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**Technical report ISSP 2001
Social Networks
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Technical report ISSP 2001

Social Networks

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Technical report ISSP 2001

Social Networks

This report contains a general description of sampling procedure, fielding etc. for the Danish *Social Networks 2001* ISSP-module. Coding matters (item 11) 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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4. Study title
5. Fieldwork dates
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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) 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. After this telephone interviews were attempted. If respondents were not met, they were contacted at least five times (in practice the average number of calls are 8) before given up as "not met". In total 90,7 pct. of the interviews were completed by mail while 9,3 pct were completed as telephone interviews (cf. MODE-variable).

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

The questions in the module were asked in the prescribed order, except that four additional questions were added to the question battery including the variable “No influence on government decisions”.

2. Sample size:

Issued: 1944

Achieved: 1293

3. Language:

Danish

4. Danish study title:

”Sociale Forhold og Personlige Netværk”

5. Fieldwork dates:

The fieldwork was conducted from 4 June 2002 to 15 August 2002.

6. Known systematic properties:

None known.

7. Response rate:

The response rate is calculated to 67,4 percent.

Full productive interviews / (Issued names – (respondents moved, no forwarding address + respondents deceased)):

$1293 / (1944 - (23 + 4)) \times 100 = 67,4$ percent.

Description	(N)
Issued names	1944
Selected respondent moved, no forwarding address	23
Selected respondent too sick/incapacitated to participate	43
Selected respondent deceased	4
Selected respondent inadequate understanding of language	13
Personal refusal by selected respondent	212
Implicit refusal (empty envelopes, questionnaires etc)	354
Suspicion of wrong person who have filled in the questionnaire (mismatch between self-reported age and age according to <i>Central Population Register</i>)	2
Full productive interviews	1293

8. Matters concerning AGE

The AGE variable included in the data-set are based on information from the *Central Population Register (CPR)* from which the sample was drawn. Thus, this variable is not based on the self-reported age, but year of birth according to the CPR subtracted from 2002.

However, we also asked respondents about their year of birth. In this manner it was possible to check any discrepancies between the self-reported 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 year of birth and the age 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 2 respondents had discrepancies. These are not included in the data set.

9. Fieldwork Institute

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11. Coding, question wording etc.

This section includes information on matters related to coding and question wording for specific variables.

General comments

The survey institute has coded the questionnaires according to the filters. Thus if respondents have answered questions they shouldn't according to their answers in a filter question, the filter question is the stronger.

V23 “number of close friends at work place”

In the Danish datafile there were a code for the filter “IF YOU DO NOT WORK FOR PAY, PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 16”. This is added as code 77 “Respondent does not work” in the datafile.

V29 – V35

Answer category 3 reads “I belong to such a group but never participate”. In the Danish questionnaire this was translated into “I belong to such a group but did not participate in the past 12 month”.

V36 and V37

Answer category 16 reads “someone you pay to help”. In the Danish questionnaire this was translated in a more strict sense referring to “home service”, where users partly pay themselves and partly receive a public supplement. Thus, if a person have paid someone else to help, other than “home service” these are not included. Most likely respondents have used answer category 17 in these other instances.

V55 and V56

Answer category 2 and 3 reads “probably should be” and “probably should not be”. In the Danish questionnaires this has been translated as “maybe” and

“maybe not” respectively. Presumably, this is a little less demanding than intended.

MARITAL AND COHAB

These variables are constructed in the following way: MARTIAL was the first question, where respondents were asked about their legal status. The ISSP-categories were applied directly in the questionnaire. All respondents who answered ‘1. married’ were not asked the follow-up question about cohabitation. All other respondents were asked whether they live together with a steady partner.

Considerations: There may be a few cases where people who are married do not live together and thus should have been asked about whether they actually do this. However, in Denmark, the vast majority of people who are married actually do live together.

EDUCYRS

EDUCYRS represents respondents’ own responses to a question about how many years of schooling (full time, not including practical trainee work etc) they have. It is, thus, a subjective measurement. No answer-category for “still at school” or “still at college/university” was included in this question. Instead a category 94. “DK: still at school, college, further education” have been constructed from two other variables (see DEGDK1_S and DEGDK2_S below). The reason why the ISSP-categories ‘still at school’ and ‘still at college etc’ is collapsed is that there is overlap between answers in a few cases (i.e., a person have answered *both* that he or she is still at school *and* that he or she is still attending further education).

If a respondent has answered ‘don’t know’ or ‘no answer’ in DEGDK1_S and DEGDK2_S but have answered the question about years of schooling, the latter is still applied.

