

**Can Honours students
analyse social survey data
after just five lab sessions?
Yes, they can!**



**THE UNIVERSITY
OF AUCKLAND**

NEW ZEALAND

Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau



'Quantitative' Sociology

SOCSCRES 702

A story in 5 lab sessions

2010-08-06

Martin von Randow



Overview

- Quantitative component of SOCIOL 701, also available as dedicated SOCSCRES 702
- Lab sessions after lectures every second week
- Aimed to introduce social sciences students to quantitative research & data analysis
- Built up a suite of analysis skills in SPSS

Data

- Incorporated our own New Zealand Social Science Data Service (www.nzssds.org.nz)
- International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) data for NZ, 1991–2007, on topics including:
 - Family & Gender Roles
 - Role of Government
 - Religion
 - Social Networks
 - Leisure Time & Sports

Analysis

- Using SPSS/PASW software for its user-friendly menu-driven workflow
- Covering
 - Coding & recoding of variables
 - Sorting & filtering data
 - One-way frequency tables
 - Crosstabulations
 - Correlation and similar measures
 - A little regression

Learning

- Improvements for future courses
 - Speed up & adjust order of content
 - More detail on correlation & similar statistics for categorical data
 - Dedicated assignment advice sessions
- Social sciences vs statistics students
 - Interest in topics vs interest in techniques
 - Open data set exploration vs 'things to find'

Friendship & Friendship?

An Analysis of Gender-Specific Concepts of 'Friendship' and 'Close Friends'

Annika Richterich

Context: Do women have different friendship networks from men?

“In our society there is some sociological evidence that women’s friendships are affectively richer than men’s”

(Chodorow 1978: 200).

“[I]t may be mentioned that female friendships are deeper and more longstanding than are male friendship and females engage in more self disclosure in their relationships [...]”

(Singh 2004: 27).

“[S]imply put, ‘talk is the substance of women’s friendship’ (Johnson & Aries, 1983a, p. 354), whereas men prefer to engage in activities, typically attending or participating in sports events”

(Fehr 1987: 115).

Social Networks II: Data Set

Phil Gendall 2001:

International Social Survey Programme, New Zealand.

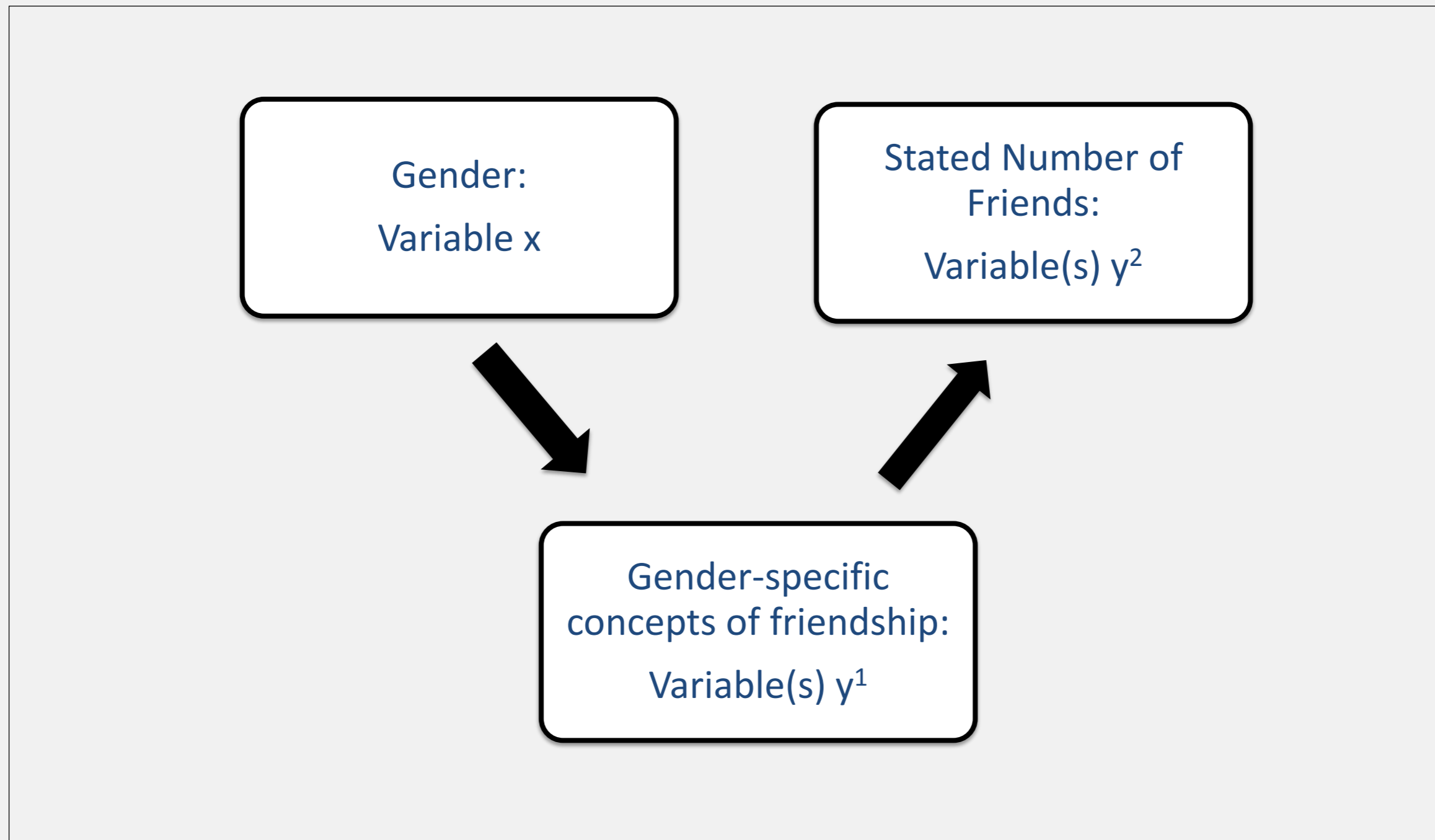
Social Networks II.

Auckland: New Zealand Social Science Data Service,
The University of Auckland.

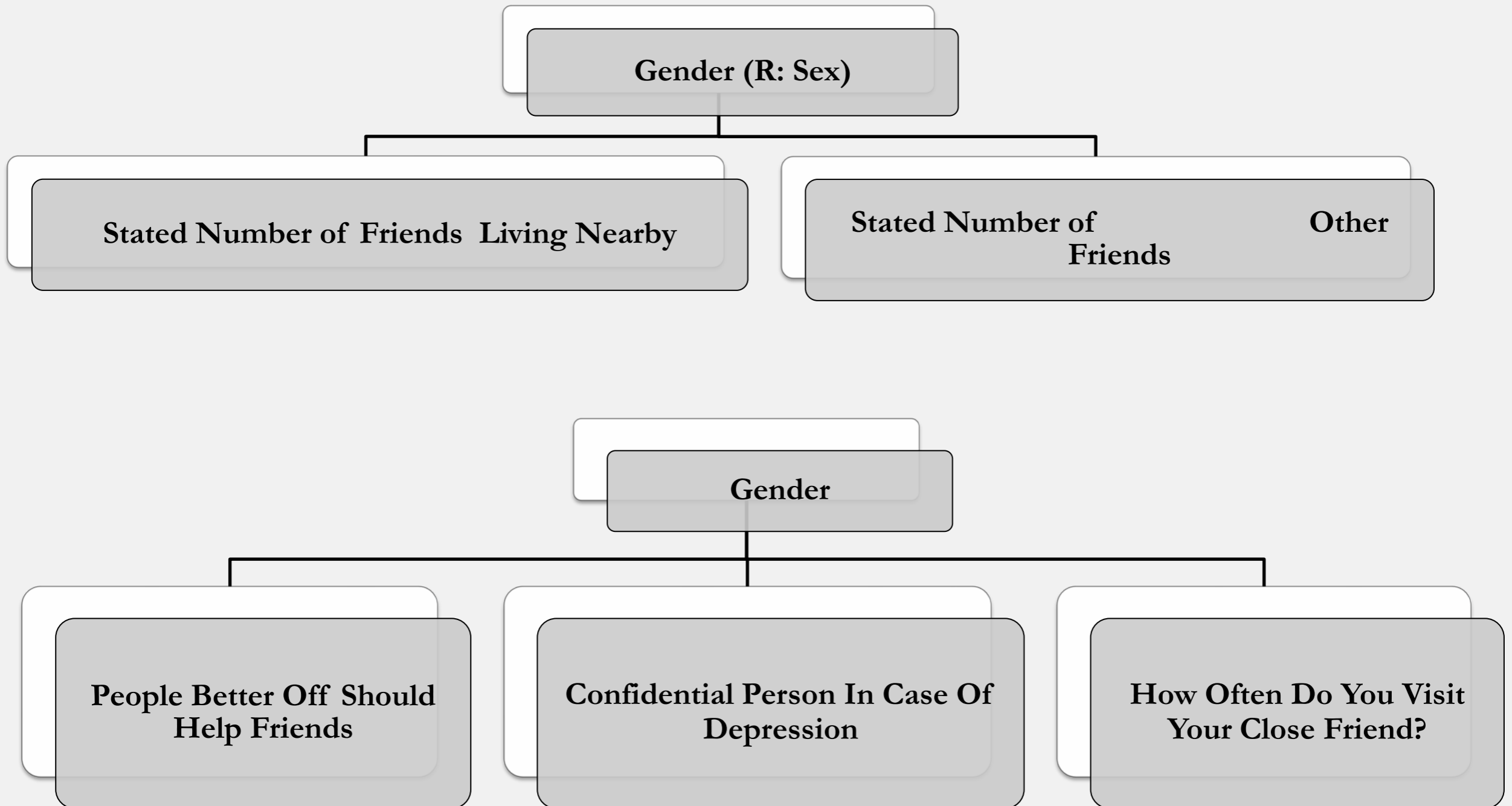
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	487	42.5	42.6	42.6
	Female	657	57.3	57.4	100.0
	Total	1144	99.8	100.0	
Missing	NA, refused	2	.2		
Total		1146	100.0		

