

International Social Survey Programme

ISSP 2015 - WORK ORIENTATIONS IV

Study Monitoring Report

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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 bring 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.

This report is based on the study monitoring survey conducted by Methodology Committee of the ISSP for the 2015 Work Orientation module. Thirty-seven 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 web site.

Monitoring Findings Chart

For

Australia (AU)	Latvia (LV)
Austria (AT)	Lithuania (LT)
Belgium (BE)	Mexico (MX)
Chile (CL)	New Zealand (NZ)
China (CN)	Norway (NO)
Croatia (HR)	Philippines (PH)
Czech Republic (CZ)	Poland (PL)
Denmark (DK)	Russia (RU)
Estonia (EE)	Slovakia (SK)
Finland (FI)	Slovenia (SI)
France (FR)	South Africa (ZA)
Georgia (GE)	Spain (ES)
Germany (DE)	Suriname (SR)
Great Britain (GB)	Sweden (SE)
Hungary (HU)	Switzerland (CH)
Iceland (IS)	Taiwan (TW)
India (IN)	United States (US)
Israel (IL)	Venezuela (VE)
Japan (JP)	

Language(s) and translation

	AU	AT	BE	CL	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																				
Language 1 (L1)	English	German	Dutch	Spanish	Chinese	Croatian	Czech	Danish	Estonian	Finnish	French	Georgian	German	English	Hungarian	Icelandic	Hindi	Hebrew ^{IL}	Japanese	Latvian
Language 2 (L2)			French						Russian	Swedish		Russian				English	Marathi	Arabic		Russian
Language 3 (L3)																	Gujarati			
Language 4 (L4)																	Bengali			
Language 5 (L5)																	Oriya			
Language 6 (L6)																	Telugu			
Language 7 (L7)																	Tamil			
Language 8 (L8)																	Malayalam			
Language 9 (L9)																	Kannada			
Language 10 (L10)																	Assamese			
Language 11 (L11)																	Punjabi			
<i>Was the questionnaire translated?</i>																				
Yes, translated:																				
- by member(s) of research team			L1-L2	X	X	X	X	X	L1-L2	L1-L2	X	L1-L2			X	L1		L1	X	L1-L2
- by translation bureau			L1-L2														L1-L11			
- by specially trained translator(s)													X					L2-L3	X	
- other		X ^{AT}																		
No, not translated	X													X						
<i>Was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?</i>																				
Yes:																				
- group discussion				X	X	X	X	X	L1-L2	L1-L2	X	L1-L2	X			L1		L1		L1-L2
- expert checked it			L1-L2 ^{BE}						L1-L2	L1-L2			X		X			L3	X	
- back translation						X						L1-L2								
- other			L1-LE																	
No																				
Not applicable	X	X												X				L2		
<i>Was the questionnaire pre-tested</i>																				
Yes			L1-L2	X	X				L1-L2			L1-L2	X			L1	X	L1		
No						X	X	X		L1-L2	X				X				X	L1-L2
Not applicable	X	X												X						
<i>Were there any questions... which caused problems when translating?</i>																				
Yes									X ^{EE}							L1 ^{IS}				
No			L1-L2	X	X	X	X	X		L1-L2	X	L1-L2	X		X		X	L1	X	L1-L2
Not applicable	X	X												X						

^{AT} The questionnaire of Germany was used with minor adaptations for Austria (e.g. terms for political institutions)

^{BE} **Dutch:** First phase: expert check within institute Flanders (Belgium). Second phase: - The ISSP module 2014 was independently translated by the institute in Flanders (Belgium) and the Netherlands. Both translations were compared to each other and in a discussion with experts the differences were cleared out and final decisions were taken although respecting "local" differences in use of language. **French:** First phase: expert check within institute Wallonia (Belgium). Second phase: The ISSP module 2014 was independently translated by the institute in Wallonia (Belgium) and France. Both translations were compared to each other and the differences were cleared out and final decisions were taken although respecting "local" differences in use of language.

