



Arhiv družboslovnih podatkov

Gradivo vezano na raziskavo

**Feelings and attitudes towards vaccination, 2021: COVID-19  
vaccination intention in Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Hungary<sup>1</sup>**

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**Description of inconsistency issues and preparation of data file**

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<sup>1</sup> First published version of the study was without Hungary, titled »Feelings and attitudes towards vaccination, 2021: COVID-19 vaccination intention in Poland, Romania and Slovenia

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# **Feelings and attitudes towards vaccination, 2021: COVID-19 vaccination intention in Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Hungary**

## **Advisory notice:**

**\*before using the data, read information on how the data was harmonised and prepared and how to use it**

**\*the recommendations were made in cooperation with the data provider dr. Ana Slavec**

**\* an updated version of the document with information related to the new expanded data file with data collected in Hungary (the first version was made available as part of the research entitled “Feelings and attitudes towards vaccination, 2021: COVID-19 vaccination intention in Poland, Romania and Slovenia - [https://doi.org/10.17898/ADP\\_POCP21\\_V1](https://doi.org/10.17898/ADP_POCP21_V1)»**

The survey was conducted in three different countries, resulting in slight discrepancies between the questionnaires in the case of some questions. Certain synchronizations and harmonization were required to make the data available in one merged file.

**We suggest using the English version of the questionnaire.**

## **Detailed explanation of the issues**

### ***a) List of vaccines (Q15)***

The list of vaccines in the Romanian and Hungarian questionnaire is not equivalent to the list in the questionnaire of Slovenia and Poland. Therefore, for the two vaccines not covered by the Romanian and Hungarian questionnaire, only the answers of respondents from the Poland and Slovenia are available in the data file, while respondents from Romania and Hungary are defined as missing values. Vaccines that were only in the Romanian and Hungarian questionnaire are not included in the data file.

### ***b) Religion (Q25A, Q25B, Q25B\_oth)***

The question about religion has been adapted to the individual country. Basis was national specific religion denomination questions at ESS9: [by Country | European Social Survey \(ESS\)](#).

The demography section also includes questions related to religion, namely the pre-question on general affiliation to religion (Q25A) and the question about religion to which an individual feels connected with (Q25B). The pre-question was asked in the Slovenian questionnaire, but not in the Romanian, Polish and Hungarian ones. The data file covers both variables, that is both questions, with the answers to the pre-question for Poland, Romania and Hungary based on the answers to the question on the religion to which an individual feels connected with.

The question about religion to which an individual feels connected with also differs between countries, which influenced the generation of the pre-question, namely:

- in all questionnaires the answers "Catholicism, Protestantism, Orthodox, Judaism, Islam and Eastern religions (Buddhism, Hinduism, etc.)" were offered,
- the Slovenian questionnaire also contained the answer "other religion",
- the Polish questionnaire also contained the answer "not relevant",
- the Romanian questionnaire also contained answers "Neo-Protestant, Greco-Catholic, Agnostic, Atheist and I don't know"
- the Hungarian questionnaire also contained answers "don't know" and "refused to answer".

How the pre-question variable (Q25A) was formed in the case of Poland:

In the pre-question, respondents who chose the option "not relevant" in the question about religion they feel connected with, got assigned with the answer "No" and respondents who chose any other option got assigned with the answer "Yes".

How the pre-question variable (Q25A) was formed in the case of Romania:

The answer "No" was assigned to those respondents who chose the option "Atheist<sup>1</sup>", while all the rest got assigned with the answer "Yes" (except for 6 units that are "out of range" and 4 that answered "don't know").

In Q25B, in the case of Romania, the respondents who chose the answers Neo-protestant and Greco-Catholic got assigned with answer "Other religion."

How the pre-question variable (Q25A) was formed in the case of Hungary:

The answer "Yes" was assigned to those respondents who selected one of the listed religions in Q25B, while the answer "No" was not assigned to any unit. The remaining units are defined in the same way as in Q25B, namely "out of range" 124 units and 151 units as "no answer".

In the data file question Q25B also has a value of 98 = no religion, which was made to mark the leap - so those who answered Q25A with "No" should not answer Q25B. In the case of Hungary, no unit was defined in this way.

The data file also contains a variable (Q25B\_oth), with indications of religion, namely the Slovenian questionnaire also offered the option of "other religion". The variable thus includes data only for Slovenia.

### ***c) Marital status (Q23) / Political stance (Q29)***

In the case of the offered answers, the answer 8 = I do not want to answer (refused to answer), was only available in the Slovenian and Hungarian questionnaire.

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<sup>1</sup> Primary document »no religion«

#### ***d) Level of completed education (Q24)***

The basis is the ESS questionnaire, which uses national specific categories and questions. Each country adopted their national categories in their questionnaire. Categories in English questionnaire are harmonized.

#### ***e) Nationality (Q26)***

The question on nationality was included in the Polish, Romanian and Hungarian questionnaire, but not in the Slovenian. The data file includes values for all four countries, with all Slovene respondents being assigned Slovene nationality.

The Hungarian questionnaire contains an incorrect name for "Slovene", it is "Slovak", which was not intended. Otherwise, no respondent in Hungary gave this answer.

#### ***f) Weights***

The data file contains four different weights:

Sl\_wght → is the weight on gender, age, education and region, and available only for Slovenia

ga\_wght → is the post-stratification weight for weighting the data of all three countries. It is made on gender and age, as Romania and Poland have significantly fewer less educated people in the sample. It is used for comparison between countries.

cntry\_w → is the weight used to generate w\_tot weight (see "Metadata" for calculation)

w\_tot → is the weight calculated for logistic regression purposes (see "Metadata" for calculation)

Note: In the case of Romania, some units were (when they already had a calculated weight) subsequently removed from the data file because they did not correspond to the selected population (units were vaccinated), so the average weight value for Romania is not 1 and therefore the weighted data has a slightly higher n (392) than actual n (389) on unweighted data.

#### ***g) Date of data collection***

In the data file, the DATE variable shows the date the survey was completed. In the case of Romania and Poland, the completion dates of individual surveys are unknown, so all units were assigned the last date of the survey in each country.

#### ***h) Calculation of variables***

The data file contains a large set of calculated variables. The calculation command that can be used in the syntax of the SPSS program is specified for each variable on the var\_lab tab of the formulation of variable (syntax in SPSS) column in document "Metadata".

The new extended data file includes additional calculated variables, based on the already published values. The calculation command is not available. The new variables are: Q22\_2rr; Q28\_r; Q29\_r; Q11\_depR; Q11\_anxR; Q11\_strR;

***Q15\_both oz. Q15bothR***

The first version of the data file contains calculated variable Q15\_both, which includes data only for Slovenia, Romania and Poland. The calculation is available in the document described above. The new extended data file on the other hand also includes the newly calculated variable Q15bothR, which not only includes data for Hungary, but a new methodology was used for the calculation.

compute Q15bothR=0.

if (Q15\_mrn > 2.5) and (Q15\_vec >2.5) Q15bothR=1.

***i) Leaps***

It should be noted that the leaps were not consistently taken into account.