Table: Gender distribution in the data set of the *Social Networks II*-study for New Zealand

Social Networks II: Report



Interrelating...



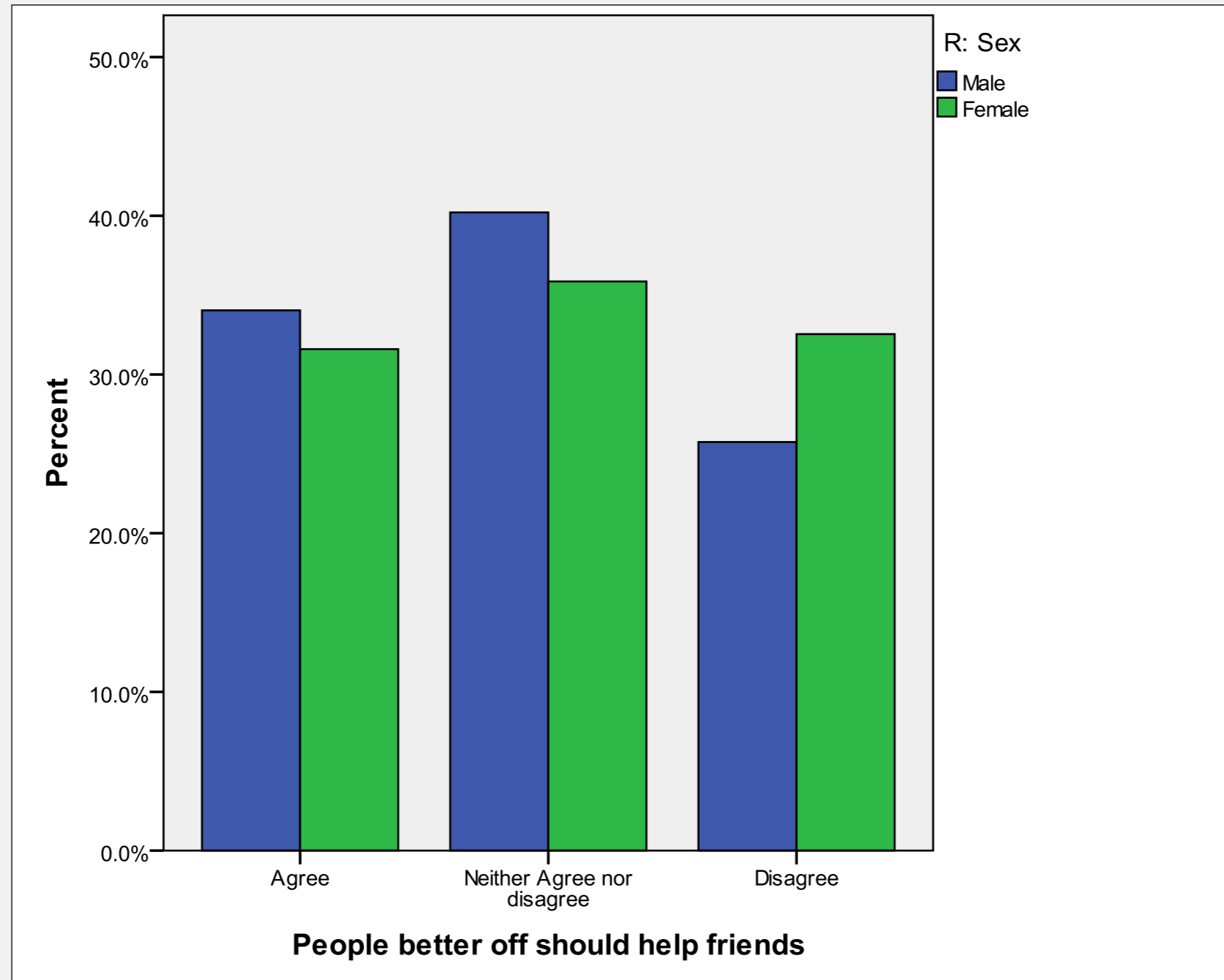
Crosstabulation table for *Stated Number of Friends Living Nearby by Sex*

			R: Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
Stated Number of Friends Living Nearby	no friends living nearby	Count	143	187	330
		% within R: Sex	30.7%	29.6%	30.1%
		% of Total	13.0%	17.0%	30.1%
1-3 friends	1-3 friends	Count	144	222	366
		% within R: Sex	30.9%	35.1%	33.3%
		% of Total	13.1%	20.2%	33.3%
4-6 friends	4-6 friends	Count	86	158	244
		% within R: Sex	18.5%	25.0%	22.2%
		% of Total	7.8%	14.4%	22.2%
7-10 or more friends	7-10 or more friends	Count	93	65	158
		% within R: Sex	20.0%	10.3%	14.4%
		% of Total	8.5%	5.9%	14.4%
Total	Total	Count	466	632	1098
		% within R: Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	42.4%	57.6%	100.0%

