Chile
ISSP 2015 – Work Orientations IV
Study Description

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

Study title: National Public Opinion Study N°44

Fieldwork dates: Start date: 2015-04-06
                        End date: 2015-05-03

*Principal
investigators:*   Ricardo Gonzalez T. / Centro de Estudios Publicos (CEP)

Sample type: The methodological principle guiding CEP's public opinion program is that effective and accurate survey research must be based on a truly representative sample of a given universe. For CEP's purpose, this universe are adults living in Chile, 18 years and older.

Our studies use probability sampling. The sample is designed in three stages, such that all adults across the country have a measurable probability of being selected into the sample. The 2002 Census data are used to define the structure of people of 18 years and older of all regions. Then, each region is stratified by rural and urban zones.

Sampling Stages
First Stage
    The first stage of the sampling process sets the number of completed interviews per cluster at 6; a cluster is defined as a block *(manzana)* or populated entity *(entidad)*.[1] The application of 6 interviews per cluster to the total number of interviews targeted in the sample (1,872) yields 312 primary sampling units (PSUs) to be identified in the first stage of sample selection. PSUs are proportionally distributed across Chile's regions, accounting for the region's contribution to population (both urban and rural).
    Using the most reliable digital information on hand to date (i.e. 2002 census data), a list of population by province *(provincia)*, municipality *(comuna)*, district *(distrito)*, zone *(zona)* and block *(manzana)* was made in the urban case; and by province, municipality, district, locality *(localidad)* and entity *(entidad)* was made in the rural case (geographically arranged). In both cases a fixed interval is set for each region by dividing the total population for that region by the number of PSU's assigned to it. Within each region, a purely random selection process is followed, such that each individual (as represented by population data) has a measurable probability of being selected as a PSU.
    This is carried out through a computerised, random, proportionate-to-population process to select blocks (entities) in urban (rural) areas. A computer program was developed to select the urban blocks and the rural entities for the sample. All blocks and

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[1] Blocks *(manzanas)* are sample units located in urban areas, while entities *(entidad)* are the same but in rural zones.

entities are identified by a number and located on a census map.

Second Stage

The second stage in the sampling process is to select households (dwellings) within PSUs. Selection rules for households are provided to interviewers so they can select them randomly within each block or entity drawn during the first stage. After taking a census of each selected block and entity, a random walk or systematic sampling procedure is followed, whereby every nth dwelling is included in the sample until a total of 6 households are identified.

Third Stage

During the third stage, the interviewer selects an adult, within each household, using a random number table to identify the person to be interviewed.

| *Fieldwork institute:* | CADEM |

| *Fieldwork methods:* | Face to face |

| *N. of respondents:* | 1433 |

Details about issued sample:		
	1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) *	1,872
	2. Interviews (1.0)	1,433

	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)
		
		168
		207
		
		…………………..
		10

	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)
		
		25
		…………………..
		…………………..
		…………………..

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.

* 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):* | Spanish |

| *Weight present:* | Yes |

| *Weighting procedure:* | A weighting procedure is applied in order to correct for distortions in the representativeness of the sample using three variables: Gender (male or female), Age (grouped in five categories: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55 years and older) and Urbanity (urban or rural). This makes it possible to obtain a sample with characteristics similar to those of the population. The weights are constructed by calculating the quotient between the expected |

distribution and the observed one crossing these three variables. The expected distribution is obtained from the 2002 census data provided by the National Institute of Statistics. The result of the weighting slightly corrects for problems of under- and over-representation among certain specific groups of the population.

Known systematic properties of sample:	No biases neither deviations of the sample
Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:	None
Publications:	None