

Data Description Form

1	Data set title	SASAS 2014 Questionnaire 2
2	Person responsible for data	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
3	Study information	
3.1	Study/collection title	South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS)
3.2	Abstract	
<p>The South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) is an academically-driven, repeat survey series that has been conducted on an annual basis since 2003. Every year, face-to-face interviews are conducted with newly selected, representative cross-sectional samples of individuals aged 16 years and older.</p> <p>The three primary aims of SASAS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to measure and produce rigorous data about changes in public attitudes and behaviour patterns over time as our democracy matures; • to better understand how the attitudes and behavior of South Africans compares with those in other countries through collaboration and strategic partnerships with other cross-national attitudinal survey series; • to achieve recognition for reliable social indicators and attitudinal measures to complement existing factual and behaviour indicators of national well-being. <p>The SASAS data is available free of charge for non-commercial use and can be downloaded from this website after a short registration.</p> <p>The SASAS questionnaires cover a wide variety of topics that tap into notable issues of relevance to contemporary South Africa. Some questions are repeated in each round of the survey ('core questions') to monitor change and continuity over time. In addition, each round of interviewing accommodates rotating modules on specific themes to provide detailed attitudinal evidence to inform policy and academic debate. In determining the survey series' thematic content, attempts are made to identify key perennial topics that would provide reliable and robust measures to shape our understanding of present-day South Africa and the processes of change within it. SASAS focuses on variations in culture and social structure within the country and aspires to be an instrument for identifying and interpreting long-term shifts in social circumstances and values, rather than simply monitoring short-term changes.</p>		

Through SASAS, the country has become a formal member of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). The ISSP (<http://www.issp.org/>) is run by a group of research organisations, each of which undertakes to annually field an agreed module of questions on a chosen topic area. Each module is chosen for repetition at intervals to allow comparisons both between countries and over time. By being a member of this long-standing, cross-national collaborative programme, we have been able to add an international perspective to the national study of South African attitudes. This allows us to continually question whether our society is exceptional by identifying commonalities and differences in values with other nations. The ISSP modules that have been included in SASAS to date are: National identity (2003); Citizenship (2004); Work orientation (2005); The role of government (2006); Leisure time and sports (2007); Religion (2008); Social inequalities (2009); Environment (2010); Health (2011); Family and changing gender roles (2012); followed by the decennial replications of the national identity and subsequent modules from 2013 onwards.

In addition to a decade of ISSP membership, linkages with the European Social Survey (ESS ERIC, www.europeansocialsurvey.org) have also been developed. The European Social Survey (ESS) is a cross-national survey series that has been conducted across Europe since 2001. Every two years, face-to-face interviews are conducted with newly selected, cross-sectional samples. The survey measures the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns of diverse populations in more than thirty nations. The SASAS team have been harmonising measures on select topics (e.g. fear of crime, xenophobia, race relations, social trust), have fielded certain common modules (e.g. trust in the criminal justice system), while also drawing on best practices in survey methodology (events data, evaluation of questions). The late Prof. Sir Roger Jowell, the ESS director, served as Special Advisor on the SASAS Steering Committee. With support from the Newton Fund (UK) and Department of Science and Technology, three full ESS modules were fielded as part of the 2014 SASAS round, on social inequalities in health, criminal justice, and attitudes towards democracy.

Since 2009, the SASAS team has also been a member of the International Wellbeing Group (IWbG) (www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/iwbg/), based at Deakin University, Australia. The group consists of more than 40 countries and focuses on the testing of the multi-domain Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) as the basis of cross-national and culturally equivalent comparisons of subjective wellbeing (SWB). Drawing on this experience, the Algerian and South African partners are conducting additional testing of wellbeing measures in 2012 with support from the National Research Foundation (NRF).

The established partnerships that SASAS enjoys with cross-national survey initiatives such as ISSP, ESS ERIC and the IWbG provides opportunities for increasing bilateral and multilateral engagements with other national members in future in undertaking more detailed comparative analysis. This could be by examining data that is collected as part of these programmes or by using the pre-existing infrastructure to get funding for the inclusion of additional modules of questions on a thematic area of interest

In sum, then, the SASAS series 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.

4 Data set details			
4.1 Time method			
Quantitative	Longitudinal		Longitudinal: Panel: Interval
	Longitudinal: Cohort/Event-based		Time Series
	Longitudinal: Trend/Repeated cross-section	X	Time Series: Continuous
	Longitudinal: Panel		Time Series: Discrete
	Longitudinal: Panel: Continuous		Cross-section
	Cross-section ad-hoc follow-up		Other:
	If other, please describe:		
Qualitative	n/a		
4.2 Time period covered			
Respondent's life span			
4.3 Nature of the data¹			
Origin	Primary data		X
	Secondary: Compilation of existing data sources ²		
Granularity	Micro level data		X
	Aggregate (macro) level		
Kind of data	Quantitative	Single tabular (One separate matrix of data values)	X
		Single tabular (Component of a related data collection)	
		Relational database	
		Geospatial data	
Kind of data	Qualitative	Thematic text collection	
		Thematic audio collection	
		Thematic image collection	
		Thematic video collection	
Other, please describe.			

