

Respondent and Interviewer Predictors of Third Party Presence in Tunisia

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Presentation Outline

- Background of Tunisia study
- Interviewer and respondent demographic data



- Data on presence of third party
 - The situation that led to the presence
 - Who was present
 - Effect of presence on interview

Setting: Tunisia

- Population: 10.9 million
- Religion: Predominantly Sunni Muslim
- Site of first uprising in Arab Spring in Dec 2010
- Survey instrument:
 - 250 items on political/religious attitudes
 - Privacy section:
 - Gender/Age/Relationship of any/all 3rd parties
 - Circumstances leading to presence
 - Effect of 3rd party presence
 - Interviewer Questionnaire:
 - Age, gender, education, previous work experience, veil status
- Nationally representative, stratified multi-stage probability sample
- 3,070 completed interviews, 78% response rate



Analyses

- Dependent variables:
 - Third party presence: No one present, male present, female present
 - Influence on responses by third party: No influence/neutral, some influence
 - Situation leading to third party: Present, left, refused to leave, invited in
- Independent variables:
 - Respondent:
 - Age, education, gender, employment status, household income, level of conservativeness
 - Interviewer:
 - Age, education, gender/veil status, work experience
- Situation: Bivariate distributions
- Third party presence: Multinomial multilevel regression
 - Respondents (level 1), interviewers (level 2)
- Influence outcome: Binomial multilevel regression
 - Respondents (level 1), interviewers (level 2)

Third Party Presence and Gender

- *Who was present during the interview? (Circle all that apply)*
 - Pre-coded list of different people who might be present
 - Defined by age/gender/relationship

	Weighted %	n
No one present (aged 9+)	54%	1704
At least one person present (age 9+)	46%	1330

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	Weighted %	n
No one present (aged 9+)	54%	1704
At least one person present (age 9+)	46%	1330
All present male	14%	421
All present female	24%	719
Both male(s) and female(s) present	8%	190

Effect of Third Party on Interview

- How did the presence of other persons affect the interview? (Circle all that apply)*

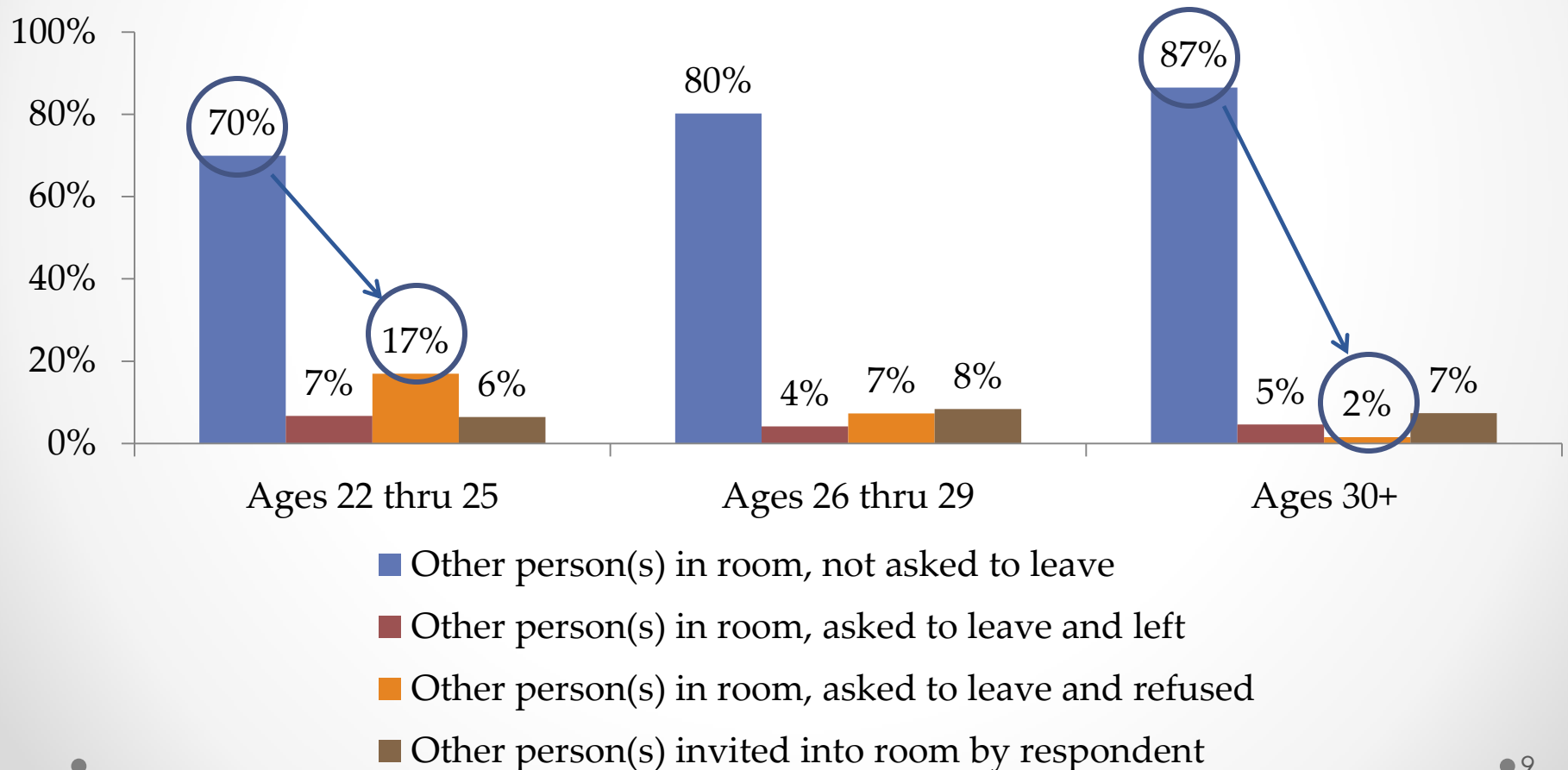
Effect among those interviews with 3 rd party present:	Weighted %	n
Neutral effect or no effect (Others left room; could not hear; stayed in room but did not interfere)	74%	959
Interference effect (Others helped, imposed, or otherwise negatively influenced respondent)	26%	306