^{EE} Some answer scales

^{IS} Translating the survey title in a manner which was not confusing to respondents that were not working proved difficult.

^{IL} The most common language of interview was Hebrew, therefore the following questions will refer to Hebrew.

Language(s) and translation (continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	US ^{US}	VE
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																	
Language 1 (L1)	Lithuanian	Spanish	English	Norwegian	Filipino	Polish	Russian	Slovak	Slovenian	English	Spanish	Dutch ^{SR}	Swedish	German ^{CH}	Chinese	English	Spanish
Language 2 (L2)					Bicol					Afrikaans				French		Spanish	
Language 3 (L3)					Cebuano					Zulu				Italian			
Language 4 (L4)					Hiligaynon					Tsonga							
Language 5 (L5)					Iluko					Tswana							
Language 6 (L6)					Maranao					Xhosa							
Language 7 (L7)																	
<i>Was the questionnaire translated?</i>																	
Yes, translated:																	
- by member(s) of research team	X			X	L1-L6	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	L1-L3	X		
- by translation bureau		X								L2-L6				L1-L3		L2	X
- by specially trained translator(s)												X ^{SR_2}					
- other																	
No, not translated			X							L1						L1	
<i>Was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?</i>																	
Yes:																	
- group discussion	X			X	L1-L6	X		X	X		X ^{ES}	X ^{SR_3}	X	L1-L3	X	L2	X
- expert checked it		X					X			L2-L6				L1-L3	X	L2	
- back translation																	
- other														L1-L3 ^{CH_2}			
No										L1							
Not applicable			X													L1	
<i>Was the questionnaire pre-tested</i>																	
Yes	X	X			L1-L6									L1-L3	X		X
No				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			L2	
Not applicable			X													L1	
<i>Were there any questions... which caused problems when translating?</i>																	
Yes																	
No	X	X		X ^{NO}	L1-L6	X	X	X	X	L2-L6	X	X	X	L1-L3	X	L2	X
Not applicable			X							L1						L1	

^{NO} Categories 1 and 2 in Q16

^{ES} Only the new questions

^{SR} Occasionally questions were translated in native or foreign languages by the interviewer.

^{SR_2} Members of the ISSP in NL and BE

^{SR_3} We made two independent translations and compared these in group discussions.

^{CH} In Switzerland, the German questionnaire mostly is translated on the fly to Swiss-German by the interviewer, a non-written but widely used dialect in oral situations.

^{CH_2} Translation by two professional translators, then comparison between the two versions in a group discussion and adjudication of best translation. The three language versions are then compared and some adjustments made.

^{US} The target sample is those speaking English or Spanish. Those not speaking these languages are ineligible.

Survey Context

	AU	AT	BE	CL	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV
<i>How was the ISSP module fielded?</i>																				
Individual survey								X		X	X	X					X		X	
Larger survey		X																X		
- with ISSP at start	X					X	X		X						X	X				X
- with ISSP in middle			X	X	X															
- with ISSP at end													X	X						

Question Coverage and Order

	AU	AT	BE	CL	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV
<i>Were the ISSP questions asked in prescribed order?</i>																				
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No																				
<i>Were all the core ISSP items included?</i>																				
Yes, all included	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X ^{FR}	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
No, not all included:																				
- from module								X ^{DK}												
- background items		X ^{AT}												X ^{GB}						

^{AT} EDUCYRS: derived from AT-degree; TYPORG1: profit-non-profit org is practically the same as private-public; SPEMPREL and SPWORKSUP: As the complete questionnaire was too long, these items were omitted for lack of space.

^{DK} Not asked: V32: "How often do you work at home during your usual working hours?"; V33: "How often does your job involve working on weekends?" and there is no BIRTH variable. Reasons: The first two questions were not asked due to an error. Furthermore we are unable to provide information about the respondent's birth year or precise age due to a change in the procedures of the Danish Data Protection Agency.

^{FR} Q6: response category 5 ("my religion") was omitted by mistake. Q12: one additional item (8) should not have been asked.

