International Social Survey Programme
ISSP 2018 - Religion IV

Study Monitoring Report

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1 Introduction

The aim of ISSP monitoring and reporting is twofold: to record for internal ISSP purposes how ISSP studies were conducted in each country and how implementations met or failed to meet ISSP requirements as defined by the ISSP Working Principles. These aims are related to the pursuit of basic good or best practices in ISSP studies but also to comparability of data across ISSP datasets.

For users of ISSP data, the Study Monitoring Reports brings together information of relevance for analysis not otherwise available in such a compact form. The documentation provided on major aspects of each member's fielding and outcomes goes a considerable way towards guiding researchers on which differences between ISSP countries they might ignore and which they should consider.

From the ISSP 2018 module onwards, the Study Monitoring Report is presented in a new condensed format as the "Technical Reports" of each country are now also published together with the documentation. This report is based on the (revised) study monitoring survey conducted by the Methodology Committee of the ISSP for the 2018 Religion module. Thirty-three member countries completed the monitoring questionnaire for this module. Details of the individual answers members provided are presented in the summary charts which follow. The information we received was checked with members, who were given the opportunity to make corrections. The report is available on the ISSP Archive website. For more detailed information on individual countries, please consult the respective country report on the GESIS website.

2 Monitoring Findings Chart

For:

Austria (AT)
Bulgaria (BG)
Chile (CL)
Croatia (HR)
Czech Republic (CZ)
Denmark (DK)
Finland (FI)
France (FR)
Georgia (GE)
Germany (DE)
Great Britain (GB)
Hungary (HU)
Iceland (IS)
Israel (IL)
Italia (IT)
Japan (JP)
Lithuania (LT)
New Zealand (NZ)
Norway (NO)
Philippines (PH)
Russia (RU)
Slovakia (SK)
Slovenia (SI)
South Africa (ZA)
South Korea (KR)
Spain (ES)
Suriname (SR)
Sweden (SE)
Switzerland (CH)
Taiwan (TW)
Thailand (TH)
Turkey (TR)
United States (US)

3 Survey Context

	Beginning	End of field	Part of a larger survey	F2F-PAPI	F2F-CAPI	PAPER	CASI	CAWI	WEB	CATI
Austria (AT)	03.04.2018	15.06.2018	X		X					
Bulgaria (BG)	21.09.2018	07.10.2018	X		X					
Chile (CL)	19.10.2018	25.11.2018	X		X					
Croatia (HR)	11.05.2019	16.06.2019	X		X					
Czech Republic (CZ)	17.04.2018	29.07.2018	X	X	X					
Denmark (DK)	23.11.2018	22.12.2018							X	
Finland (FI)	28.09.2018	31.12.2018				X			X	
France (FR)	12.02.2018	31.07.2018				X				
Georgia (GE)	10.02.2020	26.02.2020			X					
Germany (DE)	09.04.2018	26.09.2018	X		X		X			
Great Britain (GB)	25.06.2018	07.11.2018	X			X				
Hungary (HU)	13.10.2017	21.10.2017	X		X					
Iceland (IS)	02.10.2018	24.03.2019				X		X	X	
Israel (IL)	13.12.2017	05.06.2018		X	X					
Italia (IT)	07.10.2019	18.12.2019			X					
Japan (JP)	27.10.2018	04.11.2018				X				
Lithuania (LT)	11.04.2019	28.04.2019	X	X						
New Zealand (NZ)	07.09.2018	17.02.2019				X			X	
Norway (NO)	22.02.2019	30.05.2019	X			X		X		
Philippines (PH)	07.04.2018	11.04.2018	X	X						
Russia (RU)	15.12.2017	20.12.2017	X	X	X					
Slovakia (SK)	12.10.2018	19.11.2018	X		X					
Slovenia (SI)	25.03.2019	16.06.2019	X		X					
South Africa (ZA)	20.11.2018	10.04.2019	X		X					
South Korea (KR)	28.06.2018	05.10.2018	X	X		X				
Spain (ES)	23.10.2017	22.01.2018	X	X						
Suriname (SR)	01.11.2019	22.04.2020	X	X		X				
Sweden (SE)	08.02.2018	10.04.2018				X		X		
Switzerland (CH)	02.03.2018	14.07.2018	X			X		X		
Taiwan (TW)	30.07.2018	25.02.2019	X	X						
Thailand (TH)	02.06.2019	30.07.2019		X						
Turkey (TR)	09.07.2019	08.08.2019	X	X						
United States (US)	12.04.2018	10.11.2018	X		X					

Note: F2F-PAPI: Face-to-face, paper and pencil personal interviews; F2F-CAPI: Face-to-face, computer assisted personal interviews; Paper: Self administered, paper and pencil personal interviews; CASI: Self administered, computer assisted self interviews (without internet); CAWI: Self administered, computer assisted web interview (on internet); Web: Web questionnaire, all devices except CAWI only; CATI: Computer assisted telephone interviews (only allowed as supplementary interviews).

4 Information on Response and Outcome Figures

	AT	BG	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IL	IT	JP	LT
Issued sample (n)	2375	1390	1956	2181	3072	5000	3200	6000	4320	5751	5138	1851	3000	2022	3000	2400	1546
Ineligible (n)	0	91	5	74	327	0	6	0	0	376	525	152	179	30	0	0	18
Eligible (n)	2348	1299	1951	2107	2745	5000	3194	6000	4320	5375	4613	1699	2821	1992	3000	2400	1528
-refusal (n)	725	41	296	696	916	517	16	0	1626	2636	1850	531	599	311	415	400	310
-non-contact (n)	389	239	241	382	325	2535	1948	4994	1195	543	496	138	638	376	1236	356	163
-other unproductive (n)	61	0	12	29	97	317	1	53	59	472	715	13	374	38	134	178	27
Interviews (n)	1200	1019	1402	1000	1407	1631	1229	953	1440	1724	1552	1017	1210	1267	1215	1466	1028
Response Rate (%)	51.1	78.4	71.9	47.5	51.3	32.6	38.5	15.9	33.3	32.1	33.6	59.9	42.9	63.6	40.5	61.1	67.3

Table continues below.

	NZ	NO	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	TR	US
Issued sample (n)	5700	4400	3625	7832	4084	2000	3531	2400	3000	2050	4999	5983	4096	2400	3540	2600
Ineligible (n)	241	9	542	98	177	151	33	52	25	378	115	16	112	109	182	809
Eligible (n)	5459	4391	3083	7734	3907	1849	3498	2348	2975	1672	4884	5967	3984	2291	3358	1791
-refusal (n)	254	126	405	3005	1241	513	384	786	418	98	23	254	959	160	1165	546
-non-contact (n)	3869	2958	1434	3014	1329	182	103	477	677	14	3084	3121	1115	505	185	0
-other unproductive (n)	2	55	44	132	12	75	275	54	147	516	0	242	68	91	497	70
Interviews (n)	1334	1252	1200	1583	1325	1079	2736	1031	1733	1044	1777	2350	1842	1535	1511	1175
Response Rate (%)	24.4	28.5	38.9	20.5	33.9	58.4	78.2	43.9	58.3	62.4	36.4	39.4	46.2	67.0	45.0	65.6

For response rate calculation, see :

`http://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf`

5 Translation and Pretests

	AT	BG	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE
Language 1	German	Bulgarian	Spanish	Croatian	Czech	Danish	Finnish	French	Armenian
Language 2							Swedish		Azeri
Language 3									
Language 4									
Language 5									
Language 6									
Language 7									
Language 8									
Language 9									
Quantitative Pretest		X	X	X					X
Cognitive Pretest	X	X							

Table continues below.

	DE	GB	HU	IS	IL	IT	JP	LT	NZ
Language 1	German	English	Hungarian	Icelandic	Hebrew	Italian	Japanese	Lithuanian	English
Language 2				English	Arabic				
Language 3					Russian				
Language 4									
Language 5									
Language 6									
Language 7									
Language 8									
Language 9									
Quantitative Pretest	X					X		X	
Cognitive Pretest							X		

Table continues below.

	NO	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SR
Language 1	Norwegian	Filipino	Russian	Slovak	Slovenian	English	Korean	Spanish	Dutch
Language 2		Iluko				Afrikaans			
Language 3		Hiligaynon				isiXhosa			
Language 4		Cebuano				Tswana			
Language 5		Bicol				Xitsonga			
Language 6		Waray				TshiVenda			
Language 7		Maguindanaon				Zulu			
Language 8		Chavacano							
Language 9		Kinaray-a							
Quantitative Pretest		X				X	X		
Cognitive Pretest			X						

Table continues below.

	SE	CH	TW	TH	TR	US
Language 1	Swedish	German	Chinese	Thai	Turkish	English
Language 2		French				Spanish
Language 3		Italian				
Language 4						
Language 5						
Language 6						
Language 7						
Language 8						
Language 9						
Quantitative Pretest			X	X	X	X
Cognitive Pretest			X		X	X

6 Question Coverage and Order

	AT	BG	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IL	IT	JP	LT	NZ
Were all the questions of the ISSP module included or were questions modified or omitted																		
All included		X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		
Some missing	X										X						X	
Some modified						X			X									
Some modifed and other missing																		
Apart from omissions, were the ISSP questions asked in prescribed order																		
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
No									X								X	
Were all background variables (BV) included or were some missing or not compliant with the guidelines																		
All BV included			X	X	X			X	X			X		X	X	X	X	
Some BV missing	X	X					X											X
Some BV non compliant						X				X			X					
Some BV missing other non compliant											X							

Table continues below.

	NO	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	TR	US
Were all the questions of the ISSP module included or were questions modified or omitted															
All included	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X
Some missing													X		
Some modified							X								
Some modifed and other missing														X	
Apart from omissions, were the ISSP questions asked in prescribed order															
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
No									X			X			
Were all background variables (BV) included or were some missing or not compliant with the guidelines															
All BV included	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
Some BV missing						X	X		X		X	X			
Some BV non compliant															
Some BV missing other non compliant															

Note: The main reasons for omitting or modifying the variables of the ISSP module and the background variables are respectively documented in Appendix I and Appendix II.

7 Sampling 1

	AT	BG	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IL	IT	JP	LT	NZ
The sample was designed to be representative of																		
Only adult citizens of country			X			X			X					X	X			
Adults of any nationality	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Was your sample designed to be representative of adults living in																		
Private accomodation only	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Private and institutional accomodation						X							X			X		X
Was there any lower and/or upper age cut off																		
Lower age cut off	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Upper age cut off						79	74											75

Table continues below.

	NO	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	TR	US
The sample was designed to be representative of															
Only adult citizens of country		X										X	X	X	
Adults of any nationality	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Was your sample designed to be representative of adults living in															
Private accomodation only		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Private and institutional accomodation	X							X							
Was there any lower and/or upper age cut off															
Lower age cut off	18	18	18	18	18	16	18	18	21	18	18	18	18	18	18
Upper age cut off	79								74	79					

8 Sampling 2

	AT	BG	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IL	IT	JP	LT	NZ
Did you use any variables for stratification?																		
Yes						X		X					X					
No	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
What selection method was used to identify a respondent?																		
No selection needed						X	X			X			X		X	X		X
Kish grid	X		X						X		X	X		X				
Last or next birthday		X		X	X			X									X	
Other																		
How many stages does your sampling frame have?																		
N of stages	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	4	3	2	3	2
Your sampling frame ist built on																		
Adresses					X						X	X		X				
Households	X	X		X				X										
Target person						X	X			X			X		X	X		X
Not the target person	X																	
Areas			X														X	
Other									X									

Table continues below.

