

South Africa - General Household Survey 2018

Statistics South Africa

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

ZAF_2018_GHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The General Household Survey (GHS) has been used as an instrument to track the progress of development since 2002 when it was first introduced . It is an annual household survey specifically designed to measure the living circumstances of South African households. The GHS collects data on education, health and social development, housing, household access to services and facilities, food security, and agriculture.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the General Household Survey 2013 includes:

(a) HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

Dwelling type

Home ownership

Access to water and sanitation

Access to services

Transport

Household assets

Land ownership

Agricultural production

(b) INDIVIDUALS' CHARACTERISTICS:

Demographic characteristics

Relationship to household head

Marital status

Language

Education

Employment

Income

Health

Fertility

Disability

Access to social services

Mortality

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Health	FAO	
Population & Reproductive Health	FAO	
Water	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

UNIVERSE

The survey covers all de jure household members (usual residents) of households in the nine provinces of South Africa and residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover collective living quarters such as student hostels, old age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Statistics South Africa	Government of South Africa

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
DataFirst		University of Cape Town	Metadata Producer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ZAF_2018_GHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_ZAF_2018_GHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

From 2015 the General Household Survey (GHS) uses a Master Sample (MS) frame developed in 2013 as a general-purpose sampling frame to be used for all Stats SA household-based surveys. This MS has design requirements that are reasonably compatible with the GHS. The 2013 Master Sample is based on information collected during the 2011 Census conducted by Stats SA. In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs, were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the Master Sample, since they covered the entire country, and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs. There are 3 324 primary sampling units (PSUs) in the Master Sample, with an expected sample of approximately 33 000 dwelling units (DUs). The number of PSUs in the current Master Sample (3 324) reflect an 8,0% increase in the size of the Master Sample compared to the previous (2008) Master Sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). The larger Master Sample of PSUs was selected to improve the precision (smaller coefficients of variation, known as CVs) of the GHS estimates. The Master Sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro levels. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geographical type. The three geography types are Urban, Tribal and Farms. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area, the sample is representative of the different geography types that may exist within that metro.

The sample for the GHS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage. After allocating the sample to the provinces, the sample was further stratified by geography (primary stratification), and by population attributes using Census 2011 data (secondary stratification).

Weighting

The sample weights were constructed to account for the following: the original selection probabilities (design weights), adjustments for PSUs that were sub-sampled or segmented, excluded population from the sampling frame, non-response, weight trimming, and benchmarking to known population estimates from the Demographic Analysis Division within Stats SA. The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households were constructed so that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The design weights, which are the inverse sampling rate (ISR) for the province, are assigned to each of the households in a province. Mid-year population estimates produced by the Demographic Analysis Division were used for benchmarking. The final survey weights were constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to national level population estimates cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 55-59, 60-64; and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are 0-14, 15-34, 35-64; and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights were constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

The Statistics Canada software StatMx was used for constructing calibration weights. The population controls at national and provincial level were used for the cells defined by cross-classification of Age by Gender by Race. Records for which the age, population group or sex had item non-response could not be weighted and were therefore excluded from the dataset. No additional imputation was done to retain these records. Household estimates that were developed using the UN headship ratio methodology were used to weight household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 Census 2011 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2018-01	2018-12	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Please note that DataFirst provides versioning at dataset and file level. Revised files have new version numbers. Files that are not revised retain their original version numbers. Changes to any of the data files will result in the dataset having a new version number. Thus, version numbers of files within a dataset may not match.