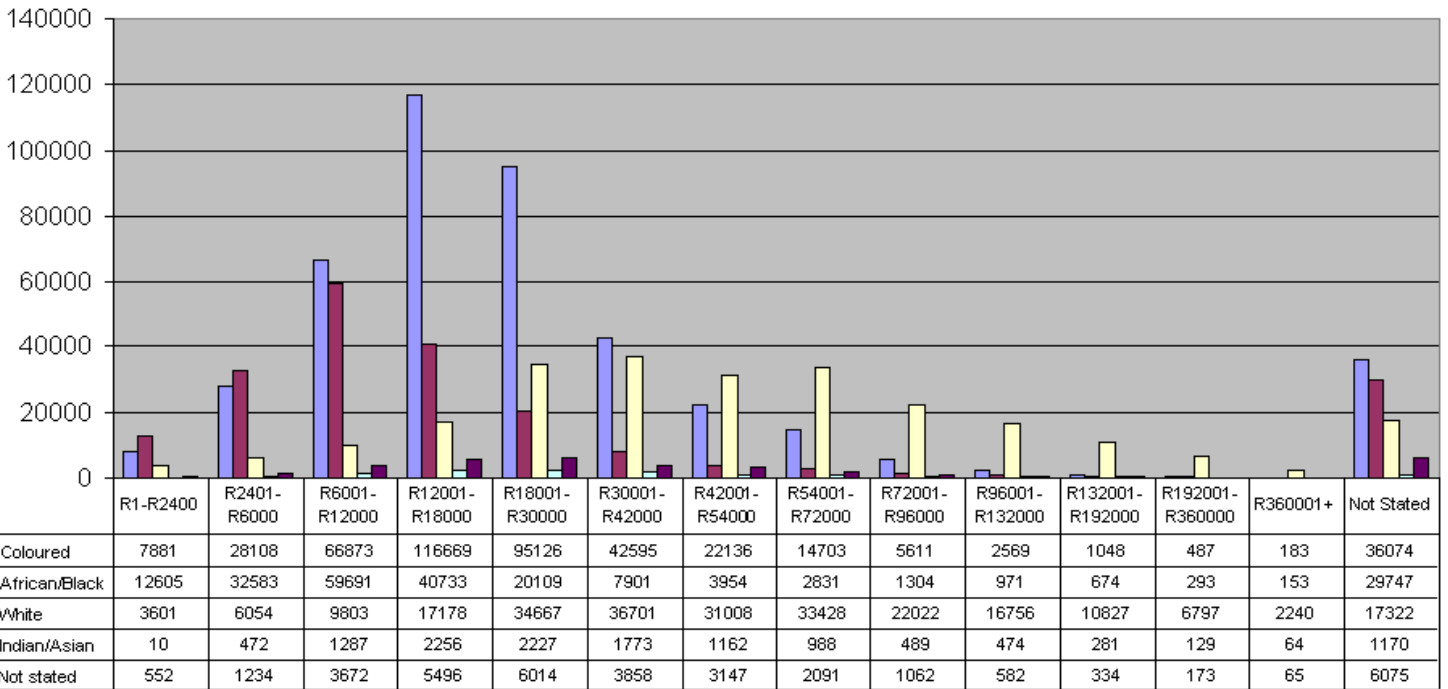


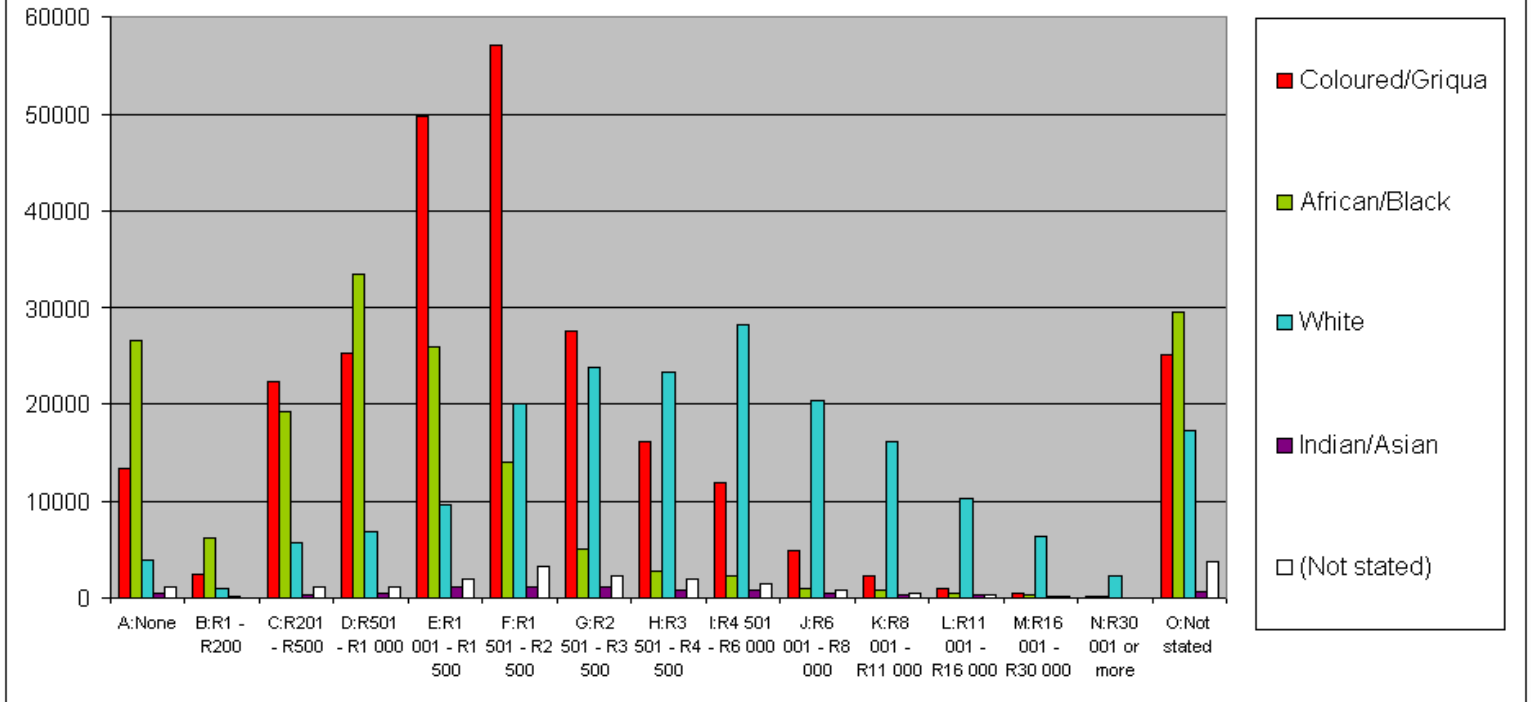
TABLE 3: PERSONAL INCOME OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

Ethnic Group	Median Income (Rands p.a.)
White	48 000
Coloured	15 000
Black	4 200
Asian	24 000
TOTAL	15 000

- 25% of the Coloured economically active earn less than R12 000 p.a.
- 52% earn between R12 001 - R30 000 p.a.
- 22% earn more than R30 001 p.a.
- 57% of the Black economically active earn less than R12 000 p.a.
- 33% earn between R12 001 - R30 000 p.a.
- 10% earn more than R30 001 p.a.
- 8% of the White economically active earn less than R12 000 p.a.
- 22% earn between R12 001 - R30 000 p.a.
- 44% earn between R30 001 - R72 000 p.a.
- 25% earn more than R72 001 p.a.
- 17% of the Indian economically active earn less than R12 000 p.a.

- 38% earn between R12 001 - R30 000 p.a.
- 33% earn between R30 001 - 72 000 p.a.
- 12% earn more than R72 001 p.a.

**FIGURE 16: HIGHEST INCOME IN HOUSEHOLD
BY ETHNIC GROUP
10% sample, 1996 census**



DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHEST INCOME EARNER PER HOUSEHOLD

COLOURED HOUSEHOLDS

- 23% earn between R1 - R1 000 pm inclusively
- 48% earn between R1 001 - R2 500 pm inclusively
- 20% earn between R2 501 - R4 500 pm inclusively
- 8% earn between R4 501 - R8 000 pm inclusively
- 2% earn between R8 001 - R16 000 pm inclusively

BLACK HOUSEHOLDS

- 53% earn between R1 B R1 000 pm inclusively
- 36% earn between R1 001 B R2 500 pm inclusively
- 7% earn between R2 501 B R4 500 pm inclusively
- 3% earn between R4 501 B R8 000 pm inclusively
- 1% earns between R8 001 B R16 000 pm inclusively