¹ A definition of data and related terminology is provided in the definitions document (<http://intranet.hsrc.ac.za/Page-157.phtml>)

5 Subject description	
5.1 Keywords	
<p>The survey questionnaires includes modules on the following themes / topics:</p> <p>Social inequalities in health (ESS); Ebola knowledge and attitudes; crime and safety; Trust in the criminal justice system (ESS); Attitudes towards the South African National Defence Force (SANDF); The meaning and evaluation of democracy (ESS); Roads and development (SANRAL); Tourism; Voting; Respondent's characteristics; Household characteristics.</p>	
6 Scope.	
6.1 Countries	South Africa
6.2 Geographic coverage	Nine provinces in South Africa: Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo.
6.3 Geographic unit (i.e. province, district, enumerator area(EA))	Small area layers (SALs) were used as primary sampling units, from urban formal, urban informal, rural formal and rural informal settlements. (Lowest level of geographic aggregation covered by the data.)
6.4 Entities being studied or recorded describe the principal units (individuals, groups, organisations, etc.) and give the number studied in each category.	
Individuals	
6.5 Universe	
National Population: Adults (aged 16 years and older)	
7 Data collection	
<p>The South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) is a nationally representative, repeat cross-sectional survey that has been conducted annually by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) since 2003. Designed as a time series, SASAS is increasingly providing a unique, long-term account of the speed and direction of change in underlying public values and the social fabric of modern South Africa. SASAS thus represents a notable tool for monitoring evolving social, economic and political values among South Africans, but it also demonstrates promising utility as an anticipatory, or predictive, mechanism that can inform decision- and policy-making processes.</p>	
Date of collection	
From : 2015-01-03 To : 2015-03-31	

7.1 Mode of data collection: please select all appropriate options.			
Administrative records sourced		Observation	
Digital audio recording		Physical measurements	
Clinical measurements		Postal survey	
Compilation or synthesis of existing material		Process-produced data sourced	
Content analysis		Psychological measurements	
Diaries		Self-completion	
Educational measurements		Simulation	
Email survey		Telephone interview	
Event / transaction data sourced		Transcription of existing materials	
Face-to-face interview	X	Digital video recording	
Focus group		Web-based self-completion	
Other, please describe.			
7.2 Sampling frame and sample design			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			

7.3 Realisation/ Response rate Please provide information (if applicable) of the realisation of the study.		
Realisation is calculated taking into account number of cases in the sample, and realised outcome (completed questionnaires, refusals, no contact, etc.). Alternatively provide information on the number of cases targeted vs. obtained.		
Of the targeted population of 3500, 3108 responses (89%) was realized.		
The data set contains 3108 cases and 780 variables.		
7.4 Weighting of the data		
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 2015 mid-year population estimates as published by Statistics South Africa. The estimated South African population was therefore used as the target population.		
7.5 Data producer(s)/creator(s)		
Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)		
7.6 Other acknowledgements		
7.7 Distributors		
Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)		
7.8 Funders		
Human Sciences Research Council; ESS modules funded by the Newton Fund (DFID/NRF)		
7.9 Authors / Principal Investigator(s)		
Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.		
8 Related documentation		
8.1 Documentation		
Related documents		Open Access
	SASAS 2015 Letter of introduction_b.pdf	
	SASAS 2015 Readme.txt	
	SASAS 2015 User guide_b.pdf	

	SASAS 2015 Questionnaire two - English_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Questionnaire two - Setswana_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Questionnaire two - Afrikaans_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Questionnaire two - IsiXhosa_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Questionnaire two - isiZulu_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Questionnaire two - XiTsonga_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Questionnaire two - Tshivenda_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Q2 Code book_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Notes on parental permission and minor assent for adolescent respondents (16-17 yrs)_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Parental permission-consent for Child respondents (16-17yrs)_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Police letter_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Consent form for Adult respondents (18 yrs and older)_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Assent form for Adolescent respondents (16-17 yrs)_b.pdf
	SASAS 2015 Record of interviews_b.pdf

8.2 Access management

By accessing the data, you give assurance that:

- The data and documentation will not be duplicated, redistributed or sold without prior approval from the rights holder.
- The data will be used for scientific research or educational purposes only. The data will only be used for the specified purpose. If it is used for another purpose the additional purpose will be registered. Redundant data files will be destroyed.
- The confidentiality of individuals/organisations in the data will be preserved at all times. No attempt will be made to obtain or derive information from the data to identify individuals/organisations.
- The HSRC will be acknowledged in all published and unpublished works based on the data according to the provided citation.
- The HSRC will be informed of any books, articles, conference papers, theses, dissertations, reports or other publications resulting from work based in whole or in part on the data and documentation.
- For archiving and bibliographic purposes an electronic copy of all reports and publications based on the requested data will be sent to the HSRC.
- To offer for deposit into the HSRC Data Collection any new data sets which have been derived from or which have been created by the combination of the data supplied with other data.
- The data team bears no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

Failure to comply with the End User License may result in sanctions being imposed.

