

**South Africa
ISSP 2010 – Environment III
Study Description**

ISSP Study Description Form

Please use this form for reporting on Module 2006 and later!

Study title: South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS)

Fieldwork dates: start dates: 2010-11-01, end date 2010-12-10

Principal investigators: Jare Struwig –Human Sciences Research Council

Sample type: A sample of 3500 respondents was selected throughout South Africa in 500 census enumerator areas (EAs) as determined in the 2001 census. Each EA was classified in terms of the dominant lifestyle category by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in its analysis of the 1996 census data. In order to ensure adequate representation in the sample from each province and from each of the four dominant population groups, the sample was stratified by province and by population group. Disproportionately large samples were selected from areas know to be inhabited by the two smallest components of the population, namely (i) areas with dominantly Indian populations and (ii) the Northern Cape. Within the EAs, the households were randomly selected and within the household, the respondent were selected using a Kish grid.

Fieldwork institute: Human Sciences Research Council

Fieldwork methods: Face to face

N. of respondents: 3305:

Details about issued sample:

Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR/WAPOR, Standard Definitions: http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefinitions_4.pdf. The numbers in the parentheses are those used in Tables 2 and 3 of Standard Definitions.

1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	3500
2. Interviews (1.0)	3112
3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	280
B. Non-Contact (2.20)	59
C. Other
i. Language Problems (2.33)	1
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	0
3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	0.
4. Not Eligible	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	0
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	43
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	5
D. Other (4.10,4.90)	0

* When new sample units are added during the field period via a new dwelling units list or other standard updating procedure, these additional issued units are added to the starting number of units to make up the total gross sample size. Also, when substitution is used, the total must include the originally drawn cases plus all substitute cases. See AAPOR/WAPOR Standard Definitions, pp. 9-10

for further clarification.

<i>Language(s):</i>	English, Afrikaans, Tsonga, Tswana, Xhosa, Zulu
<i>Weight present:</i>	Yes
<i>Weighting procedure:</i>	<p>Explicit stratification variables: Province, population group and geography type (viz. urban formal, urban informal, tribal and rural formal, including commercial farms).</p> <p>The EA (census enumerator area) is used as PSU (primary sampling unit) and the number of households (HHs) in the EA as the MOS (measure of size). EA's are drawn within the explicit strata pps and a fixed number of households drawn per drawn EA. Within each drawn HH one person 16 years or older is drawn at random using Kish's grid.</p> <p>Non-response adjustment = number of drawn HHs per EA / number of responding HHs (i.e. where a person 16+ is successfully interviewed) provided that at least 50% of households responded. Otherwise two similar (i.e. in the same explicit stratum) and neighbouring EAs are combined and a combined adjustment factor calculated.</p> <p>Person and household weights are 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) as benchmark variables for persons and province and population group of the respondent in the household for households as benchmark variables. The marginal totals for the benchmark variables are obtained from the applicable midyear estimates as published by Statistics South Africa. In other words, the estimated South African population for the applicable year is used as target population.</p> <p>Rescaling not explicitly but only implicitly I assume that this question relates to whether sample sizes are rescaled with the view to do cross-tabulating analyses using STATA. Sub-class analyses are done by using SAS surveymeans, using the "domain" facility.</p>
<i>Known systematic properties of sample:</i>	Disproportionately large samples were selected from areas known to be inhabited by the two smallest components of the population, namely (i) areas with dominantly Indian populations and (ii) the Northern Cape
<i>Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:</i>	No
<i>Publications:</i>	None