

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)
Module 3: Sample Design and Data Collection Report
June 05, 2006

Country: New Zealand
Date of Election: 8 November 2008

Prepared by: Jack Vowles
Date of Preparation:

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

- Where brackets [] appear, answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets.
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

Collaborator(s):

Collaborators are the contact persons for election studies that appear in the CSES dataset - they are not necessarily the parties who collected the data. These collaborators and their contact information will be listed on the CSES website.

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Name: Title: Organization: Address: Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: Website:	Name: Title: Organization: Address: Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: Website:

Data Collection Organization:

Organization that conducted the survey field work/data collection:

Organization: Kinetic121 Address: 171 Vivian St Te Aro Wellington 6011 Telephone: 00 64 4 384 9447 Fax: 00 64 384 9091 E-Mail: Website: http://www.kinetic121.co.nz/

Funding Organization(s):

Organization(s) that funded the data collection:

Organization: University of Auckland Address: Private Bag 92019 Auckland New Zealand Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: Website:
Organization: New Zealand Electoral Commission Address: Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: http://www.elections.org.nz/sitehelp/about.html#gen0 Website:
Organization: Address: Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: Website:

Archiving Organization

If appropriate, please indicate the primary location where the full, original election study dataset (not just the CSES portion) will be archived:

Organization: New Zealand Social Science Data Service Address: The University of Auckland Private Bag 92019 Auckland Mail Centre Auckland 1142 New Zealand Telephone: +64 9 373 7599 ext 89563 Fax: 64 9 373 7986 E-Mail: nzssds@nzssds.org.nz Website: http://www.nzssds.org.nz

Please indicate the date when the study is expected to be available at this archive: Now

Study Design

1. Timing of the study that the CSES Module was included in:

- Post-Election Study
 Pre-Election/Post-Election Panel Study

2a. Date Post-Election Interviewing Began:

November 10 2008

2b. Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended:

February 27 2008

3. Mode of (post-election) interview:

- In person, face-to-face
 Telephone
 Mail or self-completion supplement
 Internet

4a. Was the survey part of a panel study?

- Yes
 No

A panel component was also present, but all data submitted to the CSES is from those freshly sampled for the 2008 election.

4b. If the survey was part of a panel study, please describe the design of the panel study, including the date at which interviewing for each prior wave began and ended:

Translation

Please provide copies of questionnaires in all languages used as part of the election study deposit. For questionnaires in a language other than English, please also provide a version of each translated back into English. Note: Questions are based on those developed for the ISSP.

5. Was the questionnaire translated?

- Yes, translated by member(s) of research team
- Yes, by translation bureau
- Yes, by specially trained translator(s)
- No, not translated

6. Please list all languages used for the fielded module:

7a. If the questionnaire was translated, was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?

- Yes, by group discussion
- Yes, an expert checked it
- Yes, by back translation
- Other; please specify: _____
- No
- Not applicable

7b. If the questionnaire was translated, was the questionnaire pre-tested?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

7c. If the questionnaire was translated, were there any questions which caused problems when translating?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

7d. If the questionnaire was translated, please provide a list of all questions which caused problems when translating. For each question listed, describe what problems were encountered and how they were solved:

Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

8. Please describe the population that your sample is meant to be representative of:

New Zealanders on the electoral roll immediately prior to the 2008 election. A very small number who registered in the two weeks before the election will have been excluded.

Eligibility Requirements

9a. Must a person be a certain age to be interviewed?

Yes

No

If yes, what ages could be interviewed? 18 upwards, age of eligibility to vote

9b. Must a person be a citizen to be interviewed?

Yes

No

NB. Noncitizens can vote in New Zealand if they are permanent residents of a year's standing.

9c. Must a person be registered to vote to be interviewed?

Yes

No

9d. Please list any other interviewing requirements or filters used:

Sample Frame

10a. Were any regions of the country excluded from the sample frame?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

If yes, please explain:

10b. Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

If yes, please explain: Unknown but relatively small, and these persons are usually not eligible to vote and therefore not on the rolls.

10c. Were military personnel excluded from the sample?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

If yes, please explain:

10d. If interviews were conducted by telephone, what is the estimated percentage of households without a phone? _____ %

Please explain:

10e. If interviews were conducted by telephone, were unlisted telephone numbers included in the population sampled?

Yes

No

If no, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

10f. Were other persons excluded from the sample frame?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

If yes, please explain:

10g. Please estimate the total percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame: _____ %

Sample Selection Procedures

11. Please describe, in your own words, how the sample for the study was selected. If the survey is part of a panel study, please also describe the original sample, from the beginning of the study.

Random sample from the electronic electoral rolls.

12a. What were the primary sampling units?

Individuals on the rolls

12b. How were the primary sampling units selected?

From the roll imported into SPSS, using SPSS select cases (random sample)

12c. Were the primary sampling units randomly selected?

