# Chile
# ISSP 2014 – Citizenship II
# Study Description

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| *Study title:* | National Public Opinion Study N°43 |
| *Fieldwork dates:* | Start date: 2014-10-31 <br> End date: 2014-11-27 |
| *Principal investigators:* | Ricardo Gonzalez T. / Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP) |
| *Sample type:* | The guiding methodological principle underlying CEP's public opinion surveys is that effective and accurate survey research must be based on a truly representative sample of the universe in question. For CEP's purpose, this universe is made up of Chilean adults 18 years of age and older. Our studies use a probability multistage cluster sample. |

The sample is designed in three stages, such that all adult individuals throughout the country have a calculable probability of being included. The 2002 Census data is consulted to determine the regional population structure of people 18 years of age and older. This makes it possible firstly to establish regional stratification and then each region is stratified by rural and urban zone.

**Sampling Stages**

*First Stage*

The first stage of the sampling process sets the number of completed interviews per cluster at 6; a cluster is defined as a block *(manzana)* or populated entity *(entidad).*[1] The application of 6 interviews per cluster to the total number of interviews targeted in the sample (2,052) yields 342 primary sampling units (PSUs) to be identified in the first stage of sample selection.

The PSUs are proportionally distributed throughout the regions of the country, taking into account the region's contribution to population (both urban and rural).

Using the most reliable digital information on hand, i.e. 2002 census data, a cumulative listing of population by province *(provincia),* borough *(comuna),* district *(distrito),* zone *(zona)* and block *(manzana)* was prepared in the urban case; and by province, borough, district, locality *(localidad)* and entity *(entidad)* in the rural case (geographically arranged).

In both the rural and the urban case a fixed interval is set for each region by dividing the total population for that region by the number of PSU's assigned to it. Within each region, a purely random selection process is followed, such that each individual (as represented by population statistics) has a calculable probability of being selected as the reference point for a PSU.

This is carried out through a computerised, random,

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[1] Blocks *(manzanas)* are used in urban areas, while in rural areas the census equivalent is the entity *(entidad).*

proportionate-to-population process to select blocks in the urban areas and entities in the rural areas. A computer program is developed to select the urban blocks and the rural entities for the sample. All the blocks and entities are identified by number and located on a census map.

*Second Stage*

The second stage in the sampling process is to select households (dwellings) within PSUs. Selection rules for households within chosen blocks and entities are provided to interviewers, to enable them to select households randomly within each cluster. After taking a census of each selected block and entity, a random walk or systematic sampling procedure is followed, whereby every nth dwelling is included in the sample until a total of 6 households are identified.

*Third Stage*

The third stage is to select, within each household, a person to be interviewed. Interviewers are instructed to apply a random selection process (random number table) to identify the person to be interviewed.

*Fieldwork institute:* CADEM

*Fieldwork methods:* Face to face

*N. of respondents:* 1432:

*Details about issued sample:*

Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR/WAPOR, Standard Definitions: http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefs_4.pdf. The numbers in the parentheses are those used in Tables 2 and 3 of Standard Definitions.

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| 1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) * | 2,052 |
| 2. Interviews (1.0) | 1,432 |
| 3. Eligible, Non-Interview<br>  A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)<br>  B. Non-Contact (2.20)<br>  C. Other<br>  i. Language Problems (2.33)<br>  ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35) | <br>296<br>272<br><br>…………………..<br>8 |
| 3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0) | …………………… |
| 4. Not Eligible<br>  A. Not a Residence (4.50)<br>  B. Vacant Residence (4.60)<br>  C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)<br>  D. Other (4.10,4.90) | <br>44<br>…………………..<br>…………………..<br>………………….. |

* 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):* Spanish

*Weight present:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* A weighting procedure is applied in order to correct for distortions in the representativeness of the sample as regards three variables of interest: Gender, Age, (grouped in five categories: 18-24 years, 25-

34, 35-44, 45-54, 55 or older) and Urbanity (classification of place of residence as urban or rural). This makes it possible to obtain a sample with characteristics similar to those of the population. The weights are constructed by calculating the quotient between the expected distribution and that observed in the cross between Urbanity, Gender and Age. The expected distribution is obtained from the 2002 census data provided by the National Institute of Statistics. The result of the weighting slightly corrects for problems of under- and over-representation among certain specific groups of the population

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| *Known systematic properties of sample:* | None |
| *Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:* | None |
| *Publications:* | None |