Situation that Led to Presence of 3rd Party

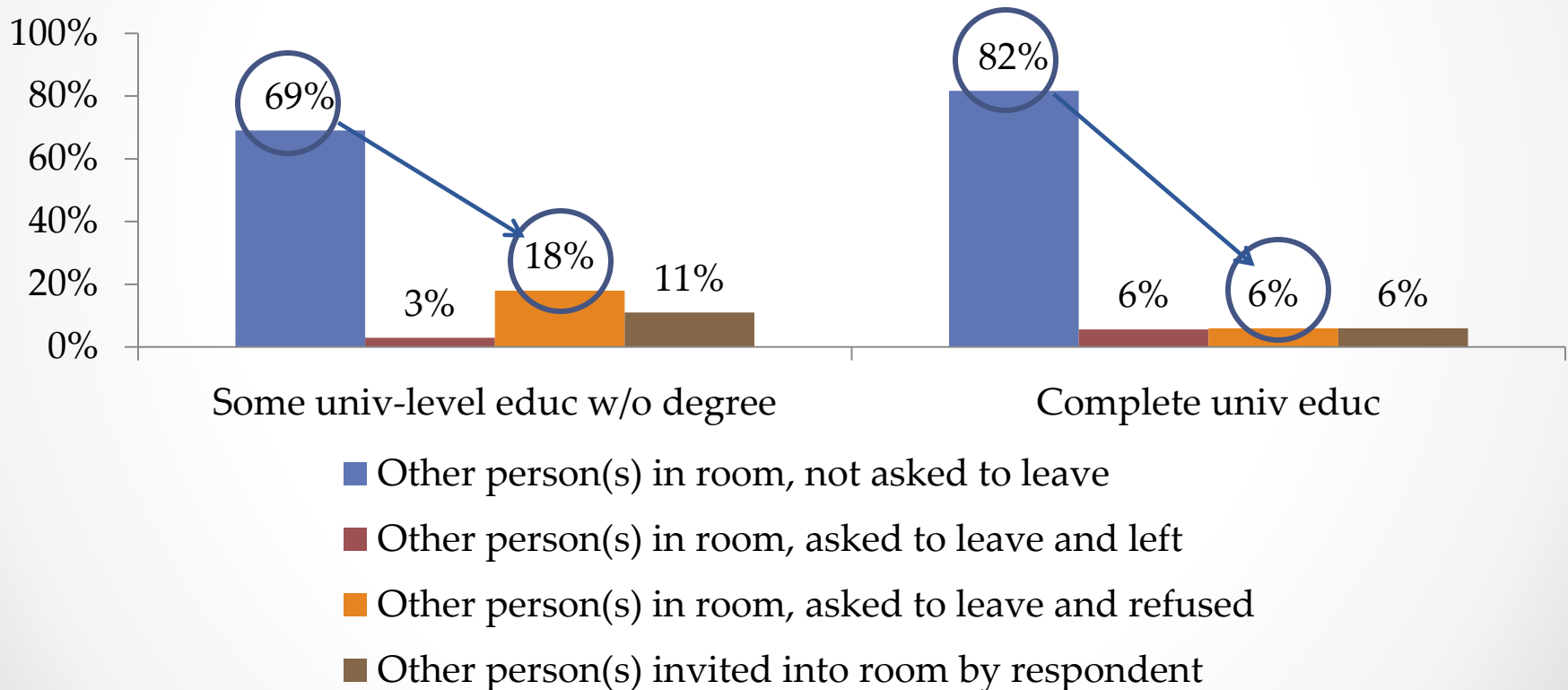
- Which statement best describes the situation that led to the presence of others during the interview?*

Among the 46% of interviews where at least one person, aged 9+, was present:	Weighted %	n
Other person(s) in the room, not asked to leave	79%	1010
Other person(s) in the room, asked to leave and left	5%	65
Other person(s) in the room, asked to leave and refused	8%	103
Other person(s) invited into the room by the respondent	8%	91

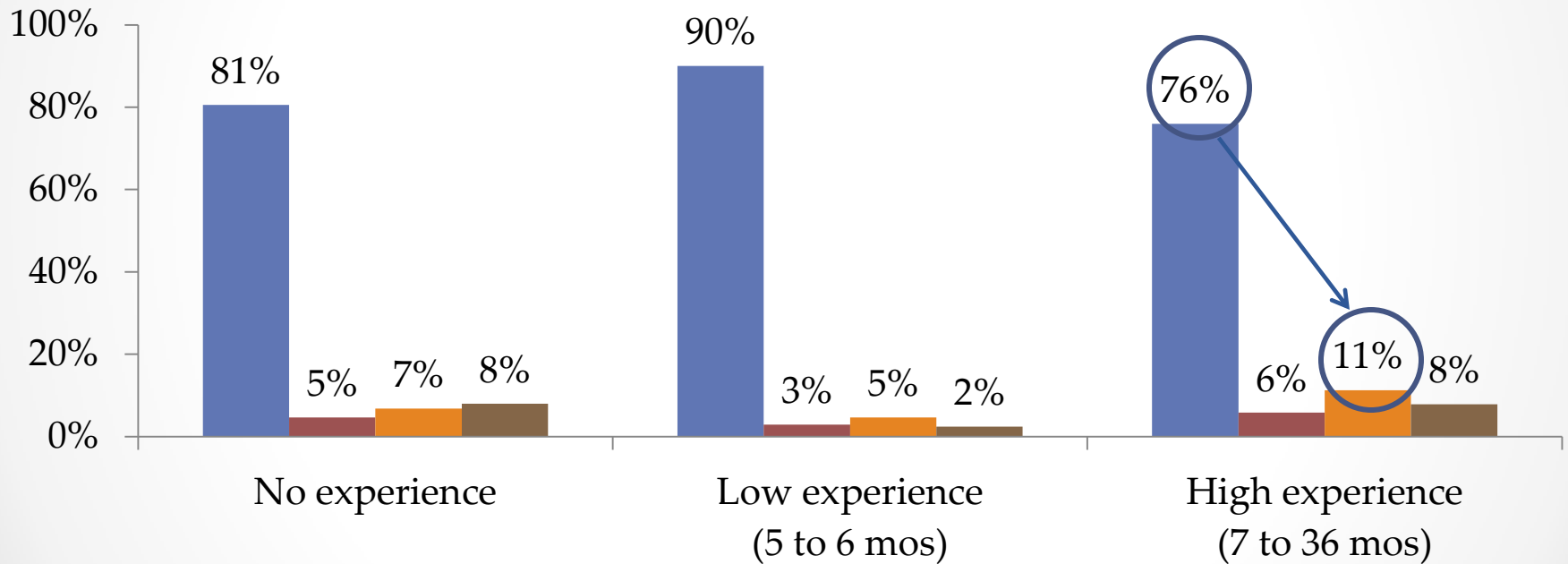
Situation Leading to 3rd Party Presence: Interviewer Age



