

# South Africa - 1in10 AHDSS Sample Database

**Agincourt Health population unit**

Report generated on: May 18, 2018

Visit our data catalog at: <https://data.agincourt.co.za/index.php>

# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

AHPU.ZA011.1in10.2016

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The AHDSS database contains the data resulting from the exhaustive coverage of demographic events within a geographically defined population, namely the Agincourt sub-district of the Bushbuckridge district of South Africa. As of May 2013, the study site consists of 30 research villages with a population of 107,500 people, living in 19,500 households.

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

A range of tables store information in the database and are linked together to form the relational structure. The following tables exist:

The Observations table records the details of each household interview. Examples of data fields: 'date of observation' and 'name of fieldworker'

The Individuals table records the basic information about each individual in the population. Examples of data fields: 'Name', 'Surname', 'Date of Birth', 'Gender', 'Nationality', and 'Refugee Status'

The Residences table records the episode of an individual in a location. The key data are the date at which a residence starts or ends, and the event that starts an episode (e.g. birth, in-migration, or present at the start of the DSS), and/or the event that ends the episode (e.g. death, out-migration). If an episode has not ended and is still open, then it is marked as 'current'.

The Locations table records the dwelling place at which an individual is located. The residence episode records when a person enters or leaves this place. A location is a physical structure that has a corresponding latitude and longitude.

The Memberships table records the episode of an individual joining or leaving a household. The key data are the date at which a membership starts or ends, and the event that starts an episode (e.g. birth, in-migration, or present at the start of the DSS), and/or the event that ends the episode (e.g. death, out-migration). If an episode has not ended and is still open, then it is marked as 'current'. Included in this table is the relationship of the individual to the household head (e.g. wife, son, etc.) If a household head dies or out-migrates then the membership episode is closed and a new membership episode is opened containing the new relationship to household head.

The Households table records the social unit (i.e., household) of which an individual is a member.

The Union Episodes records the episode of an individual in a union another individual. This table records the date when a union starts, the event that started it (e.g., marriage, re-marriage), the date when a union ends, and the event that ends it (e.g., divorce, separation or death). The Union Episodes table links to the Marriage Attributes table which records details about marriages and informal unions.

There are several 'Event' tables, which record the details of the demographic events which bring an individual into the database or remove an individual from the database. A few key variables are recorded on each event of which a very important one is the date of the event. These tables include:

Pregnancies

Births

In-Migrations

Out-Migrations

A number of status observation tables are also stored in the database. These table record attributes of either individuals or

households and are recorded as cross-sectional data at the time of a census. Most status observations are repeated over time. Other related tables include the Verbal Autopsy table which records information used to determine cause of death and the Maternity Historytable which records the details of a woman's fertility outside the study site and observation period.

At household level, such tables include:

Asset Status

Child Care Grants

Food Security Status

At the individual level, such tables include:

Adult Health Status

Child Care Grants

Child Morbidity

Cough Status

Education Status

ElderHealthCare

Fatherhoods

Father Support Status

Health Care Utilisation

IndividualGrantStatus

Labour Status

Stroke Status

Temporary Migrations

Vital Documents

## Coverage

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### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

This database is a 10% sample of the full Agincourt database i.e. 10% of all "locations" in the demographic surveillance area. The current version available is extracted from cleaned database snapshot produced at the end of the 2011 AHDSS census round. This can be used as an evaluation tool for developing data requests and for familiarising the would-be analyst with the structure and availability of data in the Agincourt database. It also can be used as a teaching tool for demographic methods and the management of the demographic surveillance system data. It does not contain data that can be analysed for publication.

### UNIVERSE

The AHDSS database contains the data resulting from the exhaustive coverage of demographic events within a geographically defined population, namely the Agincourt sub-district of the Bushbuckridge district of South Africa. As of May 2013, the study site consists of 30 research villages with a population of 107,500 people, living in 19,500 households. (Note: this excludes the new villages added in 2013, which data will only be added to the data set in 2014). The population includes all persons resident in the study site thus requiring no sampling. The population includes people linked as temporary migrants to the households in the sub-district.

## Producers and Sponsors

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### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Agincourt Health population unit	

### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Data Team/Department		Creating Data Collection Tools

DDI DOCUMENT ID

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# Sampling

No content available

# Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
1991	2016	P1

### Time Periods

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
1991	2016	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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During the census update rounds, a trained fieldworker visits a household unit and interviews the most knowledgeable respondent available. Individual-level information is checked and updated on all household members. Any events that have occurred since the previous census update are recorded. Where appropriate, certain questions are directed at specific household members. For example, maternity history or pregnancy outcome information is asked directly from the woman involved and a verbal autopsy is conducted with the person most closely involved with the deceased during their terminal illness to establish the most probable cause of death.

# Data Processing

No content available



# Data Appraisal

No content available

# File Description

# Variable List



