

Russia
ISSP 2013 – National Identity III
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form

Study title: Module 2013 “National Identity III” has been added to the regular omnibus “Vestnik”

Fieldwork dates: start date: 2012-10-03; end date: 2012-10-22

Principal L.Khakhulina, Levada-Center

investigators:

Sample type:

The omnibus survey is based on the nationwide, four-stage, stratified and probability sample (N=1500) that represents the adult population in age 18+.

Stratification. The nationwide sample (N=1500) was divided among:

- a) 8 large geographical macro regions (Federal Okrugs) proportionate to the size of the local population aged 18+ of each macro region
- b) 5 types of urban settlements and rural districts in each of 8 macro regions proportionate to the size of the local population aged 18+ of each type.
 - 1) cities > 1,000 000 residents
 - 2) cities > 500 000 - 1,000 000
 - 3) cities > 100 000 – 500 000
 - 4) cities and small urban settlements < 100 000
 - 5) rural districts

If to take into account that in the North-West region there are no cities of 500-1,000 thousands of residents, in the Far East region there are no cities of more than 1,000 thousands of residents, in North Caucasia there are no cities more than 500,000 residents the total number of strata is 36.

Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs). On the **first stage** urban settlements and rural administrative regions as primary sampling units were selected.

All cities over 500, 000 inhabitants were included in the sample as self-representative units.

Urban settlements and rural administrative regions were considered as primary sample units (PSUs). In each stratum (except strata of cities over 500,000 and cities over 1,000 000) the number of PSUs was calculated with the limitation of 10-12 interviews per PSU and the PSUs as well were selected with the probability proportionally to its size (PPS). The total number of interviews accounted for a stratum was distributed approximately equally among selected PSUs. Totally **148** PSUs were selected including 109 urban and 39 rural primary sampling points.

Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs). On the **second stage** the secondary sampling units (SSU) were selected from the lists of electoral districts in urban settlements and localities (villages) in rural administrative regions.

In the cities and in the rural administrative regions 1-2 SSUs (electoral districts or localities) were randomly selected from the list of all potential secondary sampling points (electoral districts and localities). 10 SSUs were selected in Moscow, 5 SSUs - in S-Petersburg.

Totally **168** secondary sample points were selected.

Selection of households. On the **third stage** the households were

selected systematically from the list of addresses. For that addresses has been registered by streets within selected electoral districts. Then the sample of addresses for the selection of households was randomly selected from the full lists of registered addresses of sampled electoral districts and sampled rural localities. The sample of households was obtained from the sample of addresses by taking every household at each selected address.

Selection of respondents. On the **fourth stage** within a household a respondent was selected among eligible household members by the nearest birthday to the date of interviewing. If nobody at home or a member of a household selected as a respondent refused to participate in the survey, or if a household or a respondent was not achieved for 3 visits, the interviewer was required to visit the next address from the list of addresses. Substitutions of addresses were not allowed.

Fieldwork institute: Levada Analytical Center (Levada-Center)

Fieldwork methods: face-to-face interview

N. of respondents: number of respondents in the final ISSP file: 1516.

<p><i>Details about issued sample:</i></p> <p>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.</p>	1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	3111
	2. Interviews (1.0)	1516
	3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
	A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	384
	B. Non-Contact (2.20)	251
	C. Other	
	i. Language Problems (2.33)	28
	ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	37
3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	
4. Not Eligible		
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	139	
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	
D. Other (4.10,4.90)	

* 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): Russian

Weight present: Yes, exists

Weighting procedure: The expected number N of respondents for a region/stratum was treated equal
 $N = N_0 * P$,
 where N_0 - the sample size, P - the share of the population of a region/stratum in the entire population.

The procedure of weighting was aimed at minimization of sum of squares of deviation of weighted survey data and statistical data by each of 9 socio-demographic groups by sex, age, education in each region/strata.

As a result of correction, every respondent $X[k]$ becomes supplied with definite weight coefficient $W[k]$ being within the limits $0 <$

$W[k] < \sim 5$, so that the following conditions were valid :

1) the value of $\sum(W[k])$ for a region/stratum concerned was equal to N

and

2) for every controlled socio-demographic group G[i] the value Q[i] - a proportion of a group G(i) in the weighted survey data - was equal to

$Q[i] = \sum(W[ik])/ N$, where [ik] means that respondent Xk belongs to a group G[i], and $Q[i] \sim P[i]$, $i=1,2,\dots,9$; i.e. Q[i] is close to P[i] where P[i] was a proportion of a group G[i] in the population of a region/stratum

The value of J serves as the criterion for minimization of the weights` coefficient variety

being equal to the sum of squares:

$$J = \sum((Q[i]-P[i])**2) + (\sum(W[k])/N - 1)**2 .$$

The set of values of J depends on the deviation of the survey data from the statistics. Used software programs are aimed at selecting the minimum value of J among them.

The weighting procedure is based on the Census 2010.

Quality of corrections (shares, 0,01 %)

	male	fem	<25	<40	<55	>55	H	S	P
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9*
Survey:	3587	6412	1259	2419	2478	3842	2937	4314	2747
Weighted :	4497	5502	1359	2897	2666	3077	2908	5048	2043
State Statistics :	4512	5488	1362	2895	2674	3069	2920	5048	2032

*1-2 –gender

3-6 –age

7-9 – education (higher, secondary, primary)

Weights coefficients sum is equal 1525

.Distribution of weight coefficients (from 0.12 to 5.49) :

Mean values	0	0-.1	.1-.2	.2-.5	.5-1	1-2	2-5
5-10		39	9	159	742	499	79

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No

Known systematic

properties of sample:

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:

Question «V71 How close do you feel to: Asia?» has been added.

Publications:

No