

Poland
ISSP 2006 – Role of Government IV
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form – Poland (PL)

- Study title:* Polish General Social Survey/ISSP, 2006
- Fieldwork dates:* 2008-02-06 to 2008-02-25
- Principal investigators:* Bogdan Cichomski, Institute for Social Studies, Warsaw University (ISS UW)
- Sample type:* Multi-stage area probability sample.
The sample was drawn from The Common Electronic Population Evidence System - PESEL (a governmental agency).
Sampling procedure consists of the three stages:
1. In each of the 16 voivodships in Poland places of living were divided up into three categories
 - 1) capital of the region
 - 2) other cities
 - 3) villagesIn voivodships with the higher number of people places were additionally divided up into higher number of smaller categories.

Due to relatively low number of inhabitants and high response rates in opolskie and swietokrzyskie voivodships, capitals of the region were joint with a category of cities with less than 100thous. inhabitants into the one category.
Additionally, in mazowieckie and slaskie voivodships *villages* category was divided up into two categories. In mazowieckie the division was based on the Vistula river line and in slaskie on the traditional division into Slask and Zagłębie region.

As an effect there was 73 strata taking into consideration the administrative division of the country and type and size of the place of living.

Assumed sample size was divided up into the strata taking into consideration different completion rates in classes of places of living in voivodships. It means that from classes of places of living where the completion rates are known to be lower then in other there was an over-representative sub-sample sampled.
 2. In the second stage in CBOS (Public Opinion Research Center) cities and villages communes were sampled. After that in PESEL data-base some small areas of the cities and villages communes were sampled. Persons to be interviewed were chosen also from the PESEL data-base from the previously selected areas. In cities, small areas covered some streets and it's neighborhood and in villages the areas of one village and/or some of it's streets.
 3. In each stratum at least two small areas were sampled. From each

small area eight adults living in different locations and differing in sex and age were sampled.

Areas allocation in strata was not proportional and involved two factors:
 1. number of adult people in strata and it's proportion in whole sample
 2. response rate in class of the place of leaving, that is a strata inside voivodships

The basis for calculating expected response rates was the average response rates in *Current problems and events*, a monthly survey conducted by Public Opinion Research Center (CBOS).

Fieldwork institute: Public Opinion Research Center (CBOS), Warsaw

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face supplement completed after the PGSS interview.

N. of respondents: 1293

Details about issued sample:

| | |
|---|------|
| 1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) * | 2495 |
| 2. Interviews (1.0) | 1293 |
| 3. Eligible, Non-Interview | |
| A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10) | 301 |
| B. Non-Contact (2.20) | 524 |
| C. Other | |
| i. Language Problems (2.33) | 0 |
| ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35) | 76 |
| 3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0) | 33 |
| 4. Not Eligible | |
| A. Not a Residence (4.50) | 17 |
| B. Vacant Residence (4.60) | 0 |
| C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70) | 251 |
| D. Other (4.10,4.90) | 0 |

* 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): Polish

Weight present: yes

Weighting procedure: Weighting procedure assumes that after weighting the sample size is equal to the number of completed interviews.

Step 1

$$W1_{ik} = \frac{r_k}{\sum_{i=1}^n r_k} * n$$

where:

i – record ID , i=1,2,.....n

n – the number of completed questionnaires

r_k – completion rate in the class of place of living k

where:

k – class of the place of leaving (k=1,2,...,6);

k=1; villages

k=2; cities up to 20 000 inhabitants

k=3; cities 20 000 – 49 999 inhabitants

k=4; cities 50 000 – 99 999 inhabitants

k=5; cities 100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants

k=6; cities 500 000 and more inhabitants

$$r_k = \frac{LW_k}{LZR_k}$$

LW_k - sample size drawn in the class of the place of living k,
proportional allocation assumed

LZR_k - number of completed interviews in the class of the place of
living k

Step 2

After stratification „ex post” for s-categories weights were calculated taking into consideration the structure of polled population on the basis of statistical data coming from the Central Statistical Office (GUS) in division for villages and cities, sex and age category.

$$W2_{iks} = W1_{ik} \frac{\left(\frac{X_s}{\sum_s X_s} \right) * 100}{\left(\frac{\sum_{i \in s}^{n_k} W1_{ik}}{\sum_{i=1}^n W1_{ik}} \right) * 100}$$

$$\left(n = \sum_{i=1}^n W2_{iks} \right), \left(n = \sum_{i=1}^n W1_{ik} \right)$$

where:

$W2_{iks}$ - weight for i- respondent belonging to the k-category of the place of leaving and s-category according to his/her sex and age.

$W1_{ik}$ - weight calculated in the preceding step

X_s - number of people in s-category according to GUS data

$$X = \sum_k X_k$$

$i \in s$ questionnaires with number i and belonging to s -category (it means that weights calculated for persons belonging to I -category are summed)

n_s - total number of questionnaires which are rated to s -category, $s=1,2,\dots,20$

Step 3

After stratification „ex post” for I -categories weights were calculated taking into consideration the structure of polled population on the basis of statistical data coming from the Central Statistical Office (GUS) in division for villages and cities, sex, age and category of education.

$$W3_{iksl} = W2_{iks} \frac{\left(\frac{Y_l}{\sum_l Y_l} \right) * 100}{\left(\frac{\sum_{i \in l}^{n_l} W2_{iskl}}{\sum_{i=1}^n W2_{iskl}} \right) * 100}, \quad \left(n = \sum_{i=1}^n W3_{iksl} \right)$$

where:

$W3_{iksl}$ - weight for i -respondent belonging to category of k -class of the place of leaving, s -category of age and I -category of education,

$W2_{iks}$ - weight calculated in preceding step

Y_l - number of people in I -category according to Central Statistical Office data

$$Y = \sum_l Y_l$$

n_l - total number of questionnaires belonging to I -category

$i \in l$ - questionnaires with number i and belonging to I -category (it means that weights calculated ofr persons belonging to I -category are summed)

Step 4

After computation of $W3_{iksl}$, $W4_{ikslw}$ was calculated, where the component of vovivodship membership was involved. It's main goal was to correct deviations in gained proportions of voivodships membership to it's distribution at population level.

$$W4_{ikslw} = W3_{iksl} \frac{\left(\frac{Z_w}{\sum_{w=1}^{16} Z_w} \right) * 100}{\left(\frac{\sum_{i \in w}^{n_w} W3_{iksl}}{\sum_{i=1}^n W3_{iksl}} \right) * 100}, \left(n = \sum_{i=1}^n W4_{ikslw} \right)$$

where:

$W4_{ikslw}$ - weight of i- respondent belonging to k-category of the place of leaving, s-category of age, I-category of education and w-category of voivodship.

$W3_{iksl}$ - weight of i-respondent obtained in preceding step

Z_w - number of people in w-category voivodship according to the Central Statistical Office

$$Z = \sum_{w=1}^{16} Z_w$$

$i \in w$ - questionnaires with number i belonging to m-category (it means that weights calculated for persons belonging to m-category are summed)

n_w - total number of questionnaires belonging to w-category of voivodship, $w = 1, 2, \dots, 16$

Known systematic properties of sample:

Small deviations after weighting compared to population characteristics, not exceeding 1,9% in one category of combined sex and age, education, employment status, size of the place of respondent residence and voivodship due to the specific weighting algorithm (see: National Population Characteristics, 18 years or older; POLAND)

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:

Not asked: ethnic from the background questions.

Publications:

None