

## Technical report – ISSP 1999 Social Inequality – Denmark

*Bemærkning: Den første del af denne tekniske rapport (punkt 1-9) er overensstemmende med den del, der er sendt til ISSP dataarkivet. Punkt 10 vedrørende kodning er specifik for den danske udgave af datasættet.*

This report contains a general description of sampling procedure, fielding, matters related to coding of variables etc. for the Danish *Social Inequality 1999* ISSP-module. For more detailed information about point 1-7 below, please consult the Methodological questionnaire.

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### **1. Sample type, fieldwork etc:**

Sampling-procedure: A representative sample (simple random sample) was drawn from the *Central Population Register (CPR)* by *Statistics Denmark*, from which respondent's name and address were identified. Thus, the sampled unit was 'named individuals'. No stratification, clustering etc. was employed.

The fieldwork method was postal survey (self-completion). Two reminders were sent out to respondents who had not returned the questionnaire. If respondents did not respond to the reminders, telephone interviews were attempted.

The questions in the module were asked in the prescribed order. However, 22 country-specific items were added immediately after the *Social Inequality* module, and immediately before the background-section. Therefore there are no reason to suspect that the country specific questions affected responses to the *Social Inequality* module.

No substitutions were permitted at any stage of the selection process or during the fieldwork.

A supplementary sample was drawn in March 2001.

The applied data-entry system was CAPI (no other verification of keying was employed)

Coding reliability was employed and data was checked for logic and consistency, that data fell within permitted ranges, and to ensure that filter instructions were followed correctly. Errors were corrected individually (cf. section 10 for information about coding of specific variables).

## **2. Sample size:**

Issued: 3163

Achieved: 1823

## **3. Language:**

Danish.

## **4. Danish study title:**

”Social ulighed i Danmark”

### **5. Fieldwork dates:**

The fieldwork was conducted from 20 December 2000 to 20 May 2001. The long period is due to the fact that a supplementary sample was drawn in March 2001 (data was collected as described above in the period March-April 2001).

### **6. Known systematic properties:**

There is a higher refusal and other non-response rates among the elderly. There is a higher non-response among immigrants due to language problems. Other than that there are no known biases, design effects etc.

### **7. Response rate:**

The response rate is calculated to 59,0 percent.

Full productive interviews / (Issued names – (respondents who could not be traced + respondents away during survey period)):

$1823 / (3163 - (29 + 45)) \times 100 = 59,0$  percent.

<b>Description</b>	<b>(N)</b>
Issued names	3163
Selected respondents who could not be traced (moved, unknown at address etc)	29
Selected respondent away during survey period	45
Personal refusal by selected respondent	292
No answer, mail survey 1)	974
Full productive interviews	1823

1) 936 of these respondents have not returned the questionnaire. The remaining 38 cases have been excluded from the data-set because it is very likely that a “wrong person” - i.e., a different person than the person who was drawn from the *Central Population Register* – has filled in the questionnaire (please consult section 7.A for details).

### **7.A : Matters concerning AGE and SEX**

The AGE and SEX variables included in the data-set are based on information from the *Central Population Register (CPR)* from which the sample was drawn. Thus, these variables are not based on the self-reported age and sex.

However, we also asked respondents about their year of birth and sex. The reason for this was that we then could check any discrepancies between the self-reported information about sex and age, and the corresponding information from the CPR. Thereby it was possible to detect those cases where a (presumably) different person (a ‘wrong person’), than the one drawn from the sample has filled in the questionnaire.

When crossing the respondents’ self-reported information on age and sex with the age and sex-variable from the CPR we found some discrepancies – for example a person who ought to be 68 years old according the CPR, had reported that he was 21 years old. In total 55 respondents had discrepancies either on both age and sex, or one of these. Therefore the survey institute manually checked all questionnaires with discrepancies. The result of this was the following.

- keying in error: 17 respondents. Of these 17 errors 13 errors were associated with one ‘keying-in-person’ who had typed in the whole year of birth (e.g., 1954) instead of the last two numbers, which was the correct procedure (i.e., 54). In these cases the information from the CPR is correct and applied in the final data set.
- a “wrong person” has answered the questionnaire, i.e., discrepancy between the self-reported information and the information from the CPR (38 respondents). These respondents are excluded from the data set.

