

STUDY INFORMATION

SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY (SASAS) 2011

HSRC Study ID
SASAS 2011 Q1

Human Sciences Research Council
2014

Data Curation



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Human Sciences Research Council
Private Bag X41
Pretoria, 0001
South Africa
www.hsrc.ac.za

South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2011

Data set ID	SASAS 2011 Q1
Title	South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2011: Questionnaire 1 - Nine provinces
Description	<p>The questions contained in SASAS questionnaire one for 2011 were asked of approximately 3500 respondents.</p> <p>Topics included in the questionnaire are: democracy and governance, national identity and pride, intergroup relations, education, moral issues, crime and safety, personal wellbeing index, poverty, police confidence, tolerance, corruption, Batho Pele, voting, respondent characteristics, household characteristics, personal and household income variables.</p> <p>The data set for dissemination contains 3507 cases and 447 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 is conducted annually and the 2011 survey is the ninth 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 and governance, national identity and pride, intergroup relations, education, moral issues, crime and safety, personal wellbeing index, poverty, police confidence, tolerance, corruption, Batho Pele, voting, respondent characteristics, household characteristics, personal and household income variables.</p>
Time method	Longitudinal: Trend/Repeated cross section
Production date	2011
Version	First
Mode of data collection	Face-to-face interview
Realisation / response rate	(3500 sampled; 3057 realised) 87.3%
Type of data	Quantitative
Kind of data	Micro level data

Producers	Human Sciences Research Council
Funders	Human Sciences Research Council
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: 2011-11-01 To: 2011-12-15
Date of collection comment	The South African Social Attitudes Survey is conducted annually. This study was conducted during November - December 2011
Time period comment	Attitudes at the time of data collection - 2011. Different time periods apply to different questions / modules.
Sampling	<p>The South African Social Attitudes Survey has been designed to yield a representative sample of adults aged 16 and older. The sampling frame used for the survey is based on the set of the 80787 enumerator areas (EAs) as were designed for the 2001 Population Census. Estimates of the population numbers for various categories of the census variables were obtained per EA. These estimates were annually updated to coincide with StatsSA's midyear estimates in respect of the variables province, gender, population group and age-group. In the updating of the 2007 version of this developed sampling frame, in addition to StatsSA's 2007 released midyear estimates, use was also made of (a) the GeoTerralmage (GTI) structure count in all metro EAs in 2004/2006 and (b) the ESKOM counts of dwelling units in all cities, towns, townships and villages.</p> <p>After the release of the results of the 2007 Community Survey (the Community Survey indicated certain movements of the South African population), an intensive further update was performed making use of a large variety of variables for which data were available at the municipality level.</p> <p>In all these created sampling frames special institutions (such as hospitals, military camps, old age homes, school and university hostels), recreational areas, industrial areas and vacant EAs were excluded prior to the drawing of the sample. In the sampling enumerator areas (EAs) were used as primary sampling units (PSUs) and the estimated number of dwelling units (taken as visiting point) in the EAs as secondary sampling units. In the first sampling stage PSUs (EAs) were drawn with probability proportional to size, using the estimated number of dwelling units (DUs) in an EA (PSU) as measure of size (MOS). The DU as secondary sampling unit has been defined as separate (non-vacant) residential stands, addresses, structures, flats, homesteads, etc.</p> <p>In the second sampling stage a predetermined number of individual dwelling units (or visiting points) were drawn with equal probability in each of the drawn DUs.</p> <p>Finally, in the third sampling stage a person was drawn with equal probability from all 16 year and older persons in the drawn DU. Three explicit stratification variables were used, namely province, geographic type and majority population group. Within each stratum, the allocated number of PSUs (which could differ</p>

	<p>between different strata) was drawn using proportional to size probability sampling with the estimated number of dwelling units in the PSU as measure of size (MOS).</p> <p>In each of these drawn PSUs, two clusters of 7 dwelling units were drawn, thus resulting into two non-overlapping SASAS samples consisting of 7 DUs each.</p> <p>Selection of individuals:</p> <p>For each of the SASAS samples interviewers visited each visiting point drawn in the EA (PSU) and listed all eligible persons for inclusion in the sample, that is all persons currently aged 16 years 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>SASAS2011_Q1.dat SASAS2011_Q1.dct SASAS2011_Q1.do SASAS2011_Q1.dta SASAS2011_Q1.sas SASAS2011_Q1.sas7bcat SASAS2011_Q1.sas7bdat SASAS2011_Q1.sav SASAS2011_Q1.sps</p>
Related documents	<p>Readme Study information, User guide, survey instruments in several South African languages, Fieldworker notes on minor assent and parental consent, code books, consent forms, letters of introduction, fieldworker manual.</p>