^{GB} Various background variable questions are missing. BSA has been running since 1983 and therefore question consistency is of paramount importance, in order to be able to reliably compare data across years. The way background questions are asked on BSA sometimes differs to the ISSP standard. We are working to standardise BSA questions or produce derived variables, wherever possible.

Survey Context (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	US	VE
<i>How was the ISSP module fielded?</i>																	
Individual survey		X	X	X				X ^{SK}					X				
Larger survey						X											X
- with ISSP at start					X				X					X	X		
- with ISSP in middle	X						X			X						X	
- with ISSP at end											X	X					

Question Coverage and Order (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	US	VE
<i>Were the ISSP questions asked in prescribed order?</i>																	
Yes	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Yes, apart from omissions			X														
No															X ^{TW}		
<i>Were all the core ISSP items included?</i>																	
Yes, all included	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X ^{US}	
No, not all included:																	
- from module																	
- background items			X ^{NZ}									X ^{SR}		X ^{CH}	X ^{TW_2}		X ^{VE}

^{NZ} Missing questions: PARTLIV, SPWRKHRS, SPWRKSUP, TOPBOT, HHTODD (included in HHCHILDR), F_BORN and M_BORN.

^{SK} Some country specific questions were added.

^{SR} URBRURAL was omitted, because irrelevant in the Surinamese context.

^{CH} CH_ETHN1/CH_ETHN2 WAS NOT ASKED. The concept of ethnic group is not significant in Switzerland. The Swiss society is founded on cultural and linguistic diversity. There is no official classification of ethnicity, and it is neither a debate nor a social reality in Switzerland.

^{TW} The order was changed in order to incorporate the question items from the TSCS module.

^{TW_2} 1. Variable PARTY_LR was not included in the questionnaire (This kind of party affiliation (left-right) does not fit for Taiwan's political situation.) 2. Some of cases are missing for variables Union, mainstat, spmainstat (The skip instruction in the questionnaire is not arranged properly).

^{US} Missing questions: TYPORG1, NSUP. Reason why missing: GSS questions are insufficient to answer NSUP, and TYPORG1 is part of a non-core module that was asked in 2014 but not since.

^{VE} ISSP source questionnaire: question number or description of question: nat_REG – Country specific: region was omitted. Reason why missing: It was a mistake of the institute which carried out the fielding

Sampling

	AU	AT	BE	CL	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV
<i>The sample was designed to be representative of...</i>																				
...only adult citizens of country	X	X		X	X	X		X				X					X	X		
...adults of any nationality			X				X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X
<i>Was your sample designed to be representative of adults living in...</i>																				
...private accommodation only		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
...private & institutional accommodation	X ^{AU}							X								X			X	
<i>Lower age cut-off</i>																				
21																				
18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
17																				
16																			X	
15									X	X										
<i>Was there an upper age cut-off?</i>																				
Yes										X		X								X
Age										74		94								74
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

^{AU} Sample was selected from the Australian electoral roll, and thus includes those who are institutional accommodation who are on the roll.

Sampling (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	US	VE
<i>The sample was designed to be representative of...</i>																	
...only adult citizens of country		X			X	X	X	X					X		X		
...adults of any nationality	X		X	X					X	X	X	X		X		X	X
<i>Was your sample designed to be representative of adults living in...</i>																	
...private accommodation only	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
...private & institutional accommodation			X ^{NZ}	X													
<i>Lower age cut-off</i>																	
21												X					
18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
17																	
16										X							
15																	
<i>Was there an upper age cut-off?</i>																	
Yes				X								X	X				
Age				79								74	79				
No	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X

