

**Belgium-Flanders
ISSP 2011 – Health
Study Description**

2013-04-11

ISSP Study Description Form – Flanders - Belgium

Study title: Sociaal-culturele verschuivingen in Vlaanderen 2011
(Social-Cultural Changes in Flanders 2011)

Fieldwork dates: April 2nd – August 16th, 2011

Principal investigators: Vlaamse Overheid, Studiedienst van de Vlaamse Regering (Research Centre of the Flemish Government) (SVR) (Ann Carton)
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Sample type: Target population: Persons 18 years or more, Belgian and non-Belgian nationality, resident within private households, in Flanders and Brussels (selection on Dutch addresses in Brussels).

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=2.521 addresses (2.417 in Flanders and 104 in Brussels) were randomly selected within the groups born in 1993 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.

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.

Fieldwork institute: Significant GfK, Heverlee

Fieldwork methods:

- 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.

N. of respondents: N=1.446 respondents in Survey social-cultural changes in Flanders of which 1.210 respondents completed the drop-off questionnaire

<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) *	2.521
	2. Interviews (1.0)	1.210
	3. Eligible, Non-Interview	
	A. Refusal/Break-off (2.10)	774
	B. Non-Contact (2.20)	194
	C. Other	
	i. Language Problems (2.33)	140
ii. Miscellaneous Other (2.31, 2.32, 2.35)	97	
3. Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (3.0)	24	
4. Not Eligible		
A. Not a Residence (4.50)		
B. Vacant Residence (4.60)		
C. No Eligible Respondent (4.70)		
D. Other (4.10,4.90)	82	

* 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=508) + refusal by proxy (n=30) + face to face interview but no drop-off (n=236)

3B=no contact with respondent after minimum 5 attempts (n=156) + holidays during fieldwork period (n=38)

3C ii)= dead (=5) + physically or mentally unable/incompetent (n=80) + bad quality face to face interview (n=6) + other (n=6)

Language(s): Dutch

Weight present: yes

Weighting procedure: In Flanders the ISSP-questionnaire 2011 was an addition (drop-off questionnaire) to a general face-to-face survey. In Wallonia the ISSP questionnaire 2011 including the standard background variables was a postal survey in 2012. In order to deliver one integrated harmonized data file for Belgium post stratification weights were calculated based upon age, sex, nationality, and geographical classification (NUTS2). All these characteristics are known for all sampled units. 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=1.210) is representative for the realized total face-to-face sample (N=1.446) for the variables age, sex, and level of education.

Realized drop-off versus population:
Following groups are (slightly) under represented:
- 25-34 years old men
- non-Belgian nationality

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Following group is slightly over represented:

- 65-74 years old men

*Deviations from ISSP
questionnaire:*

Publications:

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- Carton A., Vander Molen T. & J. Pickery (2013) *Basisdocumentatie: Sociaal-culturele verschuivingen in Vlaanderen 2011*. Brussel: Studiedienst van de Vlaamse Regering; SVR – Methoden en technieken 2013/3.
- Pelfrene, Edwin (2013) *Perceptie van de gezondheid en de gezondheidszorg bij Vlamingen*. Brussel: Studiedienst van de Vlaamse Regering, SVR – Webartikel 2013/2.
<http://www4.vlaanderen.be/sites/svr/Publicaties/Publicaties/webpublicaties/2013-03-11-webartikel2013-2-gezondheidszorg.pdf>