Situation Leading to 3rd Party Presence: Interviewer Education

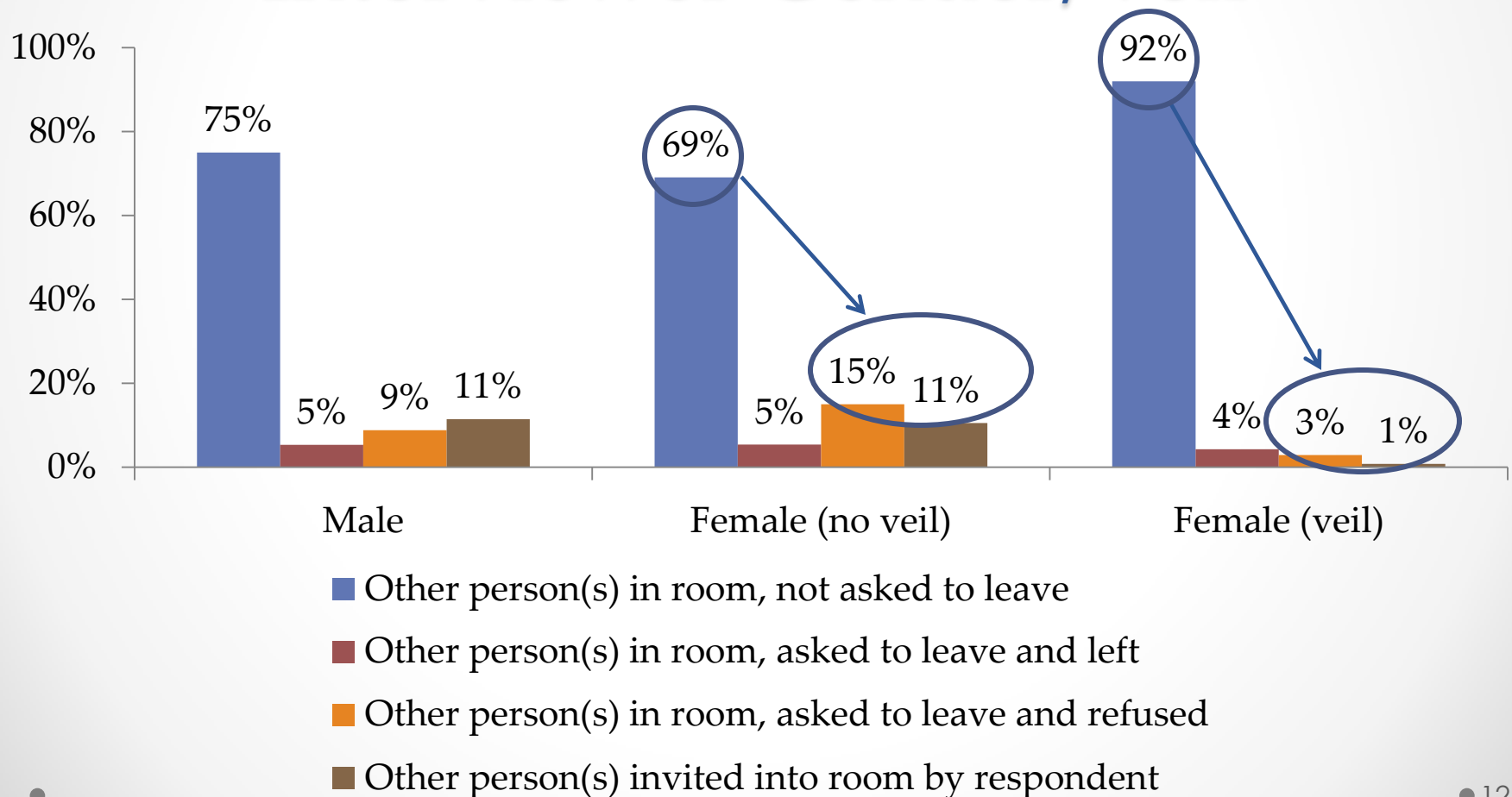


Situation Leading to 3rd Party Presence: Interviewer Work Experience

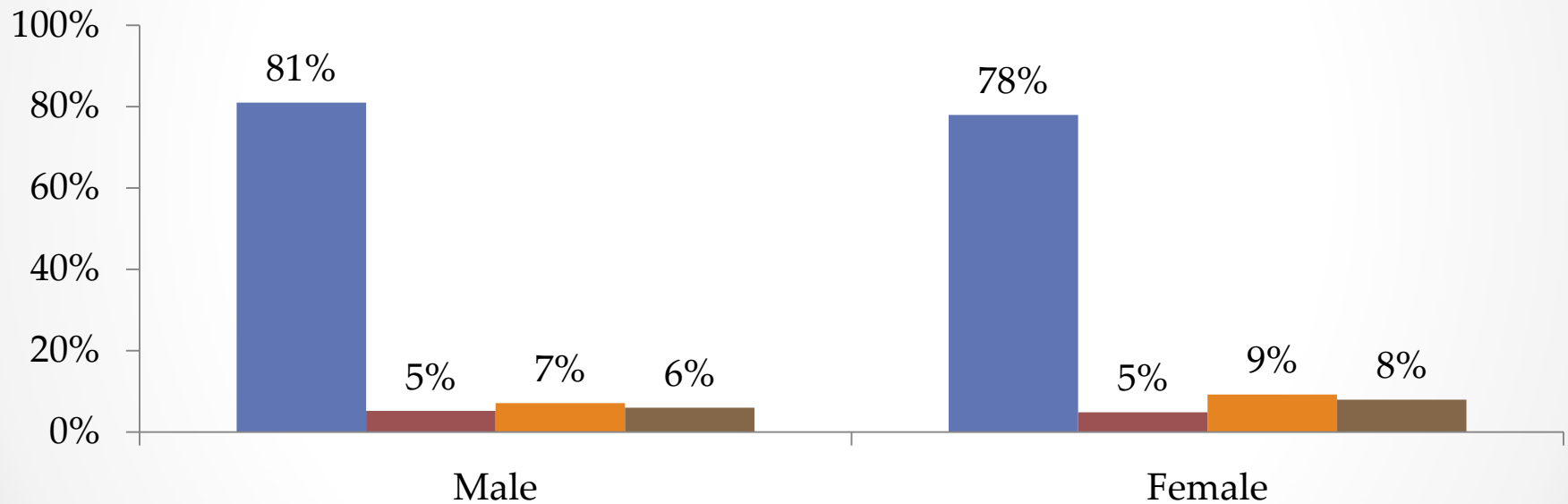


- Other person(s) in room, not asked to leave
- Other person(s) in room, asked to leave and left
- Other person(s) in room, asked to leave and refused
- Other person(s) invited into room by respondent

