

United States
ISSP 2015 – Work Orientations IV
Study Description

ISSP Study Description Form

Please use this form for reporting on Module 2006 and later!

Study title: General Social Survey 2016
Fieldwork dates: 2016-04-05 to 2016-11-19
Principal investigators: Tom W. Smith (NORC at the University of Chicago), Michael Davern (NORC at the University of Chicago), Jeremy Freese (Northwestern University), Michael Hout (New York University)
Sample type: Multi-stage area probability sample
Fieldwork institute: NORC at the University of Chicago
Fieldwork methods: All cases fielded face-to-face with CAPI. Some cases followed up and completed on the telephone
N. of respondents: number of respondents in the final ISSP file: 1,477

Details about issued sample:

Please follow the standards laid down in AAPOR Standard Definitions:
http://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.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) *	3,357
2. Interviews (1.0)	1,477
3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	788
B. Non-Contact (2.20)	48
C. Other	
i. Language Problems (2.33)	0
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	96
4. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	0
5. Not Eligible	
A. Not a Residence (4.50)	142
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)	252
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)	0
D. Other (4.10, 4.90)	42
E. Sub-sampled out cases	512

* 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.

Language(s): English, Spanish
Weight present: Yes
Weighting procedure: The weight variable takes into consideration 1) The sub-sampling of non-respondents and 2) the number of adults in the household. The GSS uses a sub-sampling design to focus resources on a smaller set of difficult cases for further attempts, thereby reducing non-response bias.
Known systematic properties of sample: Under-samples men and residents of large cities.
Deviations from ISSP questionnaire: None
Publications: