

**New Zealand
ISSP 2016 – Role of Government
Study Description**

2016-09-09

ISSP Study Description Form

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

Study title: 2016 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) for New Zealand

Fieldwork dates: 2016-07-11 to 2016-12-19

Principal investigators: Dr Barry Milne
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Sample type: Based on the NZ electoral roll (which includes New Zealanders 18 years and older), 15000 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 2015 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 likely response rate. The final sample consists of 4075 participants whom were invited by post (mail survey) to take part in the study (ethical approval granted by university committee; ref: 017445). After the initial mail out (2016-07-11), for those yet to complete the survey, a reminder postcard was sent on 2016-08-04. Final sample size of 1350 was collected at 2016-11-19.

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: 1350

<p><i>Details about issued sample:</i></p> <p>Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR Standard Definitions: http://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf</p> <p>The numbers in the parentheses are those used in Tables 2 and 3 of Standard Definitions.</p>	1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	4075
	2. Interviews (1.0)	1350 (255 – Online 1095 – Offline)
	3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
	A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	342 (170 – refused 172 – return to sender)
	B. Non-Contact (2.20)	2353 (did not return)
C. Other		
i. Language Problems (2.33)	0	
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	30 (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 15000 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 1350 sample was under-representing those aged 41-60, contained fewer individuals living in Auckland, under-represented those living in deprived areas, over-represented those in rural areas and over-represented those from professional occupations.

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, age, urbanicity, occupation, NZ Deprivation Index quintiles and Auckland (whether or not the respondent lived in the Auckland region) included as predictors. Region was excluded from the model as it was found that the slight deviation from representativeness in this factor could be corrected by the inclusion of the Auckland variable (yes/no). 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 fifteen two-way interactions were tested in separate models. Four interactions were found to be significant, gender x age, gender x occupation, NZ deprivation index quintiles x urban, age x Auckland. These interactions 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 0.39 – 4.81 across the n=1350 respondents. The effect of weighting variable was then assessed. This was done by applying the weighting variable to the 1350-case dataset and comparing the result with the 15000 electoral roll random sample. All percentage counts appeared equivalent across the samples.

Known systematic properties of sample: Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:

No known systemic biases.

esp. questions omitted, or added, or asked in a different format than the Basic Questionnaire prescribes

The following BV are missing from the 2016 New Zealand dataset :

PARTLIV Living in steady partnership
SPWRKHRS Spouse, partner : hours worked weekly
SPWRKSUP Spouse, partner : supervise other employees
TOPBOT perceived social status
HHTODD Number of toddlers at home
F_BORN father's place of birth
M_BORN mother's place of birth
SUBCASE subsample case not relevant

The following variable was modified :

SPEMPREL

Created extra code 5 for 'Self-employed with and without employees'. As these cannot be distinguished from the questionnaire.

MAINSTAT

Changed code 2 'Unemployed and looking for a job' to simply 'Unemployed'.

SPMAINST

Changed code 2 'Unemployed and looking for a job' to simply 'Unemployed'.

WRKHRS, EMPREL, NEMPLOY, WRKSUP, NSUP, ISCO08, TYPORG1, TYPORG2

Because WORK was mainly coded based on MAINSTAT. Codes for

2016-09-09

'No answer' and 'NAP' categories have been updated for transparency of this.

SPMAINST, SPWORK, SPEMPREL, SPISCO08

Because SPWORK was mainly coded based on SPMAINST. Codes for 'No answer' and 'NAP' categories have been updated for transparency of this.

Publications:

No current publications using the present data set