

# STUDY INFORMATION

## **SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY (SASAS) 2008**

**HSRC Study ID**  
SASAS 2008 Q1  
SASAS 2008 Q2

Human Sciences Research Council  
2014

**Data Curation**



**HSRC**  
Human Sciences  
Research Council

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Human Sciences Research Council. *South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2008*. [Data set]. SASAS 2008 Questionnaire 1. Pretoria South Africa: Human Sciences Research Council, [producer and distributor], 2012.

Human Sciences Research Council. *South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2008*. [Data set]. SASAS 2008 Questionnaire 2. Pretoria South Africa: Human Sciences Research Council, [producer and distributor], 2012.

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## South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2008

<b>Title</b>	South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2010: Questionnaire 1 - Nine provinces
<b>Data set IDs</b>	SASAS 2008 Q1 SASAS 2008 Q2
<b>Description</b>	<p>The questions contained in SASAS questionnaires one for 2008 were asked of a half sample of approximately 3500 respondents each.</p> <p>Topics included in the questionnaires are: democracy, intergroup relations, public services: education, moral issues, crime, voting, demographics and other classificatory variables.</p> <p>Rotating modules are: national identity and pride, gender attitudes, poverty, household expenditure, soccer world cup, service delivery, hope scale, International Social Surveys Programme (ISSP) module: religion, traditional belief, water and sanitation, hunger scale.</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The primary objective of the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) is to design, develop and implement a conceptually and methodologically robust study of changing social attitudes and values in South Africa. In meeting this objective, the HSRC is carefully and consistently monitoring and providing insight into changes in attitudes among various socio-demographic groupings. SASAS is intended to provide a unique long-term account of the social fabric of modern South Africa, and of how its changing political and institutional structures interact over time with changing social attitudes and values.</p> <p>The survey has been designed to yield a national representative sample of adults aged 16 and older, using the Human Sciences Research Council's (HSRC) second Master Sample, which was designed in 2007 and consists of 1000 primary sampling units (PSUs). These PSUs were drawn, with probability proportional to size from a pre-census 2001 list of 80780 enumerator areas (EAs). As the basis of the 2008 SASAS round of interviewing, a sub-sample of 500 EAs (PSUs) was drawn from the second master sample. Three explicit stratification variables were used, namely province, geographic type and majority population group. The survey is conducted annually and the 2008 survey is the sixth wave in the series.</p> <p>To accommodate the wide variety of topics included in the survey, two questionnaires are administered simultaneously.</p> <p>The core module will remain constant for subsequent annual SASAS surveys with the aim of monitoring change and continuity in a variety of socio-economic and socio-political variables. In addition, a number of themes will be accommodated in rotation. The rotating element of the survey consists of two or more topic-specific modules in each round of interviewing and is directed at measuring a range of policy and academic concerns and issues that require more detailed examination at a specific point in time than the multi-topic core module would permit. The two different versions of the questionnaire were administered concurrently in each of the chosen sampling areas.</p> <p>Fieldworkers were required to complete a paper-based instrument while interviews were conducted face-to-face.</p> <p>Topics included in the questionnaires are: democracy, national identity and pride, education, moral issues, crime, voting, demographics and other classificatory variables.</p> <p>Rotating modules are: intergroup relations, gender attitudes, poverty, household expenditure, Soccer World Cup, service delivery, Hope Scale, water and sanitation and Hunger Scale.</p> <p>International Social Survey Programme. (ISSP web page: <a href="http://www.issp.org/">www.issp.org/</a>)</p> <p>The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is run by a group of research organisations, each of which undertakes to field annually an agreed module of</p>

	questions on a chosen topic area. SASAS 2003 represents the formalisation of South Africa's inclusion in the ISSP, the intention being to include the module in one of the SASAS questionnaires in each round of interviewing. Each module is chosen for repetition at intervals to allow comparisons both between countries (membership currently stands at 48) and over time. In 2008, the chosen subject was the religion and the module was carried in version two of the questionnaire (Qs.1-80). This data can be accessed through the ISSP data portal – see link above.
<b>Time method</b>	Longitudinal: Trend/Repeated cross section
<b>Production date</b>	2008
<b>Version</b>	First version
<b>Mode of data collection</b>	Face-to-face interview
<b>Type of data</b>	Quantitative
<b>Kind of data</b>	Micro level data
<b>Producers</b>	Human Sciences Research Council
<b>Funders</b>	Human Sciences Research Council
<b>Distributors</b>	Human Sciences Research Council
<b>Author / principal investigator(s)</b>	Kivilu, Joseph Mbithi Wa (Dr J.M.), Struwig, Jare (Ms J.), Roberts, Benjamin (Mr B.J.)
<b>Countries</b>	South Africa
<b>Geographic coverage</b>	Enumerator area (EA), province, from urban formal, urban informal, rural formal and rural informal settlements.
<b>Unit of analysis</b>	Individuals
<b>Universe - included</b>	National Population: Adults (aged 16 and older)
<b>Universe - excluded</b>	National Population: Youth (younger than 16 years)
<b>Date of collection</b>	From: 2008-10-01 To: 2008-11-30
<b>Date of collection comment</b>	The South African Social Attitudes Survey is conducted annually. This study was conducted during October - November 2008
<b>Time period comment</b>	Attitudes at the time of data collection - 2010. Different time periods apply to different questions / modules.
<b>Sampling</b>	<p>The South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) is a nationally representative survey series that has been conducted on an annual basis by the Human Sciences Research Council's (HSRC) since 2003. The survey has been designed to yield a representative sample of adults aged 16 years and older. The sampling frame for the survey is the HSRC's second Master Sample, which was designed in 2007 and consists of 1 000 primary sampling units (PSUs). The 2001 population census enumerator areas (EAs) were used as PSUs.</p> <p>These PSUs (EAs) were drawn, with probability proportional to size, from a sampling frame created by Professor David Stoker containing all 80,787 of the 2001 EAs. This sampling frame uses the estimated number of dwelling units (DUs) in an EA (PSU) as a measure of size. The sampling frame was annually updated to coincide with StatsSA's mid-year population estimates in respect of the following variables: province, gender, population group, and age group. In</p>