	NO	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	TR	US
Did you use any variables for stratification?															
Yes	X									X			X		
No		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
What selection method was used to identify a respondent?															
No selection needed	X				X			X		X	X	X	X		
Kish grid		X				X	X							X	X
Last or next birthday			X	X					X						
Other															
How many stages does your sampling frame have?															
N of stages	1	3	4	2	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	4	3	4
Your sampling frame ist built on															
Adresses			X		X				X				X	X	X
Households						X	X		X						
Target person	X				X			X		X	X	X	X		
Not the target person															
Areas		X		X											
Other									X						

Note: More information on the sampling strategy in each country are presented in Appendix III.

9 Weighting

	AT	BG	CL	HR	CZ	DK	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IL	IT	JP	LT	NZ
Did you include any weight variables for the data?																		
Yes	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X
Not needed according to the design				X									X		X	X		
Needed by design but not computed																		
Is the weight personal-level, household-level, or something else?																		
Person	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X	X
Household																		
Other										X								
What type of weight was applied?																		
Design weight	X				X				X	x				X				
Post-stratification weight	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X					X	X
Non-response weight			X						X					X				
Post-stratification weights based on:																		
Post-stratification described	X	X	X			X	X	X				X					X	X
Post-stratification sex	X	X	X			X	X	X				X					X	
Post-stratification age	X	X	X			X	X	X				X					X	X
Post-stratification urban/rural		X	X				X										X	X
Post-stratification region		X					X											X
Combined, summary weights:																		
Design + Post-stratification	X				X													
Design + non-response									X					X				
Post-stratification + non-response			X															
Design + Post-stratification + non-response																		

Table continues below.

	NO	PH	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	TH	TR	US
Did you include any weight variables for the data?															
Yes		X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X			X
Not needed according to the design	X				X					X	X		X	X	
Needed by design but not computed															
Is the weight personal-level, household-level, or something else?															
Person		X	X	X		X	X	X				X			X
Household															
Other									X						
What type of weight was applied?															
Design weight								X				X			X
Post-stratification weight		X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X			
Non-response weight						X									X
Post-stratification weights based on:															
Post-stratification described		X	X	X		X	X		X			X			
Post-stratification sex			X	X		X	X		X			X			
Post-stratification age		X	X	X		X	X		X			X			
Post-stratification urban/rural							X					X			
Post-stratification region		X		X			X								
Combined, summary weights:															
Design + Post-stratification								X				X			
Design + non-response															X
Post-stratification + non-response															
Design + Post-stratification + non-response						X									

10 Appendix I: Main reasons for omitting or modifying variables of the ISSP module

Country	Description
Austria (AT)	Q3 (v3) is missing, due to an error in the production of the questionnaire (we asked for "premarital sex" instead of "extramarital sex")
Denmark (DK)	V20: Response category 'Don't know' missing due to miscommunication with data collection agency.
Georgia (GE)	Gender question was not asked to respondents due to country specific sensitivity and is recorded by interviewer.
Great Britain (GB)	All optional questions were omitted due to questionnaire length except for optionals Q8a and Q8b which were inserted in the set of questions asked at Q15 between Q15d and Q15g. Some questions were adapted with country-specific concepts as per the ISSP instructions.
Lithuania (LT)	Only two optional questions - 1 and 2 - omitted, because these questions, according to ISSP recommendations, were to be asked only in countries with an appreciable number of Evangelical Protestants.
New Zealand (NZ)	Discovered during this process that we had not included the general health question. No reason other than oversight.
South Africa (ZA)	v64 to v71, v79 to v81, SPDEGREE Reason(s) why missing: Unfortunate accidental omission
South Korea (KR)	v40, v41, v42, v43, v44: Instead of '. About once or twice a year' response category, we used '. About once a year' category. v43: Two response categories (. Once a day . Several times a day) were not included in the question. v44: One response category (. No religion) was included in the question. v68. Instead of 4-point scale ('. definitely true . probably true . probably false . definitely false . can't choose'), we used 5-point scale ('. definitely true . probably true . neither true nor false . probably false . definitely false . can't choose').
Thailand (TH)	The questions were missing are the option questions. Because it doesn't be in the context of Thailand.
Turkey (TR)	Religious attendence scale was used to follow the earlier Religion II module and the extended attendence scale was not used. ...