^{NZ} Includes residential rest homes

Sampling

	AU	AT	BE	CL	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV
<i>Did you use any variables for stratification?</i>																				
Yes*	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
No			X					X	X		X					X				
Other																				
<i>How many stages does your sampling design have?</i>																				
One stage	X		X					X	X	X						X				
Two stages											X		X		X				X	
Three stages		X		X		X	X							X						X
Four or more stages					X							X					X	X		
<i>Does your sampling frame consist of... **</i>																				
Addresses		X					X		X			X		X	X			X		
Households					X	X					X									X
Named individuals (target persons)	X		X					X		X		X	X			X	X		X	
Named individuals (not the target persons)		X																		
Areas				X																
<i>What selection method was used to identify a respondent?</i>																				
Kish grid		X		X	X		X					X		X	X			X		
Birthday method						X			X		X									
Quota																				
Other																				X ^{LV}
Not applicable	X		X					X		X			X			X	X		X	
<i>Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of selection process or during fieldwork?</i>																				
Yes													X ^{DE}							
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* The variables used for stratification are described in APPENDIX II (on page 24)

** Supplementary information on the sampling frames can be found in APPENDIX III (on page 25)

^{DE} Before fieldwork started in 2016, 6 municipalities out of the selected 148 did not cooperate and did not deliver information. Thus these sample points had to be replaced by others with the same structural characteristics (same administrative district, same BIK region, and same type of community) prior to the fieldwork. Substitution of any individual case was not allowed during the fieldwork.

^{LV} Selection of the respondent by „the youngest male rule“

Sampling (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	US	VE
<i>Did you use any variables for stratification?</i>																	
Yes*	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
No			X	X									X				
Other																	
<i>How many stages does your sampling design have?</i>																	
One stage			X	X									X	X			
Two stages					X			X	X		X						
Three stages		X				X				X		X			X		X
Four or more stages	X						X									X	
<i>Does your sampling frame consist of... *</i>																	
Addresses	X						X				X	X				X	
Households						X				X						X	
Named individuals (target persons)			X	X					X		X		X	X	X		
Named individuals (not the target persons)																	
Areas		X			X			X									X
<i>What selection method was used to identify a respondent?</i>																	
Kish grid		X			X					X						X	X
Birthday method	X						X	X									
Quota																	
Other						X ^{PL}						X ^{SR}					
Not applicable			X	X					X		X		X	X	X		
<i>Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of selection process or during fieldwork?</i>																	
Yes					X ^{PH}		X ^{RU}					X ^{SR_2}					
No	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

* The variables used for stratification are described in APPENDIX II (on page 24)

** Supplementary information on the sampling frames can be found in APPENDIX III (on page 25)

^{PH} Substitute or replacement barangays (PSUs in NCR and SSUs in non-NCR) were selected during the sampling. Up to three replacement/substitute barangays were sampled for each city/municipality level (SSU in non-NCR). Substitution or replacement is done prior to the fieldwork, and is only allowed in the following conditions: 1) barangay is high security risk (presence of armed conflict); 2) barangay is too remote; 3) barangay can only be reached by special transportation, i.e., helicopter. No substitution or replacement of barangay was made for the 2015 survey module.

^{PL} 3000 respondents were subsampled from Social Diagnosis panel sample based on list of households and its members.

^{RU} Replacement is permitted at the first stage of the selection PSU within the same stratum in exceptional cases.

^{SR} First birthday after a random month

^{SR_2} Only if the address was empty or did not exist, the interviewer could go to the house next door.

Data Collection

	AU	AT	BE	CL	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV
<i>Data collection methods used (substantive & background)?</i>																				
Face-to-face		X		X	X	X	X		X			X			X		X	X		X
Self-Completion (with interviewer involvement)																			X	
Self-completion by mail	X										X									
Mixed mode			X ^{BE}					X ^{DK}		X ^{FI}			X ^{DE}	X ^{GB}		X ^{IS}				
<i>Length of fieldwork</i>																				
2 weeks or less															X				X	
Over 2 weeks < 1 month				X		X														X
1 month < 2 mths		X					X	X	X			X					X			
2 months < 3 mths			X							X										
3 mths or more	X				X						X		X	X		X		X		
<i>Year of fieldwork</i>																				
2015	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X			X	X			X	X	
2016	X	X						X				X	X			X				X
2017																	X			

^{BE} web/postal self-completion

^{DK} Initially letters were sent to the respondents, then follow up phone call for the non-respond respondents, which were followed up by email request.

