

**Hungary**  
**ISSP 2006 – Role of Government IV**  
**Study Description**

## ISSP Study Description Form - Hungary (HU)

- Study title:* Role of Government IV.
- Fieldwork dates:* 2006.01.05 - 2006.01.23.
- Principal investigators:* -
- Sample type:* We used probability sample of 18+ years old Hungarian population that has been selected in multiple stages with proportional stratification. No clustering was applied, consequently sample has no design effect.
- A total sample of settlements is divided into two parts:
- (1) cities over 80,000 inhabitants
  - (2) other settlements
- (1) Cities over 80,000.  
All the 10 Hungarian cities (Budapest + 9 cities) are selected to the settlement sample. In these cities individuals are selected following the simple random sampling schema, which is proportional to town's population 18+ and counter-proportional to the assumed response rate and non-eligible cases. Different estimated response rates and ineligible addresses are applied in Budapest, and in the other cities.
- (2) Other settlements  
(Including suburb of Budapest)  
This part of the sample is selected using a stratified two-stage sampling design:
- Stratification: proportional sample allocation to six regions.
  - First stage within each stratum: the sampled settlements (towns and villages) were selected with probabilities being proportional to the number of inhabitants aged 18+.
- The selection of PSUs is without replacements, so each PSU can be selected only once.
- Second stage within a selected settlement: individuals were selected following a simple random sampling schema, which was defined as proportional to the settlements' population 18+ and counter-proportional to the assumed response rate and non-eligible cases. Different response rates and ineligible addresses were assumed and applied in Budapest, in the towns and the villages
- The names and addresses of respondents are obtained from the Central Registry and Electoral Office, with the help of simple random sampling.
- Fieldwork institute:* TÁRKI Zrt. Social Research Centre

*Fieldwork methods:* Mode of interview: face-to-face

*N. of respondents:* Number of respondents in the final ISSP file: 1010

<i>Details about issued sample:</i>	1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	2228
	2. Interviews (1.0)	1010
	3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
	A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	517
	B. Non-Contact (2.20)	150
	C. Other	
	i. Language Problems (2.33)	0
	ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35, 2.31)	35
	3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	217
	4. Not Eligible	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	150	
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	0	
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	9	
D. Other (4.10,4.90, 4.80)	140	

\* When new sample units are added during the field period via a new dwelling units list or other standard updating procedure, these additional issued units are added to the starting number of units to make up the total gross sample size. Also, when substitution is used, the total must include the originally drawn cases plus all substitute cases. See AAPOR/WAPOR Standard Definitions, pp. 9-10 for further clarification.

*Language(s):* Hungarian

*Weight present:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* Exact description of the weighting procedure / algorithm  
In order to correct the sampling error we computed a weighting variable taking into account the type of residence (Budapest, other city, village), sex (male, female), age (18- 29, 30- 39, 40- 49, 50- 59, 60- 69, 70- x) and highest educational level (inadequate education to university). The weight of each cases was computed as  $WEIGHT = (n/n') * (N'/N)$ , where  $N$  = respondent above the age of 18 in the sample of 2001 census,  $N' = 1000$ ,  $n$  = frequency of the population category in the census subsample the case belongs to,  $n'$  = parallel frequency in the 2006 Role of Government module in TARKI.

*Known systematic properties of sample:* Description of biases or other deviations of the sample  
Table 1. Crosstabulation of year of birth, type of residence, highest educational level and sex in the sample of 1000 in compare with the sample of Population Census Data in Hungary of 2001.

Table.1.a. Sex

	Sample (unweighted data)	Census
Male	44,8	46,7
Female	55,2	53,4
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 1.b.Type of residence

	Sample (unweighted data)	Census
Budapest	16,4	18,4
Other city	48,2	46,8
Village	35,2	34,8
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 1.c. Age categories

	Sample (unweighted data)	Census
18- 39	35,7	39,2
40- 59	34,5	35,1
60- x	29,8	25,7
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 1.d. Highest educational level

	Sample (unweighted data)	Census
Primary level	54,2	61,8
Secondary level	30,9	26,7
Tertiary level	15,0	11,5
Total	100.0	100.0

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

None

*Publications:*