11 Appendix II: Main reasons for omitting or modifying background variables

Country	Description
Austria (AT)	TYPORG 1 was not asked, because in Austria "profit / nonprofit org" is more or less the same as "private / public" ...
Bulgaria (BG)	"Country specific party voted for in last general election: Bulgaria" (BG_PRTY) is missing, as it is considered to be too sensitive combined with questions on religion.
Denmark (DK)	ATT_EXT: Response category 'Don't know' missing due to miscommunication with data collection agency. DATEDY, DATEMO, DATEYR: Data from respondents who only partially completed the survey are missing, as the paradata is logged when respondents finish the survey. DK_RINC/DK_INC: A markedly higher proportion of respondents in the 'Below DKK 100.000,-" category. This may be due to new wording of the question in which respondents are asked to indicate their monthly salary.
Finland (FI)	FI_REG "Country specific region: Finland" Due to a bunch of misunderstandings FI_REG is not included in the 2018 data
Germany (DE)	BVQ_17. SPEMPREL: Not compliant with the guidelines as this BV is taken from ALLBUS 2018. ALLBUS 2018 only asks for current employment relationship of partner, not for last main job.
Great Britain (GB)	Please see 2018_bv_gb for details. Omitted background variables: PARTLIV - Living in steady partnership SPWRKHRS - Spouse, partner: hours worked weekly SPWRKSUP - Spouse, partner: supervise other employees TOPBOT - Top-Bottom self-placement GB_PRTY - Country specific party voted for in last general election VOTE_LE - Did respondent vote in last general election? nat_ETHN2 - Country-specific: ethnic group 2 F_BORN Father's country of birth M_BORN Mother's country of birth Not compliant variables: SEMPREL - amended answer options EMPREL - can't compute Working for own family's business
Iceland (IS)	The variable ATTEND was fielded on a seven point scale as in other modules of the ISSP. Therefore, the variable ATTD_EXT, on a nine point scale was not fielded and is not included in the dataset. NOTE on D5: Please clarify the difference between "Self administered, CAWI (Computer on Internet)" and "Web questionnaire, all devices except CAWI only". Participants could respond using the device of their choosing, including computers.
Lithuania (LT)	Does not apply
New Zealand (NZ)	Did not ask VOTE_LE specifically but got the answer from NZ_PRTY with our category "Did not vote / was not eligible" and age. Did not ask SPWRKSUP, purely through oversight. Did not separate TYPORG1 and TYPORG2 but got the answer from our combined variable, EXCEPT for in the case of non-profit organisations, which I have had to assume were public. We will separate those in future. Did not have a category for "primary school completed" in our highest qualification variable. We ask based on formal qualifications only, and this category would be very small in New Zealand.
South Africa (ZA)	This questions were unfortunately omitted the the survey questionnaire; Vote variables: VOTE_LE, ZA_PRTY, PARTY_LR
South Korea (KR)	NAT-ETHN1 and NAT-ETHN were missing. Because Korea is consisted of one ethnic group.
Spain (ES)	The Spanish questionnaire does not include the question about the frequency of current attendance at religious services using the 9-point answer scale. We are aware that it was recommended, but not considered compulsory and not such recommendation was included either in the 2018 BV guidelines or questionnaire. Since the 2018 was appplied together with the 2017 one we decided to apply the usual ATTD scale.
Suriname (SR)	URBRURAL Although the question was part of the questionnaire, it was misunderstood by many interviewers as: referring to a place when living abroad. PRTYLR The left-right dimension does not apply to Surinames political parties,

Switzerland (CH)	Background variable CH_ETHN1/CH_ETHN2 was not asked: The concept of ethnic group is not significant in Switzerland. The Swiss society is funded on cultural and linguistic diversity. There is no official classification of ethnicity, and it is neither a debate nor a social reality in Switzerland.
Taiwan (TW)	Variable PARTY_LR was not included in the questionnaire because this kind of party affiliation (left-right) does not fit for Taiwan's political situation.

12 Appendix III: Sampling strategies

Country	Description
Austria (AT)	Source: Register of household adresses (name of the head of the household) provided by the National Austrian Mail Company (Österreichische Post) Stage 1: Random selection of municipalities Stage 2: Random selection of samplepoints Stage 3: Random selection of households Stage 4: random selection of respondent within household Stratification: federal state (bundesland) size of municipality
Bulgaria (BG)	Source: 2011 Population Census System. Stage 1: Probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling - CENSUS enumeration areas Stage 2: Systematic random sampling (fixed number) - Households. Stage 3: The last-birthday (Lb) method of selecting respondents within a sampled household. Stage 4: Stratification: Administrative-territorial districts in the country (NUTS3) and type of residence (cities (district centres)/towns/villages).
Chile (CL)	Source: The sampling frame is the population by region, province, municipality, district, locality and blocks (entities) in urban (rural) areas. This listing was prepared using the most reliable digital information at hand to date, i.e. the 2017 Census data. Stage 1: The first stage of the sampling process sets the number of completed interviews per cluster at 6, where a cluster is defined as a block or entity. The application of 6 interviews per cluster to the total number of interviews targeted in the sample (1,956) yields 326 primary sampling units (PSU) to be identified at this stage. The PSUs are proportionally distributed throughout the regions of the country, taking into account the ratio of each region's population to national population. Within each region, a purely random selection process is followed, such that each individual has a well-defined probability of being selected as the reference point for a PSU. The process is carried out by a computerized, random, proportionate-to-population process to select blocks (entities) in the urban (rural) areas. A computer program selects PSUs for the sample, and then they are located on a census map. Stage 2: The second stage is selecting households within PSUs. Selection rules for households are provided to interviewers so they can select them randomly within each block (entity) drawn during the first stage. After taking a census of each selected block and entity, a random walk or systematic sampling procedure is followed, whereby every nth household is included in the sample until a total of 6 households are identified. Stage 3: In the third stage, the interviewer selects an adult, within each household, using a random number table to identify the person to be interviewed. Stage 4: - Stratification: The country was stratified according to the percentage of population living in every region and then each region was stratified according to the percentage of population living in rural and urban areas. This process was part of the first stage of the sample design.
Croatia (HR)	Source: For the purpose of designing the structure of the planned sample, data from the Croatian Central bureau of Statistics (parameters of the last census from 2011) were used. Based on the data for each region, sampling starting points were selected. Stage 1: Selection of primary sampling units (settlements) was conducted by the 'probability proportionate to size' method. Each settlement had a probability of being in the sample proportionate to its population size. The selection of settlements was based on a random sampling procedure. All settlements in a stratum were alphabetically ordered and their respective populations were cumulated. Assignment of random numbers from cumulative population of all settlement was conducted. Those settlements under which randomly assigned numbers fell into were chosen. Within each primary sampling unit, the 'random starting points method' was used to select starting points. There were 125 starting points in total. On average allocation of 8 respondents was assigned to each starting point.