Situation Leading to 3rd Party Presence: Interviewer Gender/Veil

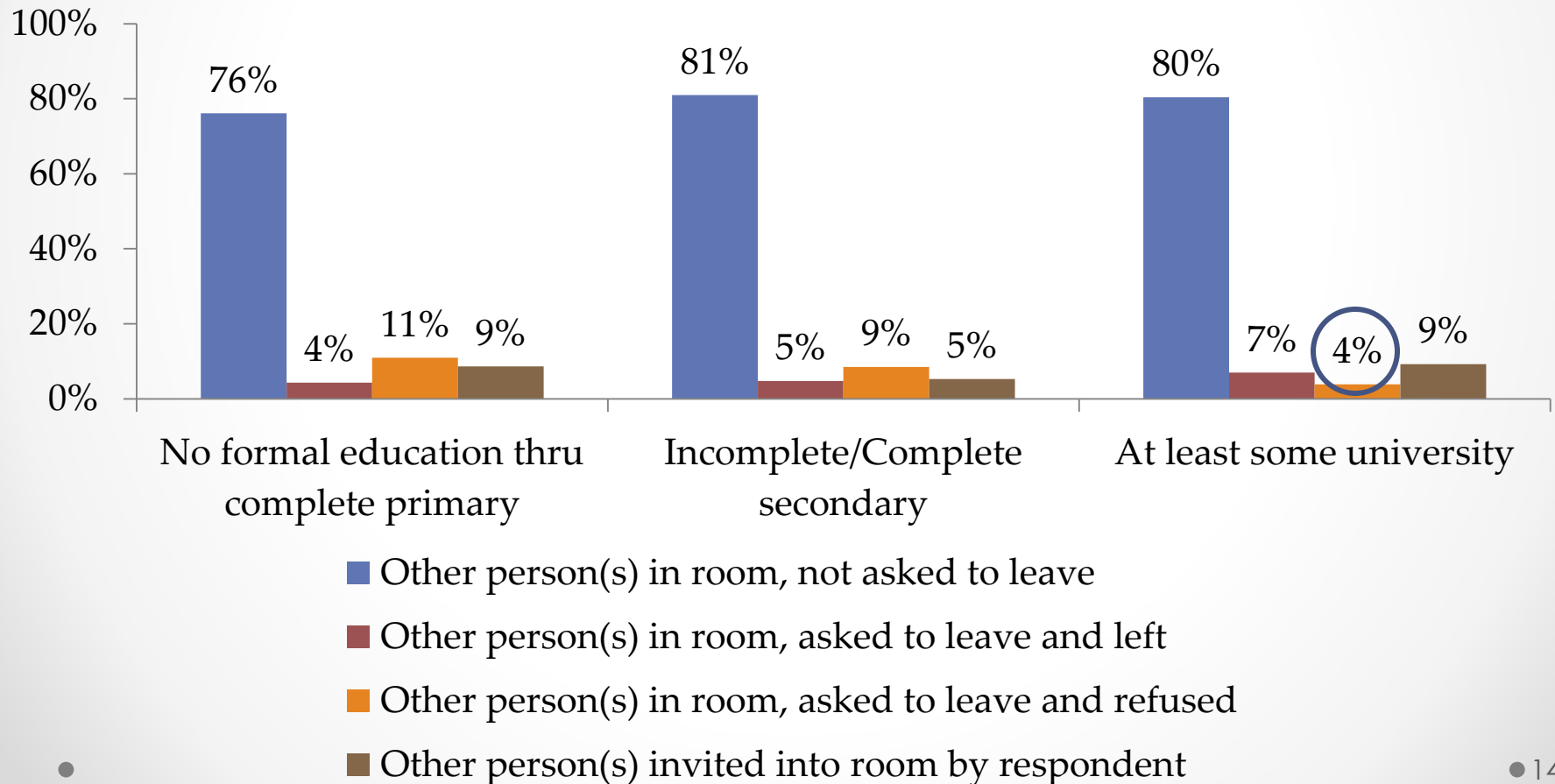


Situation Leading to 3rd Party Presence: Respondent Gender

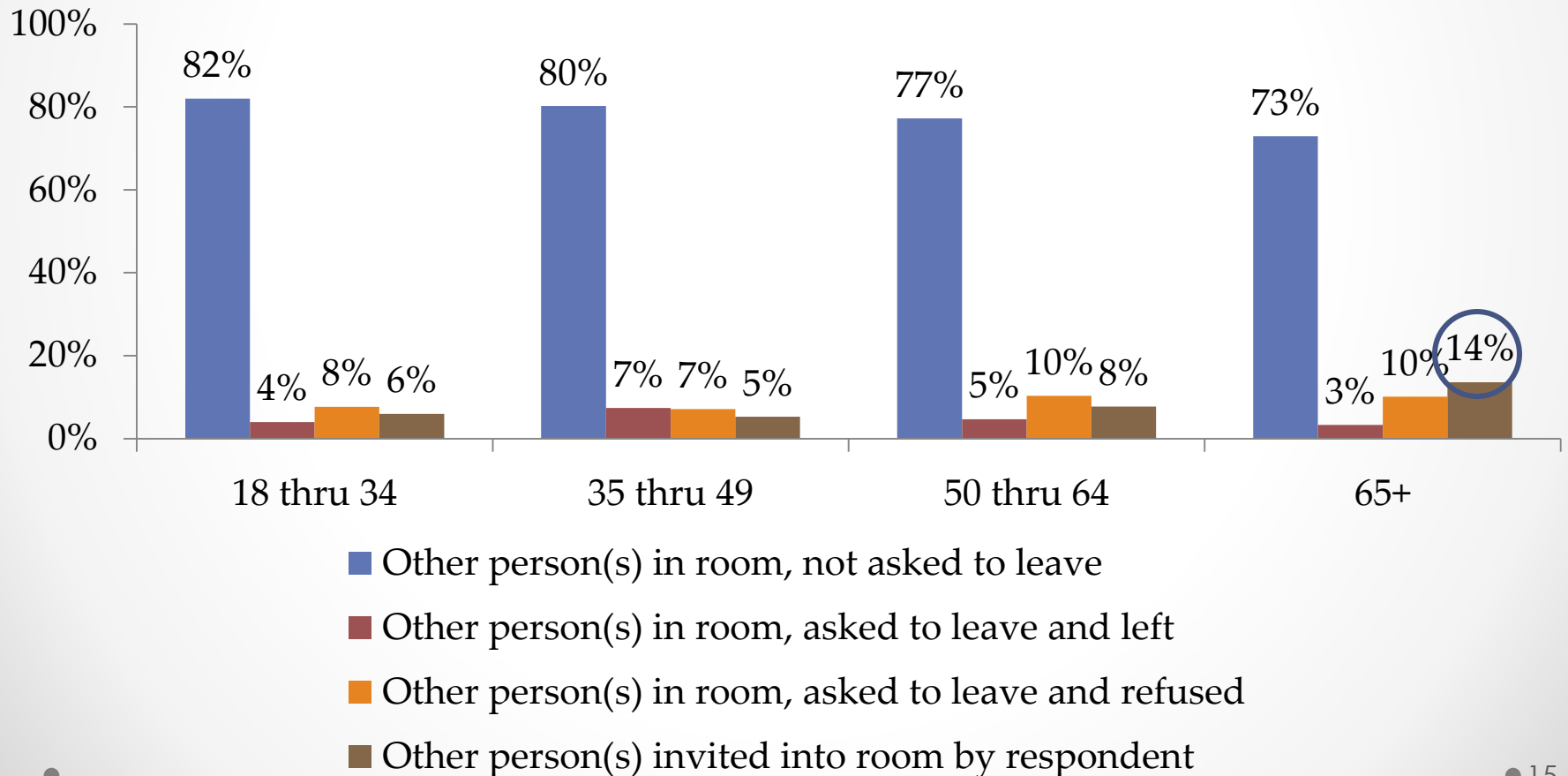


- Other person(s) in room, not asked to leave
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- Other