



**Weighting Data
in Ex-Post Harmonization Process:
The Consequences of Different Practices
of Survey Organizations
for Comparative Studies**

Marcin W. Zieliński

Polish Academy of Sciences
University of Warsaw

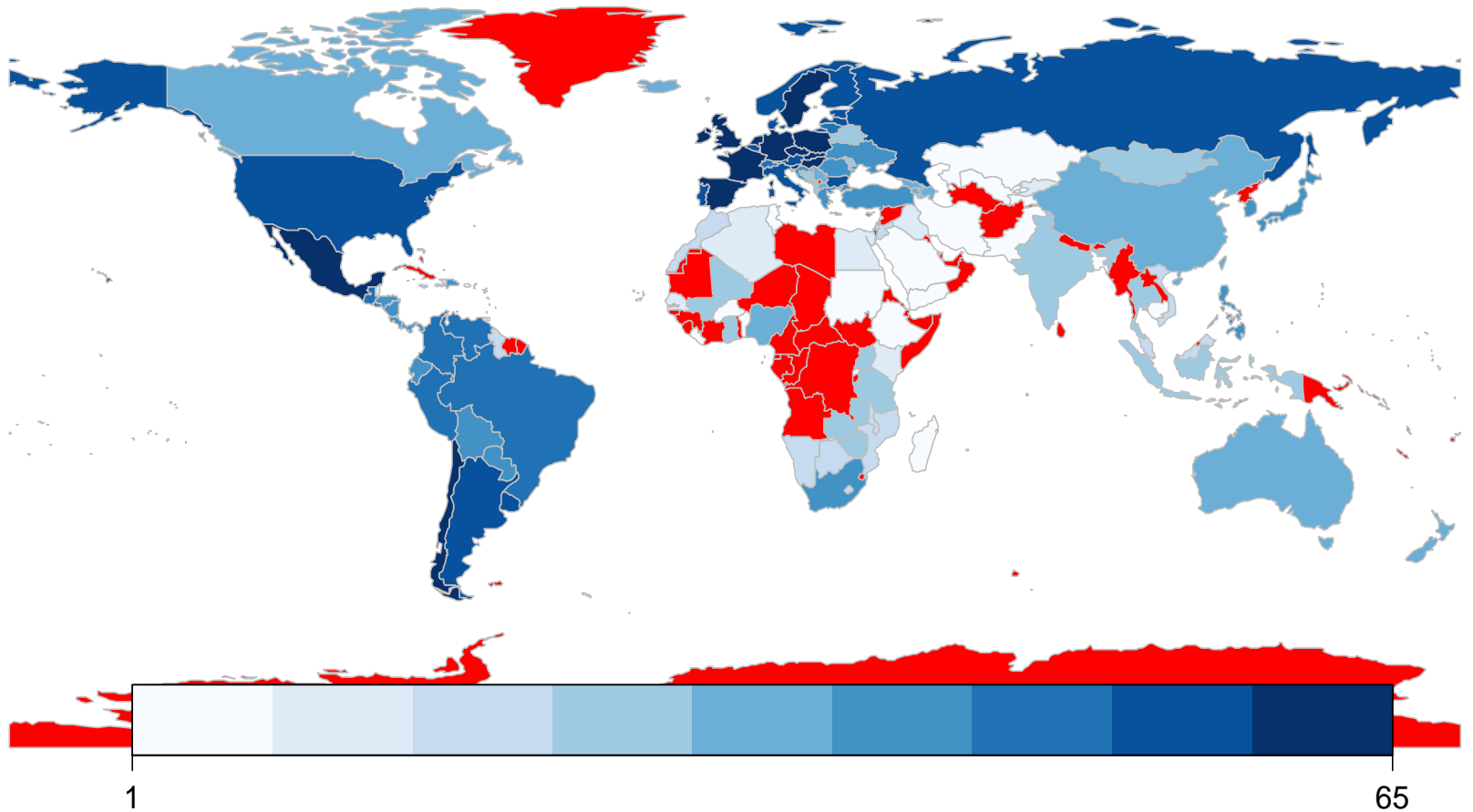
Przemek Powątko

Polish Academy of Sciences

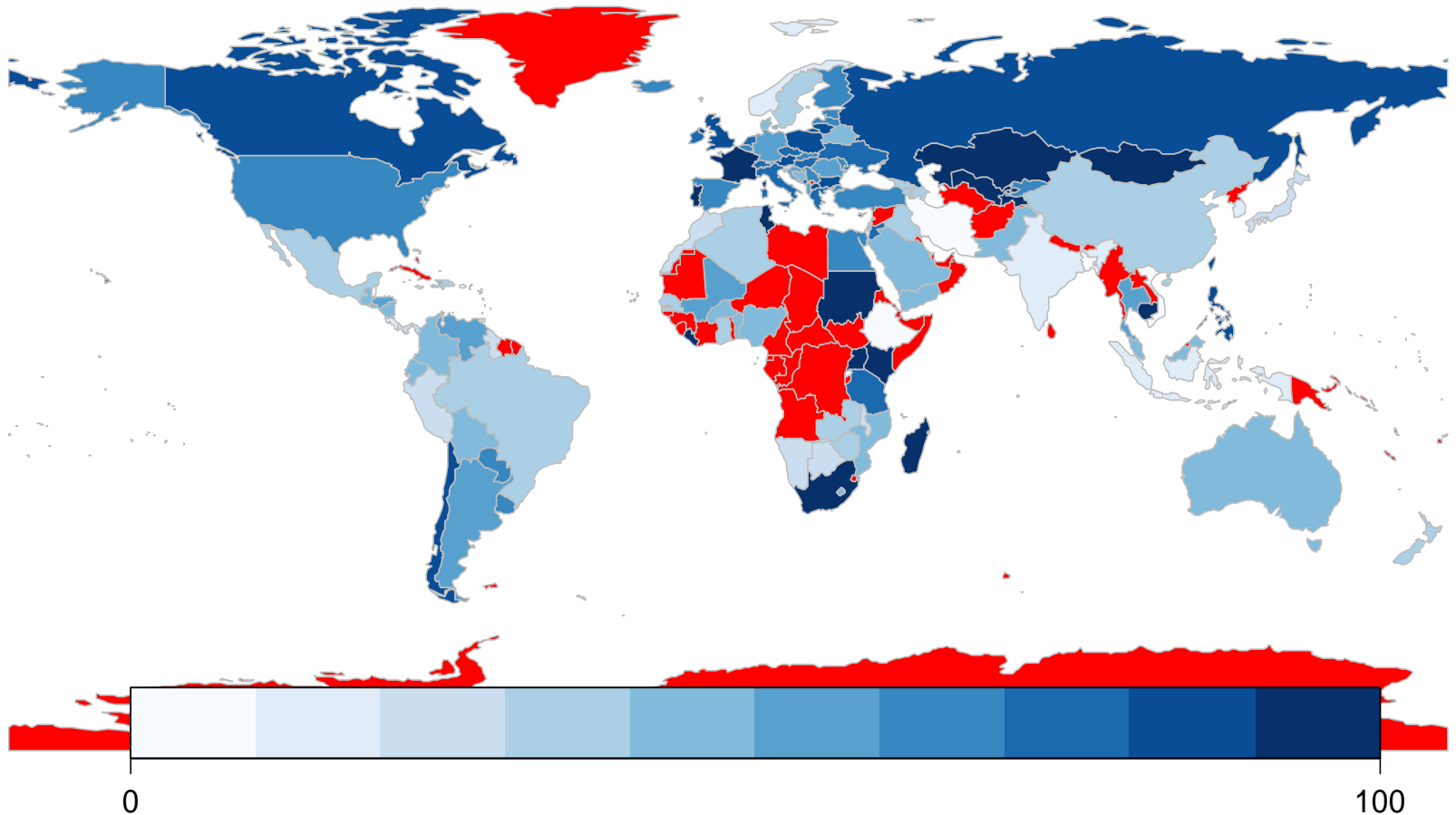
About the project...

