

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

Description of Sample and Data Collection

I. Country: New Zealand

II. Type of Election (e.g. presidential; parliamentary; legislative): Parliamentary

III. Date of Election: October 12, 1996

IV. Organization that Conducted the Survey Field Work: New Zealand Election Study

V. Investigators Responsible for Data Collection

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VI. Study Design (check one)

Post-Election Study

Pre-/Post-Election Panel Study

VII. Dates of Interviewing

Date Post-Election Interviewing Began: 13 October, 1996

Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended: 24 December, 1996

(If Panel Study)

Date Pre-Election Interviewing Began: _____

Date Pre-Election Interviewing Ended: _____

VIII. Mode of interview (check one)

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

IX. Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

1. Eligibility Requirements

- a) age: 18
b) citizenship: Yes No
c) other: Post election new sample and panel are drawn from electoral rolls (of registered voters); therefore, voting eligibility is a requirement (referred to as sample a). Post election campaign sample drawn from pre-election survey completed by random digit dialing; therefore, eligible voting age population rather than enrolled voters is the sampling frame (referred to as sample b).

2. Persons Excluded From the Sample Frame

- a) Were any regions of the country excluded from the sample frame? Yes No
If yes, explain: _____
b) Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample? Yes No
c) Were military personnel excluded from the sample? Yes No
d) (If telephone interview) Estimated percentage of households without a phone: ___%
e) (If telephone interview) Were unlisted telephone numbers included in the population sampled? Yes No (**as a base for sample b, unlisted #'s were included**)
f) Other persons excluded from the sample frame: **non-registered voters were excluded from sample a**
g) Estimated total (a+b+c+d+e+f) percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame: 8.47 % **refers only to sample a**

3.3 Sampling Method (if mail / self completion)

- a) Describe how the sample was drawn: **Sample a was drawn from the electoral rolls. For the new sample a random sample was drawn from the electoral rolls and those registered on the Maori rolls were oversampled. Respondents to the 1993 survey (also drawn from the electoral rolls) were also mailed questionnaires. In addition, respondents to the 1990 survey who also responded in 1993 were mailed questionnaires. For sample b, respondents to a telephone pre-election survey, who were drawn via RDD, were mailed questionnaires.**

- b) Was the sample a listed sample? Yes ___ No ___ **yes for sample a, no for sample b**
- c) Was a selection table used to select the respondent within the household?
 Yes ___ No X
 If no, describe: _____
- d) Criteria for designating a sample line non-sample. (Check all that apply)
 ___ All members of household ineligible
 ___ Housing unit is vacant
 ___ Other, explain: **If postal questionnaire was returned as undeliverable/ or intended respondent deceased.**
- e) Were non-sample replacement methods used? Yes ___ No X
 If yes describe: _____

4. Compliance

- a) Pre-Study Strategies: Prior to the study was
 a letter sent to respondent? Yes ___ No X
 payment sent to respondent? Yes ___ No X
 a token gift sent to respondent? Yes ___ No X
 any other incentives used? Yes ___ No X
 If yes, describe: _____
- b) During the Field Period
 Maximum number of contacts with the household before declaring it non-sample: na
 Maximum number of contacts with the household before declaring it non-interview: 3
 Maximum number of days over which a household was contacted: na
 Did interviewers vary the time of day at which they recontacted the household?
 Yes ___ No ___ **na**
- c) Refusal Conversion
 Was an effort made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?
 Yes ___ No na If "No" (go to Section X)
 Were respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed sent a letter persuading them to take part? Yes X No ___
 Was payment offered to respondents who were reluctant to take part? Yes ___ No X
 Were respondents who were reluctant to take part turned over to a more experienced interviewer? Yes ___ No ___ **na**
 Maximum number of recontacts used to persuade respondent to be interviewed: _____
 Other methods used to persuade respondents reluctant to be interviewed to take part:

X. Response Rate (to first wave if a panel study)

	sample a	sample b
a) Total number of sample lines issued:	4896	2452
b) Total number of completed interviews:	2430	1653
c) Number of refusals: not returned	2165	799
d) Number never contacted (no-contact):		
e) Other non-response: ¹		
f) Number of lines of non-sample: ²	301	55
g) Response Rate: (b/(a-f))*100:	52.88	68.96

XII. Sample Weight

- a) Are the data weighted? Yes No
If yes:
- b) Are the data weighted to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection at the person or household level? Yes No **yes for sample b**
- c) Are the data weighted to match "known" demographic characteristics of the population?
Yes No
- d) Are the data weighted to correct for non-response? Yes No
- e) Describe the procedure used to construct the sample weight: sample weights for sample a are based on party vote in electorate, and weight for sample b are based on household size and party vote in electorate

XIV. Comparison of Sample to Population

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Population Estimates</u> ³	<u>Sample Estimates</u>	
		<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>
<u>Age</u>			
18-25	16.4%	10.7%	10.7%
26-40	32.4%	27.1%	26.5%
41-66	35.1%	41.9%	41.6%
65 and over	16.1%	20.4%	21.2%

¹ These include cases where there were language difficulties, a non-competent respondent, illness, or a respondent who was away from home for the entire field period.

² Non-sample includes: vacant houses, houses where no resident was eligible (e.g. non-citizens or underage residents).

³ From national statistical agency. Provide source.

Education

None	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
Incomplete primary	_____ %	1.0_ %	.9_ %
Primary completed	_____ %	6.7%	6.3_ %
Incomplete secondary	_____ %	42.1%	42.6%
Secondary completed	_____ %	7.9%	7.8_ %
Post-secondary trade / vocational school	_____ %	19.0%	19.2%
Incomplete university	_____ %	8.8_ %	9.1_ %
University degree	8.5_ %	14.4%	14.0%

According to the census information I have been able to obtain, education levels for the New Zealand population are not classified in a way which makes them easily comparable to the CSES coding of the variable. I have entered data for categories which are easily comparable. I have attached the file which shows how the NZ census breaks down education (census educ.gif). I have also contacted the census agency to see if they can classify education in a way which is comparable to CSES coding.

Gender

Male	48.3%	47.6%	48.2%
Female	51.7%	52.4%	51.8%

XV. Languages used in the interviews. List: English