person(s) in room, asked to leave and refused
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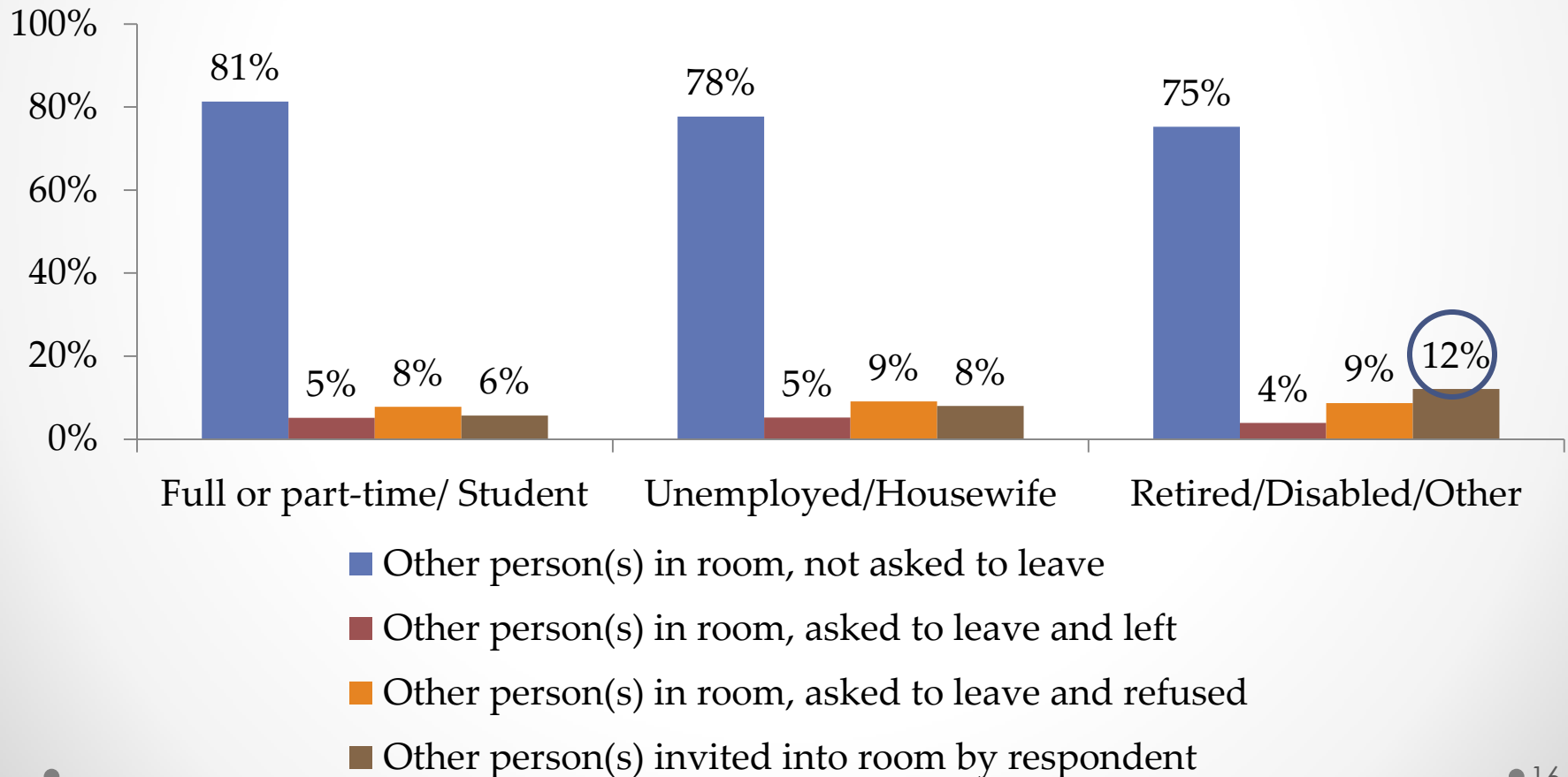
Situation Leading to 3rd Party Presence: Respondent Education



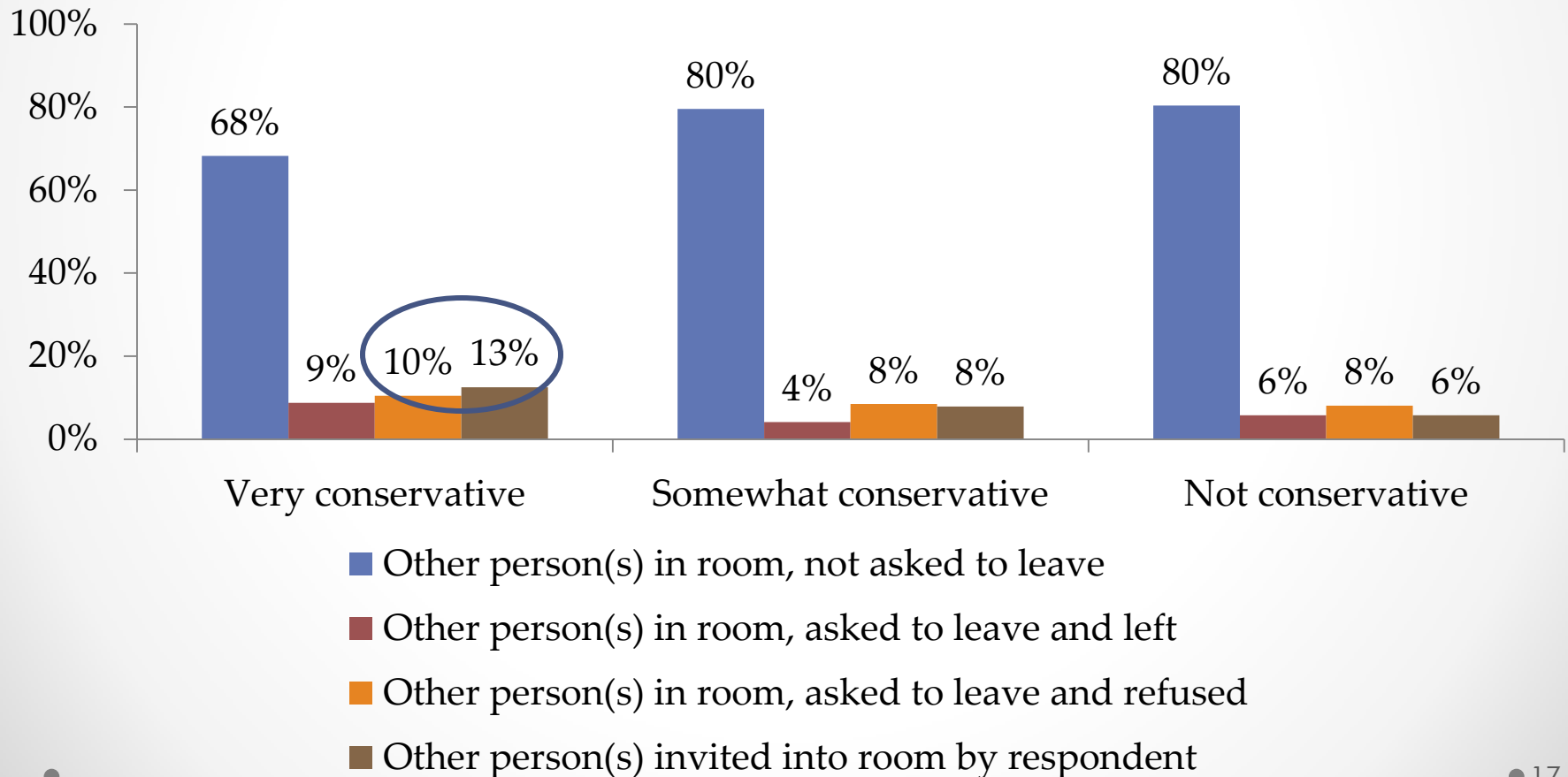
Situation Leading to 3rd Party Presence: Respondent Age