- 22 international projects
- 130 countries
- years: 1966-2013
- 1721 studies

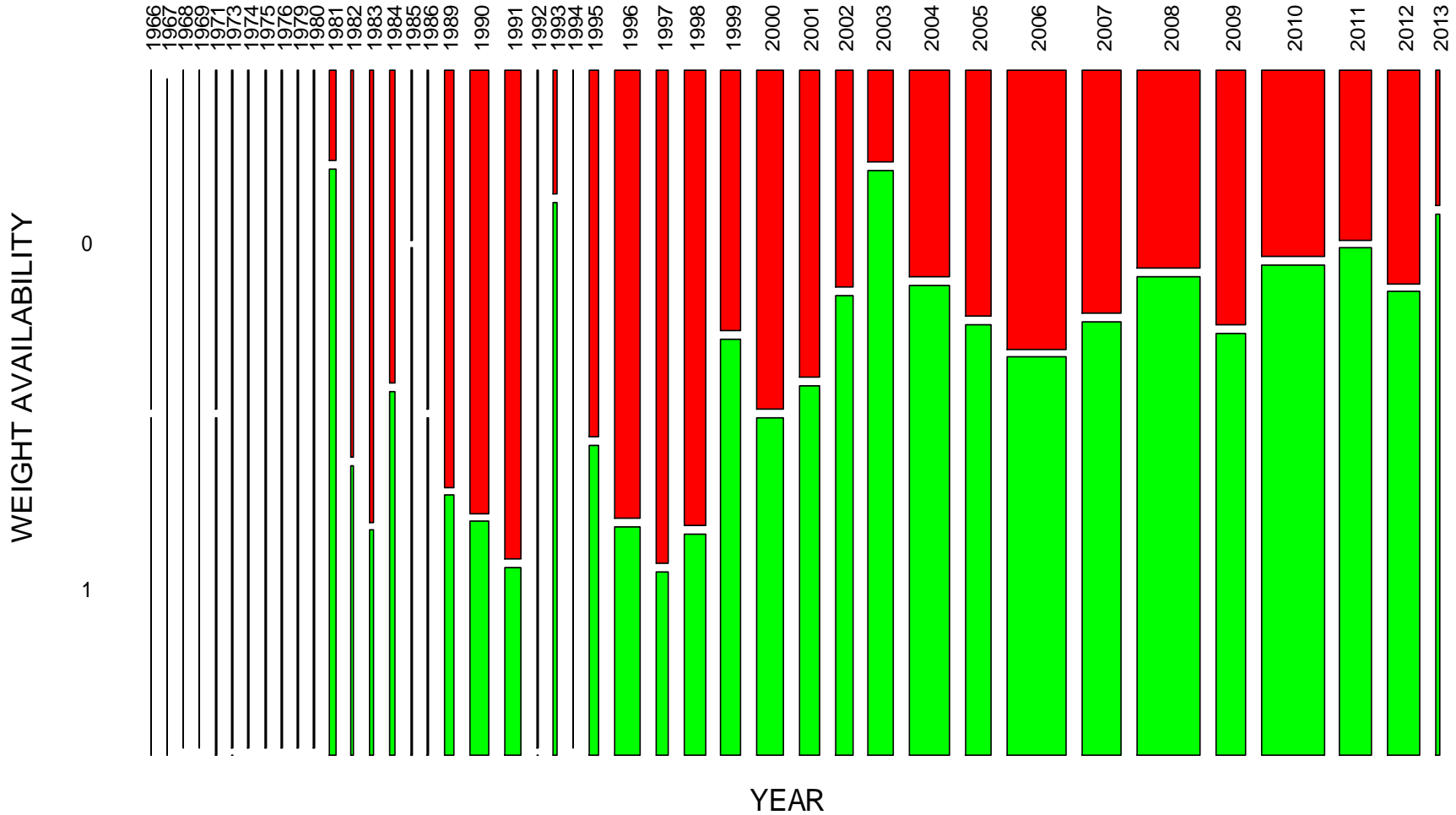
No of studies per country



Weights: avlbl in 1035 studies (60%)



Weights in time (cor=0,22)



