

STUDY INFORMATION

SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY (SASAS) 2010

HSRC Study ID
SASAS 2010 Q1

Human Sciences Research Council
2014

Data Curation



HSRC
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South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2010

Data set ID	SASAS 2010 Q1
Title	South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2010: Questionnaire 1 - Nine provinces
Description	<p>The questions contained in SASAS questionnaire one and two for 2010 were asked of a half sample of approximately 3500 respondents each.</p> <p>Topics included in questionnaire one are: democracy, national identity and pride, intergroup relations, education, health status and behaviour, moral issues, crime and safety, personal wellbeing index, poverty, public understanding of science, police confidence, Batho Pele, voting, demographics and other classificatory variables.</p> <p>Following the data curation process the resulting data set has 3183 cases and 380 variables.</p>
Abstract	<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).</p> <p>As the basis of the 2010 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 2010 survey is the eighth wave in the series.</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.</p> <p>Topics included in questionnaire one are: democracy, national identity and pride, education, moral issues, crime, public understanding of science, police confidence, Batho Pele, voting, demographics and other classificatory variables.</p> <p>International Social Survey Programme. (ISSP web page: www.issp.org/)</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 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</p>

	intervals to allow comparisons both between countries (membership currently stands at 48) and over time. In 2010, the chosen subject was the environment. This data can be accessed through the ISSP data portal – see link above.
Time method	Longitudinal: Trend/Repeated cross section
Production date	2010
Version	First
Mode of data collection	Face-to-face interview
Type of data	Quantitative
Kind of data	Micro level data
Producers	Human Sciences Research Council
Funders	Human Sciences Research Council
Other identifications /Acknowledgements	Reddy, Vijay (Dr V.).
Distributors	Human Sciences Research Council
Author / principal investigators	Roberts, Benjamin (Mr B.J.), Struwig, Jare (Ms J.)
Countries	South Africa
Geographic units	Enumerator area (EA), province, from urban formal, urban informal, rural formal and rural informal settlements.
Geographic coverage	Nine provinces in South Africa: Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo.
Unit of analysis	Individuals
Universe - included	National Population: Adults (aged 16 and older)
Universe - excluded	National Population: Youth (younger than 16 years)
Date of collection	From: 2010-11-01 To: 2010-12-15
Date of collection comment	The South African Social Attitudes Survey is conducted annually. This study was conducted during November - December 2010
Time period comment	Attitudes at the time of data collection - 2010. Different time periods apply to different questions / modules.
Sampling	<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</p>

	<p>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 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, school 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 2010 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>Selection of individuals</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>
Weighting	<p>The data was 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>
Keywords – Q1	<p>BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES, CRIME, DEMOCRACY, DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, EDUCATION, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, ELECTIONS, EMPLOYMENT, GOVERNANCE, HEALTH BEHAVIOUR, HEALTH SERVICES, HOUSEHOLDS, IMMIGRANTS, INCOME, INTERGROUP RELATIONS, INTERNET ACCESS, MARITAL STATUS, MORAL VALUES, OCCUPATIONS, PERSONAL WELLBEING INDEX, POLICE SERVICES, POVERTY, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, RELIGION, SERVICE DELIVERY, TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS, VOTING</p>
Data files: Q1	<p>SASAS2010_Q1.dat SASAS2010_Q1.dct SASAS2010_Q1.do</p>

	SASAS2010_Q1.dta SASAS2010_Q1.sas SASAS2010_Q1.sas7bcat SASAS2010_Q1.sas7bdat SASAS2010_Q1.sav SASAS2010_Q1.sps
Related documents	Survey instruments in several South African languages, code books, consent forms, letters of introduction, show cards, training manual.