

**Czech Republic  
ISSP 2011 – Health  
Study Description**

## ISSP Study Description Form

*Study title:* ISSP 2011 on Health

*Fieldwork dates:* 24.02.– 30.03. 2012

*Principal investigators:* PhDr. Dana Hamplová, Ph.D

*Sample type:* Four stage stratified probability sampling:

1. UTJ (Regional technical unit) was the primary sampling unit in the first stage. From the more than 9600 UTJs in the Czech Republic (approximately 450 households per UTJ in average) 360 was selected by stratified random sampling using regions (NUTS 3, 14 categories) and settlements size (4 categories) as combined strata. Probability of UTJ selection corresponded to its size (e.g. UTJ with 400 HH is twice as likely to be selected then UTJ with 200 HH).  
The sample of 360 UTJ was divided to main sample (300 UTJ) and reserve sample (60 UTJ) by stratified random sampling. Reserve sample was to be used if the response rate got lower than expected and the main sample was not sufficient to get required min. number of interviews (N=1800). However, it was not the case. Hence, only the main sample was used.
2. In the second stage, Statistical Districts were selected as a secondary sampling unit within selected UTJ using systematic random sampling. With more than 52 000 Statistical District (SD) in the Czech Republic there are approximately 5,4 SD per UTJ.
3. In the third stage, household addresses were randomly selected within the selected Statistical Districts. Systematic random sampling is again applied for the selection.
4. In the fourth stage, individuals within the households were selected using Kish grid.

*Fieldwork institute:* MEDIAN research age

*Fieldwork methods:* Face to face interview

*N. of respondents:* 1804

*Language(s):* Czech

*Weight present:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* Data weighting was used to ensure full representativity of sample in terms of:

- Basic sociodemographic factors – one-dimensional = sex (2) , age (6), education (4)
- Stratification factors – one-dimensional = region (14), settlement size (4)
- Stratification factors – two-dimensional = region (3) x settlement size (4)
- Job/economic status of the respondents (7)

Details about issued sample:

Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	3230
1. Interviews (1.0)	1804
2. Eligible, Non-Interview	
A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	711
B. Non-Contact (2.20)	82
C. Other	
i. Language Problems (2.33)	4
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)**	110
3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	176
4. Not Eligible	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	71
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	42
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	0
D. Other (4.10,4.90)***	230
Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR/WAPOR, Standard Definitions: <a href="http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefs_4.pdf">http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefs_4.pdf</a> . The numbers in the parentheses are those used in Tables 2 and 3 of Standard Definitions	
<p>* 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.</p> <p>** Including 16 finished interviews which were not included to final sample (due to high rate of refusal/DK/missing values in substantial variables or other flaws).</p> <p>*** Research agency used a probability-based method for eliminating part of the selected one-member households before the interviewing process, which serves to reduce higher probability of interviewing old one-member HH respondents in address-based probability sampling. Eliminated unused addresses are included in category 4.D – Other.</p>	

*Known systematic properties of sample:*

Information from the Czech Housing and Population Census 2011 and the Labor Force Survey 2011 by Czech Statistical Bureau were used for defining theoretical frequencies.

Modified Deming-Stephan method is used in the process of weighting. Range of weights and number of weighting interactions were limited in the weighting process (range 0,5 – 2; 5 interactions). Chi-square test with 0,05 significance level was used as goodness-of-fit criteria of weighted frequencies.

Impact of weights on effective sample size (neff) was analysed and considered as sufficiently minor in relation to the net sample size (reduction by 15 %).

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

It might be useful to know that this module was combined with module on Family

*Publications:*

Not yet