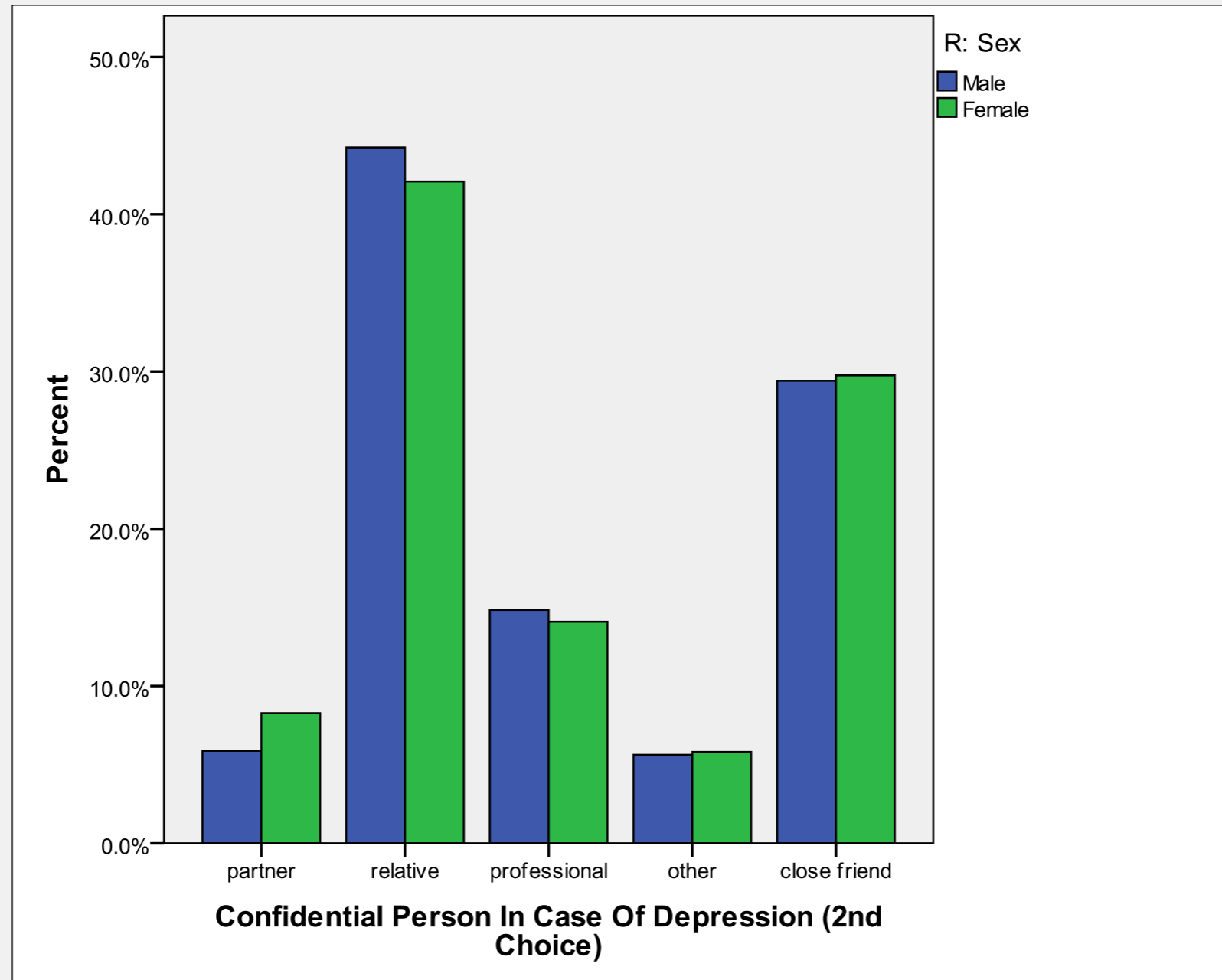
Crosstabulation table for *Stated Number of Other Close Friends by Sex*

		R: Sex		Total	
		Male	Female		
Stated Number of Other Close Friends	no other friends	Count	75	85	160
		% within Stated Nr (...)	46.9%	53.1%	100.0%
		% of Total	7.2%	8.2%	15.4%
1-3 friends		Count	77	123	200
		% within Stated Nr (...)	38.5%	61.5%	100.0%
		% of Total	7.4%	11.8%	19.2%
4-6 friends		Count	99	169	268
		% within Stated Nr (...)	36.9%	63.1%	100.0%
		% of Total	9.5%	16.2%	25.7%
7-10 or more friends		Count	197	217	414
		% within Stated Nr (...)	47.6%	52.4%	100.0%
		% of Total	18.9%	20.8%	39.7%
Total		Count	448	594	1042
		% within Stated Nr (...)	43.0%	57.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	43.0%	57.0%	100.0%

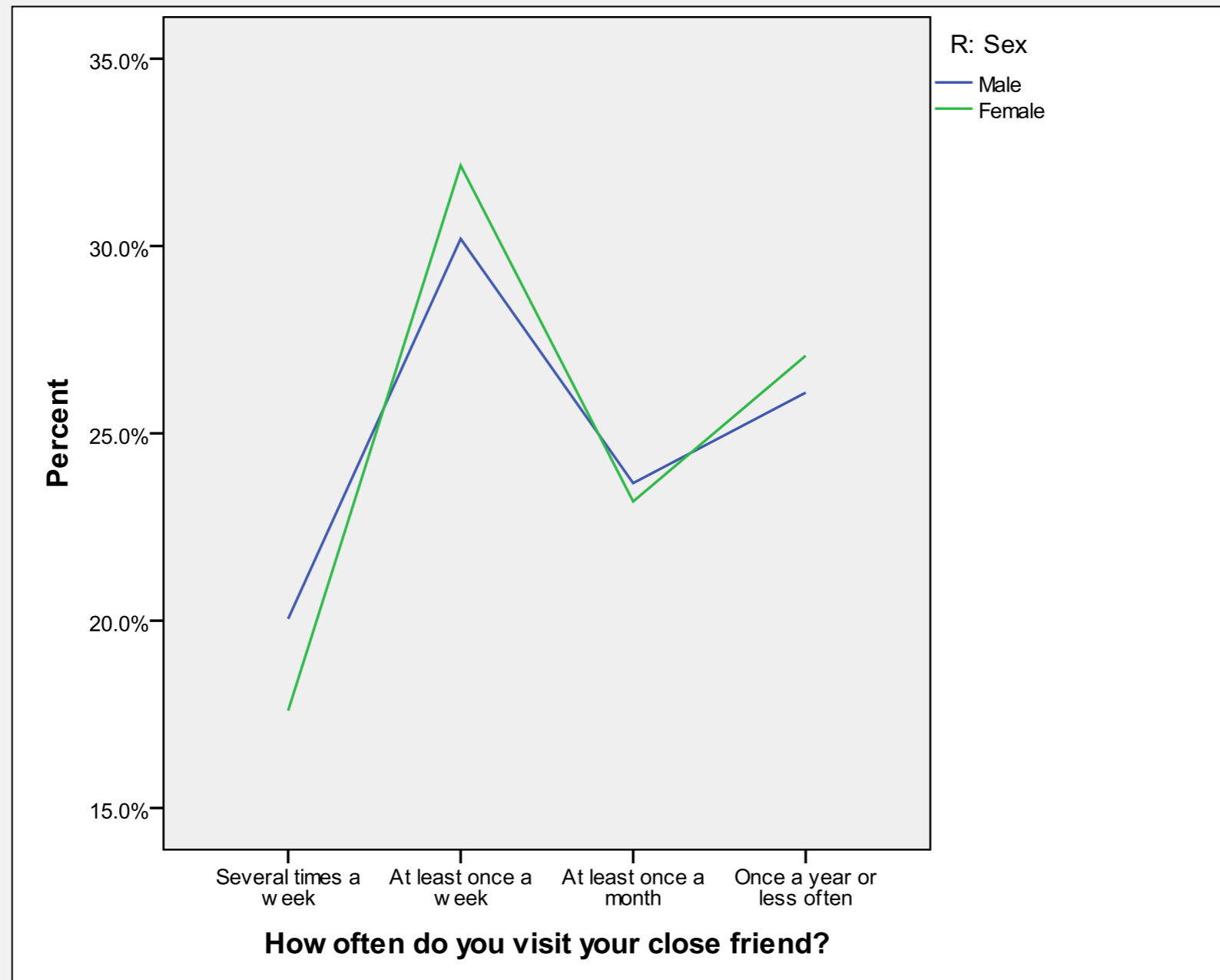
Crosstabulation table for *Sex* by *People Better Off Should Help Friends*