Situation Leading to 3rd Party Presence: Respondent Employment Status



Situation Leading to 3rd Party Presence: Respondent Level of Conservativeness



Predictors of Presence: Multilevel Multinomial Model

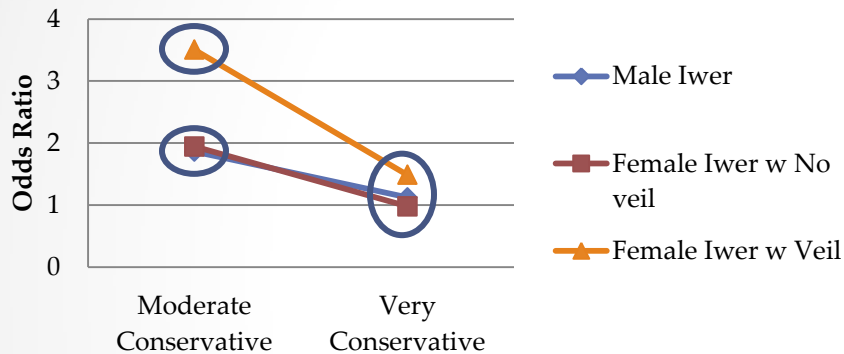
	Male Respondents		Female Respondents	
	Only Male(s) Present	Only Female(s) Present	Only Male(s) Present	Only Female(s) Present
Respondent Age				
Age 35-49	-0.21	0.18	0.19	-0.36
Age 50-64	-1.21		0.28	-0.78
Age 65+	-0.57	0.98	0.30	-0.85
Respondent Education				
Medium	-0.47	-0.17	-0.58	-0.27
High			-0.86	
Respondent Employment Status				
Unemployed/Housewife	-0.84	-0.58	0.48	-0.10
Retired/Disabled/Other	0.54		0.22	0.40
Household Income				
High HH income	0.37	-0.96	0.74	-0.55
Medium HH income	-0.58	-1.10		-0.31
Interviewer Experience				
Interviewer – Low experience				
Interviewer – High experience			-0.84	-0.62

Predictors of Presence (Cont'd): Multilevel Multinomial Model

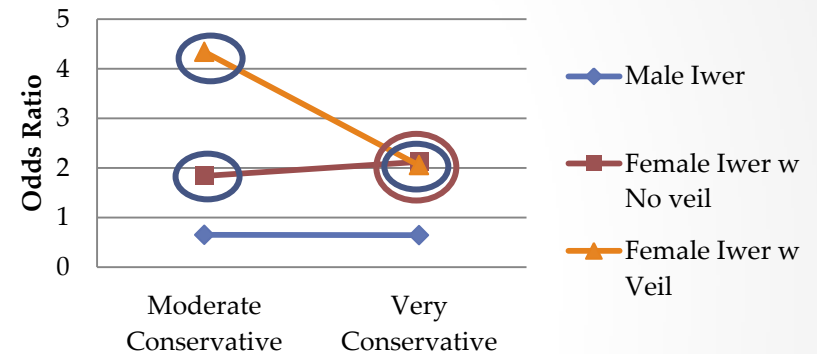
	Male Respondents		Female Respondents	
	Only Male(s) Present	Only Female(s) Present	Only Male(s) Present	Only Female(s) Present
Interviewer Gender/Veil				
Interviewer – Female without veil	0.21	0.75	-0.79	-0.07
Interviewer – Female with veil	0.68	1.62	-0.66	0.51
Respondent's Conservativeness				
Moderately conservative	0.62	-0.44	-0.03	0.15
Very conservative	0.11	-0.45	-0.76	0.82
Interaction terms:				
Conservativeness*Interviewer Gender				
Moderately cons*Fem Iwer without veil	-0.50	0.89	-0.52	-0.40
Very cons*Fem Iwer without veil	-1.04	1.34	-0.93	-1.10
Moderately cons*Fem Iwer with veil	-0.14	0.86	0.75	0.27
Very cons*Fem Iwer with veil	-1.20	-1.37	-1.10	-2.71
Between interviewer variance (s.e.)	2.47 (0.54)	1.69 (0.37)	1.18 (0.25)	1.24 (0.27)

Odds Ratios of 3rd Party Presence

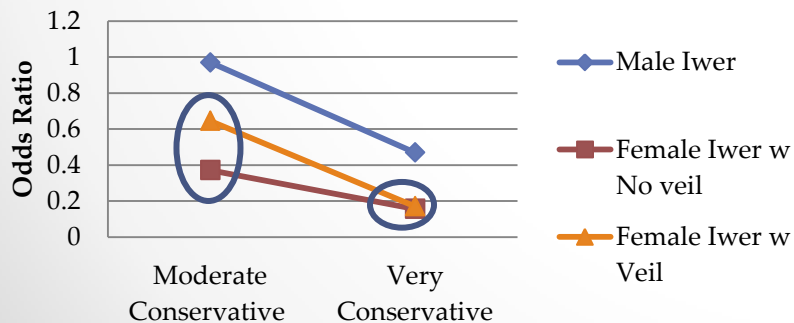
Odds Ratio of Having a Male Present Among Male Respondents