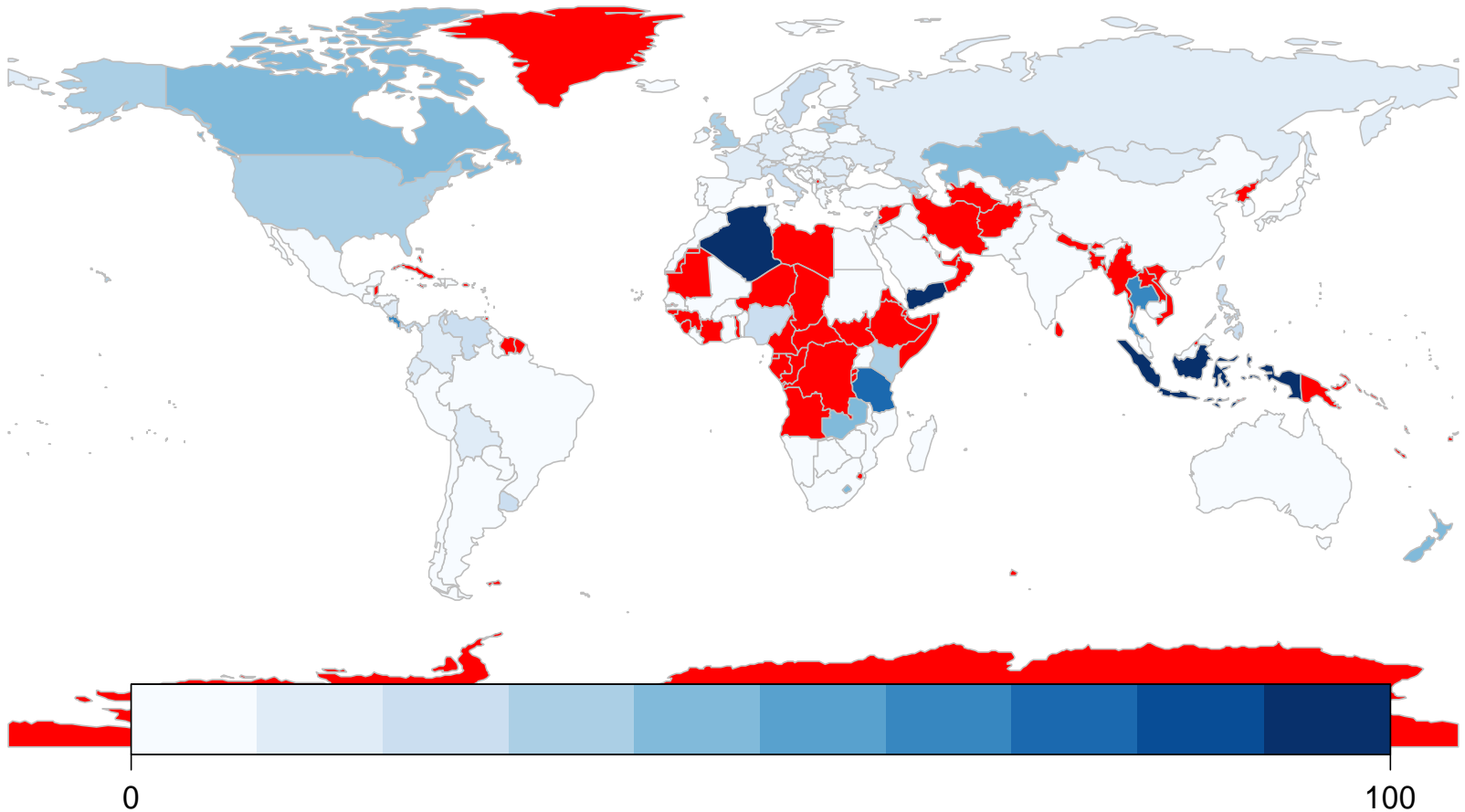
Properties of weights

- mean
- standard deviation
- minimum
- maximum

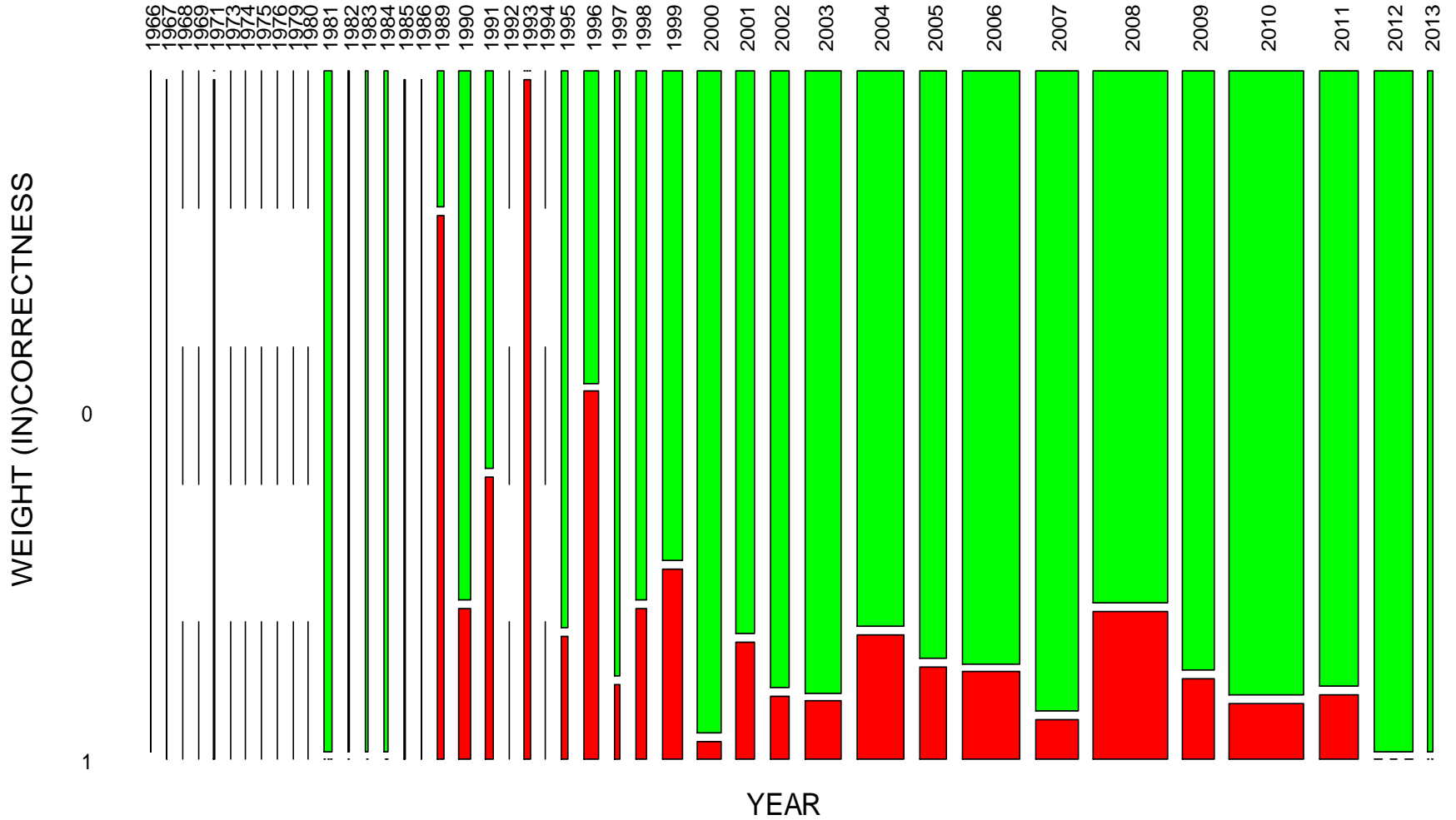
Mean of the weights

- Incorrect weights $\text{mean}(wght) \neq 1$: 70% of studies
- Assuming tolerance of error $< 0,001$: 15% incorrect
- Range $\text{mean}(wght)$:
 - 3,29 (Philippines, ISSP 1996)
 - 0,83 (Philippines, ASB 2010)

