

**Finland**  
**ISSP 2010 – Environment III**  
**Study Description**

## ISSP Study Description Form

*Study title:* Ympäristökysymykset Suomessa (in Finnish)  
Miljön i Finland (in Swedish)

*Fieldwork dates:* 22.10.2010 - 10.1.2011

*Principal investigators:* Prof. Raimo Blom, University of Tampere  
Prof. Harri Melin, University of Tampere

*Sample type:* Target population: household population aged 15 to 74.  
Sampling design: a systematic random sample of individuals.  
Sampling frame: population register, sorting order: domicile code and birth date. Stratification: implicit geographic stratification. No clustering.

*Fieldwork institute:* Statistics Finland, Social Survey Unit, Helsinki  
Researcher responsible: Markku Nieminen  
(markku.nieminen(at)stat.fi)

*Fieldwork methods:* Postal (both directions), self-completion, paper & pencil OR internet

*N. of respondents:* number of respondents in the final ISSP file: 1211

*Details about issued sample:*

1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	2500
2. Interviews (1.0)	.....
3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	12
B. Non-Contact (2.20)	7
C. Other	
i. Language Problems (2.33)	3
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	1260
3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	.....
4. Not Eligible	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	1
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	5
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	1
D. Other (4.10,4.90)	

*Language(s):* Finnish (95,0 % of total sample)  
Swedish (5,0 % of total sample)

*Weight present:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* The design of the survey was systematic sampling. In order to improve the efficiency of estimation and to reduce bias due to non-response a calibration method was used for the creation of the weights.

The following marginal distributions of the population were used:

- 1) gender (male, female),
- 2) age classes (15–24, 25–34,..., 65–74),
- 3) NUTS3 regions with following modifications: the Greater Helsinki Area was dealt as a separate region,
- 4) type of community (urban - semi-urban - rural).

There are two weights available for calculations:

- 1) a weight that expands the results to the population level (the sum of the weights is the size of the population aged 15 to 74) and 2) a weight that doesn't have the expansion property (the mean of the

*Known systematic  
properties of sample:*

weights is 1 and the sum of the weights is the number of accepted responses, i.e. the size of the data). Both of the weights are based on the same calibration process, only the scale differs.

Sampling frame is updated and covers total population with the appropriate language restriction. A cross-sectional sample does not contain attrition by definition.

After having used our standard sampling procedures for over 20 years, we have not encountered any bias due to using systematic sampling. Design effect of the sampling procedure  $\leq 1$  by definition.

*Deviations from ISSP  
questionnaire:*

List of deviations and coding specifications compared to ISSP source questionnaire:

1) AGE (at the end of year 2010)

Age is computed from a variable for year of birth in the Finnish questionnaire.

2) FI\_ETHN

Added from register data on mother tongue. The Finnish questionnaire did not include a question for this.

3) FI\_REG

Added from register data on regions. The Finnish questionnaire did not include a question for this.

4) WEIGHT and WEIGHT \_2

- [weight] is a weight that expands the results to the population level (the sum of the weights is the size of the 15-74 population) and

- [weight\_2] is a weight that doesn't have the expansion property (the mean of the weights is 1 and the sum of the weights is the number of accepted responses, i.e. the size of the data).

*Publications:*

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