In addition to this 10 respondents had not answered the questions about ‘year of birth’ or ‘sex’ - either both questions (4 respondents) or only the question about year of birth (6 respondents). In these cases the information from the CPR is applied.

## **8. Fieldwork Institute**

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## **9. Principal investigators:**

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## **10. Koding:**

Dette afsnit indeholder information vedrørende kodning, dels generelle bemærkninger, dels om specifikke variable.

### **Generel bemærkning om kodning af filtre:**

Analyse-instituttet har generelt kodet data således at de følger filtrene i spørgeskemaet (spørgeskemaerne er indtastet i CAPI), uanset om en svarperson har ignoreret filterne og besvaret spørgsmål som de ikke burde ifølge filterne. Med andre ord: Det er kun respondenter som har svaret 'positivt' på et filterspørgsmål, der er inkluderet som relevante i de spørgsmål, der relaterer til det pågældende filter. Eksempel: Kun personer, som har svaret 1-7 i A99 (hovedbeskæftigelse erhvervmæssigt) er inkluderet som relevante i A100 (antal arbejdstimer om ugen), A101 (leder eller ansvarlig for andres arbejde), A102 (off. ansat, privat eller selvstændig). Respondenter som har svaret 8-99 i A99 er kodet som irrelevante i de pågældende spørgsmål.

### **A12-A32**

Variablerne repræsenterer rå-data. Således er der ikke taget stilling til hvor realistiske eller seriøse svarene er.

### **A21**

Kategorien "9999997. Har aldrig haft et job, kode 1,8,9 i A22" er dannet på baggrund af A22. I ingen tilfælde i rådata leveret af survey-instituttet har en respondent besvaret A21, hvis han/hun har besvaret A22.

### **A32**

Kategorien "9999997. Har aldrig haft et job, kode 1,8,9 i A33" er dannet på baggrund af A33. I ingen tilfælde i rådata leveret af survey-instituttet har en respondent besvaret A32, hvis han/hun har besvaret A33.

### **Fuldtidsuddannelse i år: A97 og A98**

Variablen er baseret på respondentens egne udsagn (jf. spm 35 i spørgeskemaet). Det er altså et subjektivt mål. Det er sandsynligt at respondenterne har operationaliseret spørgsmålet forskelligt, selv om der er en introduktion til spørgsmålet.

I de tilfælde hvor en respondent har svaret på *både* antal års fuldtidsuddannelse og 1,2,3,8,9 i A98 er svaret på A97 "stærkest". Dvs. hvis en person har svaret f.eks. 9 års uddannelse og samtidig svaret "stadig under videregående uddannelse" er denne kodet som 9 år. Dette er delvist misvisende, men idet variabelen er kodet således fra survey-institutts side er det ikke muligt at ændre.

### **S3, S7, S11, DISCO88, DSPISCO, FISCO**

Disse variable repræsenterer respondentens stilling angivet som DISCO88. DISCO88 er Danmarks Statistiks "Standard Classification of Occupations" som er den officielle danske version af den internationale fag-klassifikation ISCO88. Kodenøglen kan rekvireres hos Danmark Statistik

I nogle tilfælde er stillingskategorien ikke beskrevet tilstrækkeligt til at angive den 4-cifrede DISCO kode. I disse tilfælde er den 3-cifrede kode anvendt.

DISCO88 & S3, DSPISCO & S7, FISCO & S11 dækker parvist over de samme koder, men hvor DISCO88, DSPISCO og FISCO er omdannet til numeriske variable, filter-betingelser er indlagt og uklassificerbare/ikke tilstrækkelig beskrevet koder (999) er sorteret fra.

### **S5, S9 & S13**

Variablerne er kodet efter Dansk Branchekode 1993, 2. udgave. Kodenøglen kan rekvireres hos Danmarks Statistik.

### **Indkomst: A113 og A114**

Kategorien '100.000-149.000' skulle have været '100.000-149.999'. Sammenlignes med lignende undersøgelser er der ikke tegn på at dette har påvirket besvarelsene markant.

### **KOMKODE**

Angiver kommunekode som det fremgår af CPR-registeret. Det er altså ikke en subjektiv angivelse og det forudsættes at informationen fra CPR-registeret er korrekt.

### **AMT**



Variablen AMT er dannet på baggrund af kommunekoden (KOMKODE).