Crosstabulation table for *Sex* by *Confidential Person In Case Of Depression*

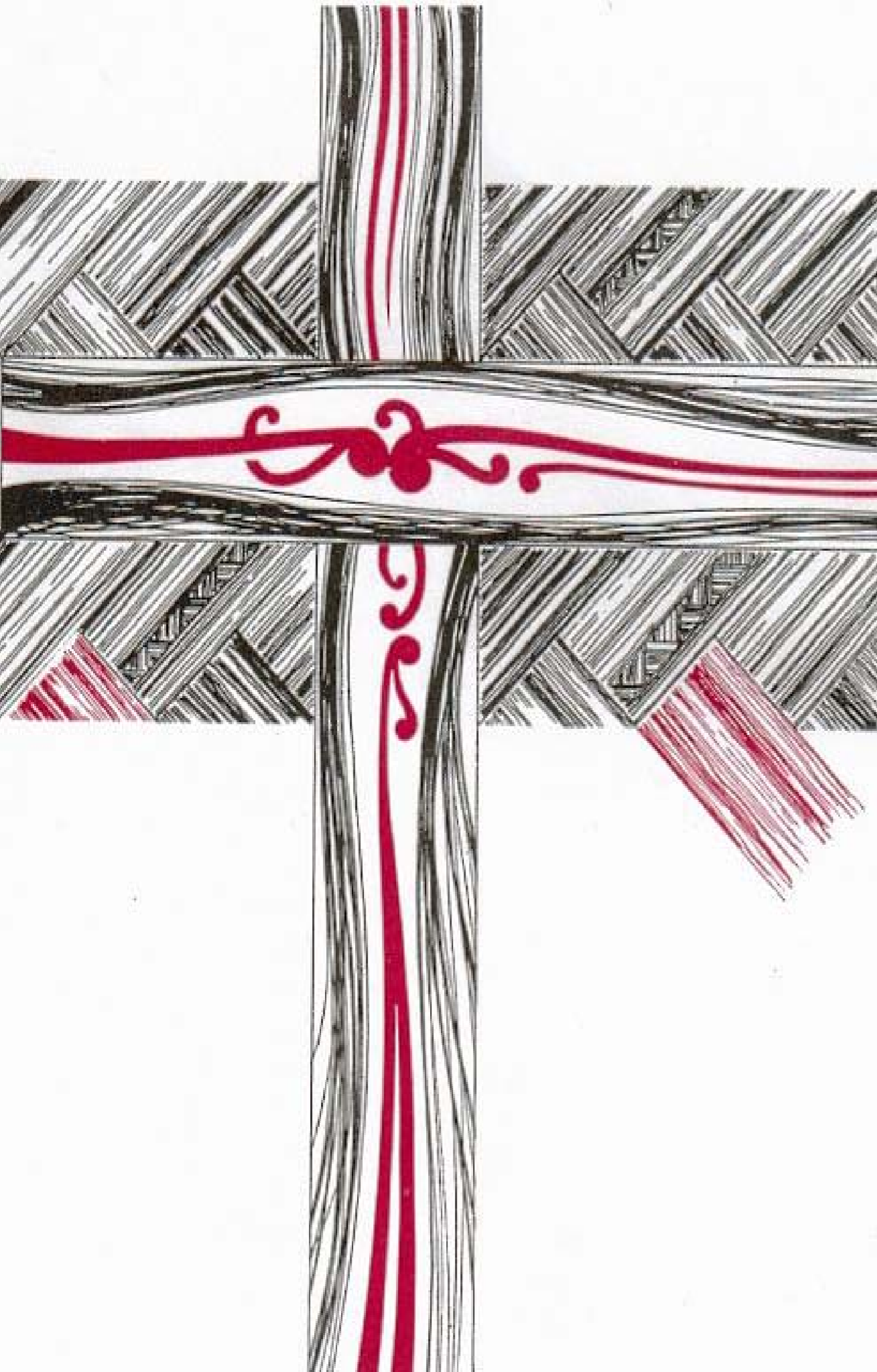


Crosstabulation table for *Sex* by *How Often Do You Visit Your Close Friend?*



Conclusions

- No evidence that would allow an inference that female gender per se affects a more intense, more emotional or more intimate association of what friendship means to a respondent
- In terms of the comparability of the material this is a positive result as the findings increase the probability that there is no gender-bias affecting the stated number of friends
- That allows the assumption that the results can be analysed without concerning different underlying concepts of 'friendship' and express 'real' quantitative differences that are affected by other factors than just a variance in the meaning of a used term and its associated ideas



Is New Zealand still ‘Godzone?’

Renee Jaine
University of Auckland

Introduction

- **Is God dead?**
- **Trends from other developed nations**
 - Britain
 - 43% believe in Personal God in 1940/50s
 - 31% believe in Personal God in 1990s
 - US
 - 5-8% had no religious affiliation in 1980s
 - 16% had no religious affiliation in 2007
- **Believers are more ‘liberal’**
 - About Judgement Day
 - About Heaven and Hell
 - About homosexuality



Hypotheses

Religiosity – over time

- That fewer NZers will identify with a religion or believe in God
- That those who identify with a religion will describe themselves as less religious

Religious & moral beliefs – comparatively & over time

- That compared with the non-religious, religious people are
 - more likely to believe in Heaven, Hell and religious miracles
 - more likely to think that homosexual sex & sex before marriage are wrong
- But that religious people's beliefs will be weakening with time

Link between moral beliefs and view of God

- That people who view God as a judge are more likely to think that homosexual sex and sex before marriage are wrong

Methods

Data source

- Secondary data taken from International Social Survey Programme
 - 1991 and 1998 – survey focus = religion and religious beliefs
 - Methodology – cross-sectional self-complete survey

Sample

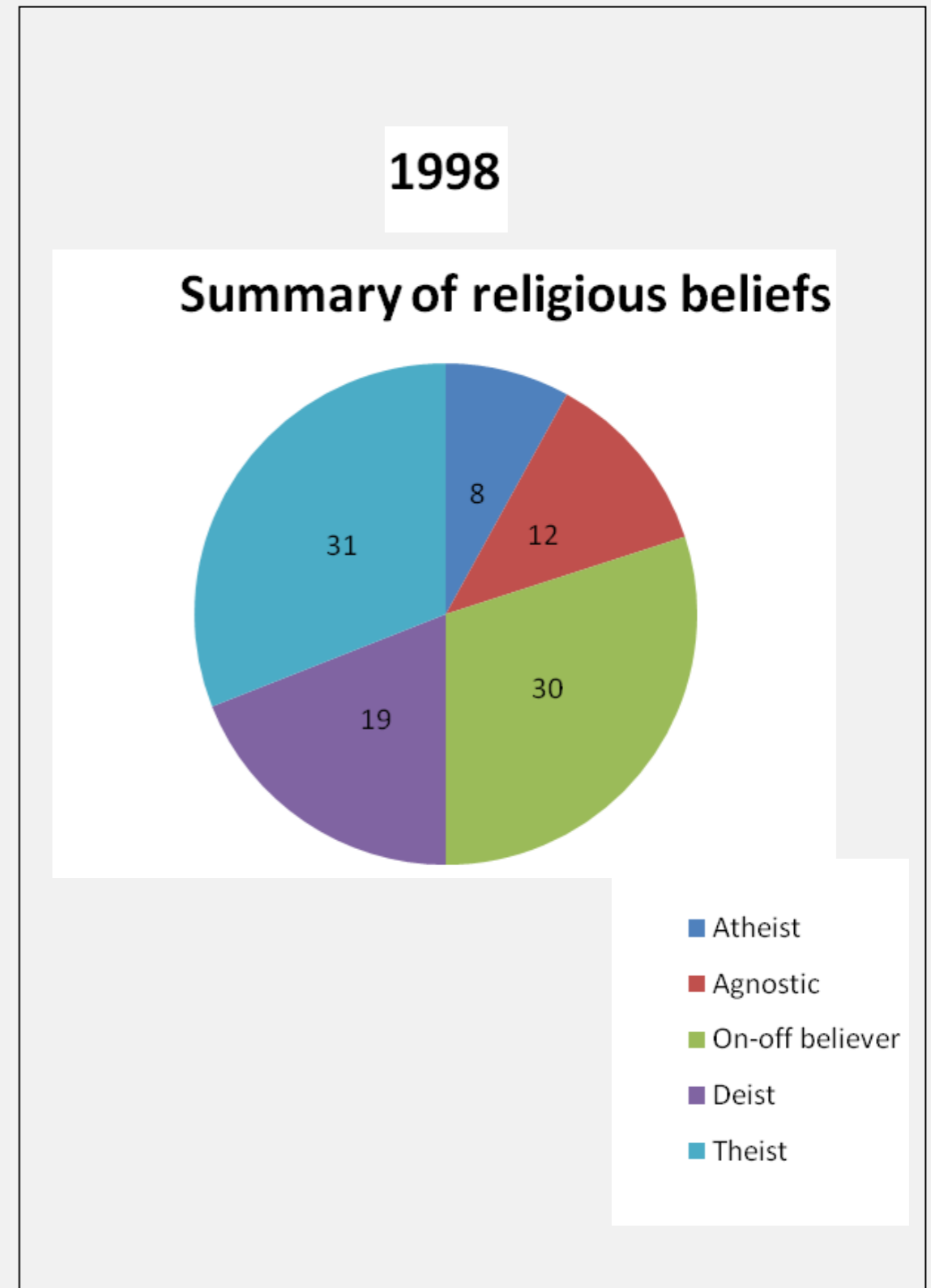
- Targeting New Zealanders 18+ years
- Electoral roll as sampling frame
- Stratified random sample generated from 97 NZ electorates
- 1991 – Response rate of 60% in 1991
- 1998 – No data

Key variable

- Religious / neutral / not religious

How has belief in God changed over time?