Yes

No

Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

Randomly using SPSS select cases (random sample)

13. Were there further stages of selection?

Yes

No

13a. If there were further stages of selection, what were the sampling units at each of the additional stages?

The sample was partitioned into four groups. New Zealanders of Maori descent can choose to be registered on a separate Maori roll, and cast their electorate votes within seven constituencies that overlie the general electorates. For its new sample the 2008 New Zealand Election Study randomly sampled within four subsets of registered voters and oversampled subsets 1, 3, and 4 below, groups of particular interest to the researchers..

1. Those on Maori roll 27 and over
2. Those on General roll 27 and over
3. Those on Maori roll 18-26
4. Those on General Roll 18-26

13b. If there were further stages of selection, how were the sampling units selected at each of the additional stages?

For the CSES release, respondents from the three oversampled subsets were re-sampled to bring their numbers into the appropriate proportions among registered voters, removing any need for sampling weights.

13c. If there were further stages of selection, were units at each of these stages randomly selected?

Yes

No

Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

Randomly using SPSS select cases (random sample)

14a. How were individual respondents identified and selected in the final stage?

Randomly using SPSS select cases (random sample)

14b. Could more than one respondent be interviewed from a single household?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

Theoretically yes as the sample was entirely random and could have picked up two people in the same household. In practice, this was extremely unlikely.

15. Did the sample design include clustering at any stage?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

In the sense of the partitioned nature of the sampling process.

16. Did the sample design include stratification?

Definition: Stratification involves the division of the population of interest according to certain characteristics (for instance: geographic, political, or demographic). Random selection then occurs within each of the groups that result.

Yes

No

If yes, please describe (please include the list of characteristics used for stratification):

As explained earlier.

17. Was quota sampling used at any stage of selection?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

18. Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of the selection process or during fieldwork?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe:

19. Under what circumstances was a household designated non-sample? Please check all that apply:

- Non-residential sample point
 All members of household are ineligible
 Housing unit is vacant
 No answer at housing unit after _____ callbacks
 Other (Please explain):

20. Were non-sample replacement methods used?

- Yes
 No

Please describe:

21a. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a random digit dial (RDD) sample?

- Yes
 No

21b. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a listed sample?

- Yes
 No

21c. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a dual frame sample?

- Yes
 No

If yes, what % list frame _____ and what % RDD _____

22. For surveys conducted by mail, was the sample a listed sample?

- Yes
 No

Please describe: Electoral Rolls

23. For surveys conducted on the Internet, did any respondents self-select into the survey?

- Yes
 No

Please explain:

Those sampled were given the opportunity to fill out the questionnaire online but could only do so with the appropriate password and identifier.

Incentives

24a. Prior to the study, was a letter sent to the respondent?

- Yes
 No

(If yes, please provide a copy of the letter.)

24b. Prior to the study, was a payment sent to the respondent?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

24c. Prior to the study, was a token gift sent to the respondent?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe:

24d. Did respondent receive an additional payment after their participation? (Do not include any payment made prior to the study.)

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

24e. Were any other incentives used?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe:

A draw for \$300 NZ

Interviewers

25. Please describe the interviewers (e.g., age, level of education, years of experience):

26. Please provide a description of interviewer training:

Contacts

27a. What was the average number of contact attempts made per household, for the entire sample?

First questionnaire, reminder postcard, second questionnaire, final postcard

27b. For households where contact was made, what was the average number of contact attempts prior to first contact?

27c. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a **non-sample**?

28d. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a **non-interview**?

28e. During the field period, what were the maximum number of days over which a household was contacted?

28f. During the field period, did interviewers vary the time of day at which they re-contacted the household?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

Refusal Conversion

29a. Were efforts made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?

Yes

No

Please describe:

Follow up postcard, second questionnaire, final postcard

29b. Were respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed sent a letter persuading them to take part?

Yes

No

(If yes, please provide a copy of the letter or letters.)

If yes, please describe:

Sent with the second copy of the questionnaire

29c. Was payment offered to respondents who were reluctant to take part?

Yes

No

If yes, how much?

29d. Were respondents who were reluctant to take part turned over to a more experienced interviewer?

Yes

No

29e. What was the maximum number of re-contacts used to persuade respondents to be interviewed?

29f. Were any other methods used to persuade respondents reluctant to be interviewed to take part?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

Interview/Survey Verification

Definition: Interview/survey verification is the process of verifying that an interview was conducted and that the survey was administered to the correct respondent, for quality control purposes.

30. Was interview/survey verification used?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe the method(s) used:

If yes, please indicate the percent of completed surveys that were verified: _____ %

Response Rate

31. What was the response rate of the survey that the CSES Module appeared in? Please show your calculations. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the response rate of the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

Without reducing the full sample totals by any means (deceased, inaccessible, or anything else) percentages of respondents out of the totals originally sampled were:

General roll, 27 and over: 42.8%

General roll, 18-26: 22.0%

Maori roll, 27 and over: 27.3%

Maori roll, 18-26: 12.7%

Effective response rates would be somewhat higher if deceased and inaccessible were removed from the denominator, but the New Zealand electoral roll is well maintained and therefore quite up to date.