15 respondents have answered that they are still attending school education *and* that they have finalised a further education. These respondents are *not* included in category 94. Instead the number of years in schooling is applied.

Finally, if a person have answered “still attending school/college/university” etc., but have not answered the question about years of schooling, he or she is coded as 94.

DEGREE

The DEGREE variable is derived from two variables: “school education” (cf. **DEGDK1** below) and “education in addition to school education” (cf. **DEGDK2** below). If a respondent have answered “no answer” to at least one of these variables he or she is set as 99.NA.

The Danish school system is not directly applicable to the UNESCO-definition. Therefore scholars should be very attentive to the way the categories are coded:

01. *No education* (Not applicable)
02. *Incomplete primary* (Not applicable)
03. *Primary complete*: IF either primary school (7-10th grade) or other school education AND no further education.
04. *Incomplete secondary*: IF either primary school (7-10th grade) or other school education AND semi-skilled work or some kind of vocational training.
05. *Secondary complete*: IF either at primary school (7-10th grade) or other school education AND short or middlerange advanced education (less than 4 years). *OR* IF gymnasium AND no further education, semi-skilled work or some kind of vocational training.
06. *Semi-higher, incomplete university, other*: IF gymnasium AND short or middlerange advanced education (less than 4 years).

07. *University complete*: University-degree more than 4 years.

Thus, all respondents are included in categories 3,4,5,6 and 7 irrespective of whether they are still attending school/university or not.

DEGDK1, DEGDK1_S, DEGDK2, DEGDK2_S

Four Danish education variables are included in the dataset:

DEGDK1: School education

DEGDK1_S: Current status of school-education (whether still at school or not). Question wording: “Are you still attending school education?”

DEGDK2: Further education in addition to school education

DEGDK2_S: Current status of education in addition to school education (whether still engaged in further education or not). Question wording: “Are you still attending a further education?”.

WRKST

WRKST is derived from a question containing the following categories:

1. Employed – full time

- a. Full time employed (30 hours or more per week) (48,7 pct)
- b. Self-employed (30 hours or more per week) (5,3 pct)

2. Employed – part time

- a. Employed part time (10-29 hours per week) (5,4 pct)
- b. Self-employed part time (10-29 hours per week) (0,6 pct)

3. Employed – less than part time/temporarily out of work

- a. Employed less than part time (less than 10 hours per week) (0,5 pct)
- b. Employed but temporarily out of work because of illness (0,7 pct)
- c. Employed but temporarily out of work because of maternity leave, parents leave or education leave (0,9 pct)

4. Helping family member (0,1 pct)

- 5. **Unemployed** (2,8 pct)
- 6. **Student/in school/in vocational training**
 - a. Apprentice or trainee (with wage) (0,7 pct)
 - b. Pupil (without wage) (0,2 pct)
 - c. Student (without wage) (4,9 pct)
- 7. **Retired**
 - a. Job release scheme etc (pension benefits payable between early retirement and normal retirement pension) (3,9 pct)
 - b. Old age retirement (15,4 pct)
- 8. **Housewife/home duties** (1,5 pct)
- 9. **Permanently disabled** (4,2 pct)
- 10. **Other not in labour force** (1,2 pct)
- 99. **No Answer** (2,9 pct)

SPWRKST

SPWRKST is derived from a question containing the following categories:

- 1. **Employed – full time**
 - a. Full time employed (30 hours or more per week) (37,7 pct)
 - b. Self-employed (30 hours or more per week) (4,3 pct)
- 2. **Employed – part time**
 - a. Employed part time (10-29 hours per week) (3,9 pct)
 - b. Self-employed part time (10-29 hours per week) (0,4 pct)
- 3. **Employed – less than part time/temporarily out of work**
 - a. Employed less than part time (less than 10 hours per week) (0,3 pct)
 - b. Employed but temporarily out of work because of illness (0,4 pct)
 - c. Employed but temporarily out of work because of maternity leave, parents leave or education leave (1,2 pct)
- 4. **Helping family member** (0,3 pct)
- 5. **Unemployed** (1,2 pct)
- 6. **Student/in school/in vocational training**

- a. Apprentice or trainee (with wage) (0,5 pct)
- b. Pupil (without wage) (0,1 pct)
- c. Student (without wage) (1,9 pct)

7. Retired

- a. Job release scheme etc (pension benefits payable between early retirement and normal retirement pension) (3,0 pct)
- b. Old age retirement (8,7 pct)

8. Housewife/home duties (0,9 pct)

9. Permanently disabled (2,9 pct)

10. Other not in labour force (0,3 pct)

99. No Answer (3,2 pct)

00. INAP (code 2 in COHAB)**

***) The filter-question was that only respondents who were married or living together with a steady partner should answer the question.

