

**Flanders – Belgium
ISSP 2010 – Environment III
Study Description**

ISSP Study Description Form

ISSP Study Description Form - Flanders (Belgium)

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| <i>Study title:</i> | Sociaal-culturele verschuivingen in Vlaanderen 2010 (Social-cultural changes in Flanders 2010) |
| <i>Fieldwork dates:</i> | March 17th - July 28th, 2010 |
| <i>Principal investigators:</i> | <p>Vlaamse Overheid, Studiedienst van de Vlaamse Regering (Research Centre of the Flemish Government) (SVR) (Ann Carton)</p> <p>Supported by a scientific committee: Prof. dr. G. Loosveldt (K.U.Leuven), Prof. dr. J. Lievens (U.Gent), Prof. dr. M. Swyngedouw (K.U.Leuven/H.U.Brussel), Prof. dr. M. Elchardus (V.U.Brussel), Prof. dr. I. Glorieux (V.U.Brussel), Prof. dr. G. Molenberghs (U.Hasselt), Prof. dr. P. Thijssen (U.Antwerpen)</p> |
| <i>Sample type:</i> | <p>Target population: Persons 18 years or more, Belgian and non-Belgian nationality, resident within private and collective households, in Flanders and Brussels (selection on Dutch addresses in Brussels).</p> <p>Sampling design: Stratified two-stage random sampling procedure Regional stratification, 5 provinces in Flanders and Brussels 1st stage: PSU are clusters of addresses localized in postcodes. The number of clusters for each postcode is proportional to the population size in each province. 2nd stage: using the National Register N=2.365 addresses (2.267 in Flanders and 98 in Brussels) were randomly selected within the groups born in 1992 or before in the randomly selected postcodes. No substitution but in order to cope with non-response and to reach about 1.500 face-to-face interviews: oversampling within certain postcodes depending on differential regional non-response rates.</p> |
| <i>Fieldwork institute:</i> | <p>The National Register is a national governmental institution that stores data on all residents in Belgium: name, address, gender, date of birth, nationality, and composition of the family.</p> <p>TNS Dimarso, Brussels</p> |
| <i>Fieldwork methods:</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Survey social-cultural changes in Flanders including the standard background variables: CAPI face-to-face interviews with trained interviewers (1 day training).- ISSP-module: drop-off questionnaire arrives with interviewer, self-completion by respondent and mailed back by respondent to Research Centre of the Flemish Government. Follow-up of drop-off questionnaire by Research Centre of the Flemish Government. |
| <i>N. of respondents:</i> | N=1.440 respondents in Survey social-cultural changes in Flanders of which 1115 respondents completed the drop-off questionnaire. |

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| <i>Details about issued sample:</i> Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR/WAPOR, Standard Definitions: http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefs_4.pdf . The numbers in the parentheses are those used in Tables 2 and 3 of Standard Definitions. | 1. Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size) * | 2.365 |
| | 2. Interviews (1.0) | 1.142 |
| | 3. Eligible, Non-Interview | |
| | A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10) | 651 |
| | B. Non-Contact (2.20) | 262 |
| | C. Other | |
| | i. Language Problems (2.33) | 100 |
| | ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35) | 123 |
| | 3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0) | 24 |
| | 4. Not Eligible | |
| | A. Not a Residence (4.50) | |
| | B. Vacant Residence (4.60) | 63 |
| | C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70) | |
| | D. Other (4.10,4.90) | |

* When new sample units are added during the field period via a new dwelling units list or other standard updating procedure, these additional issued units are added to the starting number of units to make up the total gross sample size. Also, when substitution is used, the total must include the originally drawn cases plus all substitute cases. See AAPOR/WAPOR Standard Definitions, pp. 9-10 for further clarification.

3A=refusal face to face interview by respondent (n=415) + refusal by proxy (n=8) + face to face interview but no drop-off (n=228)

3B=no contact with respondent after minimum 5 attempts (n=174) + holidays during fieldwork period (n=88)

3C ii)= dead (=3) + physically or mentally unable/incompetent (n=112) + bad quality face to face interview (n=3) + technical problems sending data (n=2) + other (n=3)

Language(s): Dutch

Weight present: Yes

Weighting procedure: The ISSP-questionnaire is an addition to a general face-to-face survey. In a first step weights were computed for this face-to-face survey. Those weights are a combination of design weights, non-response weights and post stratification weights. The design weights compensate for the oversampling of Brussels and some other rural areas. Non-response weights are then applied to account for unequal probability of response in different subgroups in the population. Age, sex, marital status, type of dwelling, nationality and a geographical classification were used to identify these subgroups. (All these characteristics were known for all sampled units.) The non-response weights were then adjusted so that respondent sample matched the population in terms of sex and education (population classification based on Labor Force Survey 2009). In a second step these weights were adjusted to compensate for the non-response to the ISSP-part of the survey. We used the following variables of the general survey for this non-response weighting: age, sex, level of education, nationality, professional status, attitude towards surveys and an assessment by the interviewer of the respondent's aversion towards answering survey questions.

Finally the weights were scaled to make the weighted sample size equal to the unequal sample size.

*Known systematic
properties of sample:*

Realized drop-off versus realized total sample: -The realized drop-off sample (N=1.142) is representative for the realized total face-to-face sample (N=1.370) for the variables age, gender, and level of education.

Realized drop-off versus population (based on comparison with Labor Force Survey 2009):

Following groups are (slightly) under represented:

- 18-24 years old men non-university higher education
- 45-54 years old men with university higher education
- 75+ years old lower educated men (primary education or no diploma)
- 25-34 years old lower educated women
- 35-44 years old women with lower secondary education
- 55-64 years old lower educated women
- 75+ years old lower educated women

Following groups are (slightly) over represented:

- 35-44 years old men with non-university higher education
- 55-64 years old men with non-university higher education
- 18-24 years old women with higher secondary education
- 35-44 years old women with university higher education
- 45-74 years old women with non-university higher education
- 65-74 years old women with university higher education

*Deviations from ISSP
questionnaire:*

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Publications:

- Carton A., Vander Molen T. & J. Pickery (2012)
Basisdocumentatie: Sociaal-culturele verschuivingen in Vlaanderen 2010. Brussel: Studiedienst van de Vlaamse Regering; SVR – Methoden en technieken 2012/x (forthcoming).