^{FI} Returned questionnaires 1203: mail 700, online 503

^{DE} ISSP substantive questions asked CASI; some ISSP BV are taken from ALLBUS and asked face-to-face, some ISSP BV are part of the ISSP interview.

^{GB} The ISSP was fielded as part of the 2015 British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey. The BSA is formed of a Computer-assisted face-to-face interview by an interviewer and a self-completion questionnaire, introduced to the participant at the end of the face to face interview. The ISSP was fielded on the self-completion part of the survey. Background questions were asked on the face-to-face part of the survey.

^{IS} Mail and websurvey

Data Collection (Continued)

	LT	MX	NZ	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	US	VE
<i>Data collection methods used (substantive & background)?</i>																	
Face-to-face	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Self-Completion (with interviewer involvement)			X			X											
Self-completion by mail													X				
Mixed mode				X ^{NO}													
Other												X ^{SR}					
<i>Length of fieldwork</i>																	
2 weeks or less					X		X										
Over 2 weeks < 1 month																	X
1 month < 2 mths	X	X						X					X				
2 months < 3 mths				X						X	X						
3 mths or more			X			X			X			X		X	X	X	
<i>Year of fieldwork</i>																	
2013																	
2014																	
2015	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X		X	X		X
2016				X	X			X	X		X	X	X			X	
2017		X															

^{NO}Gross sample of 4400 split in two random groups 1 and 2. Group 1 received letter with URL and pin code to online questionnaire, 3 reminders and paper questionnaire sent with last reminder. Group 2: Paper questionnaire no URL or access to online questionnaire. 3 reminders

^{SR} Mainly face-to-face interviews and partly leave-behind (drop off)

Data Collection: Face-to-face and self-administered with some interviewer involvement

	AT	CL	CN	HR	CZ	EE	GE	DE	GB	HU	IL	IN	JP	LV	LT	MX	NZ	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	CH	TW	US	VE
<i>Were postal or telephone components used?</i>																													
Yes - postal components:					X ^{CZ}												X ^{NZ}												
- advance letter								X ^{DE}	X ^{GB}				X ^{JP}						X ^{PL}			X ^{SI}		X ^{ES}		X ^{CH}	X ^{TW}	X ^{US}	
- reminder & thank you letters																										X			
Yes - telephone components	X																	X ^{PH}				X		X	X ^{SR}		X	X	
No		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X					X	X	X					X	
<i>Were incentives offered?</i>																													
Yes:																													
- to respondent					X			X	X				X	X			X		X	X					X	X	X	X	
- to interviewer		X	X		X		X			X			X									X							
No	X					X					X	X			X	X		X				X	X	X				X	
<i>Were interviewers paid according to realized cases?</i>																													
Yes	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
No			X									X				X	X											X	

^{CZ} Postal and telephone contacts were used as part of the refusal conversion procedure.

^{DE} Respondents were informed about survey in advance letter.

^{GB} Advance letters were sent to selected addresses about one week before the start of fieldwork, informing them that an interviewer would be calling at their addresses.

^{JP} Introductory postcards are sent to every respondent a week before the fielding.

^{NZ} Based on electoral roll information, surveys were posted to those 2500 people identified in the random sample.

^{PH} For interview validation. Interviews were either validated in person by the supervisors or backchecked through a phone call from the supervisors

^{PL} There was a letter sent to announce interviewers visit

^{SI} FSUs are named individuals. Letters were sent to inform them on the survey background and relevance. Experience shows that the letter facilitates interviewer contact. - Interviewers called some respondents to make the appointments

^{ES} An advance letter was sent to all individuals included in the sample, describing the survey. It also contained a toll-free number to provide information about the survey for those interested.

^{SR} Double checking of questionnaires. For clarification and data check by the investigator

^{CH} POSTAL: All sample units received an advance letter with an information flyer. A second letter was used to announce the eventual refusal conversion or a re-contact by telephone. TELEPHONE: If no contact could be established after 5 face-to-face contact attempts, all sample units

^{TW} Postal cards were sent to all sampled individuals for advanced contacts. About 30% of all respondents were contacted by phone for clarifying certain items in the questionnaires by research assistants of the project.

^{US} All households were sent an initial letter. Some households received interim mailings to explain the survey or make contact. Some households received phone calls to make contact, gain cooperation, schedule an interview, or, in a few cases, conduct an interview.

Data Collection: Face-to-face and self-administered with some interviewer involvement

	AT	CL	CN	HR	CZ	EE	GE	DE	GB	HU	IL	IN	JP	LV	LT	MX	NZ	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	CH	TW	US	VE	
<i>Which of these rules governed how an interviewer approached an address or household?</i>																														
Call at different time of day	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Call on different days in week		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
None of these												X					X				X									
<i>Were a minimum number of calls required?</i>																														
Yes:	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Minimum number of required calls	3	5	6	5	4		3	4	6	3	4	3	3	2		3		3	3		4	5	3	4	7	5	3		3	
No						X									X		X			X								X		
<i>Were any interviews supervised?</i>																														
Yes:		X	X						X			X				X		X					X		X		X	X	X	
Approximate proportion (%)		27	30						5			10				20		20					10		1		30	5	30	
No	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X		X				
<i>Were any interviews back checked?</i>																														
Yes:	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X ^{LV}	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X ^{ES}	X	X	X	X	X
Approximate proportion (%)	5	61	55	20	30		10	100	10	20	30		45	13	10	10		20		15	10	50	10	8	100	20	32	10	30	
No						X						X					X		X											

^{LV} Interviews were carried out on Tablet PC with built-in GPS signal that allowed controlling the coordinates of carried out interviews. This was an additional way of supervising the work of interviewers and quality of survey in general.

^{ES} 100% back-checked through verification (by phone) when sex or age written in questionnaire by interviewer did not match the information provided in the sample by the National Statistics Institute, and there were also some interviews that were randomly selected to be back-checked.

Data Collection: Mail

	AU	BE	DK	FI	FR	IS	NO	SE
<i>Were any contacts made by telephone or interviewer?</i>								
Yes:								
- precontacts by telephone					X ^{FR}			
- reminders by telephone			X		X	X ^{IS}		
- other								
No	X	X		X			X	
<i>Were incentives offered?</i>								
Yes		X ^{BE}	X	X ^{FI}			X	
No	X				X	X		X

^{BE} The 5th mail was only for the respondents: letter + incentive.

^{FI} Sample size 2500. Incentive, iPad Air was raffled among all respondents. That was told to 2000 respondents in all advance letters. 500 respondents didn't know at all about the incentive. Test result: If iPad was told, response rate 49,2 %, If not, response rate 44,0 %. (Total response rate 48,1 %)

^{FR} Double telephone campaign (one outreach before sending the questionnaire, and one reminder before the last mailing). A reminder letter (with the questionnaire) is sent to all households which have not returned the questionnaire (up to 3 reminders).

^{IS} From 15.06.2016 until 28.06.2016 telephone calls were made to those that hadn't answered the questionnaire and they reminded of the survey and encouraged to answer. Email addresses were collected and added to the online survey. Respondents who provided email addresses received reminders regarding the survey if they failed to complete the survey.

Data Collection: Mail

	AU	BE	DK	FI	FR	IS	NO	SE
<i>What was sent out in the first mailing?</i>								
Questionnaire	X		X		X		X	
Data protection information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Explanatory letter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Incentive			X					
Other material								
<i>What was sent out in the second mailing?</i>								
Thank you and reminder combined						X	X	
Reminder sent only to non-respondents	X	X	X	X	X			
Questionnaire			X	X	X			X
Data protection information		X	X	X	X	X		X
Explanatory letter		X	X	X	X	X		
Incentive			X					
Other material						X ^{IS}		
No second mailing								
<i>What was sent out in the third mailing?</i>								
Questionnaire	X	X		X	X		X	X
Data protection information	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Explanatory letter	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Incentive								
Other material						X ^{IS_2}		
No third mailing			X					
<i>What was sent out in the fourth (or last) mailing?</i>								
Questionnaire	X			X	X	X	X	X
Data protection information	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Explanatory letter	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Reminder only to non-respondents								
Incentive								
Other material						X ^{IS_3}		
No fourth mailing			X					