	<p>updating the 2007 version of this sampling frame, additional use was made of (a) the GeoTerralimage (GTI) residential structure count in all metropolitan EAs in 2004/2006 and (b) the ESKOM counts of dwelling units in all cities, towns, townships and villages.</p> <p>The HSRC's second master sample excludes special institutions (such as hospitals, military camps, old age homes, schools and university hostels), recreational areas, industrial areas, vacant EAs as well as the 1000 EAs included in the first HSRC's master sample (2003-2006). It therefore focuses on dwelling units or visiting points as secondary sampling units (SSUs), which have been defined as 'separate (non-vacant) residential stands, addresses, structures, flats, homesteads, etc.'.</p> <p>For the 2008 SASAS round of interviewing, a sub-sample of 500 PSUs was drawn from the HSRC's 2nd Master Sample. Three explicit stratification variables were used, namely province, geographic type and majority population group. Within each stratum, the allocated number of PSUs was drawn using probability proportional to size sampling technique with the estimated number of dwelling units in the PSU as measure of size. In each of these drawn PSUs, 14 dwelling units were selected and systematically grouped into two sub-samples of seven each corresponding to the two SASAS questionnaire versions.</p> <p><b>Selection of individuals</b></p> <p>Interviewers called at each visiting point selected from the 2nd HSRC master sample and listed all those eligible for inclusion in the sample, that is, all persons currently aged 16 or over and resident at the selected visiting point. The interviewer then selected one respondent using a random selection procedure based on a Kish grid.</p>
<b>Weighting</b>	<p>The data were weighted to take account of the fact that not all the units covered in the survey had the same probability of selection. The weighting reflected the relative selection probabilities of the individual at the three main stages of selection: PSU, DU (or visiting point) and individual.</p> <p>PSUs in the Northern Cape as well as in certain other provinces were over-sampled, because of the small population size in these provinces and a desire to ensure a large enough sample of the smaller population groups. This as well as the variation in the population size of the selected PSUs imply that the selection probabilities of the individuals in the sample vary from PSU to PSU, resulting into differences in the weights to be assigned to these individuals. These calculated individual weights were finally benchmarked to be equal to Statistics South Africa's most recent mid-year estimates using as benchmark variables: province, gender, population group and 5-year age group with the view to represent the South African population 16 years and older as closely as possible.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	<p>CRIME,DEMOCRACY,ECONOMIC CONDITIONS,EDUCATION,EDUCATIONAL LEVEL,ELECTIONS,EMPLOYMENT,GOVERNANCE,HOUSEHOLD BUDGETS,IMMIGRANTS,INCOME,INTERGROUP RELATIONS,MARITAL STATUS,MORAL VALUES,OCCUPATIONS,POVERTY,RACIAL DISCRIMINATION,RELIGION,SERVICE DELIVERY,SOCCER WORLD CUP,TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS,VOTING, DEMOGRAPHIC DATA,HOUSEHOLD INCOME,HUNGER SCALE,PERSONAL INCOME,RELIGIOUS BELIEFS,RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION,SANITATION,VOTING,WATER SERVICE DELIVERY</p>
<b>Topics</b>	<p>CRIME,DEMOCRACY,EDUCATION,POVERTY,VOTING</p>
<b>Data files SASAS2008_Q1</b>	<p>SASAS2008_Q1.DAT SASAS2008_Q1.DCT SASAS2008_Q1.DO SASAS2008_Q1.DTA SASAS2008_Q1.SAS SASAS2008_Q1.SAS7BCAT</p>

	SASAS2008_Q1.SAS7BDAT SASAS2008_Q1.SAV SASAS2008_Q1.SPS
<b>Data files</b> <b>SASAS2008_Q2</b>	SASAS2008_Q2.DAT SASAS2008_Q2.DCT SASAS2008_Q2.DO SASAS2008_Q2.DTA SASAS2008_Q2.SAS SASAS2008_Q2.SAS7BCAT SASAS2008_Q2.SAS7BDAT SASAS2008_Q2.SAV SASAS2008_Q2.SPS
<b>Related documents</b>	Survey instruments in several South African languages, code books, consent forms, letters of introduction, show cards, training manual.