

# South Africa - National Income Dynamics Study 2012

**Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit**

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

ZAF\_2012\_NIDS-W3\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) is a face-to-face longitudinal survey of individuals living in South Africa as well as their households. The survey was designed to give effect to the dimensions of the well-being of South Africans, to be tracked over time. At the broadest level, these were:

- Wealth creation in terms of income and expenditure dynamics and asset endowments
- Demographic dynamics as these relate to household composition and migration
- Social heritage, including education and employment dynamics, the impact of life events (including positive and negative shocks), social capital and intergenerational developments
- Access to cash transfers and social services

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

Data on the following topics was collected during the survey:

#### HOUSEHOLD:

- Household characteristics
- Household roster
- Mortality history
- Living standards
- Expenditure
- Consumption
- Negative events
- Positive events
- Agriculture

#### ADULTS:

- Demographics
- Education
- Labour market participation
- Income
- Health
- Well-being
- Numeracy
- Anthropometric data

#### CHILDREN:

- Education
- Health
- Family support
- Grants
- Anthropometric data
- Numeracy

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Children & Youth	FAO	
Social protection	FAO	
Community Driven Development	FAO	
Health	FAO	

## Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

#### UNIVERSE

The target population for NIDS was private households in all nine provinces of South Africa, and residents in workers' hostels, convents and monasteries. The frame excludes other collective living quarters, such as student hostels, old age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks.

## Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit	University of Cape Town

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation		Financial assistance

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
DataFirst	DataFirst	University of Cape Town	Metadata creation
Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit	SALDRU	University of Cape Town	Data documentation

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ZAF\_2012\_NIDS-W3\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_ZAF\_2012\_NIDS-W3\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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A stratified, two-stage cluster sample design was employed in sampling the Dwelling units to be included in the base wave. In the first stage, a sample of 400 Primary Sampling Units (psus)<sup>2</sup> was drawn (by statisticians at Stats SA) from Stats SA's 2003 Master Sample of 3000 psus. At the time that the 2003 Master Sample was compiled, eight non-overlapping samples of ten or twelve dwelling Units were systematically drawn within each PSU. Each of these samples is termed A "cluster" by Stats SA. These clusters were then allocated to the various household Surveys that were conducted by Stats SA between 2004 and 2007 (such as the Labour Force Surveys, General Household Surveys and the 2005/06 Income and Expenditure Survey). However, two clusters in each PSU were never used by Stats SA and these were allocated to NIDS.

In the first stage, a sample of 400 PSUs had to be drawn from the 3000 PSUs in the Master Sample. The explicit strata in the Master Sample are the 53 district councils (DCs). The sample was proportionally allocated to these 53 strata and PSUs were selected within strata with probability proportional to size. It should be noted that the sample was not designed to be representative at provincial level, implying that analysis of the results at the province level is not recommended.

### Weighting

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Two sets of calculations were necessary in deriving the design weights. First there is a calculation of the probability of sampling each PSU and, second, there is a calculation about the probability of including each specific household in each PSU in the NIDS sample. The latter corrects for household nonresponse.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2012-03	2012-04	Wave 3

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

## Data Processing

No content available



## Data Appraisal

No content available