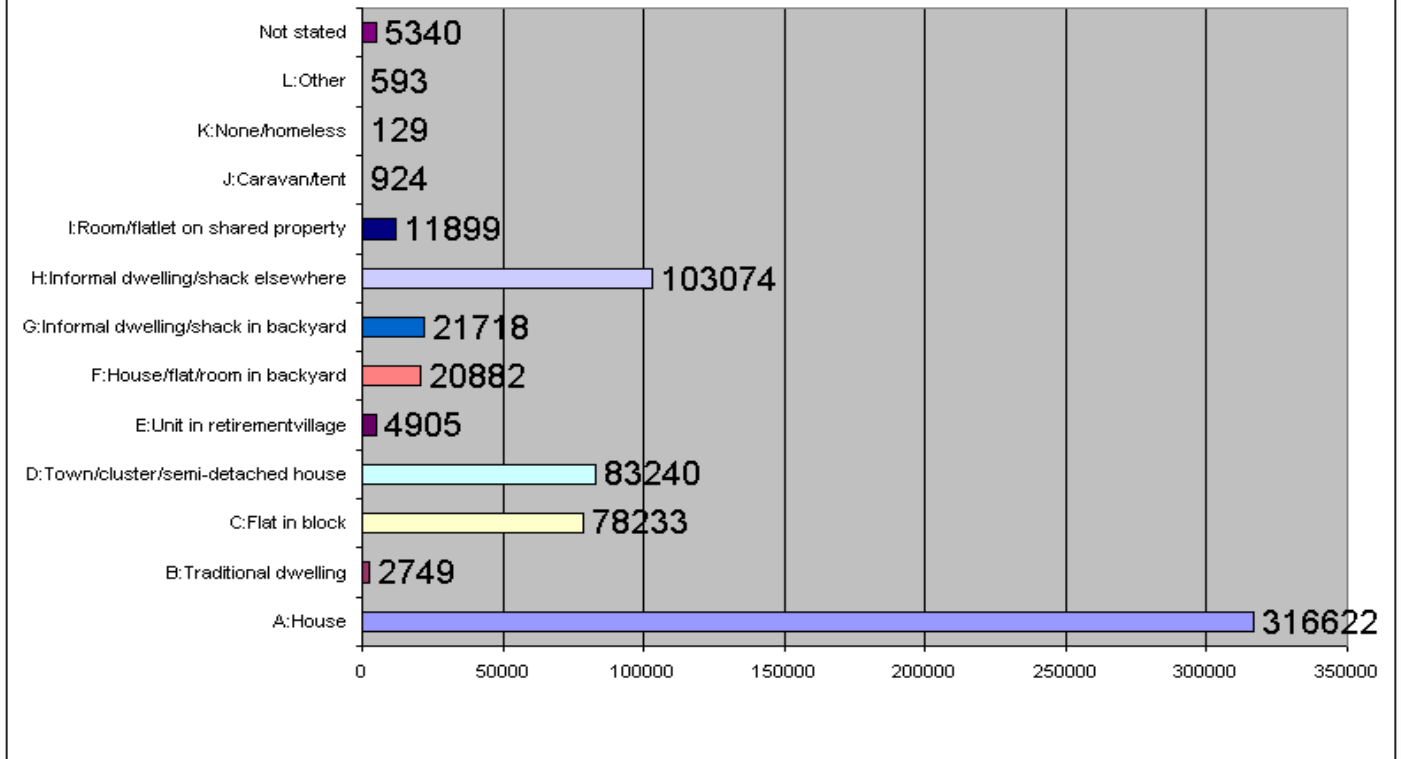
WHITE HOUSEHOLDS

- 8% earn between R1 B R1 000 pm inclusively
- 17% earn between R1 001 B R2 500 pm inclusively
- 27% earn between R2 501 B R4 500 pm inclusively
- 28% earn between R4 501 B R8 000 pm inclusively
- 15% earn between R8 001 B R16 000 pm inclusively
- 5% earn more than R16 001 pm inclusively

INDIAN / ASIAN HOUSEHOLDS

- 13% earn between R1 B R1 000 pm inclusively
- 31% earn between R1 001 B R2 500 pm inclusively
- 27% earn between R2 501 B R4 500 pm inclusively
- 17% earn between R4 501 B R8 000 pm inclusively
- 9% earn between R8 001- R16 000 pm inclusively
- 2% earn more than R16 001 pm inclusively