	Stage 2: Selection of households within the starting points was conducted by the 'random walk method'. Interviewers were instructed to follow a specified route from the starting point, conducting an interview at every 6th dwelling/housing unit (systematic sampling). Non-contacts were re-visited 3 times before being declared as non-response. Stage 3: Selection of the respondent within a household was conducted by random selection by last birthday key. Stage 4: Stratification: Within each location/city/region, the probabilistic sampling design sought to ensure the representativeness of the sample by key socio-demographic variables (gender and age structure of respondents) according to regional parameters.
Czech Republic (CZ)	Source: Registry of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estate (RUIAN), version spring 2018, in combination with the variables from Census 2011 database (eg. number of inhabitants 18+). RUIAN is the database of streets and buildings within the streets. The number of dwellings and approximate number of inhabitants is also included. Stage 1: Systematic probability sampling of sampling points, which are the "basic settlement units" (territorial unit forming a part of a community with distinct territorial and technical settlement conditions or a cluster of residential or recreational character). Stage 2: Simple random selection of households. Stage 3: Selection of the respondent based on the "last birthday" method. Stage 4: - Stratification: NUTS2 Type of municipality
Denmark (DK)	Source: The Danish Civil Registration System (CPR) used as sampling frame, and the sampling method was simple random sampling Stage 1: - Stage 2: - Stage 3: - Stage 4: - Stratification:
Finland (FI)	Source: The sample was drawn from the Statistis Finland census database which is based on the census data originating from the Finnish Census bureau. The Statistics Finland database is updated five times a year and was updated just prior when the sample was drawn. Stage 1: Implicit stratification by variables stated above. Stage 2: Stage 3: Stage 4: Stratification: Implicit stratification was conducted by age and municipality
France (FR)	Source: Mailing list provided by a private operator (this list is regularly updated and it has a wider coverage than the national census, which we are not allowed to use in France unless we ask for a special administrative authorization). Stage 1: Equal probability random sampling, Households Stage 2: The adult living inside the household, whose birthdate is the closest to the beginning of the year Stage 3: Stage 4: Stratification:
Georgia (GE)	Source: The latest list of voting precincts of Georgia (2016). Stage 1: Electoral precincts sampled with probability proportional to size. Size measure was number of registered voters withing precincts. Stage 2: Households were sampled with a systematic random walk procedure within sampled precincts. Starting household number and directions were randomized across precincts. Stage 3: Respondents were sampled with a Kish grid method within sampled households. Stage 4: Stratification: Settlement type (Capital, other urban, rural) and geographic area of the country (Capital, North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West).

Germany (DE)	Source: Local population registers of inhabitants of communities. Updated continuously. Stage 1: Random sample for Eastern and Western Germany drawn separately. Random selection of communities/sample points. Western Germany: 103 communities with 111 sample points Eastern Germany: 46 communities with 51 sample points. 149 communities in total. Some municipalities have been allocated more than one sample point; thus the numbers of sample points and municipalities differ. berlin is both included in communities in Western and Eastern Germany; in sum counted once. Stage 2: Random sample of persons officially registered (Einwohnermelderegister-Stichprobe) with 71 personal addresses per sample point. Stage 3: - Stage 4: - Stratification: Microstratification of municipalities; stratified according to federal states (bundesländer) and smaller regional administrative districts (Regierungsbezirke); communities according to BIK regions and municipalities.
Great Britain (GB)	Source: Postcode Address File (PAF) Stage 1: Stratified sampling: postcode sectors were selected systematically from a list of all postal sectors in britain. Before selection, any sectors with fewer than 500 addresses were identified and grouped together with an adjacent sector; in Scotland all sectors north of the Caledonian Canal were excluded (because of the prohibitive costs of interviewing there). Sectors were then stratified on the basis of: 36 sub-regions; population density, (population in private households/area of the postal sector in hectares), with variable banding used in order to create three equal-sized strata per sub-region; and ranking by percentage of homes that were owner-occupied. This resulted in the selection of 395 postcode sectors, with probability proportional to the number of addresses in each sector. Stage 2: Random sampling: 26 addresses were selected at fixed intervals in each sectors/groups of sectors starting from a random point on the list. In Scotland the Multiple-Occupancy Indicator was used. Stage 3: Random sampling: dwelling unit (DU) and/or person selection was carried out by interviewers using a KISH grid where there were two or more DUs and/or individuals living at a selected DU. Stage 4: N/A Stratification: Post code sectors were stratified on the basis of: 36 sub-regions; population density, (population in private households/area of the postal sector in hectares), with variable banding used in order to create three equal-sized strata per sub-region; and ranking by percentage of homes that were owner-occupied.
Hungary (HU)	Source: Population Census 2011 Stage 1: In the first stage, locality strata have been created and the localities were chosen from these strata with the help of random sampling. All the regions (7) are involved into the sample. About 70 localities are selected. Then, the number of respondents in the previously chosen localities has been defined in accordance with the proportion of the population of the given strata - regions, and different types of localities (towns and villages) within the regions. Stage 2: After creating the locality sample, the streets are defined with the help of a random technique using a database containing all the street names in the selected localities. The selected streets serve as starting points for the interviewers. All visited addresses are recorded on a list. This list contains the identification number of the completed questionnaires, the adapted Leslie Kish key of the sample member, his/her name, his/her address, and codes representing the success or the reason of the fall-out. Stage 3: - Stage 4: - Stratification: Region and type of settlement
Iceland (IS)	Source: The sample was drawn from the national register, which supplies individuals with registered addresses. Stage 1: Simple random sample of 3000 individuals. Stage 2: - Stage 3: - Stage 4: -