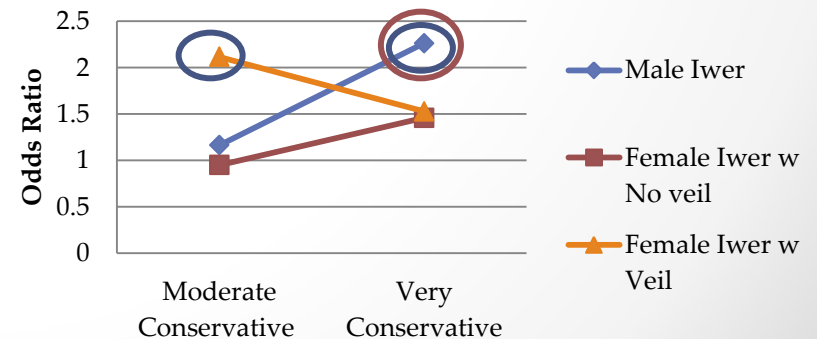
Odds Ratio of Having a Female Present Among Male Respondents



Odds Ratio of Having a Male Present Among Female Respondents



Odds Ratio of Having a Female Present Among Female Respondents

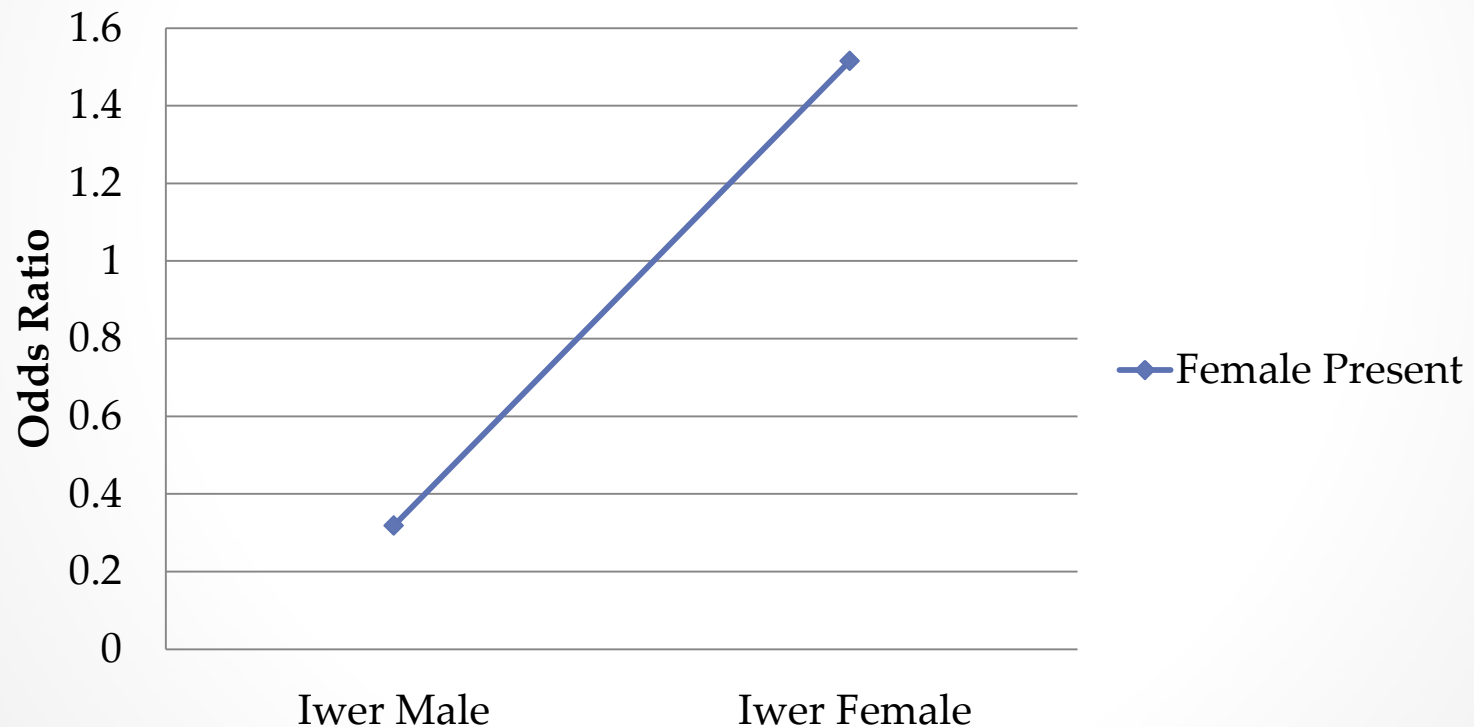


Effect of Third Party on Interview: Multi-Level Binary Logistic Regression

	Male	Female
Respondent Age		
Age 35-49		
Age 50-64		-0.84
Age 65+		0.89
Respondent Education		
Medium	-1.23	-1.18
High	-2.07	-2.14
Respondent Employment Status		
Respondent Unemployed/Housewife		
Respondent Retired/Disabled/Other		
Household Income		
High HH income	-0.80	-0.99
Medium HH income		0.89
Respondent's Conservativeness		
Moderately conservative	0.45	1.04
Very conservative	1.44	0.38
Female (vs. male) 3 rd party present	0.42	-0.89
Male (vs. female) interviewer	-0.40	
Female 3 rd party present*Male interviewer	-1.16	N/A
Between interviewer variance (s.e.)	4.94 (1.44)	3.40(0.84)

Additional control variables: urban area, size of household (adults and children)

Odds Ratio of Third Person Influencing Answers among Male Respondents



Summary

- 3rd party presence occurs most often because interviewers are not requesting the 3rd party to leave
- Interviewer age and education do not account for interviewer variance in 3rd party presence
- Interviewer experience decreases likelihood of 3rd party presence among female respondents only
- Sex of respondent, sex of interviewer, and level of conservativeness interact together and affect the gender of third person present
 - Moderate conservativeness among males is associated with increased 3rd party presence when interviewed by a female
 - High conservativeness among males and females is associated with increased female presence when the interviewer is of the opposite sex
- Older respondents have higher odds of having a third person of the opposite sex present than younger respondents
- Lower income respondents have higher odds of having a third person present
- Female 3rd parties have higher odds of interfering in a male respondent's interview when the interviewer is female, and lower odds when the interviewer is male

