New Zealand
ISSP 2017 –
Social Networks and Social Resources
Study Description

2016-09-09

ISSP Study Description Form

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

Study title:	2017 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) for New Zealand
Fieldwork dates:	2017-04-12 to 2017-08-22
Principal investigators:	Dr Barry Milne
Sample type:	Based on the NZ electoral roll (which includes New Zealanders 18 years and older), 14768 were randomly selected as the initial sample. Each person was categorized into one of the nine strata defined by the response rate patterns from the 2016 ISSP for New Zealand. A random sample was selected from each strata to be mailed out a survey. The number selected from each strata was inversely proportional to their (estimated) likely response rate. The final mail-out sample consists of 3876 participants whom were invited by post (mail survey) to take part in the study (ethical approval granted by university committee; ref: 018740). After the initial mail out (2017-04-12), for those yet to complete the survey, a reminder postcard was sent on 2017-05-15. Final sample size of 1358 was collected at 2017-08-22.
Fieldwork institute:	Centre of Methods and Policy Application in the Social Sciences (COMPASS) (The University of Auckland, NZ)
Fieldwork methods:	(a) Mailed (posted) and (b) online (www.surveymonkey.com) options.
N. of respondents:	1358

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Details about issued sample:

Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR Standard Definitions: http://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.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) *	3876
2. Interviews (1.0)	1358 (211 - Online 1147 - Offline)
3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	180 (Invalid address/overseas) 155 (Refused)
B. Non-Contact (2.20)	2163 (Did not return)
C. Other	
i. Language Problems (2.33)	0
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	20 (2 deceased, 18 unable)
4. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	0
5. Not Eligible	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	0
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	0
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	0
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.

Language(s): English

Weight present: Yes

Weighting procedure: Demographic and geographic variables were supplied by the electoral roll that allowed us to determine whether or not the sample respondents were representative of the initial 14768 electoral sample. The seven variables used to compare were sex, age, Māori descent, region, urbanicity, NZ Deprivation Index quintiles, and occupation.

Comparisons revealed that the 1358 sample was over-representing female, contained fewer individuals living in Auckland and more in Canterbury, over-representing those from professional occupations and slightly under-representing those living in most deprived areas.

To account for this pattern of over- and under-representation, weights were computed based on the inverse probability of responding. This was achieved by conducting a logistic regression with responded (yes/no) as the outcome. With sex, occupation, region included as predictors. Sex was included in the model to ensure that the weights did not inadvertently over-weight one sex relative to the other, and also to allow for the possibility of sex interactions. A main effects model was first computed, and then all

two-way interactions were tested in separate models. One interaction was found to be significant, gender x occupation. This interaction and all the main effects were included in the final model.

From the final model, a predicted probability of response was generated for each respondent based on their covariates. This probability was then inverted and standardised to have mean=1 to form a response weight, which ranged from 0.49 – 2.80 across the n=1358 respondents. The effect of weighting variable was then assessed. This was done by applying the weighting variable to the 1358-case dataset and comparing the result with the 14768 electoral roll random sample. All percentage counts appeared equivalent across the samples.

Known systematic properties of sample:	No known systemic biases.
Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:	The following BV are missing from 2017 ISSP for New Zealand dataset: SPWRKHRS Spouse, partner: supervise other employees SUBCASE subsample case not relevant
Publications:	No current publications using the present dataset