

WVS 2005/2006 wave Romania

Financer: Open Society Foundation Romania, as part of their biannual survey called "The Public Opinion Barometer"

Main investigator: the Research Institute for Quality of Life (of the Romanian Academy)

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Data collecting agency: Gallup.

Intended data collecting period: beginning of November 2005. (the choice belong to the financer)

Target sample volume: 2000.

Sampling procedure

Stratified, multistage sample, with random selection on each stage, according to the standard sampling procedure (elaborated by Dumitru Sandu) usually employed by the Romanian social researchers. (The same sampling procedure as in the case of the 1999 wave).

The stratification criteria are:

- a. *the socio-cultural area (18 areas identified starting from their level of economic and human development and their administrative organization), and the size of the locality for towns (under 10000, 10-50000, 50-200000, and 200000+ inhabitants) [the respective 18 areas are geographically compact (each county within a certain area is contiguous with at least another one from the same area)]*
- b. *the level of socio-economic development, according to the aggregate index computed by D.Sandu (2004) for rural areas (the level of development is recoded in three categories: lower, average, higher).*

Stages in the sampling procedure

1. *the selection of the localities. Randomly selected from the 18*7 resulting strata after crossing the two above criteria. The strata containing less than 7 cases are combined with the closer ones that come from the same socio-cultural area.*
2. *Determining the number of interviews for each locality: proportional with the distribution of the population in the 18*7 strata obtained by combining the two criteria mentioned above).*
2. *the selection of the election sections (in each locality were interviewed people from 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 election sections, randomly selected on the voting lists - the lists with the people of voting age from each locality are organized by sections. The selection of these sections is random)*
3. *determining the number of subjects to be interviewed from each voting section: proportionally with the size of the respective section as reported to the total size of the selected voting sections from the respective locality.*
4. *the selection of the subjects for each voting section, randomly from the voting lists for the respective section. The selected number of potential subjects is 50% higher than the targeted number of interviews to be carried out. The minimum number of call-backs is 3 (in at least 2 different days, at different hours).*

Estimated number of resulting sampling points: about 400.

Limitations: non-citizens have a lower probability to be selected than their share in the Romanian population. However, the respective proportion is so low, that, considering the volume of the sample (2000), maximum one interview would be carried out with non-citizens.