Type of religious belief (% of sample)	1991 (%)	1998 (%)
Atheist	8	8
Agnostic	12	12
On-off believer	33	30
Deist	18	19
Theist	29	31
Total	100	100



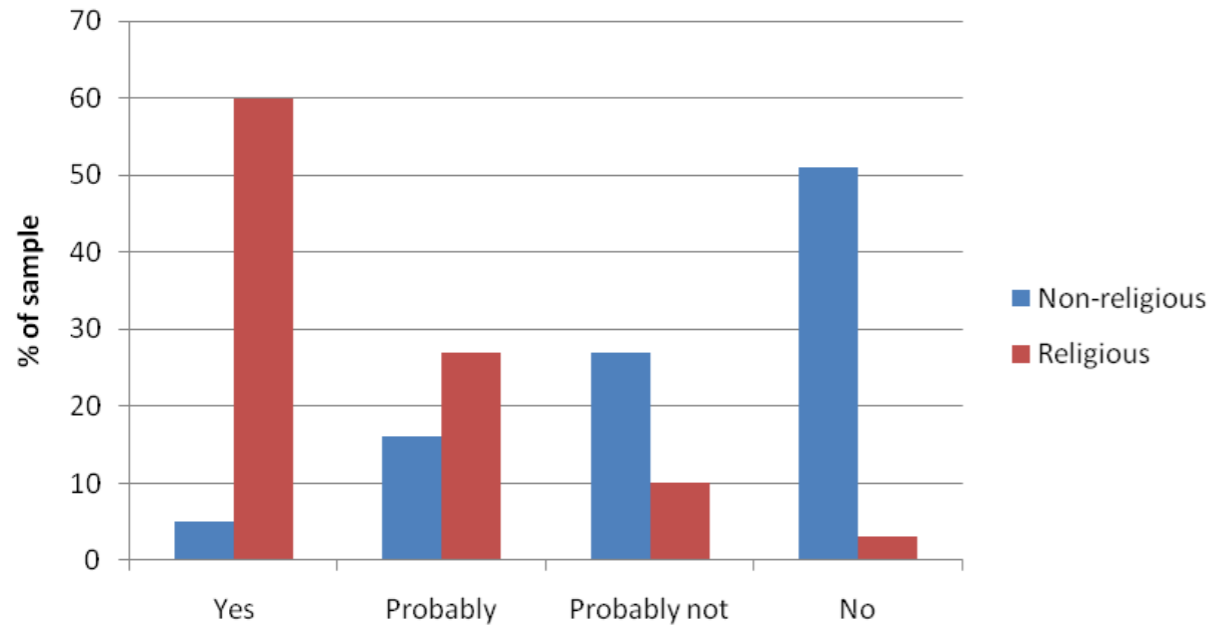
How has 'religiosity' changed over time?

How religious are you?	1991	1998	Change
Not religious	27	26	-1
Neutral	34	31	-3
Religious	39	43	+4
Total	100	100	

Religious beliefs - a comparison

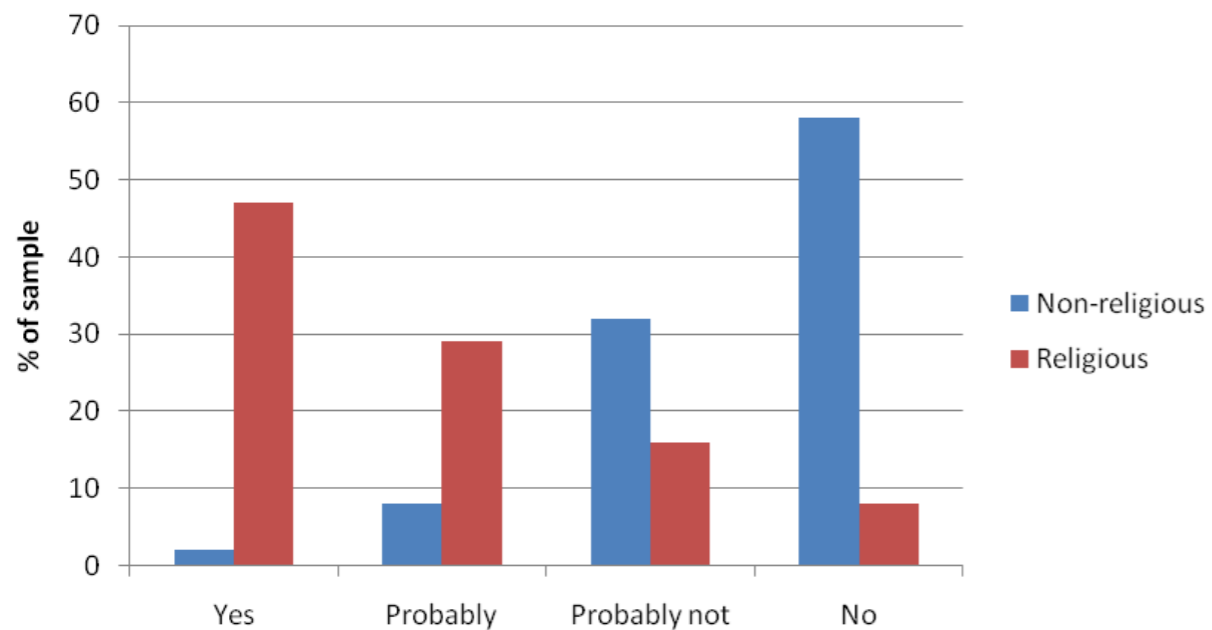
Do you believe in Heaven?

Religious vs non-religious people: 1998



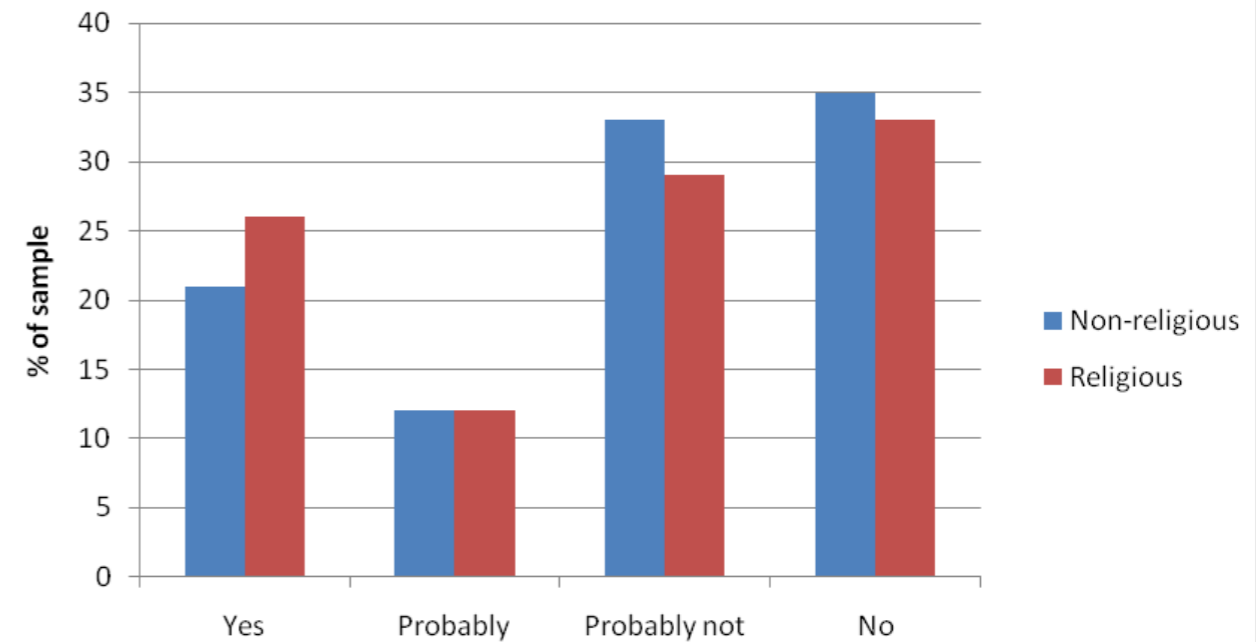
Do you believe in religious miracles?

Religious vs non-religious people: 1998



Do you believe in Hell?