8.3 Indicate who the authors of the documents are and whether additional acknowledgements are required.		
File name	Authors (Including HSRC staff)	Contributors
SASAS 2015 Letter of introduction_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Readme.txt	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 User guide_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - English_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - Setswana_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - Afrikaans_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - IsiXhosa_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - isiZulu_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - XiTsonga_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - Tshivenda_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Q1 Code book_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Notes on parental permission and minor assent for adolescent respondents (16-17 yrs)_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
SASAS 2015 Parental permission-consent for Child respondents (16-17yrs)_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
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SASAS 2015 Record of interviews_b.pdf	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.	Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J.
8.4 Indicate who the owner and distributor of the documents are.		
File name	Owner	Distributor
SASAS 2015 Letter of introduction_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
SASAS 2015 Readme.txt	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
SASAS 2015 User guide_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council

one - English_b.pdf		
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - Setswana_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - Afrikaans_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - IsiXhosa_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - isiZulu_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - XiTsonga_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
SASAS 2015 Questionnaire one - Tshivenda_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
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SASAS 2015 Assent form for Adolescent respondents (16-17 yrs)_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council
SASAS 2015 Record of interviews_b.pdf	Human Sciences Research Council	Human Sciences Research Council

9 Data set

9.1 Copyright

Human Sciences Research Council

9.2 Details of the data set

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 2014 survey is the twelfth 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.

	Number of variables and cases	Give a short description of the contents of the data files, e.g. this data set contains the responses of the adult participants for the pre and post-test of the study.	File name(s)
Quantitative tabular data	3108 cases and 780 variables	Social inequalities in health (ESS); Ebola knowledge and attitudes; crime and safety; Trust in the criminal justice system (ESS); Attitudes towards the South African National Defence Force (SANDF); The meaning and evaluation of democracy (ESS); Roads and development (SANRAL); Tourism; Voting; Respondent's characteristics; Household characteristics.	SASAS 2014 Q2.sav

9.3 Confidentiality

9.3.1 Consent

	Yes	No
Was consent to archive data obtained?	X	
Was consent to share data obtained?	X	

9.3.2 Anonymization

N/A

9.3.3 Access management In the case where access to the files is restricted to a limited interest group or the project team, explain the **reason for the access**.

N/A

9.3.4 Please provide names and email addresses of **people who should have access**.

Project team	Limited interest group (in addition to the project team if known in advance)
N/A	

9.3.4.1 Indicate who will be responsible for **approving access**.

Roberts, B.J., Struwig, J. (N/A)

9.3.5 What is the requirement in terms of conditions of access ?			
Use default HSRC statement ³		X	
Use alternative or additional statement. Specify this below.			
10 Data set for preservation			
10.1 Details of the data set for preservation describe the contents, nature and size of the master data set for preservation.			
	Number of variables and cases	Give a short description of the contents of this data set, e.g. This data set contains the responses of students in the eighth grade to mathematics and science assessment items conducted in 2003.	File name(s)
Quantitative tabular data	3115 cases and 560 variables		
10.2 Provide detailed information about new variables⁴, calculations of derived / recoded (categorised) variables (quantitative data).			
<p>LSM, lsmtot, lsraw The LSM (living standards measure)(SAARFs-LSM values for each case were derived as and recoded as follows 1 – Low class 2 – Middle class 3- Upper class</p> <p>Agegrp The variable Q238 asked for the respondents completed age and this was recorded into the age groups below 16-19 yrs 20-24 yrs 25-34 yrs 35-44 yrs 45-54 yrs 55-64 yrs 65+ yrs</p> <p>Geotype This variable was obtained from the sample design stratification of the survey</p> <p>Metro This variable was obtained from the sample design stratification of the survey</p>			

³ The default HSRC statement is provided in the definitions document.

BENCHWGT

This variable was derived from obtained from the sample design and 2011 census results by Prof Stoker

10.3 Provide information about the **treatment of missing data**, e.g. codes allocated for Don't know, Refuse, Not applicable, Not answered, etc. (quantitative data)

Don't know codes : 8, 88, 98,
 Refused to answer codes : 7, 77, 777, 7777
 Not applicable codes : 6, 66, 666,6666
 Not answered codes/ System missing : 9,99,999,999

11 Research outputs Provide the bibliographic titles of the research outputs that are **directly related to this data set.**

N/A

12 Promotion of the data for re-use

12.1 Please indicate how potential users should be informed about the availability of the data and how its use should be promoted.

Though the HSRC and SASAS web portals

This Data Description Form was completed by

Name Mercy N Ngungu

Date 01/12/2016

This Data Description Form was signed off by (This must be the same person responsible for the final sign-off of the curation of this data set.)

Name Benjamin Roberts

Date 14/12/2016