WRKGOVT, NEMPLOY, WRKHRS, WRKSUP

Only respondents who are currently employed (code 5-10 in WRKST) have answered these questions.

WRKGOVT

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

SELFEMP

SELFEMP is derived from WRKGOVT

NEMPLOY

The filter question for NEMPLOY was WRKGOVT (respondents who answered 1,2 or 3 in WRKGOVT was not asked the question about number of employees).

ISCO – SPISCO

A Danish value label has been applied: 110 = armed forces, all personnel.

RINCOME

Translation of question from which RINCOME is derived:

“What is your total annual income – gross – i.e., before taxes?”

Thus the income refers to income *before deduction* of taxes and it refers to *annual* income.

Answer categories:

1. Below 100.000 Dkr
2. 100.000-149.999 Dkr
3. 150.000-199.999 Dkr
4. 200.000-249.999 Dkr
5. 250.000-299.999 Dkr
6. 300.000-399.999 Dkr
7. 400.000-499.999 Dkr
8. 500.000-599.999 Dkr
9. 600.000 Dkr or more
999998. Don't know
999999. No answer

INCOME

Translation of question from which INCOME is derived:

“What is your households' total annual income – gross – i.e., before taxes?”

Thus the income refers to income *before deduction* of taxes and it refers to *annual* income.

Answer categories:

1. Below 100.000 Dkr
 2. 100.000-149.999 Dkr
 3. 150.000-199.999 Dkr
 4. 200.000-249.999 Dkr
 5. 250.000-299.999 Dkr
 6. 300.000-399.999 Dkr
 7. 400.000-499.999 Dkr
 8. 500.000-599.999 Dkr
 9. 600.000-699.999 Dkr
 10. 700.000-799.999 Dkr
 11. 800.000-899.999 Dkr
 12. 900.000-999.999 Dkr
 13. 1 million Dkr or more
999998. Don't know
999999. No answer

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
7. 7 persons

- 8. 8 persons
- 9. 9 persons
- 10. 10 persons
- 11. 11 persons
- 12. 12 persons
- 13. 13 persons or more
- 98. Don't know

HHCYCLE

HHCYCLE is derived from two variables: “how many persons live in your household (including yourself)” and “number of persons in household less than 18 years (i.e., between 0-17 years of age)”.

Two categories have been added to the ISSP set-up:

- 29. 13 adults
- 97. Not valid answer (2 respondents)

The two respondents who are coded “97. Not valid answer” have reported that 2 persons are living in household both below 18 years of age, and that 4 persons are living in household all below 18 years of age, respectively.

RELIG

All respondents who have stated they are members of the national church (the Danish National Evangelical Lutheran Church) are coded as 49. “Other Protestants”.

18 respondents who have stated that they are member of other religious group are coded as 94. “not classified in categories above”.

PARTY_LR

PARTY_LR is derived from a variable about respondents' vote at last general election in November 2001. Only respondents who actually did vote were asked the question. 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 November 2001. Only respondents who actually did vote were asked the question. 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)

URBRURAL

The variable is derived from respondents' own answers to a question about what type of city they live in. It is, thus, a subjective assessment (see DK_SIZE). The ISSP-categories covers the following categories:

1. *[A big city]* Living in the capital area (Copenhagen) or other city with more than 50.000 inhabitants.
2. *[The suburbs or outskirts of a big city]* No information
3. *[A town or a small city]* A city or town with 10.000-50.000 inhabitants
4. *[A country village]* A town with less than 10.000 inhabitants
5. *[A farm or home in the country]* A rural district
8. Don't know
9. No answer

DK_SIZE

The variable is derived from respondents' own answers to a question about what type of city they live in. It is, thus, a subjective assessment.

1. A rural district
2. A town with less than 10.000 inhabitants
3. A town/city with 10.000-50.000 inhabitants
4. A city with 50.000-500.000 inhabitants
5. Greater Copenhagen (more than 1 million inhabitants)
8. Don't know
9. No answer

DK_REG1

The variable DK_REG1 contains the Danish county division. The variable is derived from a variable from the *Central Population Register* about which municipality the respondent lives in. It is, thus, not a subjective measurement. 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. Nothern Jutland county'
- 15 '15. Copenhagen municipality'
- 16 '16. Frederiksberg municipality'.

DK_ETHN

The variable is derived from a question about what country in which the respondent is born.

The category “98. other country” is, for example, Greenland, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Macedonia, Marocco, Vietnam

MODE

In addition to 33 (self-completion by mail) a category 40 (telephone interview) is added.