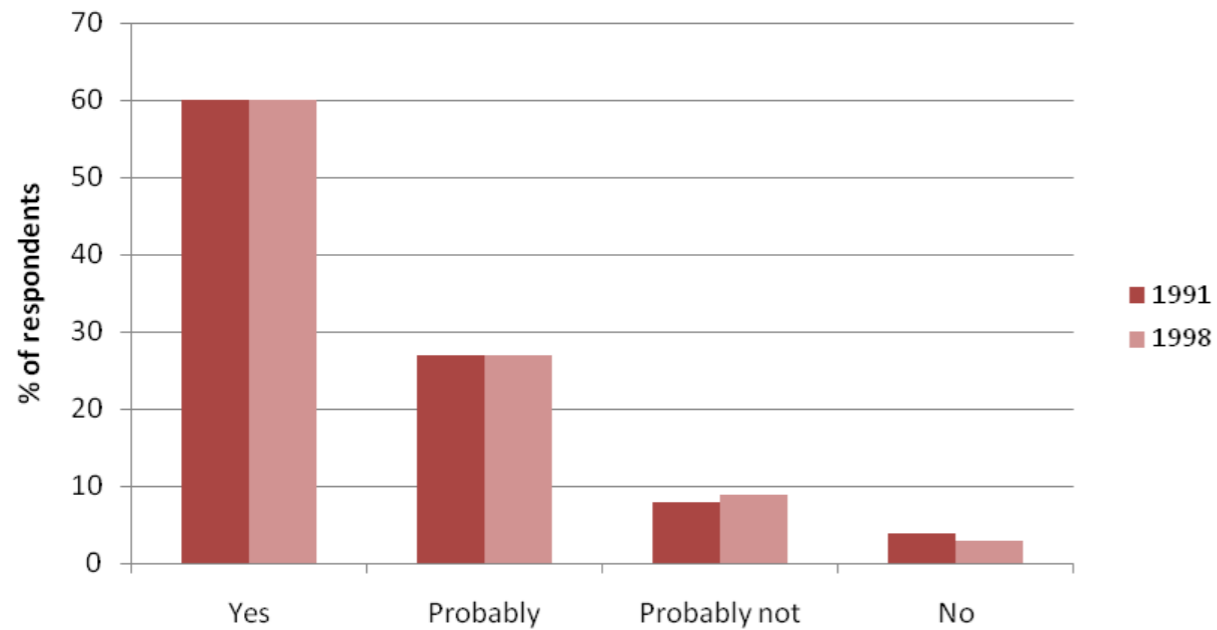
Religious vs non-religious people: 1998



Religious beliefs - over time

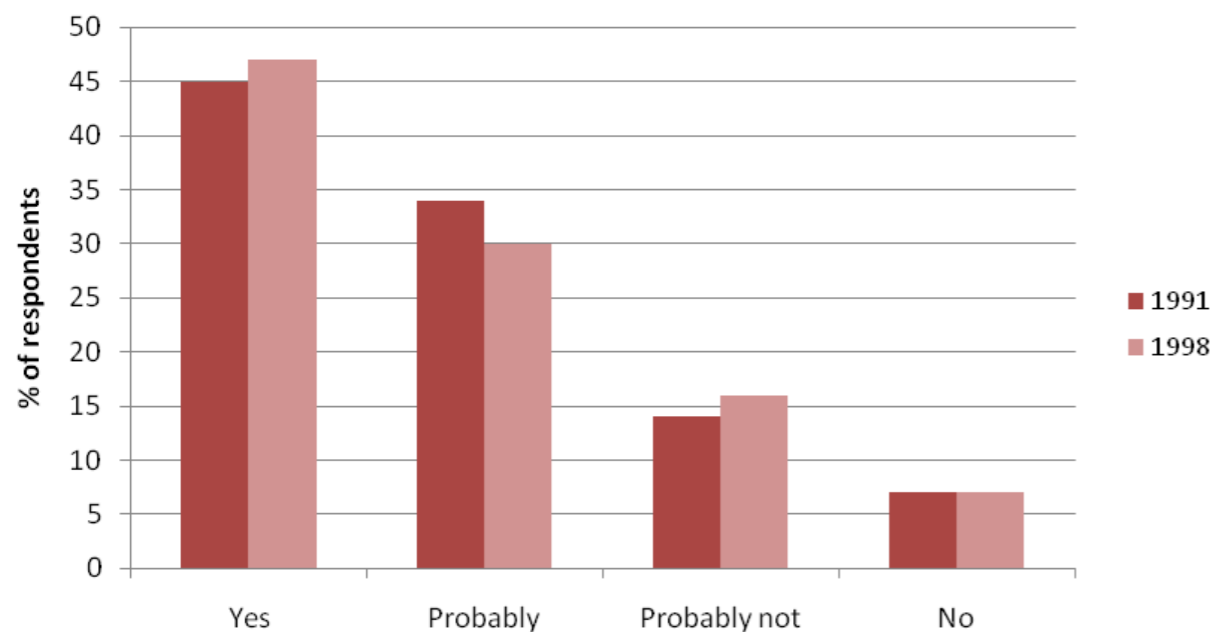
Do you believe in Heaven?

Religious people's beliefs: 1991 and 1998



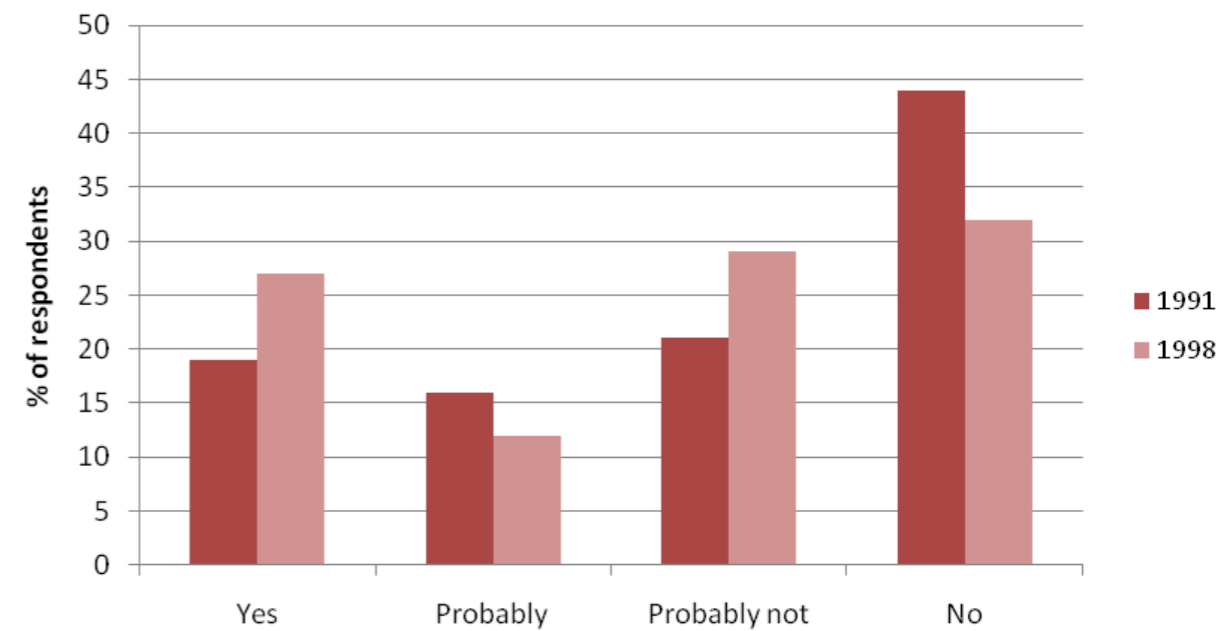
Do you believe in religious miracles?

Religious people's beliefs: 1991 and 1998



Do you believe in Hell?

