Portugal
ISSP 2011 – Health
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form
Please use this form for reporting on Module 2006 and later!

Study title: Inquérito Social Internacional

Fieldwork dates: 2012-11-03 to 2013-04-03

Principal   Jorge Vala, Instituto de Ciências Sociais-Universidade de Lisboa
investigators: Alice Ramos, Instituto de Ciências Sociais-Universidade de Lisboa

Sample type:

Target Population, Population coverage, Geographic coverage	All persons aged 18 and over who are resident in the mainland of Portugal (this excludes Azores and Madeira) and who are not permanently living in institutions or in similar environments. There are also some population groups that cannot be reached and will be excluded from the target population: - people living in localities with less than 10 dwellings - homeless people, - people who are residents of Portugal but work most of time outside the country, - people living in institutions and group quarters

Sampling frame (areas, starting points, registers)	For stratification: The frame covers municipalities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. Lisboa is one municipality) in all regions of the mainland of Portugal, except municipalities with less than 10 dwellings. For each municipality the number of households and persons 18 years and older is known. For selection of households: list of households included in the street studies. Census 2001 were used because the more recent (2011) were not available at the time of the sampling process. Next samples will be designed from the 2011 Census. Area sampling

Sampling design (sampling stages, clusters, primary/secondary sampling units, selection procedures)	Stage 1: selection of localities Random selection of 101 municipalities (out of 26192). The selection is a probabilistic one, taking into account the region (NUTS II: North, Center, Lisbon, Alentejo, Algarve) and the number of inhabitants (less than 2000, 2000-9999, 10000-19999, 20000-99999, more than 100000). The number of interviews by strata (23 because there are no municipalities with more than 100000 inhabitants in Alentejo and Algarve) is proportional to the distribution of the population. Stage 2: selection of households Since we do not have lists of households or individuals, the selection of households is done according to a street study (random-route method). In each locality starting points were randomly selected (one or more according to the dimension of the locality). Each starting point (323 on the whole) corresponds to a fixed number of interviews. Households are selected following fixed intervals (ranging from 6 in small localities to 20 in big cities). Stage 3: selection of respondent

2013-06-25

	Last birthday method
	The interview records date of birth of all members of the household, and selects the respondent among the eligible. Are considered non-eligible people with less than 18 years old, people with mental disabilities, people that do not speak Portuguese, people that are away from the household during the fieldwork period, people that are permanently sick.
Remark (problems, deviations, modifications, substitution)	Substitutions are not allowed in any stage of the selection.

Fieldwork institute: CESOP, Centro de Estudos e Sondagens de Opinião

Fieldwork methods: CAPI

N. of respondents: 1022

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.

1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	2256
2. Interviews (1.0)	1022
3. Eligible, Non-Interview A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10) B. Non-Contact (2.20) C. Other i. Language Problems (2.33) ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	917 117 8…………………. .
3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	…………………..
4. Not Eligible A. Not a Residence (4.50) B. Vacant Residence (4.60) C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70) D. Other (4.10,4.90)	13 146 21 12

* 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):   Portuguese

Weight present: yes

Weighting procedure: Calculation of the distribution on the sample and population of 3 variables: gender (M/F); age groups (18-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-64; 65-74; 75+); level of education (none; basic; secondary; superior). Population: people aged 18 and more living in the mainland of Portugal (excluding Azores and Madeira islands) at the time of the last Census of the population in 2011. Source: National Institute of Statistics.

1 - K= n/N
2 – Cross tables between genderXage groupsXlevel of education
3 - for each cell different from 0, weight = $N_{hij}/n_{hij}.K$

2013-06-25

Known systematic properties of sample:	More women than in the population; more people between 45 and 74 years old and less people in the younger groups (18-24 and 25-34)
Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:	PT_RINC and PT_INC : the questions asked about income **after** taxes, and not before as in the ISSP questionnaire

Q27. Do you have a long-standing illness, a chronic condition or a disability ?. Yes/No.
PT : We probe the Yes answers and asked 'Which one ?'

Q29 What kind of national insurance do you have ?

Publications:

PT: We decomposed the original question in order to adapt the question to the Portuguese context. Nevertheless PT categories are easily and logically converted into the original classification. In Portugal the hypothesis 'no health insurance' is empty because everyone is covered by the National Health System'.