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**Technical report ISSP 2000
Environment
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Technical report ISSP 2000
Environment

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Technical report ISSP 2000

Environment

This report contains a general description of sampling procedure, fielding etc. for the Danish *Environment 2000* ISSP-module. Coding matters (item 10) are only relevant for the ISSP set-up of the data-set.

Please direct questions or request for data to Mette Tobiasen, AAU, Department of Economics, Politics & Public administration. Email: tobiasen@socsci.aau.dk. Tel. +45 9635 8211.

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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 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: 1073

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)):

$$1069 / (1979 - (53 + 24)) \times 100 = 56,2 \text{ percent.}$$

| 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. Coding:

This section includes information on coding matters in relation to specific variables.

General comment on coding

Data is scanned, which means that data was not cleaned in the raw data set. In dataset delivered to the ISSP database data are coded so that they follow the filters in the survey, regardless of whether a respondent have ignored the filters and answered a question they shouldn't have answered according to the filters. In other words: Only respondents who have answered "positively" on a filter-question are included as relevant in the questions that relate to the filter in question. Example: Only respondents who have answered 1-4 in WRKST are included as relevant in WRHHRS, WRKGOVT etc. Respondents who have answered 5-99 in WRKST are coded as irrelevant in these variables.

V63 (Q.23)

V63 'Describe the place where you live'. Unfortunately this question was not included in the Danish questionnaire.

EDUCYRS

This variable is derived from two variables. One variable measuring "years in school" and one variable measuring "current status" (still at school, university etc). In those cases where respondents have answered both questions, the latter variable (current status) are in all instances the "strongest" variable.

DEGREE

The DEGREE variable was derived from two variables in the Danish questionnaire: “school education” and “education in addition to school education”. There were a few difficulties in coding the categories according to the ISSP standards. The categories “incomplete secondary” and “incomplete university” refer to a higher education than primary and secondary, but does not mean that the respondent are attending secondary or university education. For example, a respondent who has answered ‘Gymnasium, general’ an ‘Middlerange advanced education (3-4 years)’ is coded “incomplete university”. The coding aims at following the UNESCO definition.

The category “don’t know” refers to respondent who have answered “don’t know” in one of the Danish education variables. The category ‘no answer’ refers to respondents who didn’t answer at least one of the Danish education variables.

DK1_DEGR and DK2_DEGR

Because of the minor difficulties by matching the Danish education variables to the ISSP standards, the original Danish education variables are included in the dataset.

DEGDK1 and DEGDK2 refer to respondent’s ”school education” and ”education in addition to school education”, respectively.

WRKST

The ISSP categories have been derived from a question including more answer categories. The categories are coded as follows.

1. Employed full time, 57,7%

- Employee, full time, 30 hours or more per week (52,6 pct)

- Self-employed (5,1 pct)
2. Employed part time (5,0 pct)
 - Employee, part-time, 10-29 hours per week (5,0 pct)
 3. Employed less than part time or temporarily out of work (2,0 pct)
 - Employee, less than 10 hours per week (0,7 pct)
 - Temporarily out of job because of illness or the like (0,5 pct)
 - Temporarily out of job because of leave from job (maternity leave, parental leave, education leave) (0,8 pct)
 4. Helping family member (0,8 pct)
 - Assisting spouse (0,8 pct)
 5. Unemployed (3,3 pct)
 - Unemployed (including on leave from unemployment) (3,3 pct)
 6. Student, in school or vocational training (8,9 pct)
 - Trainee or apprentice (with wage) (1,2 pct)
 - Pupil (without wage) (0,1 pct)
 - Student (without wage) (7,6 pct)
 7. Retired (12,7 pct)
 - Job release scheme (pensions benefit payable between early retirement and normal retirement pension, and the like) (5,3 pct)
 - Other retirement (old-age etc) (7,4 pct)
 8. Housewife or home duties (0,8 pct)
 - Housewife/home duties (0,8 pct)
 9. Permanently disabled (4,9 pct)

- On disability pension (4,9 pct)

10. Others not in labour force (0,8 pct)

- Other, outside labour force (0,8 pct)

99. No answer (3,1 pct)

SPWRKST

The ISSP categories have been derived from a question including more answer categories. The categories are coded as follows.

0. INAP (code 2 to 9 in MARTIAL and code 2,9 in COHAB) (28,3 pct)

1. Employed full time (44,3 pct)

- Employee, full time, 30 hours or more per week (40,2 pct)
- Self-employed (4,1 pct)

2. Employed part time (2,2 pct)

- Employee, part-time, 10-29 hours per week (2,2 pct)

1. Employed less than part time or temporarily out of work (2,2 pct)

- Employee, less than 10 hours per week (0,2 pct)
- Temporarily out of job because of illness or the like (0,7 pct)
- Temporarily out of job because of leave from job (maternity leave, parental leave, education leave) (1,3 pct)

2. Helping family member (0,6 pct)

- Assisting spouse (0,6 pct)

3. Unemployed (3,0 pct)

- Unemployed (including on leave from unemployment) (3,0 pct)
4. Student, in school or vocational training (3,6 pct)
- Trainee or apprentice (with wage) (0,7 pct)
 - Pupil (without wage) (0,1 pct)
 - Student (without wage) (2,8 pct)
5. Retired (9,3 pct)
- Job release scheme (pensions benefit payable between early retirement and normal retirement pension, and the like) (4,6 pct)
 - Other retirement (old-age etc) (4,7 pct)
8. Housewife or home duties (0,7 pct)
- Housewife/home duties (0,7 pct)
9. Permanently disabled (3,6 pct)
- On disability pension (3,6 pct)
10. Others not in labour force (0,2 pct)
- Other, outside labour force (0,2 pct)
99. No answer (2,2 pct)

ISCO88 and SPISCO88

Not all answers were described sufficiently adequate to code into a four-digital code. In these cases the three-digital code is applied. The category 110. "armed forces" represents all positions in the armed forces, regardless of rang.

