South Africa 2015

1   Survey Description

Survey: The National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS, wave 4), carried out by SALDRU (University of Cape Town).

Link to the document: https://www.saldru.uct.ac.za/surveys/national-income-dynamics-survey-nids/

Sample: The Wave 4 of the NIDS is a nationally representative survey carried out between December 2014 and July 2015. It collects information about 37300 households of all ages.. There are 20,093 individuals in the total sample and 5,841 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: A stratified, two-stage cluster sample design was employed. The data collected was then reweighted to take into account the Census 2011 geographic data.

Outcome: The outcome variables are monthly equivalized household disposable total (*w4_hhincome*) income in dollars PPP 2017.[1]

Circumstances:

- Sex (female, male)
- Ethnicity (several ethnic groups, described in Table 1)
- Fathers's edu. (levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's edu. (levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's occ. (11 categories, 10 from 1-Digit ISCO + one category including death/unknown/unemployed, described in Table 3)
- Mother's occ. (11 categories, 10 from 1-Digit ISCO + one category including death-unknown-unemployed, described in Table 3)

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[1]Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2015

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,841)	(N=20,093)
Gender		
0 Female	3,545 (60.7%)	11,903 (59.2%)
1 Male	2,296 (39.3%)	8,190 (40.8%)
Ethnicity		
1 African	4,831 (82.7%)	16,215 (80.7%)
2 Asian/Indian	51 (0.9%)	193 (1.0%)
3 Coloured	738 (12.6%)	2,758 (13.7%)
4 White	221 (3.8%)	488 (2.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	439 (2.2%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2015

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,841)	(N=20,093)
Father's education (levels)		
0 Zero	3,445 (59.0%)	6,241 (31.1%)
1 Grade 1	36 (0.6%)	59 (0.3%)
2 Grade 2	73 (1.2%)	149 (0.7%)
3 Grade 3	148 (2.5%)	235 (1.2%)
4 Grade 4	186 (3.2%)	335 (1.7%)
5 Grade 5	158 (2.7%)	293 (1.5%)
6 Grade 6	179 (3.1%)	331 (1.6%)
7 Grade 7	220 (3.8%)	412 (2.1%)
8 Grade 8	422 (7.2%)	735 (3.7%)
9 Grade 9	122 (2.1%)	227 (1.1%)
10 Grade 10	216 (3.7%)	414 (2.1%)
11 Grade 11	113 (1.9%)	218 (1.1%)
12 Grade 12	523 (9.0%)	1,041 (5.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	9,403 (46.8%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Zero	3,282 (56.2%)	5,703 (28.4%)
1 Grade 1	26 (0.4%)	60 (0.3%)
2 Grade 2	102 (1.7%)	185 (0.9%)
3 Grade 3	151 (2.6%)	289 (1.4%)
4 Grade 4	221 (3.8%)	463 (2.3%)
5 Grade 5	185 (3.2%)	380 (1.9%)
6 Grade 6	204 (3.5%)	466 (2.3%)
7 Grade 7	287 (4.9%)	631 (3.1%)
8 Grade 8	420 (7.2%)	868 (4.3%)
9 Grade 9	148 (2.5%)	333 (1.7%)
10 Grade 10	260 (4.5%)	566 (2.8%)
11 Grade 11	119 (2.0%)	327 (1.6%)
12 Grade 12	436 (7.5%)	862 (4.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	8,960 (44.6%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2015

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	5,841	897.0	1,706	444.7	0.2162	43,090	0
Total sample	20,093	761.4	2,117	397.9	0.2162	111,544	0

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2015

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,841)	(N=20,093)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Armed forces	0 (0%)	4 (0.0%)
1 Managers	23 (0.4%)	59 (0.3%)
2 Professionals	236 (4.0%)	459 (2.3%)
3 Technicians	57 (1.0%)	116 (0.6%)
4 Clerical support	69 (1.2%)	135 (0.7%)
5 Service/Sales	267 (4.6%)	587 (2.9%)
6 Skilled	10 (0.2%)	23 (0.1%)
7 Craft	99 (1.7%)	211 (1.1%)
8 Operators	14 (0.2%)	43 (0.2%)
9 Elementary	1,634 (28.0%)	3,699 (18.4%)
10 Others	3,432 (58.8%)	6,677 (33.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	8,080 (40.2%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Armed forces	36 (0.6%)	65 (0.3%)
1 Managers	99 (1.7%)	164 (0.8%)
2 Professionals	198 (3.4%)	352 (1.8%)
3 Technicians	92 (1.6%)	167 (0.8%)
4 Clerical support	52 (0.9%)	99 (0.5%)
5 Service/Sales	391 (6.7%)	760 (3.8%)
6 Skilled	51 (0.9%)	82 (0.4%)
7 Craft	672 (11.5%)	1,396 (6.9%)
8 Operators	846 (14.5%)	1,720 (8.6%)
9 Elementary	1,460 (25.0%)	2,450 (12.2%)
10 Others	1,944 (33.3%)	3,385 (16.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	9,453 (47.0%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