	Stratification:
Israel (IL)	Source: Population Registry mapped on to statistical areas Stage 1: Division into strata based of geographic location, community size community size, socioeconomic characteristics, religion and religiosity. Stage 2: Sampling of statistical areas (the smallest ecological unit) within strata. The sample is conducted in such a way that the probability of each statistical area to be included in the sample is proportionate to the size of its population. This then enables us to sample the same number of households in each statistical area. Stage 3: Sampling of addresses within statistical areas for the interviewing. Stage 4: Interviewing specified number of persons within statistical unit. Stratification: Startify all the statistical areas in Israel based of geographic location, community size, socioeconomic characteristics, religion and religiosity. SECOND STAGE: Sampling of statistical areas (the smallest ecological unit) within strata. The sample is conducted in such a way that the probability of each statistical area to be included in the sample is proportionate to the size of its population. This then enables us to sample the same number of households in each statistical area. THIRD STAGE: Sampling of addresses within statistical areas for the interviewing. FOURTH STAGE: Interviewing specified number of persons within statistical unit.
Italia (IT)	Source: Three-stage random cluster sample, based on the electoral national register. Stage 1: The population was sorted into strata according to: a. four standard macro-areas, as specified by the National Institute of Statistics (North-West, North-East, Centre, South and Islands); b. size of municipality of residence; c. the municipality being a province capital or not. The six major Italian cities (Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Palermo, Genova) were included by default among the primary sampling units, being considered as self-representative. Within each stratum, municipalities were extracted according to the size of the resident population, reaching a total of 90-100 primary sampling units. Stage 2: Within each municipality, electoral districts were extracted according to the following rule: in large cities, 4 districts; in province capitals, 2 districts; in all other municipalities, 1 district. Stage 3: Individuals were randomly selected within each electoral district (from separate lists for women and men). Stage 4: - Stratification: First stage: The population was sorted into strata according to: a. four standard macro-areas, as specified by the National Institute of Statistics (North-West, North-East, Centre, South and Islands); b. size of municipality of residence; c. the municipality being a province capital or not. The six major Italian cities (Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Palermo, Genova) were included by default among the primary sampling units, being considered as self-representative. Within each stratum, municipalities were extracted according to the size of the resident population, reaching a total of 136 primary sampling units (i.e. electoral districts). Second stage: Within each municipality, electoral districts were extracted according to the following rule: in large cities, 4 districts; in province capitals, 2 districts; in all other municipalities, 1 district. Therefore, the total number of sample units was given by: (6*4)+(20*2)+(72*1)=136 Third stage: Individuals were randomly selected within each electoral district (from separate lists for women and men).
Japan (JP)	Source: basic Resident Register Stage 1: All over Japan is divided into 13 blocks, and depending on the ratio of each block population, survey spots are assigned. The total spots become 200. Stage 2: For 200 survey spots, 12 sample individuals are selected at regular intervals from the basic Resident Register. Stage 3: Stage 4: Stratification: Region, size of community, and ratio of employed population in tertiary industry
Lithuania (LT)	Source: National Department of statistics, population statistics.

	Stage 1: First stage: The territory of the Republic of Lithuania is divided into 10 administrative units (counties) based on Nomenclature of Territorial Units as used in the official EU statistics. Each county is represented in the sample proportionally to its population size. 1. Alytaus 5.13% 2. Kauno 20.03% 3. Klaipedos 11.13% 4. Marijampoles 5.11% 5. Panevezio 8.10% 6. Siauliu 9.61% 7. Taurages 3.48% 8. Telsiu 4.82% 9. Utenos 4.92% 10. Vilniaus 27.67% Stage 2: The total number of interviews in each survey region (county) was allocated to 5 strata in proportion to the population of each stratum. The stratum is defined on the basis of a settlement size. The following strata are identified in each survey region (county): 1. Up to 2,000 2. 2,001-10,000 3. 10,000-50,000 4. 50,001-100,000 5. 100,001-500,000 6. More than 500,000 Stage 3: Number of PSU' s ('PSU' -clusters) allocated by the size of settlement depending on the share of Lithuanian population living in a certain type of settlement (based on the latest statistics).PSU's were selected randomly form each stratum (county and settlement size combination cell) list. In total 109. Interviewers used random route procedure. In each household eligible respondents for the survey was selected by using last birthday rule. Stage 4: - Stratification: Counties, settlement size
New Zealand (NZ)	Source: New Zealand Electoral Rolls Stage 1: Stratified sampling as described above, 4,800 units total Stage 2: Stratified sampling in the "other" ethnicity groups, topup sample due to low response rate, 900 units total Stage 3: - Stage 4: - Stratification: The sample was stratified by gender, age group, and ethnicity. Electoral rolls give: - "title", and gender was imputed where no title. (Male/Female) - "start-date" and "end-date", and age is somewhere between those. (18-30, 31-45, 46-60, 61-75) - Maori Descent - Geographical meshblock, which we matched with the most recent census geographical meshblock data (2013) to identify "high" Pacific meshblocks, with a cutoff of at least 15% in the population, and "high" Asian meshblocks, with a cutoff of at least 25% in the population. (Maori, Pacific, Asian, Other).
Norway (NO)	Source: Population register Stage 1: A nationwide, simple random sample of persons aged 18-79 years Stage 2: Stage 3: Stage 4: Stratification:
Philippines (PH)	Source: The sampling frame was designed using population data based on the 2015 Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The target population for the survey is the non-institutionalized adult population aged 18 years old and above currently residing in the Philippines. No exclusions were done. Stage 1: Primary Sampling Units. For NCR, the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are the barangays. For the rest of the Philippines, the PSUs are the provinces. In NCR, the NCR, 60 barangays are distributed among the 17 NCR cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays that was roughly proportional to its population size. barangays were then selected from within each municipality with probability proportional to size (PPS). For the rest of the Philippines, the provinces were proportionally allocated among all regions, with provision that each region must have at least one province. Provinces were sampled with probability proportional to population size. A total of 21 provinces were selected: 10 in Balance Luzon, five (5) in Visayas and six (6) in Mindanao.