32. Please provide the following statistics for the survey that the CSES Module appeared in.

Note: If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the statistics for the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

A. Total number of households in sample:	<u>4620</u>
B. Number of valid households:	<u>4620</u>
C. Number of invalid (non-sample) households:	<u>0</u>
D. Number of households of unknown validity:	<u>0</u>
E. Number of completed interviews:	<u>1514</u>
F. Number of partial interviews:	<u>0</u>

G. Number of refusals and break-offs:	0
H. Number non-contact (never contacted):	0
I. Other non-response:	3116

The sum of B+C+D should equal the value of A. If not, please describe why:

If statistic D (number of households of unknown validity) has a value greater than zero (0), please estimate the proportion of households of unknown validity that are valid:

The sum of E+F+G+H+I should equal the value of B. If not, please describe why:

If statistic I has a value greater than zero (0), please describe what cases fall into this category:

As explained above, respondents in the oversampled groups were randomly resampled to make it possible to contribute a dataset not requiring sampling weights.

33. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, how many waves were conducted prior to the wave that included the CSES Module?

34. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, what was the total panel attrition between the first wave of the study and the wave that included the CSES Module? Please show your calculations.

35. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the number of completed interviews for the wave that included the CSES Module:

36. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the following statistics for panel attrition by age and education. In each cell, indicate the percent of all completed interviews in each category for the indicated wave.

Age	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES
18-25	%	%

26-40	%	%
41-64	%	%
65 and over	%	%

Education	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES
None	%	%
Incomplete primary	%	%
Primary completed	%	%
Incomplete secondary	%	%
Secondary completed	%	%
Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational	%	&
University incomplete	%	%
University degree	%	%

Post-Survey Adjustment Weights

37. Are weights necessary to make the sample representative of the population being studied?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please explain:

The demographic weight corrects for differences on age and sex distributions.

38. Are weights included in the data file?

- Yes
 No

39. If weights are included in the data file, please describe in detail how the weights were constructed:

weight=% in cell/% target for cell group

40a. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe:

40b. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to match known demographic characteristics of the population?

- Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

From age and sex distributions in electoral roll from which sample was taken.

40c. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct for non-response?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

40d. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct to the official election results?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

41. Comparison of Completed Interviews to Population (please provide as percentages of the total):

Characteristic	Population Estimates	Completed Interviews	
		Unweighted Distribution	Weighted Distribution
<u>Age</u>			
18-26	12.7%	12.7%	13.2%
27-41	26.9%	17.7%	25.5%
42-66	43.9%	47.4%	43.9%
67 and over	16.5%	22.2%	17.0%
<u>Education</u>			
None	%	%	%
Incomplete Primary	44.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Primary Completed	5.4%	8.2%	7.4%
Incomplete Secondary	3.4%	34.3%	32.3%
Secondary Completed	9.6%	7.4%	7.6%
Post-Secondary Trade/ Vocational	13.2%	14.6%	15.4%
University Incomplete	%	6.7%	7.2%
University Degree	13.3%	23.4%	25.2%
Missing Data	10.1%	4.5%	8.5%
<u>Gender</u>			
Male	47.7%	44.0%	47.1%
Female	52.3%	56.0%	52.9%

42. Please indicate the source of the population estimates in the prior question. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

Population data for age and sex comes from the electronic version of the rolls used for sampling. Age groups are reported in five-year bands. The target sex ratio was estimated from a separate sample of 10,000 from the roll data. This data is only available under conditions of confidentiality for purposes of social science research from the Electoral Enrolment Centre.

Education data comes from the 2006 census, available online at the Statistics New Zealand website.

The large discrepancies reflect to some extent the propensity of respondents to be concentrated among the more educated. However, highest qualification data available from the New Zealand latest census in 2006 does not tie in particularly well to the codes requested by the CSES or those most respondents would recognize in a survey. The New Zealand qualifications framework has changed significantly over the last thirty years, making older respondents responses' difficult to reconcile with current codes. I simply don't believe that 45% of people over 15 in New Zealand in 2008 had no education or had not completed primary school – what this data apparently signifies, (New Zealand's minimum school leaving age was set at 15 in 1944, with most children leaving primary school at age 12). Accumulating from lower qualifications upward, the percentage without post-secondary qualifications in the 2006 census data is 63 per cent: in the weighted sample it is 55 per cent. However, the most obvious discrepancy is the proportion of university-educated, twice what it should be. An alternative weight is available to adjust for this, along with sex and age, although not included in this version of the CSES deposit.