Limitations

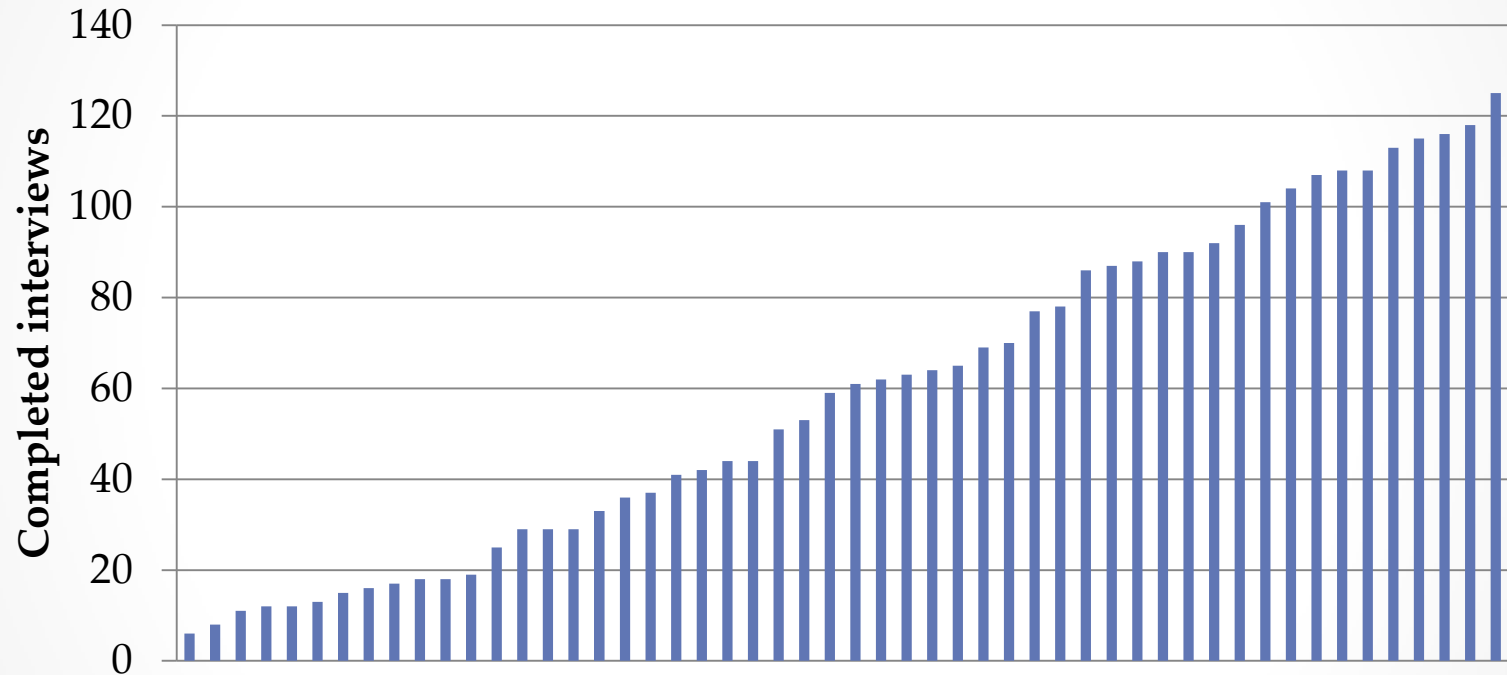
- Low variance of interviewer demographics
- No variation among males with respect to having a beard
- No random interpenetration of interviewers
- Measure of respondent conservativeness may itself be affected by interviewer gender and veil status

Future Plans

- Further analyses on respondent proxy conservativeness measure to understand any interactions with interviewer characteristics
- Explore other interviewer characteristics such as religious attitudes as measures of interviewer conservativeness
- Examine the effect of third party presence on reporting attitudinal outcomes linked to religiosity
- Explore the role of class/income in Tunisia and how it operates in regard to third party presence

Thank you!

Difference in Interviewer Workload



- Range of 6 to 125 interviews completed

Weighted Interviewer Demographic Distributions

Interviewer Age	
Ages 22 – 25	31%
Ages 26 – 29	45%
Ages 30 – 38	24%
Interviewer Education	
Some university education without degree	23%
Complete university education	77%
Interviewer Survey Work Experience	
No experience	45%
Low experience (5 – 6 months)	7%
High experience (7 – 36 months)	48%
Interviewer Gender/Veil Usage	
Male	45%
Female without veil	29%
Female with veil	27%
Total number of interviewers	51

Weighted Socio-Demographic Distributions

	N (3070)
Respondent Gender	
Male	46%
Female	54%
Respondent Age	
Ages 18 – 34	38%
Ages 35 – 49	26%
Ages 50 – 64	24%
Ages 65+	12%
Respondent Education	
No formal education thru complete primary	35%
Incomplete/complete secondary	41%
At least some university	24%
Respondent Employment	
Full-time/Part-time /Student	48%
Unemployed/Housewife	38%
Retired/Disabled/Other	14%

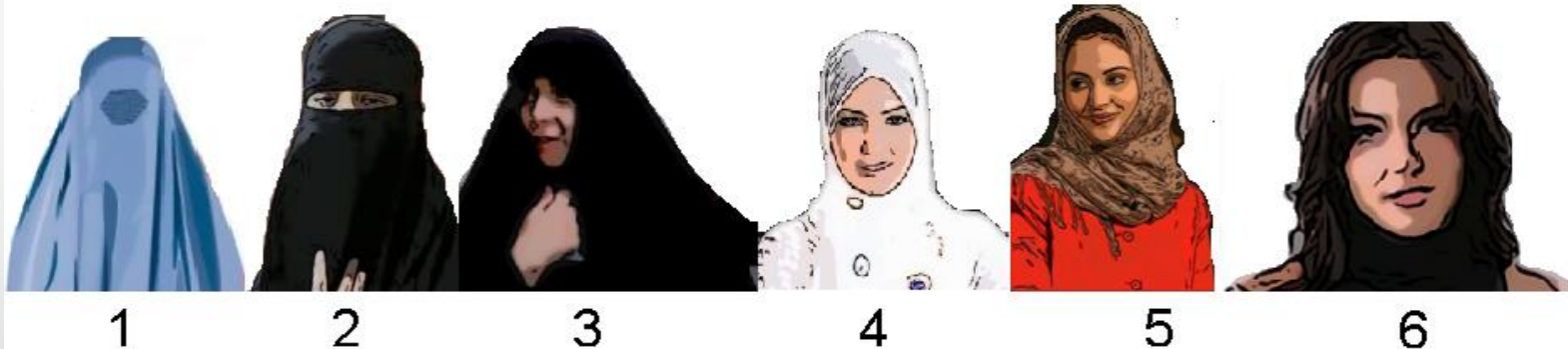
Weighted Socio-Demographic Distributions (Cont'd)

	N (3070)
Respondent Income	
Low (Less than 501 TD/month)	49%
Medium (501 – 1000 TD/month)	29%
High (1001+ TD/month)	22%
Geographic Data of Household	
Urban	84%
Rural	16%

Proxy Measure of Religious Conservativeness

Which one of these women is dressed most appropriately for public places?

Very conservative (Burqa/Niqab/Chador)	7%
Somewhat conservative (Hijab – no hair visible)	56%
Not conservative (Hijab – hair visible/No headcovering)	38%



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