Data set metadata record

Data set ID
SASAS 2013 Q1 - Retracted

Data set title
South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) 2013: Questionnaire 1 - All provinces

Citation

Data set description
Topics covered in the questionnaire are: democracy and governance, national identity and pride, intergroup relations, education, moral issues, personal wellbeing index, poverty, crime and safety, police confidence, financial literacy, financial knowledge and understanding, voting, respondent characteristics, household characteristics, personal and household income variables.

The data set for dissemination contains 2885 cases and 694 variables.

Subsequent to the dissemination of version 1 of this data set it was discovered that the data contained client modules that were under embargo. These modules will be removed from the data and a new data set will be disseminated as version 2:


Retraction date: August 2015

Data set abstract
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.

The survey is conducted annually and the 2013 survey is the eleventh wave in the series.
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.

**Time method**
Longitudinal: Trend/Repeated cross section

**Origin**
Primary data

**Granularity**
Micro level data

**Type of data**
Quantitative

**Kind of data**
Single tabular (One separate matrix of data values)

**Production date**
2013

**Version**
1.0

**Countries**
South Africa

**Geographic coverage**
Nine provinces in South Africa: Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo.

**Geographic unit**
Small area layers (SALs) were used as primary sampling units, from urban formal, urban informal, rural formal and rural informal settlements.

**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**
The South African Social Attitudes Survey is conducted annually. This study was conducted during October-November 2013.

**Mode of data collection**
Face-to-face interview

**Sampling procedure**

SASAS has been designed to yield a representative sample of 3500 adult South African citizens aged 16 and older (with no upper age limit), in households geographically spread across the country's nine provinces. The sampling frame used for the survey was based on the 2011 census and a set of small area layers (SALs). Estimates of the population numbers for various categories of the census variables were obtained per SAL. In this sampling frame special institutions (such as hospitals, military camps, old age homes, schools and university hostels), recreational areas, industrial areas and vacant SALs were excluded prior to the drawing of the sample.

Small area layers (SALs) were used as primary sampling units and the estimated number of dwelling units (taken as visiting points) in the SALs as secondary sampling units. In the first sampling stage the primary sampling units (SALs) were drawn with probability proportional to size, using the estimated number of dwelling units in an SAL as measure of size. The dwelling units as secondary sampling units were defined as "separate (non-vacant) residential stands, addresses, structures, flats, homesteads, etc." 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 dwelling units. Finally, in the third sampling stage a person was drawn with equal probability from all 16 year and older persons in the drawn dwelling units.

Three explicit stratification variables were used, namely province, geographic type and majority population group. As stated earlier, within each stratum, the allocated number of primary sampling units (which could differ between different strata) was drawn using proportional to size probability sampling with the estimated number of dwelling units in the primary sampling units as measure of size. In each of these drawn primary sampling units, seven dwelling units were drawn. This resulted in a sample of 3500 individuals.

A list of the 500 drawn SALs were given to geographic information specialists (GIS) and maps were then created for each of the 500 areas, indicating certain navigational beacons such as schools, roads churches etc.

**Selection of individuals:**
For each of the SASAS samples interviewers visited each visiting point drawn in the SALs (PSU) and listed all eligible persons for inclusion in the sample, that is all persons currently aged 16 years or older and resident at the selected visiting point. The interviewer then selected one respondent using a random selection procedure based on a Kish grid.

**Weighting**

The data were weighted to take account of the fact that not all 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: visiting point (address), household and individual. In order to ensure representivity of smaller groups, i.e. Northern Cape residents or Indian/Asian people, weights needed to be applied. Person and household weights were benchmarked using the SAS CALMAR macro and province, population group, gender and 5 age groups (i.e. 16-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50-59 and 60 and older). These benchmark variables for persons and
province and population group of the respondent in the household were selected due to their reliability and validity. The marginal totals for the benchmark variables were obtained from the 2013 mid-year population estimates as published by Statistics South Africa. The estimated South African population was therefore used as the target population.

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Keyword(s)

Topics(s)