**FIGURE 17: HOUSING IN THE CAPE METROPOLITAN AREA
10% sample, 1996 census**



HOUSING

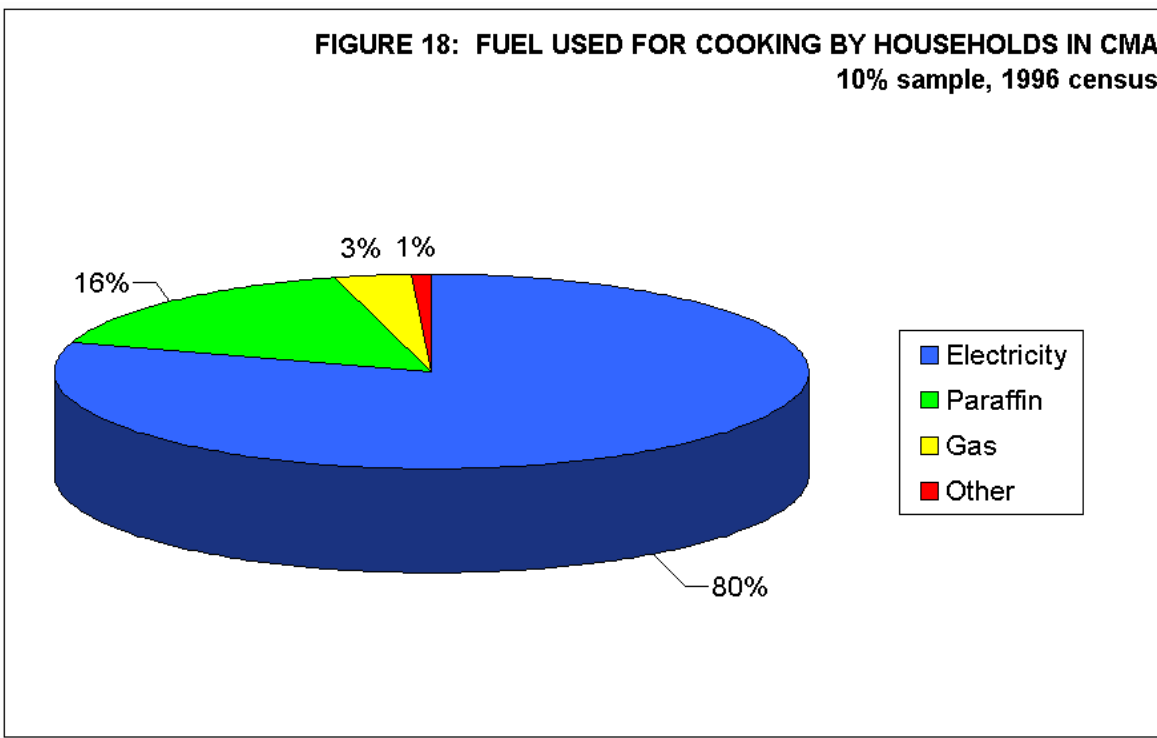
● Formal

- 49% of Households live in a house
- 12% of Households live in blocks of flats
- 3% of Households live in a house / flat / room in a back yard
- 13% of Households live in a town / cluster / semi detached house
- 2% of Households live in a room / flatlet on a shared property
- 1% of Households live in a retirement village

● Informal

- 16% of Households live in a informal dwelling / shack
- 3% of Households live in a informal dwelling / shack in a backyard

FIGURE 18: FUEL USED FOR COOKING BY HOUSEHOLDS IN CMA
10% sample, 1996 census



ACCESS TO FACILITIES

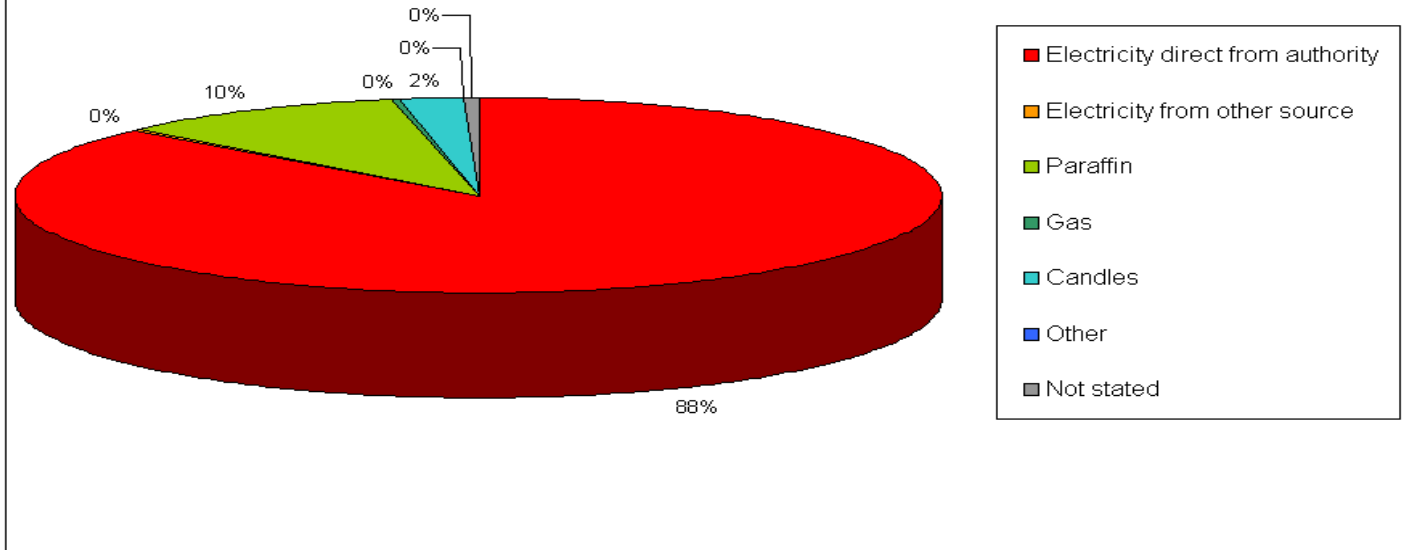
● Fuel used for cooking

- The vast majority of households (519 717) use electricity
- A significant minority of households (102 785) use paraffin
- 22 214 households use gas

● Fuel used for Heating

- The vast majority of households (488 707) use electricity
- A significant minority (111 874) use paraffin
- 15 815 households use wood