The category 'not currently in labour force' is added. This category contains 5-99 in WRKST and SPWRKST, respectively.

WRKGOVT

The category “Private firm” was stated as follows in the Danish questionnaire: ‘Work for private owned firm, including assisting spouse’.

WRKHRS

This variable is derived from two variables. One variable where respondents have stated number of working variables, and one variable including those who have answered don’t know to the question. In those cases where a respondent have answered both variables, the latter variable (don’t know) is in all instances the ”strongest” variable.

RINCOME/INCOME

The income-category ‘100.000-149.000’ should have been ‘100.000-149.999’.

HOMPOP

The response-categories in the Danish questionnaire were:

- 1 ‘1 person’
- 2 ‘2 persons’
- 3 ‘3 persons’
- 4 ‘4 persons’
- 5 ‘5 persons’
- 6 ‘6 persons or more’
- 9 ‘9 No answer’

HHCYCLE

HHCYCLE is derived from two variables: “number of persons in household” and “number of persons in household less than 18 years”. Therefore it is not possible to construct as precise a measure as HHCYCLE prescribes. Consequently:

1. The highest response-category possible to construct, is 'Six adults with children'. Furthermore one category has been added in addition to the ISSP-categories:

30. 'Six persons or more'

3. There are in-valid answers, which are coded into '97. None valid answer'. 5 respondent is coded this way.

4. Respondents who have not answered at least one of the two variables are coded as "no answer".

PARTY_LR

PARTY_LR is derived from a variable about respondents' vote at last general election in March 1998. The parties are classified as follows:

1 '1. [Far left] Leftwing alliance (Ø), Socialist Peoples Party (F)'

2 '2. [Left, center left] Social Democratic party (A)'

3 '3. [Center, liberal] Radical Liberals (B), Christian Peoples Party (Q), Centre Democratic Party (D)'

4 '4. [Right, conservative] Liberal party (V), Conservative Peoples Party(C)'

5 '5. [Far right] Danish Peoples Party (O), Progressive party (Z)'

DK_PARTY

DK_PARTY is derived from a variable about respondents' vote at the last general election in March 1998. The country specific parties are:

1. Social Democratic Party (A)

2. Radical Liberals (B)

3. Conservative Peoples Party (C)

4. Centre Democratic Party (D)
5. Socialist Peoples Party (F)
6. Danish Peoples Party (O)
7. Christian Peoples Party (Q)
8. Liberal Party (V)
9. Progressive Party (Z)
10. Leftwing Alliance (Ø)

RELIG

- Members of the Danish folkchurch (The Danish National Evangelical Lutheran Church) are classified as '49. Protestants not elsewhere classified'
- Members of catholic religious community as '10. Roman Catholic'
- Members of Jewish religious community as '20. Jewish'
- Members of Moslem religious community as '30. Moslem'

The "other" category contains respondents who have answered, e.g.. Greek Catholic, Scientology and Jehovah Widnes.

URBRUAL

This question was unfortunately not asked in the Danish questionnaire.

DK_REG1

The variable DK_REG1 contains the Danish county division. The variable is derived from a variable about which municipality the respondent lives in. The counties are as follows:

- 1 '1. Copenhagen county '
- 2 '2. Frederiksborg county'
- 3 '3. Roskilde county'
- 4 '4. Westernzealand county'
- 5 '5. Storstrøms county'

- 6 '6. Bornholms county'
- 7 '7. Funen county'
- 8 '8. Southern Jutland county'
- 9 '9. Ribe county'
- 10 '10. Vejle county'
- 11 '11. Ringkøbing county'
- 12 '12. Århus county'
- 13 '13. Viborg county'
- 14 '14. Northern Jutland county'
- 15 '15. Copenhagen municipality'
- 16 '16. Frederiksberg municipality'.

DK_REG2

The variable is derived from DK_REG1. Studies have shown that is a satisfactory measure of urbanisation. It is coded as follows:

Greater Copenhagen area = Copenhagen county, Copenhagen municipality and Frederiksberg municipality

Zealand other Funen, Bornholm, Lolland etc. = Frederiksborg county, Roskilde county, Westernzealand county, Storstrøms county, Bornholms county and Funen county.

Southern Jutland = Southern Jutland county.

Western Jutland = Ribe county and Ringkøbing county

Eastern Jutland = Vejle county and Århus county

Northern Jutland = Northern Jutland county and Viborg county.

DK_SIZE

Unfortunately this variable was not included in the questionnaire.

DK_ETHN

The category “other country” is, for example, Greenland, Bosnian, Thailand and Vietnam.