	Stage 2: Secondary Sampling Units. For the rest of the Philippines, the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) are the cities/municipalities. Selection of SSUs. Within the study areas of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, 15 municipalities were allocated among the sample provinces. The number of municipalities for each study area was multiplied by the proportion of the provinces. The resulting integers became the number of municipalities in that province. If there were remaining municipalities to be allocated, they were distributed using probability proportional to the remainders. Sample municipalities were then selected from within each sample province with probability proportional to population size, without replacement. An additional provision was that each province must receive at least one municipality. Stage 3: Tertiary Sampling Units. For the rest of the Philippines, the Tertiarty Sampling Units are the barangays. Selection of TSUs. Sample barangay within each sample municipality were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS). Stage 4: - Stratification: The Philippines is geographically divided into three (3) main island groups: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; the National Capital Region (NCR) is located in Luzon. based on this geographical division, the Philippines is stratified into the four study areas: NCR, Balance of Luzon (areas in Luzon outside of NCR), Visayas and Mindanao. Each of the four study areas had a sample size of 300 adult respondents, for a total of 1,200 statistically representative adults aged 18 and above.
Russia (RU)	Source: from census or the best available estimates from government surveys or other high-quality data-sources: - sex distribution of the population - age distribution of the population - education (years of schooling) of the population - employment rate of the population Stage 1: The nationwide sample (N=1560) was divided among: a) 8 large geographical macro regions (Federal Okrugs) proportionate to the size of the local population aged 18+ of each macro region b) 5 types of urban settlements and rural districts in each of 8 macro regions proportionate to the size of the local population aged 18+ of each type: 1) cities above 1,000 000 inhabitants 2) cities 500 000 - 1,000 000 inhabitants 3) cities 100 000 - 500 000 4) urban settlements under 100 000 inhabitants 5) rural settlements On the first stage urban settlements and rural administrative regions as primary sampling units were selected. All cities over 1,000,000 inhabitants were included in the sample as self-representative units. Urban settlements and rural administrative regions were considered as primary sample units (PSUs). In each stratum (except stratum of cities over 1,000 000) the number of PSUs was calculated with the limitation of 7-13 interviews per PSU and the PSUs as well were selected with the probability proportionally to its size (PPS). The total number of interviews accounted for a stratum was distributed approximately equally among selected PSUs. Totally 134 PSUs were selected including 97 urban and 37 rural primary sampling points. Stage 2: Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs). On the second stage the secondary sampling units (SSUs) are selected from the lists of electoral districts (blocks, streets) in urban settlements and villages in rural districts. The number of surveyed SSUs was defined by condition of 7-13 interviews per SSU (at least 2 SSUs per PSU; 12 SSUs were selected In Moscow, 5 SSUs - in S-Petersburg). In each PSU SSUs are randomly selected from the list of electoral districts (blocks, streets) in urban settlements and villages in rural districts. Totally about 281 SSUs are selected. Stage 3: Selection of households. On the third stage the households were selected by the route method within selected electoral districts and sampled rural localities. Stage 4: Selection of respondents. On the fourth stage within a household a respondent was selected among eligible household members by the nearest birthday to the date of interviewing. If nobody at home or a member of a household selected as a respondent refused to participate in the survey, or if a household or a respondent was not achieved for a visit, the interviewer was required to follow the next address from the the route list. Substitutions of addresses were not allowed. Stratification: 1) types of settlements 2) urban/rural 3) number of residents
Slovakia (SK)	Source: 200 primary sampling units were chosen from the register of basic settlement units 'základná sídelná jednotka' (from a total of 6850) via probability matching taking into account the county population (8 counties = NUTS III) and community size (3 categories).

	Stage 1: County structure and size of community structure from the point of view of number of inhabitants. Stage 2: Random route procedure was used to find a respondent in a unit previously selected in stage one. In a selected household the person who will have birthday next was chosen from all household members over 18 years. Stage 3: - Stage 4: - Stratification: statified selection of 200 PSU based on 8 regions and 3 sizes of settlement
Slovenia (SI)	Source: Central Register of Population (a list of names and addresses being constantly updated by public administration) is used as a sampling frame. List of CEAs (approximately 11000) is constructed by National Statistical Office for sampling purposes. Stage 1: 200 PSU - selection was made by probability proportional to size of CEA (Clusters of Enumeration Areas) Stage 2: systematic random selection inside CEA (PSU) brings fixed numbers of persons with name and address - 10 individuals were select within each PSU. Stage 3: Stage 4: Stratification: CEA (Cluster Enumeration Areas) as PSU on the first stage of sampling are stratified according to 12 statistical regions * 6 types of settlement. Of the 72 theoretical strata, 25 are empty, so in practice there are 47 implicit strata.
South Africa (ZA)	Source: The EA (census enumerator area) is used as PSU (primary sampling unit) and the number of households (HHs) in the SAL as the MOS (measure of size). SAL's are drawn within the explicit strata pps and a fixed number of households drawn per drawn SAL. Within each drawn HH one person 16 years or older is drawn at random using Kish's grid. Non-response adjustment = number of drawn HHs per SAL / number of responding HHs (i.e. where a person 16+ is successfully interviewed) provided that at least 50% of households responded. Otherwise two similar (i.e. in the same explicit stratum) and neighbouring SALs are combined and a combined adjustment factor calculated Stage 1: Rescaling not explicitly but only implicitly. I assume that this question relates to whether sample sizes are rescaled with the view to do cross-tabulating analyses using STATA. Sub-class analyses are done by using SAS surveymeans, using the 'domain' facility. Disproportionately large samples were selected from areas know to be inhabited by the two smallest components of the population, namely (i) areas with dominantly Indian populations and (ii) the Northern Cape Stage 2: - Stage 3: - Stage 4: - Stratification: Explicit stratification variables: Province, population group and geography type (viz. urban formal, urban informal, tribal and rural formal, including commercial farms).
South Korea (KR)	Source: Residential Household Registers created by our Center's own group of independent samplers. Stage 1: The primary sampling unit (PSU) for the 2018 KGSS is a Dong, Eup or Myon. we selected 200 PSUs for the 2018 KGSS with probability proportional to size. Stage 2: The secondary sampling unit (SSU) is defined as Tong/ban (for Dong) or Li (for Myun). Each SSU is systematically seleted from each selected PSU with probability proportional to size. Stage 3: After completing the sampling frame for each selected Tong/ban, a fixed number of housing units (HUs) is systematically selected. Stage 4: After completing a list of adults 18 years of age or older for each selected household, an adult is selected using the Kish table. Stratification: Required numbers of PSUs(primary sampling unit) were independently selected from each KwangYok Si/Do. The 200 PSUs were proportionally allocated to each KwangYok Si/Do based on the number of households.
Spain (ES)	Source: - Stage 1: Stratified two-stage sample design. Primary sampling units are census sections and they are randomly selected within each strata proportional to the resident population aged 18 and over.

