

Australia
ISSP 2012 – Family and Changing
Gender Roles IV
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form

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

Study title: ISSP 2012 Family & Changing Gender Roles IV

Fieldwork dates: Start: 21 May 2012
End: 12 June 2013

Principal investigators: Ann Evans, The Australian National University

Sample type: The sample comprised 5,000 named respondents selected at random from the electoral roll

Fieldwork institute: Academic Surveys Australia

Fieldwork methods: Self-completion, paper and pencil, mailed to, mailed back by respondent

N. of respondents: 1,612

<p><i>Details about issued sample:</i></p> <p>Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR/WAPOR, Standard Definitions: http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefs_4.pdf. The numbers in the parentheses are those used in Tables 2 and 3 of Standard Definitions.</p>	<p>1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *</p>	5,000
	2. Interviews (1.0)	1,612
	3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
	A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	694
	B. Non-Contact (2.20)	7
	C. Other	
	i. Language Problems (2.33)	6
	ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	11
	3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	2,669
	4. Not Eligible	
	A. Not a Residence (4.50)	1
	B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	
	C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	
	D. Other (4.10,4.90)	

* 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.

Language(s): English

Weight present: Yes

2010-06-18

Weighting procedure:

A post-stratification or non-response weight was calculated with the aim of rebalancing the Australian sample so the weighted sample frequencies are equal to the expected frequencies in population in a the three-way tabulation by age group (five groups), sex, and highest level of education (five levels) .

The cross tabulation by age, sex and highest level of education from the Australian population was done using the 2011 Census Table Builder. A table was created using sex and age (single years) in the rows, and Australian Citizenship, and education in the columns. The final table was created by excluding those who did not have Australian citizenship (this included those who did not state their citizenship). Individuals with no stated year of schooling and schooling up to and including year 12 were combined into one category.

In the sample not all individuals had complete information on both age, sex and year of schooling. However imputations of weight were used to deal so that all individuals were assigned a weight even if they had missing data. When age was missing, in some cases, this was imputed from other information available in the questionnaire. If age was missing but the person was retired, the respondent's age was estimated to be equal to the mean for retired people of that sex. For people who were missing on gender, they had a weight allocated to them that was the average of the weights over gender for their level of education and age.

To avoid extreme weights, the weights were trimmed at the 1 per cent and 99 per cent level, before being rescaled so that they averaged to one across all cases in each subsample.

Known systematic properties of sample:

Gross sample

Using a sampling frame derived from the AEC Electoral Roll (2012) excludes permanent and temporary residents of Australia (who are not citizens) and any other adults in Australia who are non-citizens except for British subjects on a Commonwealth electoral roll as at 25 January 1984. These exclusions amount to approximately 8 percent of the adult population. Citizens are able to provisionally enrol at the age of 17 but are unable to vote until they turn 18.

Net sample

The sample demographics were compared with statistics available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) including the 2011 Census. The major biases are: age (median age is older than the Census population), education (under-representation of persons who had only completed year 10 or below).

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:

None

Publications:

None to date

Language(s):

English

Weight present:

Yes

Known systematic properties of sample:

Gross sample

Using a sampling frame derived from the AEC Electoral Roll (2012) excludes permanent and temporary residents of Australia (who are not citizens) and any other adults in Australia who are non-citizens except for British subjects on a Commonwealth electoral roll as at 25 January 1984. These exclusions amount to approximately 8 percent of the adult population. Citizens are able to provisionally enrol at the age of 17 but are unable to vote until they turn 18.

Net sample

The sample demographics were compared with statistics available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) including the 2011 Census. The major biases are: age (median age is older than the Census population),

2010-06-18

education (over-representation of persons with post-secondary school qualifications), and gender (over-representation of women).

*Deviations from ISSP
questionnaire:*

None

Publications:

None to date