

Fieldwork Mapping

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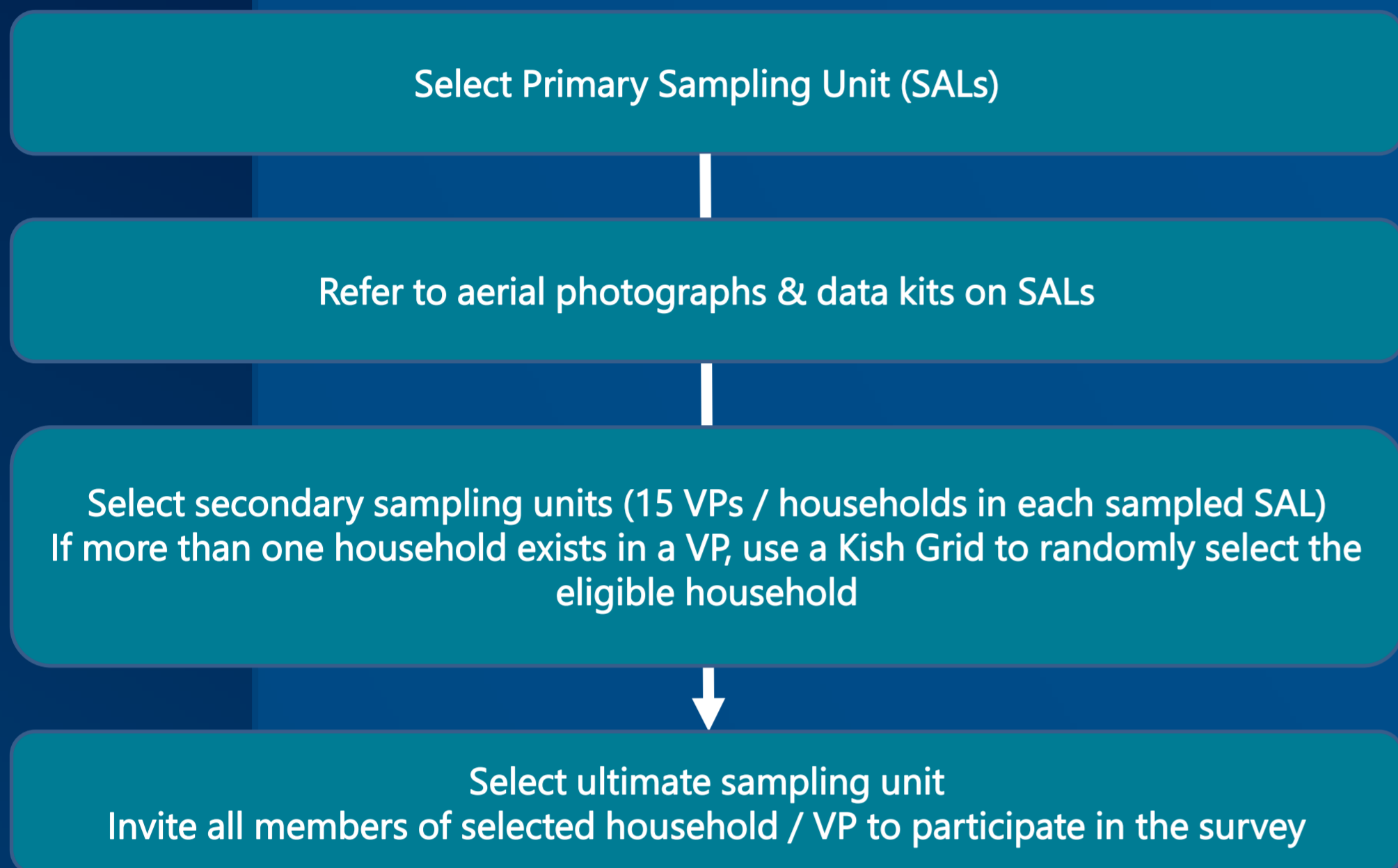
A summary of the survey design, sampling methods, mapping of the fieldwork process and approaches used to identify selected SALs, select households, collect data from households and individuals through questionnaires, samples, preparation of data for analysis, and analysis of results



