

South Africa - National Income Dynamics Study 2014

Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

ZAF_2014_NIDS-W4_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

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

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	
Social protection	FAO	
Social Development	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

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Government of South Africa	Commissioners of Wave 4

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_2014_NIDS-W4_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_ZAF_2014_NIDS-W4_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

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)² 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

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

Start	End	Cycle
2014-09	2015-08	Wave 4

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available