Hungary
ISSP 2007 – Leisure Time and Sports
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form

Study title:	**Leisure Time & Sport**
Fieldwork dates:	30.11.2007. – 13.12.2007.
Principal investigators:	Dr. Peter Robert
Sample type:	We use probability sample that had been selected in multiple stages with proportional stratification. In the first stage, localities are chosen. In the second stage, the respondents were chosen from the localities with simple random sampling.

In the first stage, locality strata have been created and the localities were chosen from these strata with the help of random sampling. All the county centers (19) are involved into the sample. For each county 1 additional town and 2-3 villages are selected. (In Pest county 2-3 towns are selected because the proportion of inhabitants of towns is extremely high there.) In addition, the capital, Budapest is always included into the selected localities, because 20% of Hungarian population live there. About 80 localities are selected.

Then, the number of respondents in the previously chosen localities has been defined in accordance with the proportion of the population of the given strata – counties, and different types of localities (county centers, towns and villages) within the counties. Thus, it is assured that each adult with an address in Hungary had equal probability to become a sample member.

Random walking

The random walking method is a quite widely used sampling method. The underlying idea of this method is that fieldworkers do not receive names and addresses, but a starting point and a route in all sample localities and a standardised procedure to select the individuals to be asked in the selected household.

Choosing the localities and the streets
When using the random walking method, the sample of localities is created as a first step, with the same method as it was detailed in the previous chapter.

After creating the locality sample, the streets are defined with the help of a random technique using a database containing all the street names in the selected localities. The selected streets serve as starting points for the interviewers.

Our interviewers receive pre-numbered questionnaires. All visited addresses are recorded on a list. This list contains the identification number of the completed questionnaires, the adapted Leslie Kish key of the sample member, his/her name, his/her address, and codes representing the success or the reason of the fall-out.

Choosing the house
As the street is defined for the interviewers, he/she can freely choose the first house between the street numbers 1 and 4. On the side of the chosen house, the interviewer must select every fourth house/house gate as a sample house. At the end of the street, the interviewer has to proceed on the other side of the street. If one of the houses falls out, for some reason (e.g. it is inhabitable, one-flat house and the household member refuses to participate in the research), it has to be documented on the list (code of fall-out) and carry on the interviews in the next fourth house.

Choosing the flat
If there is more than one flat in the house,
— and the house has only a ground floor, than the second flat should be picked.
— and the house has one floor, then the second flat on the first floor should be chosen.
— and the house has an odd number of floors, than the second flat of the middle

floor should be chosen (e.g. the house has five floors than the second flat of the third floor should be chosen).

— and the house has an even number of floors, than the floor number should be halved and second flat on that floor should be included into the sample (e.g. the house has four floors than the second flat on the second floor should be chosen). The second flat is the one that is the second from the gate or the house entrance. All chosen addresses have to be administered on the list.

Choosing the person answering the questionnaire

The interviewer has to contact the family living in the chosen flat/house. Contact is considered successful if the interviewer could talk to one of the adults living in that flat. The person to be interviewed is chosen with the help of the key belonging to that flat.

This above-mentioned key running from one to six belongs to a pre-defined table (adapted Leslie Kish keys). The rows and columns of the tables make up a matrix which makes it possible that all adult persons living in the same flat have an equal chance to become a sample member, independently from the household size. (The tables are found on the back of the covers of each questionnaire.)

This page contains six numbered tables. The key number and the table number has to be matched and based on the information provided by an adult family member, the person to be interviewed is to be picked. This person is defined by the cell of the table where the rows contain the number of persons above 18 years old in the family, and the columns contain the number of males living the same family. The person to be interviewed has to be older than 18.

Fieldwork institute:	TÁRKI Social Research Institute
Fieldwork methods:	mode of interview: face to face
Sample size:	number of respondents in the final ISSP file:1027
Language:	Hungarian
Weighted:	yes or no, whether a weighting factor exists in the data-set: YES

Weighting procedure: Exact description of the weighting procedure / algorithm
In order to correct the sampling error we computed a weighting variable taking into account the type of residence (Budapest, other city, village), sex (male, female), age (18- 29, 30- 39, 40- 49, 50- 59, 60- 69, 70- x) and highest educational level (inadequate education to university). The weight of each cases was computed as WEIGHT = $(n/n')*(N'/N)$, where N = respondent above the age of 18 in the sample of 2001 census, N' = 1000, n = frequency of the population category in the census subsample the case belongs to, n' = parallel frequency in the 2007 Leisure time & sport module of TARKI.

Known systematic Description of biases or other deviations of the sample
properties of the sample: Table. 1. Crosstabulation of year of birth, type of residence, highest educational level and sex in the sample of 1000 in compare with the sample of Population Census Data in Hungary of 2001.

Results expected from the National Census 2001- Microcenzus 2005.

Table.1.a. Sex

	Sample (unweighted data)	Census
Male	44,3	46,59
Female	55,7	53,41
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 1.b.Type of residence

	Sample (unweighted data)	Census
Budapest	17,3	17,85
Other city	49,6	48,98
Village	33,1	33,17
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 1.c. Age categories

	Sample (unweighted data)	Census
18- 39	40,9	39,68
40- 59	37,3	33,96
60- x	21,8	26,36
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 1.d. Highest educational level

	Sample (unweighted data)	Census
Primary level	48,6	57,34
Secondary level	34,9	29,11
Tertiary level	16,5	13,55
Total	100.0	100.0

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:	None
Publications:	*Endre Sik: Free time(in hugarian)*

http://comment.blog.hu/2008/09/25/hirek_abalt_tokaszalonnaval
http://www.5perc.hu/egeszseg/6244.html
http://www.fn.hu/media/20080925/lakossag_82_szazaleka_tevezik/
http://www.mr1-kossuth.hu/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=50453&dt=2008-09-
http://www.stop.hu/articles/article.php?id=386891

http://www.hirextra.hu/hirek/article.php?menu_id=2&cat=1&article_id=99035

http://www.nepszava.hu/default.asp?cCenter=OnlineCikk.asp&ArticleID=1099061

http://www.mno.hu/portal/586997

http://www.hirsarok.hu/node/7989
http://www.metropol.hu/itthon/cikk/301693
Endre Sik: Boredom and exhausting (in hugarian)
http://vg.hu/index.php?apps=cikk_start&cikk=250109&fr=hk
http://www.hrportal.hu/c/kevesebbet-unatkoznak-a-diplomasok-20081126.html