Religious people's beliefs: 1991 and 1998



Moral beliefs – a comparison

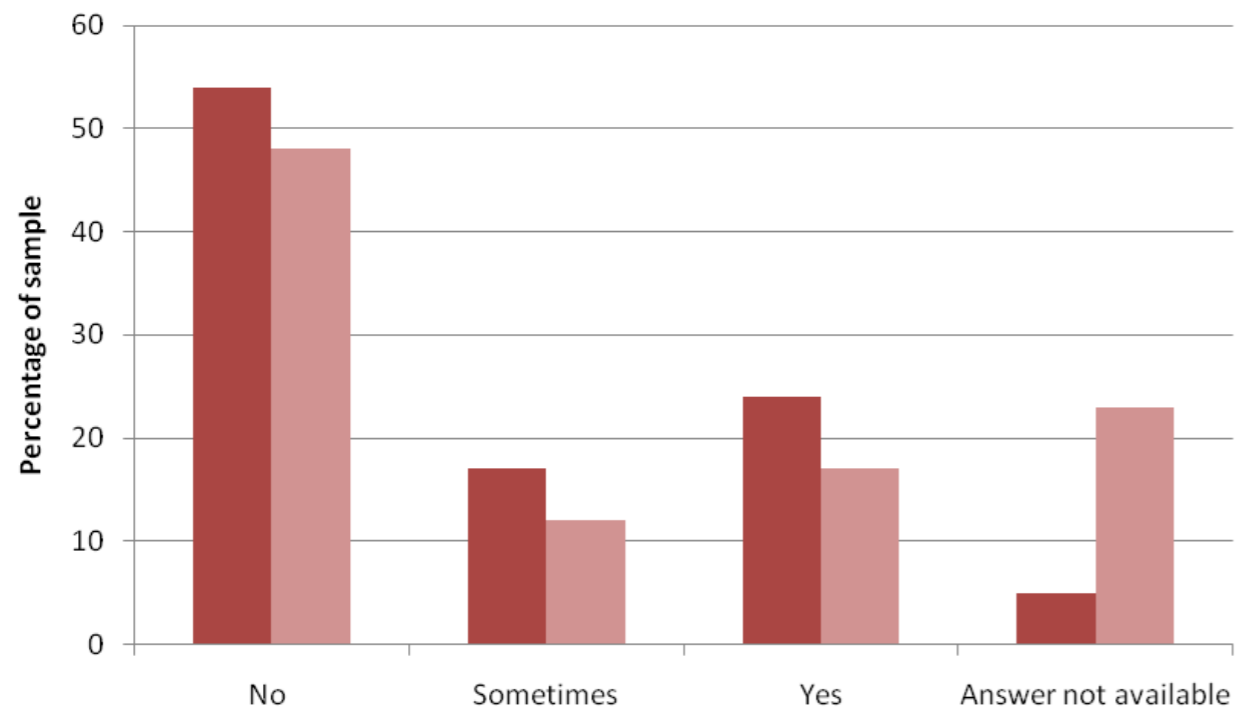
Is sex before marriage wrong? (% of 1998 sample)	Religious (%)	Non-religious (%)
No	48	56
Sometimes	12	15
Yes*	17	22
Answer not available	23	7
Total	100	100

Is homosexual sex wrong? (% of 1998 sample)	Religious (%)	Non-religious (%)
No	26	28
Sometimes	9	9
Yes*	39	52
Answer not available	26	11
Total	100	100

Moral beliefs – over time

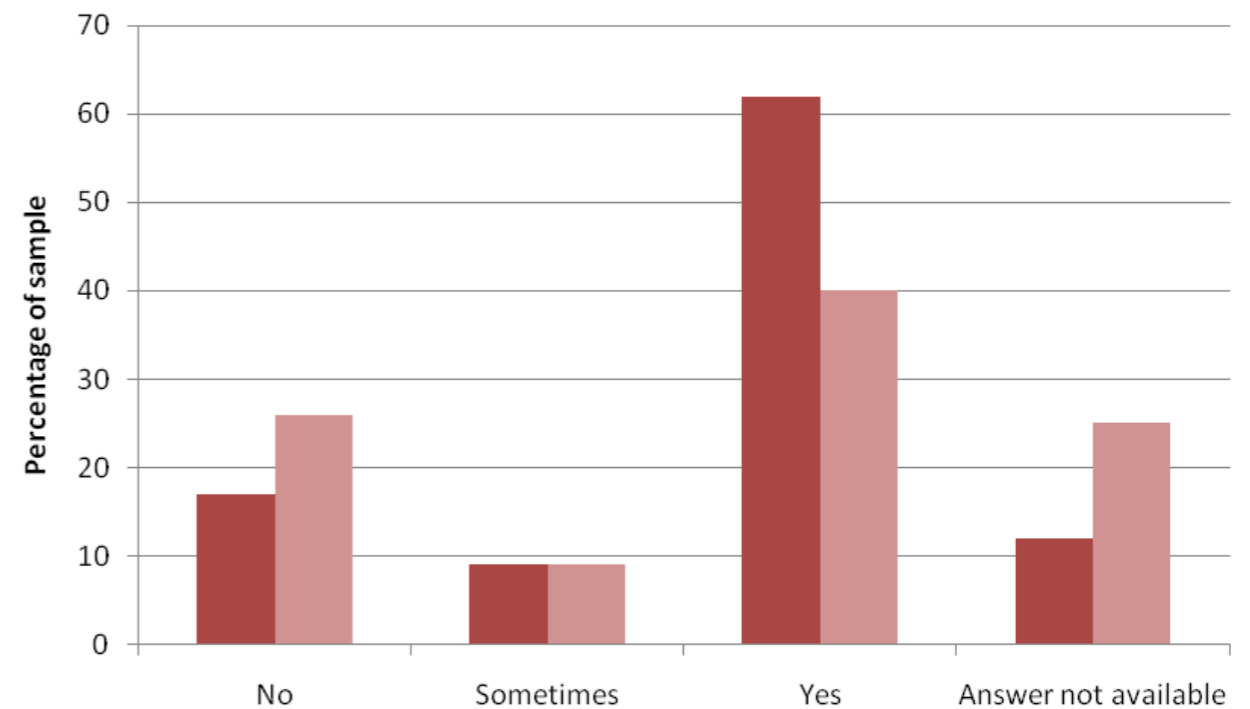
Is sex before marriage wrong?

Religious people's views: 1991 and 1998



Is homosexual sex wrong?

Religious people's views: 1991 and 1998



■ 1991

■ 1998

Correlation between moral beliefs & view of God

Bivariate correlations	Respondent views God as judge > lover	
	Spearman's correlation coefficient	P-value
Respondent believes in Hell	0.19	0.640
Respondent believes sex before marriage is wrong	0.16	0.685
Respondent believes homosexual sex is wrong	0.009	0.822

Interpretation & conclusion

Is New Zealand becoming more secular?

- NZers more likely to believe in God
- More religious in general
- 'On-off' believers in 1991 = new believers in 1998
- Possible explanations

Are religious people becoming more liberal?

- Belief in Heaven, Hell, religious miracles – inconsistent
- Stick to the 'soft side'?
- Between '91 and '98 – increase in belief in Hell
- Possible explanations

- Attitudes towards homosexual sex and sex-before-marriage
- Difficult to test – non-response issues
- 10% of religious people more accepting of homosexual sex
- Possible explanations

Is view of God related to views on sex?

- Positive but insignificant correlation
- Possible explanations



Thanks
Any questions?

Attitudes toward Immigration in New Zealand



**Ben
Gilmore**

Introduction

- Loosely inspired by Adorno's Authoritarian Personality Index.
- Can we find predictors of attitudes toward immigration?
- Data analysed came from ISSP dataset: National Identity II (2003).



Houston Chronicle / Johnny Hanson

ISSP 2003: National Identity II

- Sample selected from NZ Electoral Role.
- Sample size of 1038 (Response rate of 47%).
- Dataset broadly representative of New Zealand population over 18.
- Slightly higher percentage of females than total population.
- Slightly lower percentage of under 30s than total population.
- Dataset unweighted as testing indicated results consistent with representative population.
- New Zealand specific questions relating to immigration missing from dataset.

Inadequacy of existing variables relating to immigration

- Mixed attitudes toward immigration
- 59% believed that immigrants are good for New Zealand's economy.
- 60.5% believed that immigrants improve New Zealand by bringing in new ideas and cultures.
- 35.3% believed that immigrants take jobs from New Zealanders.
- 30.3% believed that immigrants increase crime rates.
- Despite this, 56.5% of people believed that the number of immigrants should be reduced. This went up to 84.3% when neutrals are included.

Immigration Attitudes Scale

	Frequency	Percent
Extremely Anti-Immigration	90	9.9
Anti-Immigration	231	25.4
Neutral	148	16.2
Pro-Immigration	309	33.9
Extremely Pro-Immigration	133	14.6
Total	911	100

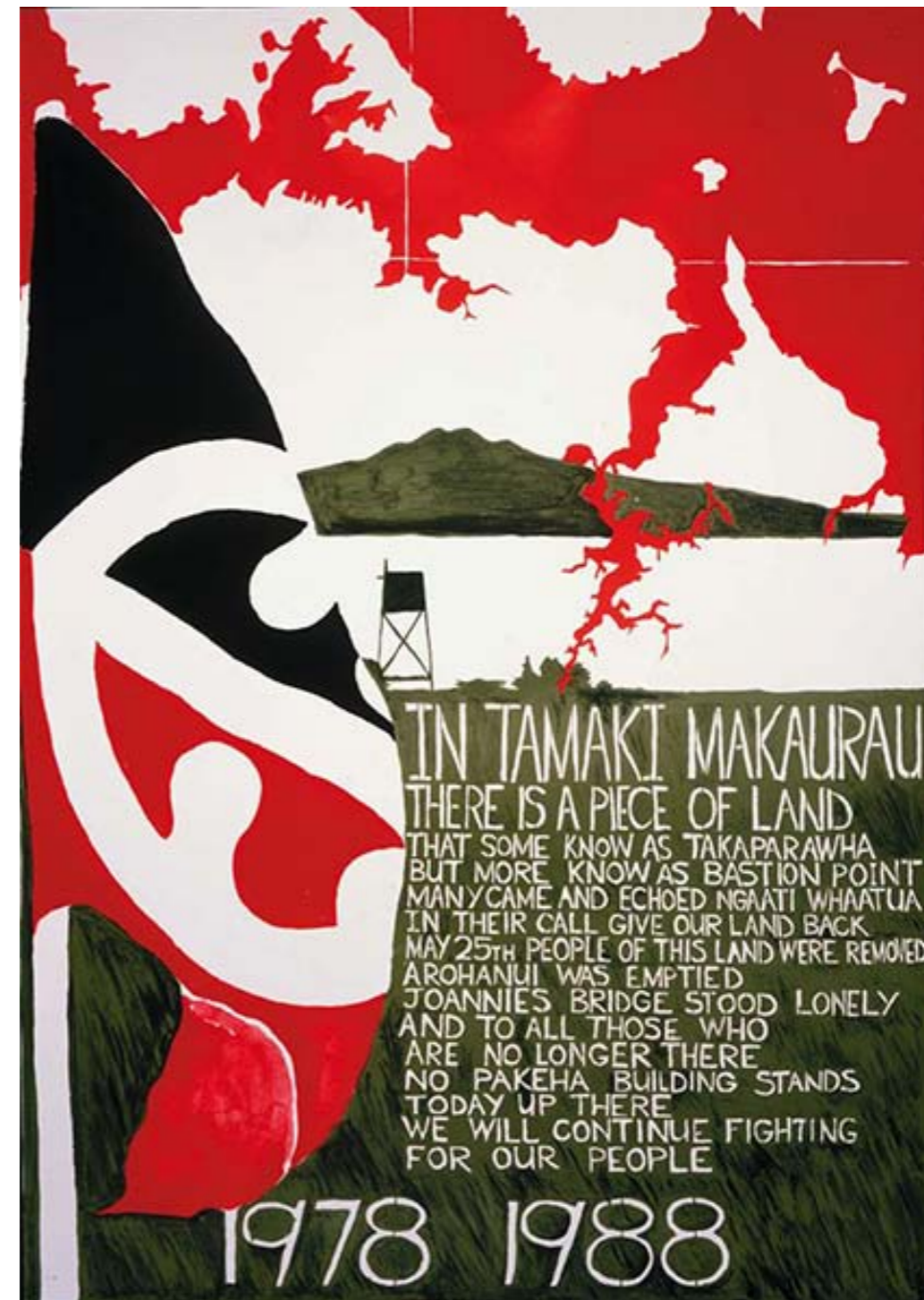
Immigration Attitudes relative to Demographics

- ‘Generational’ variable
- Recent immigrants are respondents with at least one parent born overseas.
- 2nd generation citizens mostly consisting of NZ Europeans.
- Does increased time in NZ leads to increased anti-immigration attitudes?

	Recent Immig.	At Least 2nd Gen. Citizen	Maori
Very Anti-Immig.	7.2%	9.2%	15.1%
Anti-Immig.	14.4%	25.6%	35.5%
Neutral	16.3%	16.3%	15.8%
Pro-Immig.	37.3%	35.1%	25.7%
Very Pro-Immig.	24.8%	13.7%	7.9%

Immigration Attitudes relative to aspects of National Identity

- Pride in NZ = Pro-Immigration
- 'I am often less proud of New Zealand than I would like to be'.
- Sport as universal exception.

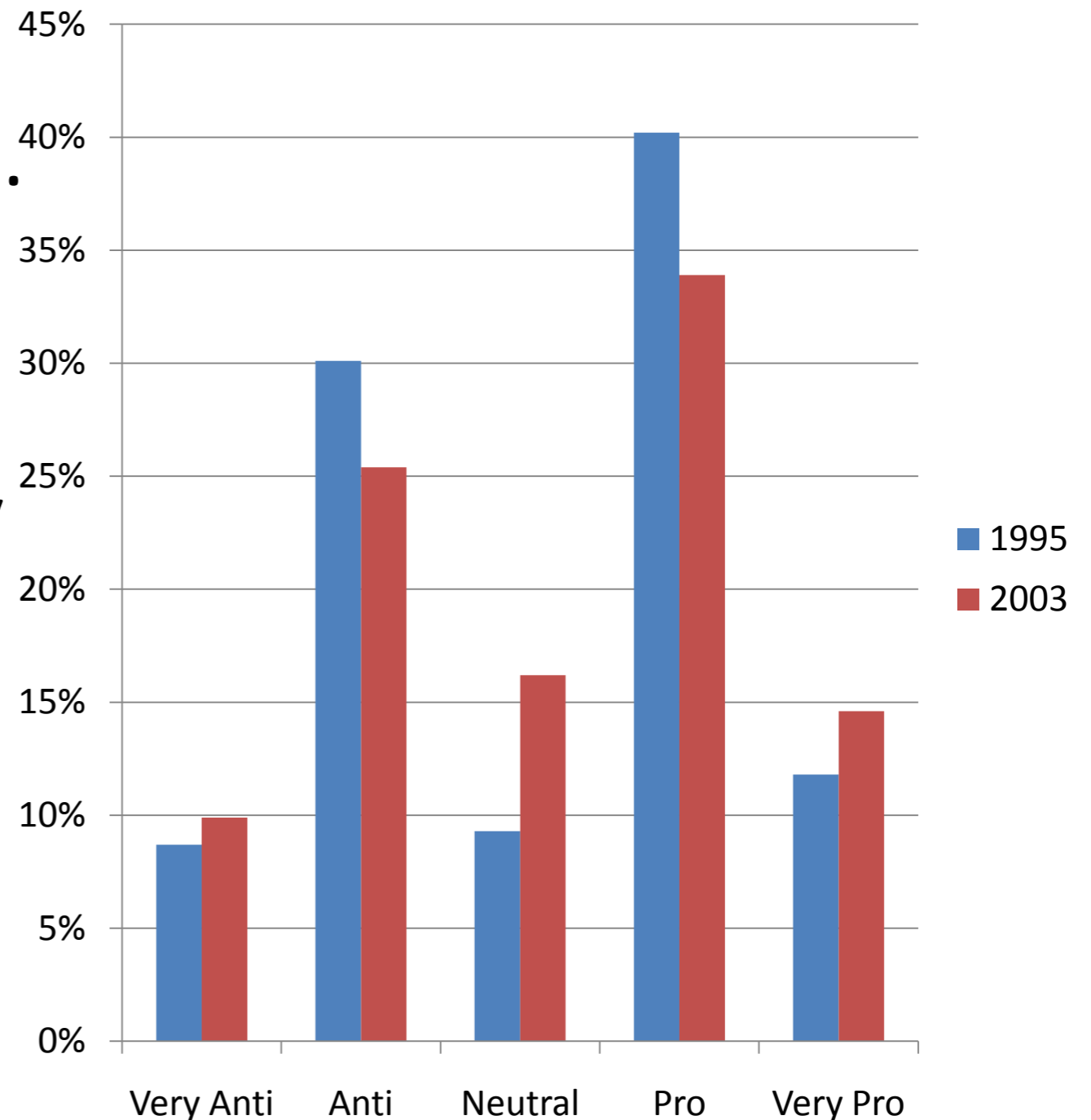


Other Significant Correlations

- Predicting factors:
 - Age
 - Closeness to ethnicity
 - Insularity
- Non-Predicting factors:
 - Gender
 - Income
 - Education
 - Political Affiliation

Trends over time

- ISSP National Identity I was conducted in 1995.
- Immigration Attitude Scale from 1995 is very similar.
- Tendency toward less polarisation.



Implications

- Youth as a predictor of intolerance?
- Maori, or just long term New Zealanders, as anti-immigration?
- Recession as factor driving change in attitudes?