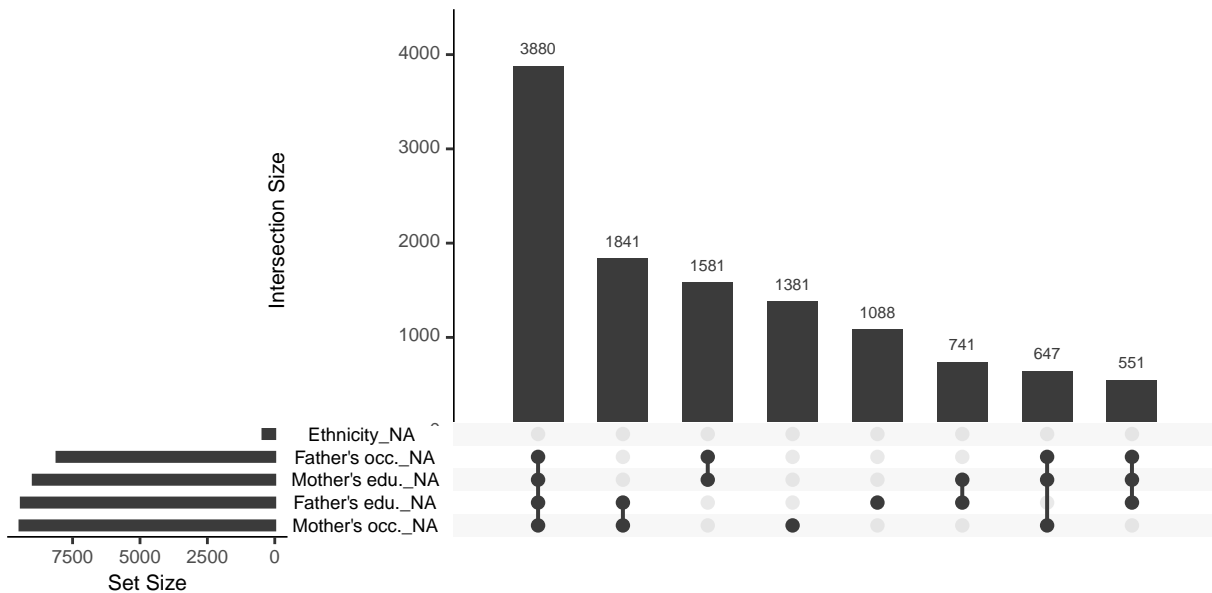Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

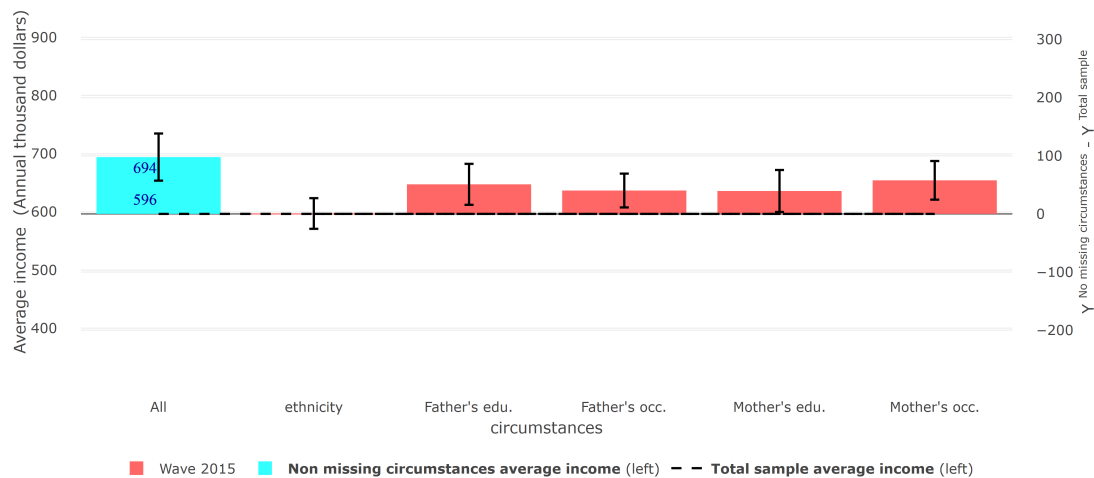## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2015	Analysis sample	0.577	0.522	0.573	694
Wave 2015	Total sample	0.565	0.501	0.536	596

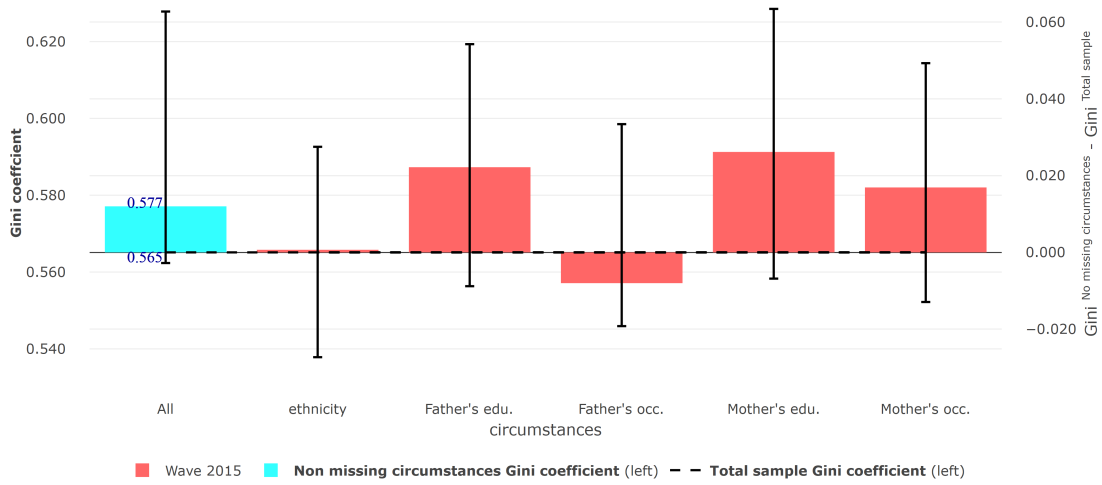## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample