



World Values Survey Wave 7 in Russia: Sample Design.

The fieldwork for the 7th wave of World Values Survey was executed by the Institute for Comparative Social Studies.

The target population was people over the age of 18, no upper age limit, including migrants, temporary residents, but excluding guests who arrived for 2-3 days, closed institutions such as prisons, military settlements, hospitals, and hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses etc. The target sample size was 1,800 individuals.

Russian Federation consists of 85 administrative units (including Crimea and Sevastopol with contested international status, without them - 83). However, like previous surveys, this survey was conducted in 8 larger geographical and administrative units - federal districts. The number of selected households was proportional to the population of each federal district. The sample included Crimea and Sevastopol.

A multi-stage territorially stratified probability sample was employed. The sample included cities and villages based on their population. The sampling procedure included 4 stages: PSUs encompassed cities and villages (157 thousand settlements), SSUs included electoral districts, then - households, and, lastly, respondents. Total number of PSUs was 150 including 15 most populated cities which constitute self-representative PSUs. These PSUs were selected with the probability of 1. Other PSUs were randomly selected within each stratum (federal district) with the probability proportional to the population size aged 18+.

Rural population was represented proportionally to the country total population.

The number of PSUs was proportional to the population size (drawing on the census data as of 2010). Self-representative PSUs - Moscow and St.-Petersburg - 13 and 5 respectively; 9 in North-Western federal district, 29 - in Central, 31 - in Volga district, 15 - in Southern, 9 - in North Caucasus, 13 - in Ural, 20 - in Siberian, and 7 - in Far-Eastern. In total - 150 PSUs.

Within each PSUs, 150 secondary sampling units (SSUs) were selected based on the existing electoral districts division with the probability proportional to the population size of each SSU. The average size of SSU was approximately 2000 respondents. The number of respondents per one PSU was 10.

Households were selected using the route sampling. Respondents within a household were selected through the sampling frame.

Respondents were interviewed in their households which are the most comfortable and convenient places to go through a lengthy questionnaire. Printed questionnaires or tablets were normally used (CAPI/PAPI)

Working days, evenings or weekends, daytimes were preferred. Weekends in the summertime as well as the holidays were considered as the worst options since most of the respondents leave the city or go out in these times. In order to increase the response rate, households were contacted at least 3 times at different working days and at varying time, including weekends.



The WORLD VALUES SURVEY ASSOCIATION

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The interviewers' work (approx. 300 people) were controlled by 80 managers across the country. Quality control consisted of three stages:

- Monitoring of each interviewer's work in each PSU (response rate, time and working hours, interview duration etc.)
- Call-backs and second visits (20% of all work done and approx. 15% of each interviewer's work was controlled)
- Logical quality control by field managers and coders

Weighting was applied to data when necessary.

The difference in percentage between sex and age groups in the survey data compared to census data was 5%. Back in 2012, it was a part of the TOR requirement to keep it within these limits for sex and age group.

The responsible organization did not need any special permission from the state governing bodies in order to do the WVS-7.