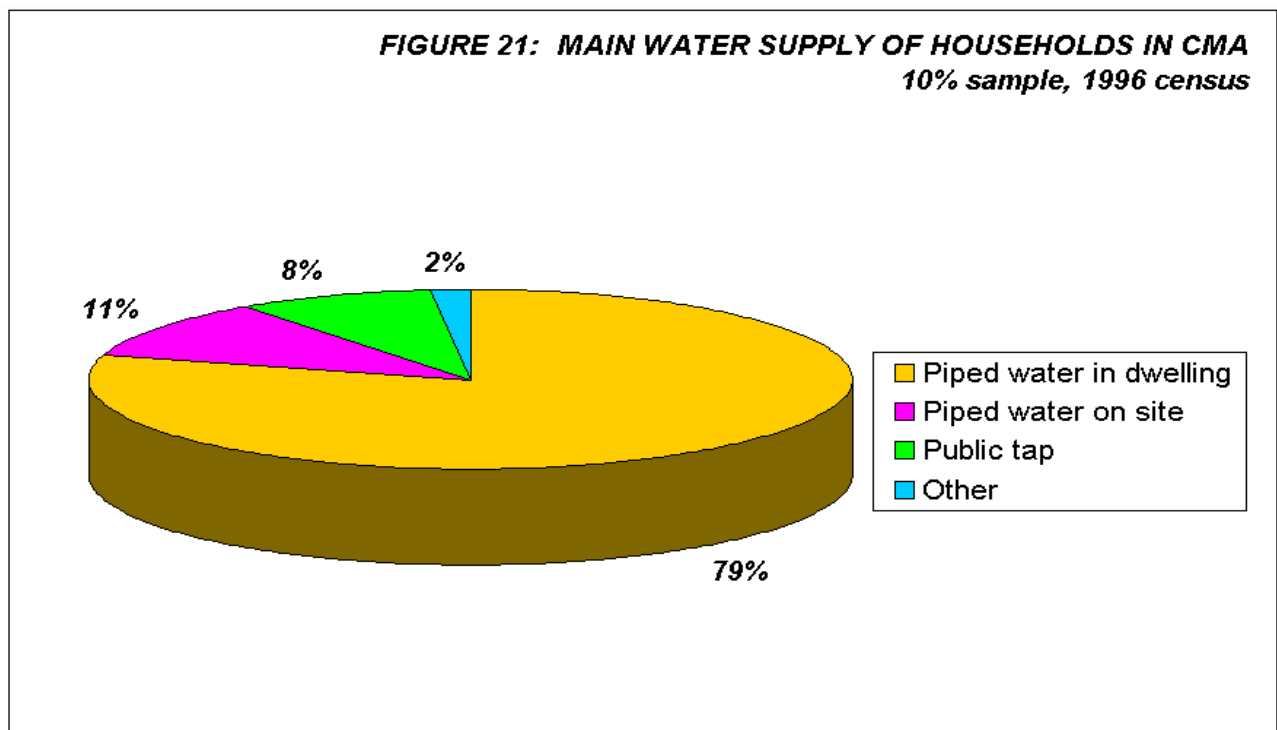
**FIGURE 20: FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING BY HOUSEHOLDS IN CMA
10% sample, 1996 census**



● **Fuel used for Lighting**

- The vast majority of households (565 303) use electricity
- A minority (65 077) use paraffin
- 15 447 households use candles