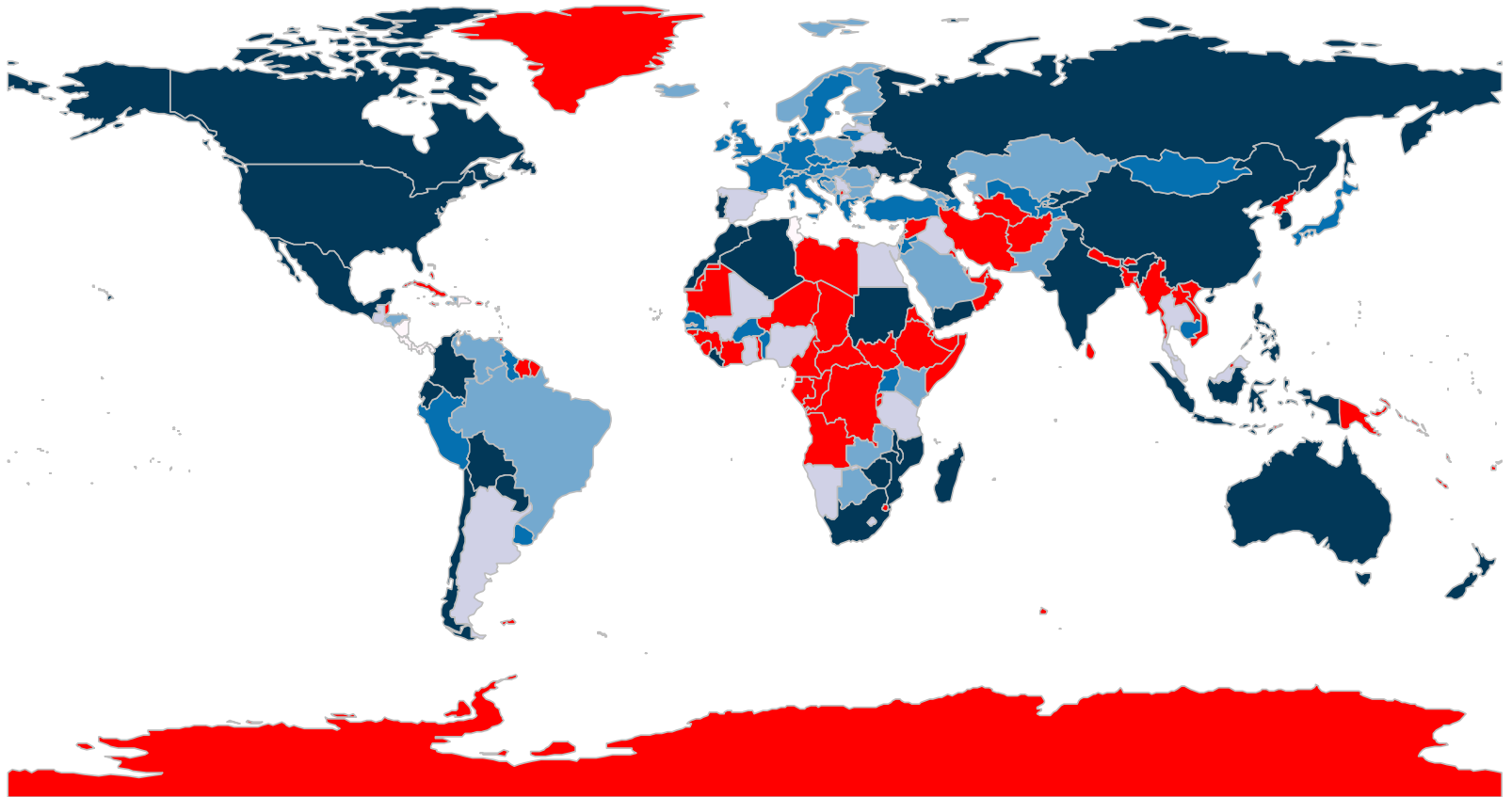
wghts $\neq 1$ (with tolerance) per country (%)



wghts $\neq 1$ (with tolerance) per year (cor=-0,20)



mean(std) per country



MIN; MAX

MINIMUM (range):

- 0.000 (42 studies)
- 1.900 (Philippines, ISSP 1991)

MAXIMUM (range):

- 0.921 (Lithuania, NBB 2001)
- 90.320 (New Zealand, ISSP 2007)

Weight components

- Poststratification factors:
 - Gender (70%)
 - Age (57%)
 - Country region (42%)
 - Education (36%)
 - Other (42%)
- Design factors:
 - Household+other factors (25%)

Summary of results

- Weighting is a common practice
- Data are weighted using different procedures
- Some weights have errors or are suspicious
- Weights are constructed using different factors

What to do?

- Calculate new weights using external sources of information (like e.g. UN data)

Advantages:

- The same factors taken into account
- Avoiding mistakes

Disadvantages:

- Practically weighting only by age and gender
- Loosing information about design weight factor
- Loosing information about other factors

What to do?

An example:

AFB, 2000, Republic of South Africa:

weight components:

province, race, gender, residential area, language
(among Whites), housing type (among Blacks)

What to do?

- Do we know better than the authors of the study what factors should be included? Leave as it is?

Advantages:

- Taking into account authors perspective
- Design component where it was available

Disadvantages:

- Comparability problem