Russia
ISSP 2006 – Role of Government IV
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form – Russia (RU)

Study title: 'ISSP-2006 Module "Role of Government IV"

Fieldwork dates: January,3-22,2007

Principal investigators: L.Khakhulina, Levada-Center

Sample type: Description of the sampling procedure
Stratification procedure. Nationwide sample (N=2100) was divided among:
10 large economico-geographical macro regions proportionate to the size of the local population aged 16+ of each macro region
5 strata of rural districts and urban settlements* in each of 10 macro regions proportionate to the size of the local population aged 16+ of each stratum.
* 1) less than 10,000; (rural districts & small urban settlements)
 2) from 10,000 – to100,000;
 3) from 100,000 – to 500,000;
 4) from 500,000 – to 750,000;
 5) over 750,000 inhabitants

Selection primary sampling units (PSUs). All cities over 500, 000 inhabitants were included in the sample as self-representative units. Urban and rural settlements were considered as primary sample units (PSUs). In each stratum (except strata of cities over 500,000 and 2 capital cities) the number of PSUs was calculated on the limitation of 15 interviews per PSU and the PSUs as well were selected with the probability to its sizes (the number of its inhabitants). The total numbers of interviews accounted for a stratum was distributed approximately equally among selected PSUs. **Totally 108 PSUs were selected.**

Selection of secondary sampling points (SSUs). Electoral districts were used as secondary sampling points In the cities over 500,000 inhabitants the number of surveyed SSUs was defined by condition of 7 interviews per SSU.. In the rest of selected PSU two sampling points were randomly selected from the list of all electoral districts of this PSU.
Totally around 217 secondary sample points were selected.

Selection of households. The households were selected by a random route method. If a household or a respondent refused to participate in the survey or not been achieved for 3 visits an interviewer should visit the next address of the rout in the selected districts.

Selection of respondents. Within a household a member with the nearest birthday was selected for interviewing. In order to reach a selected respondent an interviewer visited each address up to 3 times

in different days of a week and at different time of a day.
The following categories were excluded from the gross sample:
a) persons doing their military service by draft (about 1%)
b) persons under imprisonment (about 0,8%)
c) population of the areas under the war conflict in North Caucasus (1,9%)
d) population of remote or difficult to access regions of Far North (0,9)
e) rural localities with less then 50 inhabitants (0,8%)

Fieldwork institute: Levada-Center

Fieldwork methods: Self-completion

Sample size: N=2400 (2100 + 300 extra sample in Moscow)/ 2407

Response rates:

6438	A - Total issued (total sample)
203	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
6235	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
2407	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
3828	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
1020	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
2594	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
214	H - Other non-response

Language: Russian

Weighted: Yes, a weighting factor exists in the data set

Weighting procedure: Exact description of the weighting procedure / algorithm

a) Main principles of weighting procedure

The total expected number N of respondents for a certain region being treated equal N = N0 * P, where N0 denotes the size of total sample, P - the share of the region population in the entire population. As a result of correction, every respondent X[k] has the definite weight W[k], within the limits $0 < W[k] < \sim 10$, so that the following conditions were valid :

1) the value of sum(W[k]) for the region concerned was equal to N

2) for every controlled group G[i] the value Q[i] being equal to

Q[i] = sum(W[k] | X[k].belong to G[i]) / N, was closed to a proportion P[i] of group G[i] in the region population i.e. Q[i] ~ P[i], i=1, 2,...,16.

The value of J being equal to J = sum((Q[i]-P[i])**2) + (sum(W[k])/N - 1)**2 ,

was used as the criterion for minimization on the weights` sets variety.

Quality of corrections

	male	fem	<25	<40	<55	>55	H	S	P
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9*
Survey:									
	3851	6148	1770	2513	2530	3186	2534	5409	2056
Weighted :									
	4580	5419	1719	2709	2761	2810	1543	5443	3014
State Statistics :									
	4579	5420	1718	2710	2762	2809	1542	5444	3013

* 1-2 –sex
  3-6 –age
  7-9 – education (higher, secondary, primary)

Weights coefficients sum is equal 2107 .

Weight coefficient distribution (min.=0,151, max.=4,246)

Mean values:	ZERO	0 – 0,1	0,1 - 0,2	0,2 – 0,5	0,5 - 1	1-2	2 - 5	5 - 10	>10
Number:	0	0	179	520	957	651	100	0	0

Known systematic properties of the sample: Description of biases or other deviations of the sample

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire: No

Publications: