Technical report – ISSP 2000 environment – 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 etc. for the Danish *Environment 2000* ISSP-module. For more detailed information about point 1-7 below, please consult the Methodological questionnaire.

Content:

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 send out to respondents who had not returned the questionnaire. After this respondents were reminded by telephone -in this phase a small percentage (3,6 percent) of respondents were interviewed on the phone by an interviewer.

The questions in the module were asked in the prescribed order.

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

The applied data-entry system was scanning. Coding reliability was employed and data were checked to ensure that they fell within permitted ranges. No other reliability checks or verification were employed. Errors were corrected individually.

2. Sample size:

Issued: 1979
Achieved: 1069

3. Language:

Danish.

4. Danish study title:

"Danskernes holdning til miljø"

5. Fieldwork dates:

The fieldwork was conducted from 9 February 2001 to ultimo June 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 56,2 percent.

Full productive interviews / (Issued names – (respondents moved, no forwarding address + respondents away during survey period)):

1069 / (1979-(53+24)) x 100 = 56,2 percent.

Description	(N)
Issued names	1979
Selected respondent moved, no forwarding address	53
Selected respondent away during survey period, death, illness etc.	24
Personal refusal by selected respondent	93
No answer, mail survey [1]	740
Full productive interviews	1069

[1] 705 of these respondents have not returned the questionnaire. 34 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). 1 case has been excluded because one respondent has returned two questionnaires – one of these cases has been omitted.

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 40 respondents had discrepancies either on both age and sex, or one of these – or a respondent number appeared twice in the data set. Therefore the survey institute manually checked all these questionnaires. The result of this was the following.

- keying in error: 5 respondents (2 on age, 3 on sex). 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 (34 respondents). These respondents are excluded from the data set.

- 1 respondent had returned two questionnaires (this is possible because a new questionnaire was send out with the reminder). One of these has been deleted in the final data set.

In addition to this 23 respondents had not answered the questions about 'year of birth' or 'sex' - either both questions (15 respondents) or only the question about year of birth (8 respondents). In these cases the information from the CPR is applied.

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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:

Data er scannet ind, hvorfor der ikke forud for modtagelse af data er sket en rensning af data. Gruppen der har forberedt data har generelt kodet data således at de følger filtrene i spørgeskemaet, 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 V83 (hovedbeskæftigelse erhvervsmæssigt) er inkluderet som relevante i V84 (antal arbejdstimer om ugen), V85 (leder eller ansvarlig for andres arbejde), v86 (off. ansat, privat eller selvstændig). Respondenter som har svaret 8-99 i V83 er kodet som irrelevante i de pågældende spørgsmål.

Fuldtidsuddannelse i år: V82 og V82a

Variablen 'fuldtids-uddannelse i år' består af to variable, én med antal år (V82) og én med nuværende uddannelses status (V82a). Der er tale om rå-variable.

Variablen er baseret på respondentens egne udsagn (jf. spm 34 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 den udgave af datasættet, som er afleveret til den komparative fil (Køln databasen) har det været et krav at aflevere én variabel. Derfor er de data som er afleveret til den komparative fil rekodet således at i de tilfælde, hvor respondenten har svaret på både V82 og V82a, da er V82a i alle tilfælde "stærkest".

Hvor mange timer arbejde om ugen (V84 og V84a)

Variablen vedr. antal timers arbejde om ugen er delt i to. Der er tale om rå-data, hvor V84 angiver antal arbejdstimer og V84a angiver respondenter, som har svaret 'ved ikke' på spørgsmålet. 2 respondenter har angivet både 'antal timer' og 'ved ikke'

I den udgave af datasættet, som er afleveret til den komparative fil (Køln databasen) har det været et krav at aflevere én variabel. Derfor er de data som er afleveret til den komparative fil rekodet således at i de tilfælde hvor respondenten har svaret på både V84 og har svaret 'ved ikke" i V84a har sidstnævnte været 'stærkest', dvs. de er kodet som 'ved ikke'. Det drejer sig om 2 respondenter.

V99 og V100. Fader's supervision og ansættelsesform
V99 (fader's supervisor) og V100 (faders ansættelsesform) er dannet uden hensyntagen til respondentens svar i v98 (om fader var (u)kendt/død mv da respondenten var 15 år).

S3, S7, S11, DISCO88, DSPISCO, FISCO
Disse variable repræsenterer 'stilling' (respondentens, ægtefælles og faders) 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. Jf. desuden S2, S6 og S10 for beskrivelse af stillingerne (string-variable).

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: V96 (egen indkomst) og V97 (husstandens indkomst)

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 besvarelserne markant.

KOMNR

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).