Uruguay
ISSP 2007 – Leisure Time and Sports
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form – Uruguay (UY)

Study title:	Quality of life, Leisure time and Sports
Fieldwork dates:	2007-11-01 - 2008-02-28 (Break 23Dec-31Jan)
Principal investigators:	Zuleika Ferre, Giorgina Piani and Máximo Rossi from Department of Economics and Juan José Goyeneche, Guillermo Zoppolo from Institute of Statistics from University of Uruguay
Sample type:	The sample frame was the 2004 Population Census and the population universe was all adults (aged 18 years old or more) living in urban areas (cities with at least 5,000 inhabitants).

The design is a multi-stage stratification. Three major domains are represented:
1. Two areas in Montevideo[1]
2. Metropolitan Area (Montevideo surroundings) and
3. Rest of the Country (cities with at least 5,000 inhabitants)

The re-classified neighborhoods in Montevideo plus three additional sub-city areas in the Metropolitan zone were the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the first sampling stage.

In a second stage two areas were selected in Montevideo and one sub-city area in the Metropolitan zone. This procedure allow us to gain representative sample of the two selected neighborhoods in Montevideo and Metropolitan Area as well.

In the third sampling stage, we implement the following procedure for each of the three selected PSU in Montevideo and Metropolitan Area:

1. Census zones (usually blocks) were selected by a systematic probability proportional to size (PPS) scheme ("size" being the number of population living in each block).
2. Four households were selected in each block
3. At the final sampling stage only one respondent was selected among all eligible household members using the approximately random rule of the "next birthday".

In the Rest of the Country, twelve cities were selected via systematic PPS sampling (size being the number of population living in each city). Census Zones, households and the final respondent was selected in the same way as in Montevideo and Metropolitan Area. Assuming a similar efficiency to that obtained with a simple random sample, this sample achieves a confidence interval of +/- 5, with an approximate confidence level of 95 for a population proportion close to 0.5, in all mentioned domains.

The effective sample size of 2007 ISSP survey will be around 1,500 cases in total: 770 cases in two representative areas of Montevideo,

100 in the rest of Montevideo (Others), 110 in Montevideo Metropolitan area and 520 in the Rest of the Country.

[1] Based on the 2006 Household Surveys information on household income and unemployment rate, the National Statistical Institute (INE) classifies every censal segment in Montevideo using a 4-category socioeconomic indicator: 1) Low, 2) Medium-Low, 3) Medium-High and 4) High. Every household is assigned to one of these four stratums according to the location of the dwelling. All household members get the same socioeconomic level classification, independently of their individual income and/or employment condition.

Based on this procedure the National Statistical Institute has aggregated censal segments to match "real" neighborhood areas in the city of Montevideo, a total of 62 neighborhoods were identified. Based on this secondary data, we redefined the map of neighborhoods in Montevideo to obtain bigger representative areas (extended neighborhoods). The new classification was conducted using cluster analysis, being the censal segments the unity of analysis. From this resulting classification we selected two representative areas (that included more than one neighborhood): one close to the first quartile and the other close to the third quartile of the per capita income and unemployment distributions. With this procedure we tried to avoid the selection of neighborhoods in both tails of the distribution. Once the two areas were selected, we selected an independent random sample of 385 cases in each plus 100 cases split in the rest of the city. The effective sample size of 2007 ISSP survey will be around 1,500 cases in total: 770 cases in two representative areas of Montevideo, 100 in the rest of Montevideo (Others), 110 in Montevideo Metropolitan area and 520 in the Rest of the Country.

Fieldwork institute:	Department of Economics – Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Uruguay
Fieldwork methods:	Face to face interviews
N. of respondents:	Number of respondents in the final ISSP file: 1437

Details about issued sample:	1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	2105
	2. Interviews (1.0)	1437
	3. Eligible, Non-Interview	484
	A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	275
	B. Non-Contact (2.20)	178
	C. Other	31
	i. Language Problems (2.33)	0
	ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	31
	3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	9
	4. Not Eligible	175
	A. Not a Residence (4.50)	32
	B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	143
	C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	0
	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):	Spanish
Weight present:	Yes

2007-09-25

Weighting procedure:	The weight is computed as the inverse of the selection probability for each person. The steps concerning the household selection are done with pps sampling, so the household weights are equal to the number of households on stratum divided by the number of households selected on each stratum. The household weight is then expanded by the person weight, which corresponds to the number of adults in the household. In some households the number of adults goes up to 10, as a conservative measure we reduced these weights considering a maximum number of 5 for the person weight. Since we estimated the number of household per stratum, we finally adjusted the weights in order to match the number of people per stratum.
Known systematic properties of sample:	None that we are aware.
Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:	The questionnaire was translated as closely as possible from English to Spanish, maintaining the meaning and significance of each sentence and word.

Some general comments:

In v38, v44 and V45, the option "I do not take part (or I do not watch) in any sport …" were coded by 998.

In "Religious denomination" we added a new code "I believe in God, but I do not feel close to any religion" = 997 in RELIG and 97 in RELIGGRP.

Incomes were measured in a open-ended question.

Publications: