

**Portugal**  
**ISSP 2013 – National Identity III**  
**Study Description**

**ISSP Study Description Form**  
**ISSP 2012 /ISSP 2013**  
**Portugal**

<i>Study title:</i>	Inquérito Social Internacional
<i>Fieldwork dates:</i>	29 <sup>th</sup> June 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2015
<i>Principal investigators:</i>	Jorge Vala, Instituto de Ciências Sociais – Universidade de Lisboa Alice Ramos, Instituto de Ciências Sociais – Universidade de Lisboa
<i>Sample type:</i>	<p>Target Population Population coverage</p> <p>All persons aged 18 and over who are resident in the mainland of Portugal and who are not permanently living in institutions or in similar environments. There are also some population groups which cannot be reached and factually will be excluded from the target population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- people living in localities with less than 10 dwellings</li><li>- homeless people,</li><li>- people who are residents of Portugal but work most of time outside the country,</li><li>- people living in special residences.</li></ul>
	<p>Sampling frame</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Area Sampling</p>
<i>Sampling design</i>	<p><u>Stage 1: Selection of Municipalities</u></p> <p>In total, 100 municipalities were selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Random selection of 94 municipalities (out of 26.293). 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 2.000, 2.000-9.999, 10.000-19.999, 20.000-99.999).</li><li>- The 6 largest cities (Porto, Vila Nova de Gaia, Braga, Coimbra, Lisboa and Amadora) are all included in the sample. These municipalities have 100.000 or more inhabitants.</li></ul> <p>The number of interviews by strata (23 because there are no municipalities with more than 100.000 inhabitants in Alentejo and Algarve) is proportional to the distribution of the population.</p> <p><u>Stage 2: Selection of Households</u></p> <p>Since we do not have lists of households or individuals, the selection of households is done conducting a street study (random-route method).</p>

In each locality starting points were randomly selected. In total, 300 starting points were selected, 3 in each locality. Households are selected following fixed intervals (ranging from 5 in small localities to 20 in big cities).

Stage 3: Selection of Respondent

Last birthday method

*Fieldwork institute:* TNS Portugal\*

*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interviews (CAPI, with visuals)

*N. of respondents:* 1001\*

*Details about issued sample:*

1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size)	2694
2. Interviews (1.0)	1001
3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	343
B. Non-Contact (2.20)	765
C. Other	
i. Language Problems (2.33)	6
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	286
3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	
4. Not Eligible	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	137
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	126
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	2
D. Other (4.10,4.90)	28

*Language(s):* Portuguese

*Weight present:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* The weight variable was computed in order to correct the sample according to the distribution by sex, gender and level of education observed in the resident population of the Mainland of Portugal (excluding Azores and Madeira), with 18 or more years old. The data from the population used to estimate the weighting factor was the one obtained in the Censos 2011. Source: National Institute of Statistics.

1 - 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).

2 -  $K = n/N$

3 - Cross tables between gender\*age groups\*level of education

4 - For each cell different from 0, weight =  $N_{hij}/n_{hij} \cdot K$

*Known systematic properties of sample:* More women in the sample 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:*

Country specific questions for Portugal were incorrect in the Standard Setup syntax, and do not correspond to the final variables. Several other questions related to National Identity were added after the corresponding ISSP module (see questionnaire).

*Publications:*

\* - Due to fieldwork quality problems detected during supervision, several interviews were invalidated, leading to a total of 898 interviews. In order to achieve the minimum required of 1000 interviews a new company carried out 103 interviews. These 103 interviews were collected in the original localities where interviews were eliminated. A quota sampling procedure was used, considering Age (18-34; 35-54; 55 and +) and Sex and the selection of respondents was made in order to correct the systematic known deviations of the sample. Only residents were considered eligible.