	Stage 2: Individuals within the census sections are selected by the National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadistica INE) using a systematic selection procedure. To avoid the selection of members of the same household, the list is ordered by dwelling number. Stage 3: - Stage 4: - Stratification: Primary sampling units were classified by: - Regions (there are 17 regions, "Comunidades Autónomas" in Spain + the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, in the north of Africa). - Size of the municipality.
Suriname (SR)	Source: Describe the sources used for sampling as the type of register or the specific procedure used The sample was obtrained from AbS (the General Bureau of Statistics Suriname). Stage 1: - Strata: all 13 (sub-)districts urban/rural were represented. Stage 2: - Clusters: 94 PSU's were randomly selected within the sub-districts (propotional to size). Stage 3: - For each PSU 20 addresses in urban areas and 30 in rural areas via systematic random sampling within PSU. In the interior: subdistricts with no proper address system, names of head of households substituted the addresses Stage 4: Random sampling of respondent within household, using birthday method Stratification: 1. Strata: all 13 (sub-)districts urban/rural were represented proportional-to-size. 2. Clusters: 94 PSU's were randomly selected within the sub-districts (proportional to size). 3. for each PSU 20 addresses in urban areas and 30 in rural areas via systematic random sampling within PSU. In the interior: sub-districts with no proper address system, names of head of households substituted the addresses
Sweden (SE)	Source: Register of the total population (RTb) Stage 1: full probability sample of the adult population in Sweden (18-79 years) Stage 2: - Stage 3: - Stage 4: - Stratification:
Switzerland (CH)	Source: Individual based register sample of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO), containing all residents of Switzerland. This complete population register is updated every three months. Stage 1: The gross sample has been retrieved by the SFSO, using a random procedure inside each of the 7 nuts2 regions. The regional stratification is proportional. Individuals are the sample units. Stage 2: Stage 3: Stage 4: Stratification: The gross sample has been retrieved by the SFSO, using a random procedure inside each of the 7 regions of Switzerland (NUTS 2). The regional stratification is proportional.
Taiwan (TW)	Source: Household Register Stage 1: The number of target respondents is decided for each of the six strata of regions proportionate to the size of their populations. Stage 2: The number of townships is decided for each level of regions and is randomly selected from each level. Villages or 'li's (administrative unit under township) then are randomly selected from each chosen townships Stage 3: The number of respondents is decided for each village or li. Individuals ages 18 or over are randomly selected from household registers in each village or li (administrative unit under township). Stage 4: - Stratification: The following variables are used to stratify the population frame into six levels of regions:(1) the proportion of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishing employment as the total employment, (2) the proportion of industrial employment as the total employment, (3) the proportion of supervisors or professionals employment as the total employment, (4) the proportion of population between ages15 and 64, (5) the proportion of population aged 65 or older, (6) the proportion of population with bachelor's degree or higher levels of education, (7) population density , (8) population growth for the past 5 years

Thailand (TH)	Source: Household survey of the Community Development Department, Ministry of the Interior Electoral Roll Stage 1: A list of district per region was randomly selected, the number was determined in proportion to the population of the region. Stage 2: This stage consisted in randomly selecting a number of sub-district in each district in proportion to the population in the selected district per region. Stage 3: The third stage determined the number of people to be surveyed according to the number of selected sub-district per region. Stage 4: The name individuals were selected from the selected sub-district, using the systematic sampling. Stratification:
Turkey (TR)	Source: Population register of household addresses obtained from the Statistical Institute of Turkey (SIT). Stage 1: Sample observations are distributed across 26 NUT-2 regions according to population distribution. Then urban and rural population shares are applied to each region and urban and rural observations are obtained. From each region SIT was contacted to provide address blocks for urban settlements. Stage 2: Each block contained 400 household addresses and 20 addresses were selected from each block on a simple random selection basis. For rural areas all rural settlements in every NUT region all villages were used to randomly select villages according to population weights of the villages. In every village the pre allotted number of interviews was 20 and thus villages are treated as city blocks. The number of villages to be contacted is determined accordingly. Stage 3: Since no replacement was to be used we selected approximately twice the number of targeted interview household addresses (3540 in total). Every address is contacted at most 4 times to obtain a completed interview. Within the households all residents above the age of 18 are listed and a respondent from within this list is randomly selected. No quotas of any kind was applied. Stage 4: - Stratification: Urban rural divide is used
United States (US)	Source: US Postal Service Address List Stage 1: Primary Sampling Units are Metro areas or non-metro counties Stage 2: Segments within PSUs Stage 3: Houses within segments Stage 4: Individuals within households Stratification: Stratification is used in two ways. First, the sample frame is stratified by region, rural/urban, and certain demographics. This assures the representativeness of the sample points. Second, the weight includes a non-response component that adjusts for geography.