

ISSP Study Description Form

Study-Title:	ISSP 2000 on Environment III, Czech Republic	
Fieldwork Dates:		
Principle Investigator:	Czech team of the project ISSP, Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. The project has been led by <i>Klára Plecíťá - Vlachová</i> .	
Sample Type:	<p>Three-stage random stratified sample. Stratification factor were regions, the basic sample unit was household. Stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stratified probabilistic sampling of 150 election districts. 2. Preparation of the list of all households in each district. Random selection of households in each district. 3. Sampling of respondent in the household based on Kish grid. 	
Fieldwork Method:	Face-to-face interview.	
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	Stand-alone study. Country specific questions were attached at the end of the module on Environment. Topics of country specific section: social justice, voting behaviour, political attitudes.	
Sample Size:	1244	
Response Rates:		A – Total issued
		B – Ineligible
		C – Total eligible (in-scope sample)
		D – Full productive interview
		E – Total non-response
		F – Refusals
		G – Non-contact
		H – Other
Language	Czech	
Weighted?	Yes	
Weighting Procedure:	<p>Total weight is constructed from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) design weights based on proportion of household sizes 2) post-stratification weights based on sex (male-female), education (primary-vocational-secondary-university), and distribution of age (18-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60+) <p>The weights were prepared on the base of Microcensus 1996. Microcensus surveys are income surveys based on 1-2 percent sample of households, which are regularly repeated every 3-5 years since 1958. The Microcensus 1996 was conducted by the Czech Statistical Office on a one- percent random sample of households in March 1997.</p>	
Known Systematic Properties:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In selected households the probability of selection of respondent was 1 / number of adult household members. The bias resulting from the sampling design is corrected using the design weight. 2. Due to a low response rate the basic sociodemographical characteristics (sex, education, and age) are significantly different from the population. The correction is provided by post-stratification weights. 	

Deviations from the ISSP Questionnaire:

- **DEGREE** Category "Incomplete Secondary" includes lower vocational and other secondary education without diploma.
- **Czech specific variable** not listed in the setup file:
CZ_DEGRE Respondent's education - Czech original coding
- **RELIG** includes Czech specific categories of religious denomination: 61 'Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren', 67 'Czechoslovak Hussite'.

Information on income variables:

RINCOME

Total average net income of respondent per month in CZK. It includes incomes from main job or business, incomes from additional gainful activities or property, rents, social incomes as are unemployment benefits, maternal benefits, allowances, etc. and it does not include child allowances and state compensatory benefits for children.

INCOME

Total average net income of household per month in CZK and includes incomes and rents of all members of your household and all social benefits, allowances and complementary incomes.

Publications:

Selected characteristics of national population compared to Czech ISSP data

	Czech Republic (Dec. 1999) 18 and older; in %	ISSP 2000 ¹⁾ in %	Difference in %
SEX			
male	48,0	41,6	-6,4
female	52,0	58,4	+6,4
AGE			
18 – 29	24,7	20,4	-4,3
30 – 44	25,7	27,9	+2,2
45 – 59	26,7	33,3	+6,6
60 and over	22,9	18,4	-4,5
REGIONS			
Prague	12,8	8,9	-3,9
Central Bohemia	10,8	13,8	+3,0
South Bohemia	6,7	6,7	0,0
West Bohemia	8,3	7,4	-0,9
North Bohemia	11,4	11,5	+0,1
East Bohemia	11,7	15,3	+3,6
South Moravia	19,6	18,7	-0,9
North Moravia	18,7	17,7	-1,0

Source of data for the Czech Republic: Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 2000, Czech Statistical Office & Scientia, Prague 2000.

Note: 1) Weighted by the design weight. It corrects the unequal probability of respondents from households with different sizes - this bias resulted from the survey design.

	Czech Republic 18 and older; in %	Microcensus 1996 18 and older; in %	ISSP 2000 in %
EDUCATION			
primary	24,0	21,5	12,0
secondary without diploma	36,2	39,7	41,5
secondary with diploma	29,1	29,9	37,5
tertiary	10,7	8,9	9,0

Source of data for the Czech Republic: Census 1991.

Microcensus 1996: Microcensus is a regular income survey of households organised by the Czech Statistical Office. Microcensus 1996 was conducted in March 1997 on 1% random sample of Czech households. Table includes data for individuals 18 years of age and older (n = 7 874 696).