**FIGURE 21: MAIN WATER SUPPLY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CMA
10% sample, 1996 census**

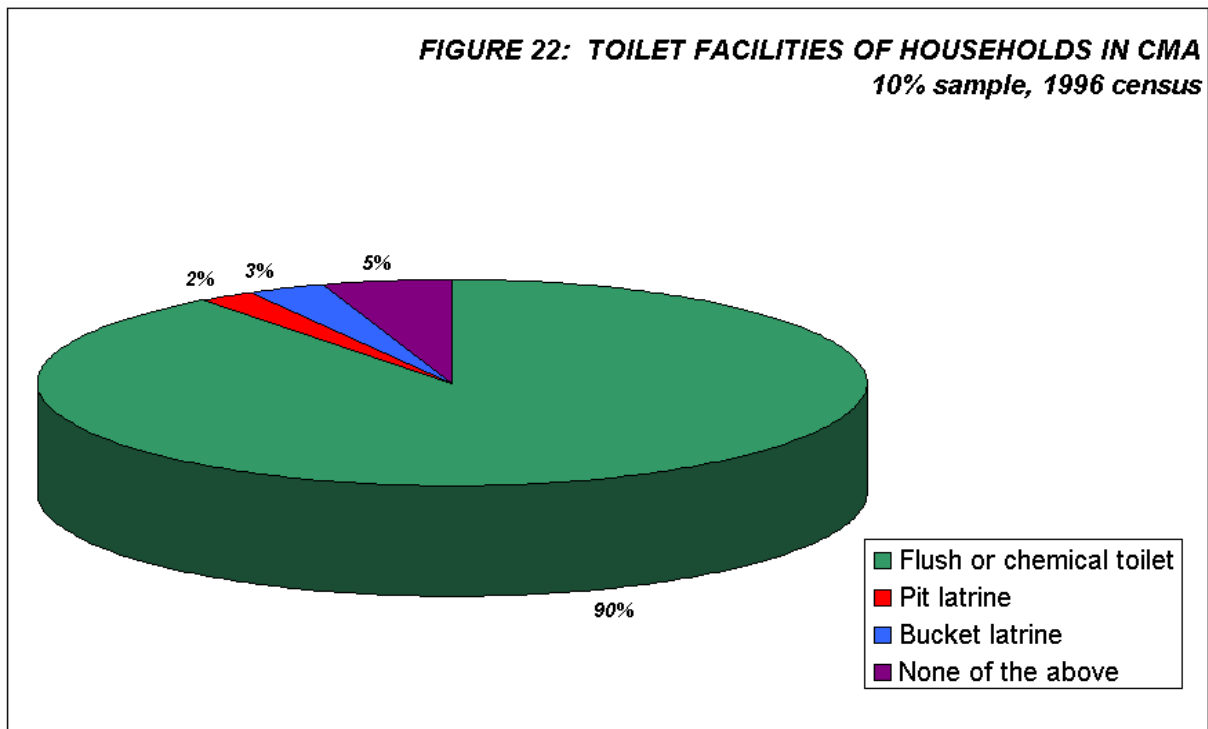


● **Main Water supply**

- 514 985 households have access to piped water in their dwelling
- 68 181 households have access to piped water on site
- 53 699 households have access to a public tap

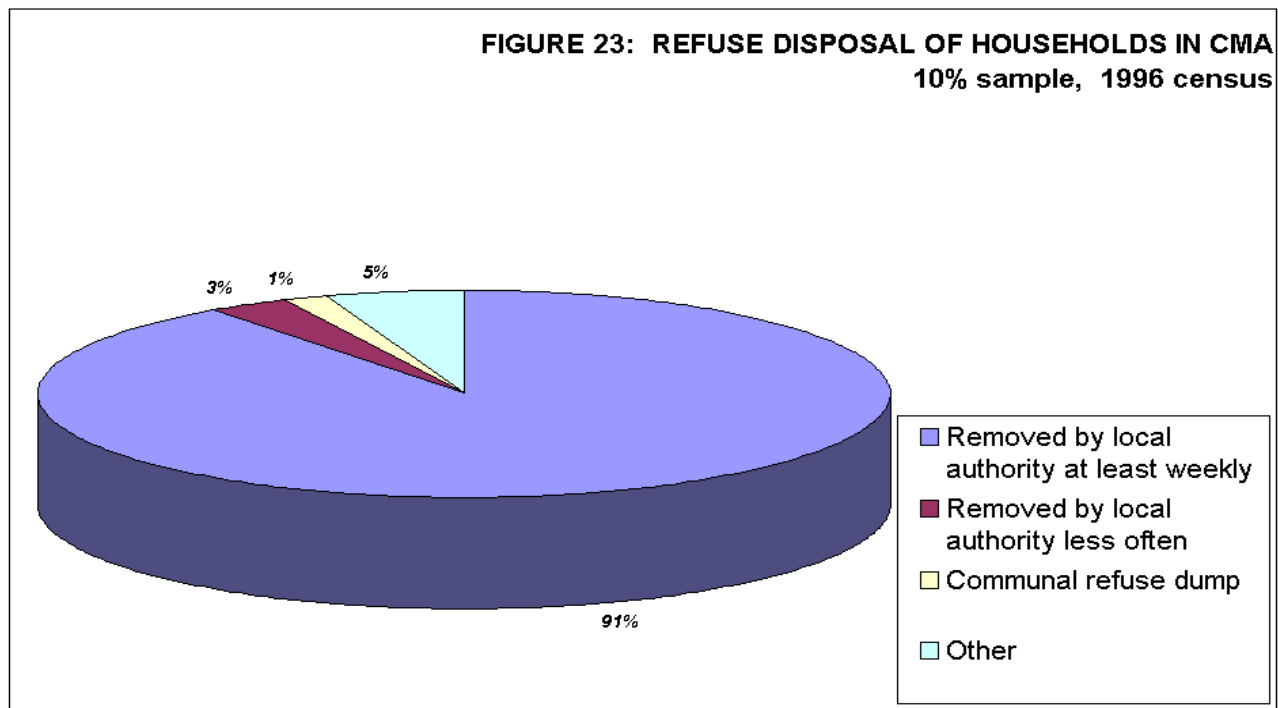
HOUSING

- 3 259 households receive water from either a water-carrier, rainwater tank or from a dam/river



● Toilet facilities

- 581 352 households have access to a flush or chemical toilet
- 15 186 households have access to a pit latrine
- 20 445 households have access to a bucket latrine