Survey design

- A multi-stage stratified cluster sampling design implemented with everyone in the sampled household invited to participate in any HSRC survey.
- A total of 1000 Small Areas Layers (SALs) from the 2011 population census were randomly selected using probability proportional to size and stratified by province, locality type and race in urban areas from a database of 84,907 SALs that were mapped in 2007 using aerial photography to develop the 2007–2011 HSRC master sample for selecting households.
- The sampled EAs formed primary sampling units (PSUs). Locality types were defined as urban formal, urban informal, rural formal (including commercial farms), and rural informal (tribal authority) areas. Oversampling of Coloureds and Indians or Asians was done to meet the required minimum sample size. Aerial photographs drawn from Google Earth were also employed to ensure that the most up-to-date information was available for the master sample. In each sampled EA a total of 15 visiting points (VPs) or households were used as secondary sampling units (SSUs).
- Within each household selected for the survey, all household members (including consenting and non-consenting household members) constituted the ultimate sampling unit (USU). A VP was defined as a stand with an address that might have one or more than one residential household in which a group of people live and eat together 'from the same pot'. If multiple households existed in a visiting point, a Kish grid5 (Kish, 1965) was used to randomly select a responding household where all members of the selected household were eligible to participate.

Mapping Process



④ SALs types maps



Cadastra layer

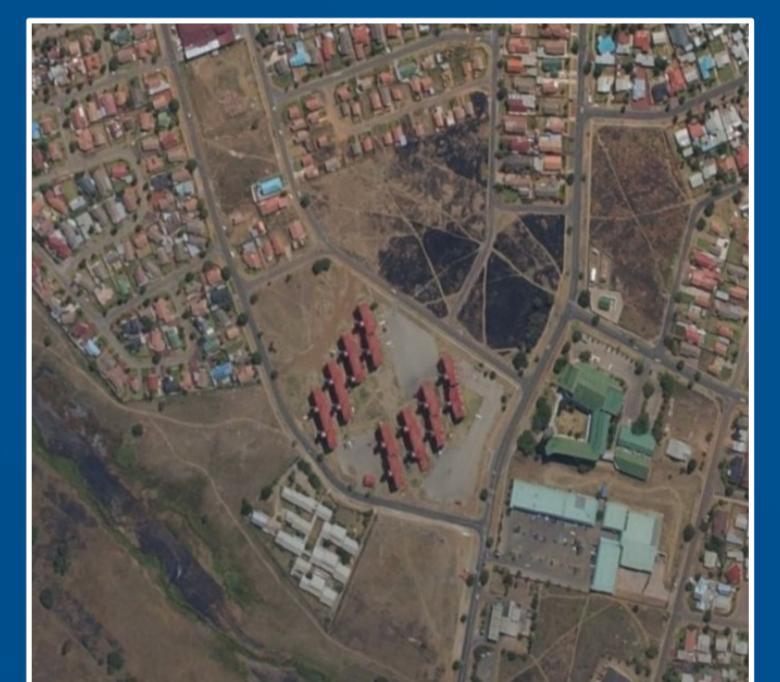


Land use layer

⑤ Identifying the various types of visiting points



Formal dwellings



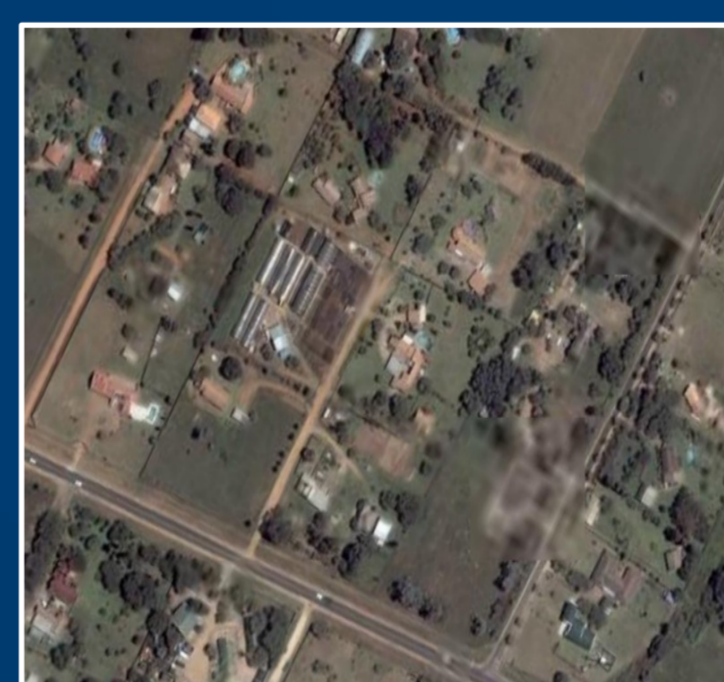
Flats



Informal settlements



Hostels

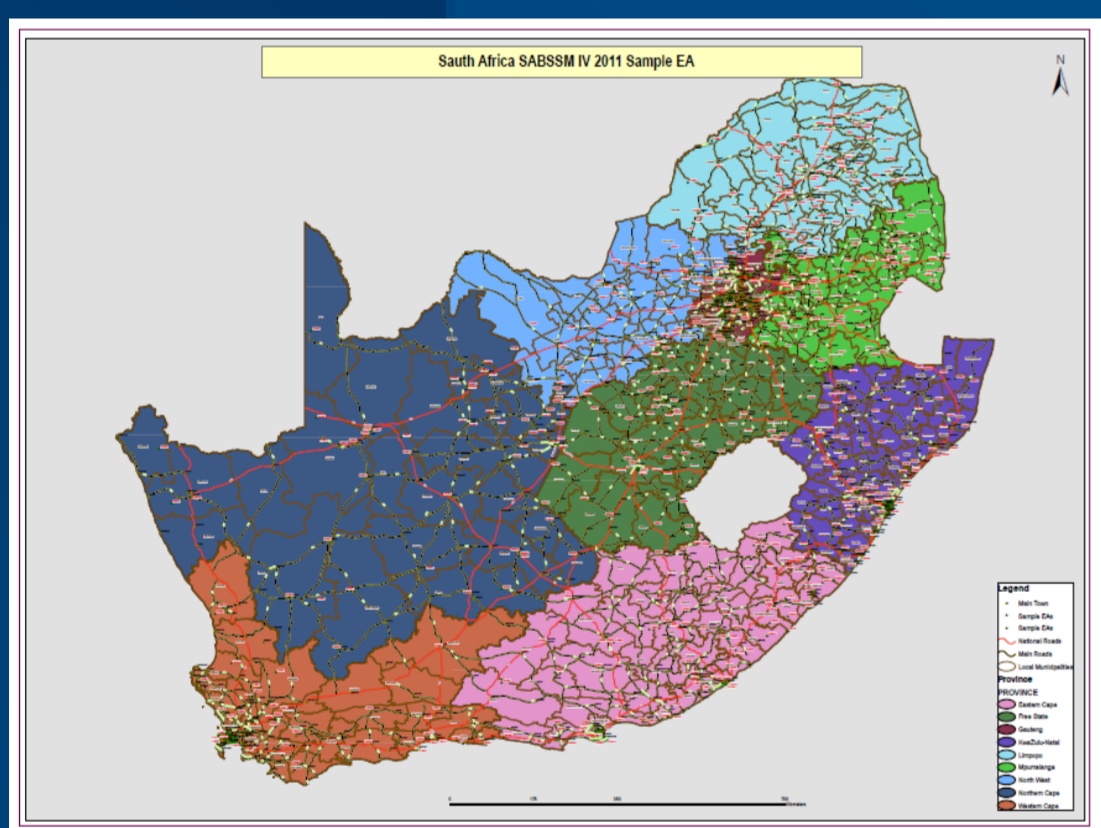


Small holdings

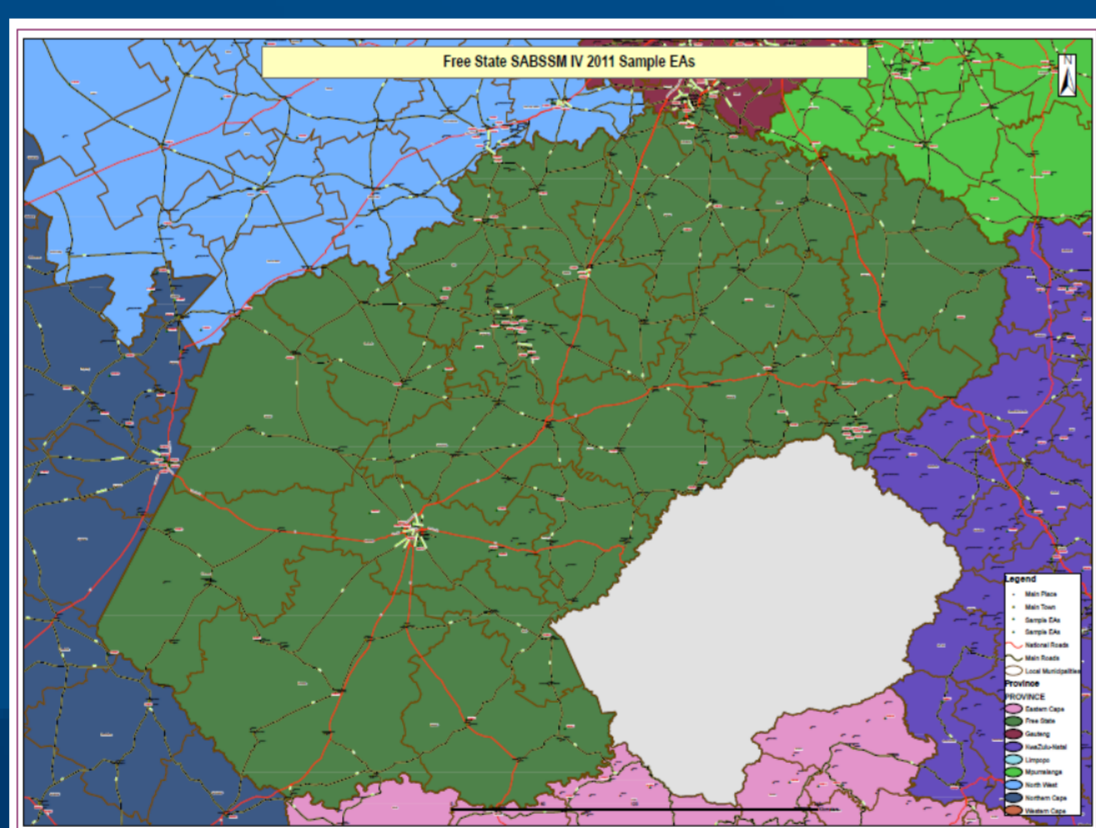


Traditional areas

① Planning Maps

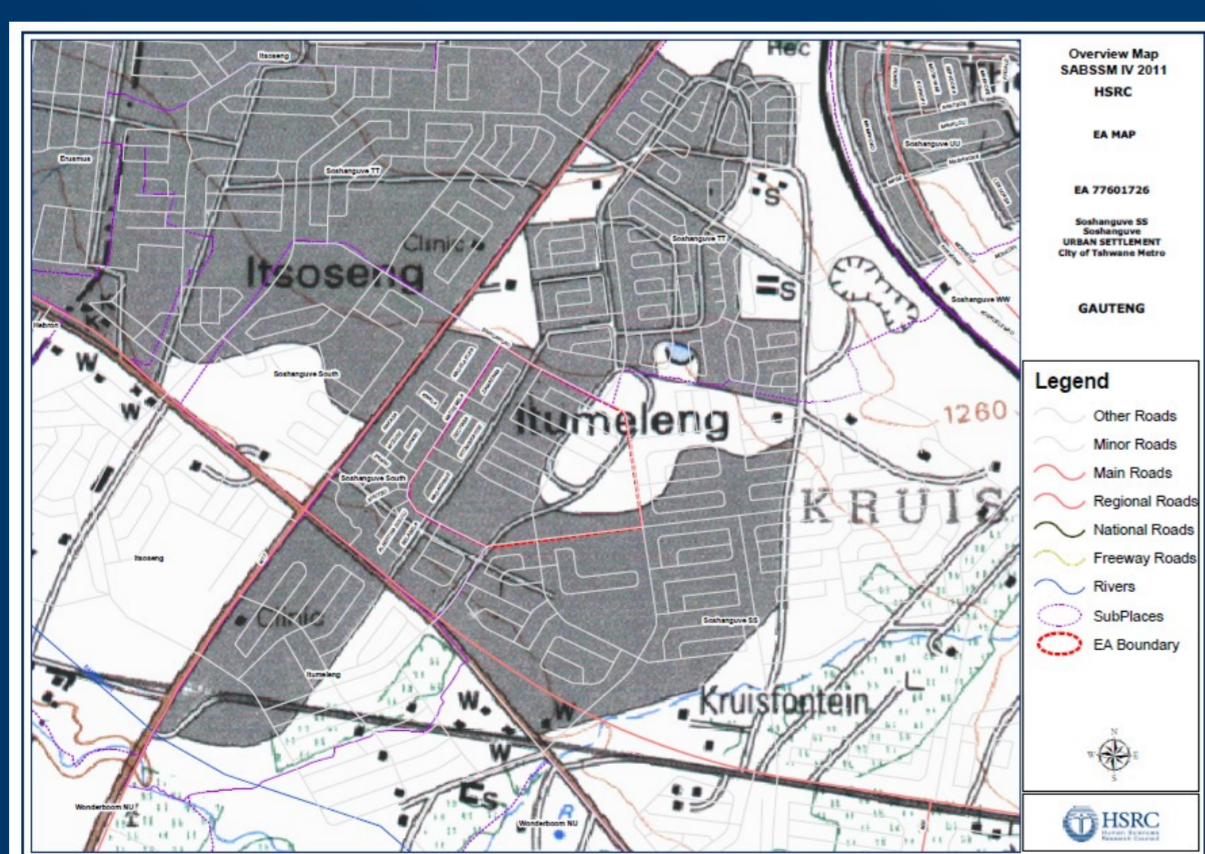


National



Provincial

② Overview and locality roads maps



③ Detailed maps



⑥ Mapping the results

