

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND WEIGHTING METHOD.

POLISH NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY (PGSW 2001).

PNES 2001 survey was conducted by Public Opinion Research Center (CBOS) between September 29th and October 11th, 2001.

N=1794

SAMPLE AND SURVEY DESCRIPTION.

The sample used in PGSW 2001 survey is a random sample, representative of the adult population of Poland. The sample was selected by applying a multi-level sampling scheme with stratifying on the first level.

Addresses for the sample were selected according to the procedure described below. From amongst the inhabitants of a given household, the interviewer selected one person as a respondent by means of sampling.

The study was conducted from September 29th to October 11th, 2001. It was preceded by “announcement cards”, sent by CBOS to selected addresses.

Initially, 3240 addresses were selected. 1794 interviews were carried out and sent for analysis, which accounts for about 55.4% of the assumed sample.

1. Division into strata.

The division applied was based on voivodships, according to the new administrative division (16 voivodships), and then each voivodship was divided into:

- voivodship capitals
- other towns (not included into the above category, i.e. “voivodship capitals”)
- rural areas

Additionally, it was decided that in case of the following voivodships:

- Lubuskie – both Zielona Gora and Gorzow Wielkopolski would be regarded as voivodship capitals

- Pomorskie – Gdansk, Sopot and Gdynia would be regarded as voivodship capitals
- Warminsko-Mazurskie – both Olsztyn and Elblag would be regarded as voivodship capitals
- Zachodnio-Pomorskie – both Zielona Gora and Gorzow Wielkopolski would be regarded as voivodship capitals

Also Warsaw was divided into two parts: Gmina Centrum and other gminas¹.

In large population voivodships, in the “other towns” category, additional division into classes (from 2 to 6) was introduced, according to the total number of population. It referred to the following voivodships: Dolnoslaskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Lodzkie, Malopolskie, Mazowieckie, Slaskie, Wielkopolskie and Zachodnio-Pomorskie.

In two cases the class “rural areas” was divided into two parts: in case of Mazowieckie and Slaskie voivodships. The division resulted from their large area size, size of the population, and historic and geographic divisions.

As a result 65 strata emerged, taking into account:

- administrative division
- town classes
- population (number of households)
- historical, geographic divisions etc.
- requirement of a minimum number of sampled first level units (not less than two statistical regions per strata)

2. Sampling scheme.

First level sampling units were statistical regions created by Central Statistical Office (GUS) for census purposes and representative studies. Second level sampling units included households in the previously sampled regions. Sampling process was carried out by means of especially prepared computer software, adequate to the adopted scheme, using generators of random numbers of monotonic distribution.

First and second level units were sampled from the data sets about regions and districts, belonging to GUS.

¹ Gmina is the smallest entity of administrative division (i.e. municipality).

Third level sampling units were adults who permanently inhabit selected households. Especially trained interviewers on location, i.e. in selected apartments, prepared sampling procedure of persons, and then they sampled the respondents by means of previously generated for particular households tables of random numbers.

A respondent selected in this way, i.e. by means of the so-called “Kisch’s method”, was then interviewed.

Sample with n number of first level sampling units, i.e. statistical regions, was divided proportionally to the number of households in strata, using data provided by GUS. Then 6 households were selected from each statistical region. An interviewer selected only one adult person from each households.

3. Weighting the results.

After realization, which was differentiated according to the region and class of location, the obtained sample was not automatically weighted, and had distributions of demographic features different from GUS data.

Therefore the study results were weighted by means of especially designed software, which takes into account:

- diverse choice probabilities, related to the adopted sampling scheme (1 person per household regardless of number of inhabitants)
- diversification of degree of realization in town classes
- *ex-post* stratification and weighting to GUS data, according to sex and age categories in town-rural area division.

SAMPLE WEIGHTING RESULTS

1. SEX

Specification	Sample data		GUS data* (in %)	Weighted data	
	%	difference		%	difference
Males	42.6	-5.1	47.7	47.7	0.0
Females	57.4	+5.1	52.3	52.3	0.0

* according to GUS from 31.12.2000.

2. AGE

Specification	Sample data		GUS data* (in %)	Weighted data	
	%	difference		%	difference
Males: 18-24	12.2	-4.3	16.5	16.5	0.0
25-34	19.2	0.0	19.2	19.2	0.0
35-49	31.1	-0.4	31.5	31.5	0.0
50-64	21.7	+1.8	19.9	19.9	0.0
65 +	15.8	+2.9	12.9	12.9	0.0
Females: 18-24	9.1	-5.4	14.5	14.5	0.0
25-34	17.0	+0.1	16.9	16.9	0.0
35-49	26.8	-2.1	28.9	28.9	0.0
50-64	16.6	+2.2	14.4	14.4	0.0
65 +	30.4	+5.1	25.3	25.3	0.0

* according to GUS from 31.12.2000.

3. EDUCATION

Specification	Sample data		GUS data* (in %)	Weighted data	
	%	difference		%	difference
Higher	10.0	+1.2	8.8	9.6	+0.8
Secondary	33.7	+2.8	30.9	35.3	+4.4
Basic vocational	25.8	-2.3	28.1	26.8	-1.3
Primary	30.5	-1.7	32.2	28.2	-4.0

* according to GUS from February 1999 (since then secondary and higher education has been increasing).

4. RESIDENCE

Specification	Sample data		GUS data* (in %)	Weighted data	
	%	difference		%	difference
Rural areas	38.3	+1.5	36.9	36.7	-0.2
Towns below 20 000	12.9	+0.5	12.4	13.4	+1.0
Towns 20 000 – 100 000	18.4	-1.2	19.6	19.8	+0.2
Towns above 100 000	30.3	-0.7	31.3	30.1	-1.0

* according to GUS from February 1999.

5. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (PROFESSIONAL)

Specification	Sample data		GUS data* (in %)	Weighted data	
	%	difference		%	difference
Working	42.5	-9.3	51.8	46.1	-5.7
Unemployed	11.7	+4.3	7.4	12.4	+5.0
Economically inactive	45.8	+5.0	40.8	41.5	+0.7

* according to GUS from February 1999 (during the past 2 years unemployment was increasing).