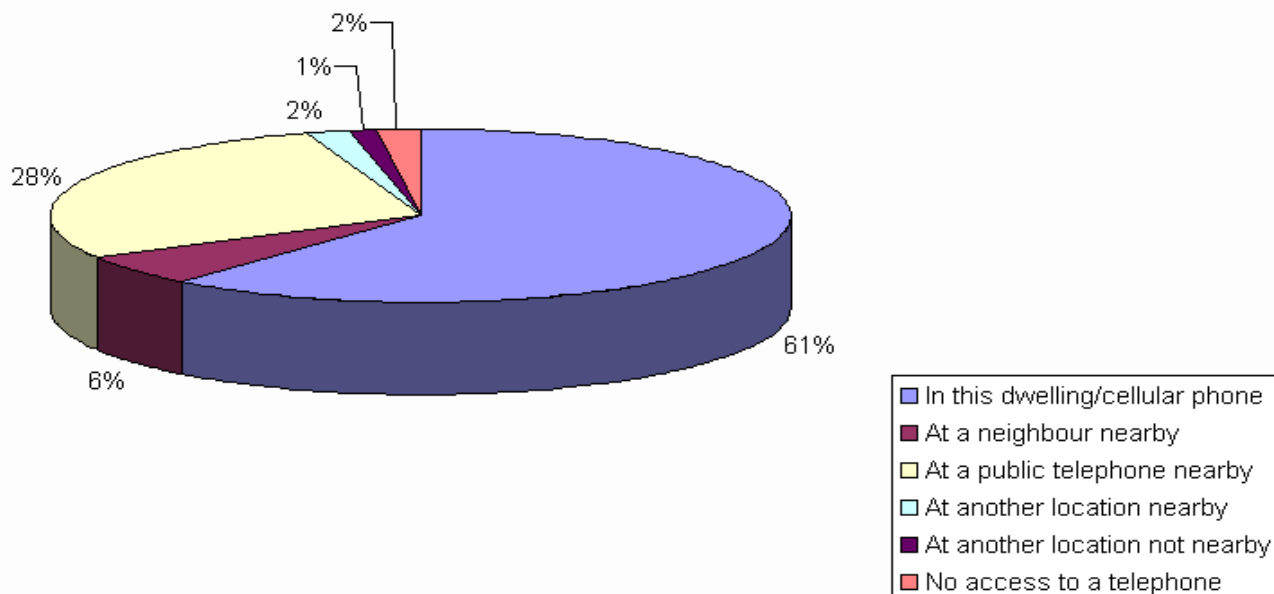
● Refuse Disposal

- 577 976 households have their refuse removed by a local authority (weekly)
- 20 666 households have their refuse removed by a local authority (less often)

HOUSING

- 9 245 households use a communal refuse dump
- 34 332 households use their own refuse dump/have no disposal

FIGURE 24: HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO TELEPHONES IN CMA
10% sample, 1996 census



● Access to Telephone

- 398 516 households have access to a phone in their dwelling
- 48 818 households have access to a neighbours phone
- 190 628 households have access to a public telephone/ or at another location nearby
- 12 452 households have no access to a telephone
- 4 724 households have access to a public telephone not nearby

APPENDIX:**Census 1996:****Definition of terms and concepts****S.A. Stats****Child**

A person who has not yet attained the age of 15 years.

Child, not yet a scholar

A child who is not yet in school, and who is usually below the age of six years.

Disability

In the census questionnaire, respondents were asked to indicate whether or not there were any people with serious visual, hearing, physical or mental disabilities in the household. The seriousness of the disability was not clearly defined. Rather, the respondent=s perceptions of seriousness were relied on.

Disabled person

A person with a visual, hearing, physical or mental handicap that may hinder him or her from performing certain activities of daily living efficiently was defined as a *disabled person*. Disabilities have varying degrees of severity. See *disability*.

Dwelling, informal

Dwelling structures which are not erected according to approved architectural plans or on planned sites in municipal or local authority areas, or are on unproclaimed land in both urban and non-urban areas, or are in makeshift structures in relatively high density concentrations in rural areas, are regarded as *informal dwellings*.

Dwelling, traditional

A *traditional dwelling* is one made of clay, mud, thatch or other traditional materials. It can be round or square in shape. Traditional dwellings may be found as single units or in clusters.

Dwelling, type of

Type of dwelling refers to various types of structures used for accommodation. Such structures include houses, townhouses, flats/apartments, hostels, huts, informal dwellings such as shacks, semi-detached houses, etc.

Economic activity

Economic activity refers to the type of work a person does; for example, installing pipes in new houses, selling fruit and vegetables, breeding cattle, teaching primary school children, cleaning and cooking.

Economic sector

In the census questionnaire, *economic sector* refers to the main economic activity or industry in which the individual works, e.g., mining, construction, retail sales, personal services, financial services, etc.

Economically active person

The phrase *economically active* refers to a person aged 15 years or more who is either employed or unemployed but who is looking for work. In other words, someone who is working or who wants to work and is seeking work is defined as *economically active*.

Education, higher

Higher education consists of all education undertaken by those who have completed Standard 10 at an accredited institution. Certificates, degrees and diplomas issued by an accredited institution are all regarded as examples of higher educational qualifications.

Education, primary

Primary education extends over seven years. It consists of the following school classes: Grades 1 to 2, and Standards 1 to 5 (now called Grades 3 to 7).

Education, secondary

Secondary education follows on primary education. It extends over a five-year period. It consist of Standards 6 to 9, and Standard 10 or matriculation (now called Grades 8 to 12).

Employed person

A person who works for pay, profit or family gain.

Employee

A person who employs other people in a work situation for pay, profit or family gain.

Employment

Employment means working for *pay, profit or family gain*. The term covers *formal work* for a salary or wage in a business, or a business establishment which has a value added tax (VAT) number, as well as *informal work* such as making things for sale or selling things or rendering a service in an establishment which has no VAT number. The term (employment) also covers work on a farm or the land, whether for a wage or as part of the household=s farming activities.

Employment, formal

Formal employment takes place in a business which has a value added tax (VAT) number. A person in *formal employment* can be self-employed, an employer, an employee or a working family member.

Employment, informal

Informal employment takes place in a small or micro business without a value added tax (VAT) number. A person in informal employment can be self-employed, an employer, an employee or a working family member.

Flat/block of flats/apartments

A *flat* or an *apartment* referred to a dwelling within a block of flats. A *block of flats* is a structure, usually multistoried, consisting of a number of dwellings, sharing the same residential address, and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or staircase.

Highest school class/standard completed

A person who attended school could have successfully completed up to 12 years of schooling on *census night*. They could have completed Grade 1 (Sub A), Grade 2 (Sub B) or Standard 1 through to Standard 10. Standard 10 was the highest level of school education that could be attained in 1996 (equivalent to 12 years of schooling). Tertiary education could be undertaken after Standard 10, although some forms of post-school education were also available for those who had not completed Standard 10.

Homeless persons

Homeless persons were defined as those who had no form of shelter on *census night*. They had no known

living addresses, but could be found spending the whole of *census night* on the street corners or pavements, sleeping under bridges, in doorways, in alleyways, at entrances to buildings or shops, at railway stations, or even sleeping in public toilets.

Hostel

A *hostel* is a collective form of accommodation specifically built during the apartheid era for mine, factory, power station, municipal or other employees. Accommodation in hostels may be in single rooms or in dormitories. People who live in hostels are, in general, migrant workers; they often live in the hostels as individuals and not as members of households. However, in recent years, some families have started moving into hostels. A hostel was regarded as a special dwelling that required an enumeration procedure which was different from that used for households. Individual questionnaires were completed by hostel-dwellers who were not part of a household.

House

A *house* is a private self-contained dwelling that stands on a stand or piece of land that is separate from other dwellings.

House, semi-detached

A *semi-detached house* is one of two houses joined together. Each has its own private ground and no other dwelling below or above it.

Household

A *household* consists of a person, or a group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling (or part of it) for at least four days a week and who provide themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living. In other words, they live together as a unit. People who occupy the same dwelling, but who do not share food or other essentials, were enumerated as separate households. For example, people who shared a dwelling, but who bought food and ate separately, were counted as separate households.

Visitors, both foreign and South African, as well as boarders who stayed with a household on *census night*, were counted as part of that household. People who were absent on census night, but were not counted elsewhere (either because they were working, travelling, at a church vigil, at an entertainment centre, and so on), and returned to the household on Tuesday, 10 October, were counted as part of the household. Live-in domestic workers and live-in employees were regarded as separate households.

Housewife

A person who cares for the home and family. She is alternatively referred to as a *homemaker*.

Hut

A *hut* is one form of traditional dwelling found in non-urban (rural) areas. It is a round structure made of traditional materials such as mud, thatch or grass.

Income

In the census questionnaire, all individuals were asked to indicate their *income* before tax from 1 October 1995 to 30 September 1996. A weekly, monthly or annual income could be indicated, according to 14 income categories which could be equated to each other.

Not economically active person

The phrase *not economically active* refers to a person who was out of the labour market on census night. Housewives/homemakers, students, scholars, pensioners, retired people and the severely disabled are included among those who are *not economically active*.

Not wishing to work

This description refers to a person who is not employed, who is not looking for work, who is not a housewife/homemaker, scholar/student, retired person/pensioner or a disabled person, and who does not want to work.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work an employed person does; for example, installing pipes in new houses, selling fruit and vegetables, breeding cattle, teaching primary school children, cleaning and cooking.

Pensioner

A *pensioner* is a person in retirement who draws a pension from a previous employer or a pension fund, or receives a state pension. A distinction was not made between those receiving a pension from an employer or pension fund and those receiving a state pension in Census >96.

Population Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the population group into which they would classify themselves. Therefore self-description, rather than any other method, was used for classification purposes. The categories were:

1. African/Black
2. Coloured
3. Indian/Asian
4. White
5. Other, to be specified by the respondent

Scholar

A person who is attending primary or secondary school.

Self-employed

A person who works for himself or herself for financial gain without employing anyone else.

Student

A person who attends a tertiary institution such as a college, a university or a technikon.

Townhouse

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

Unemployment

Unemployment has two definitions. The first, the *strict definition*, or new official definition, refers to a situation where an economically active person had been looking for work four weeks prior to an interview, but had found none. The second, the *expanded definition*, refers to an economically active person who had no work, and did not specify the time period of job-seeking behaviour at the time of Census >96, but would accept work if given the opportunity, and could start work immediately. The *expanded definition* was used in Census >96, because questions were not asked about job-seeking behaviour in the four weeks prior to census night.

Unemployed person

An *unemployed person* is defined as an economically active person who had no work, but who was looking for work at the time of Census >96 and found none.

Work status

Work status refers to whether an individual is *self-employed*, an *employer*, an *employee* or *works in a family business*.