^{IS} Username and password to complete the survey online

^{IS_2} Mailing 3 was a telephone reminder to collect email addresses

^{IS_3} Information regarding the possibility of online responding

Information on Response and Outcome Figures *

	AU	AT	BE	CL	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE ^{EE}	FI	FR	GE ^{GE}	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL ^{IL}	JP	LV
<i>Response figures based on reported figures</i>																				
Issued sample (n)	5000	1924	7500	1872	2208	3104	2238	2500		2500	4500		5346	4706	2583	3000	6708	1414	2400	6846
Ineligible (n)	317	8	100	49	140	99	116	0		14	595		370	466	300	211	483	25	23	925
Eligible (n)	4683	1916	7400	1823	2068	3005	2122	2500		2486	3905		4976	4240	2283	2789	6225	1389	2377	5921
- refusal (n)	3472	541	53	168	201	1356	462	344		7	94		2331	1424	861	196	1431	215	406	1308
- non-contact (n)	0	331	4844	134	72	642	209	445		1271	2385		508	232	381	1413	3191	132	116	3392
- other unproductive (n)	0	43	362	88	0	7	16	573		5	202		450	791	38	54	267	17	282	219
Interviews (n)	1211	1001	2141	1433	1795	1000	1435	1138	1207	1203	1224	1487	1687	1793	1003	1126	1336	1025	1573	1002
Response Rate (%)	25.9	52.2	28.9	78.6	86.8	33.3	67.6	45.5		48.4	31.3		33.9	42.3	43.9	40.4	21.5	73.8	66.2	16.9

* For calculation of response figures, see appendix IV, p. 26

^{EE} Response figures for Estonia will be available soon.

^{GE} Response figures for Georgia will be available soon.

^{IL} These figures pertain to interviews in Jewish and Mixed (Jewish-Arab) communities. In the case of additional 223 interviews conducted in small Arab communities sampling lists are less systematic and we cannot calculate response rates.

Information on Response and Outcome Figures *

	LT	MX	NZ	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR ^{SR}	SE	CH	TW	US	VE
<i>Response figures based on reported figures</i>																	
Issued sample (n)	4159	1420	2500	4400	3138	3266	6704	1948	1800	3500	3000		3000	2424	4090	3357	1100
Ineligible (n)	136	0	0	166	0	88	225	0	126	74	117		42	34	166	948	22
Eligible (n)	4023	1420	2500	4234	3138	3178	6479	1948	1674	3426	2883		2958	2390	3924	2409	1078
- refusal (n)	956	142	225	57	239	936	2170	486	437	404	450		30	759	861	788	6
- non-contact (n)	1793	137	1356	2562	505	92	2630	312	114	55	388		1731	165	743	48	16
- other unproductive (n)	147	0	18	65	1194	38	83	0	100	27	211		35	231	289	96	49
Interviews (n)	1127	1141	901	1550	1200	2112	1596	1150	1023	2940	1834	1139	1162	1235	2031	1477	1007
Response Rate (%)	28.0	80.4	36.0	36.6	38.2	66.5	24.6	59.0	61.1	85.8	63.6		39.3	51.7	51.8	61.3	93.4

* For calculation of response figures, see appendix IV, p. 26

^{SR} Response figures for Suriname will be available soon.

Data

	AU	AT	BE	CL	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NZ	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	US	VE	
<i>Were any measures of coding reliability employed?</i>																																						
Yes		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
No	X		X					X							X	X		X					X					X						X				
<i>Was the keying of the data verified?</i>																																						
Yes:			X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X			X	X	X		X	X		X	X				X	X				X	NAP	X		X
<i>Approximate proportion (%)</i>			50	100	100	30	100			1		15		100			10	100	100		10	100		10	100				100	100			10		4		50	
No	X	X						X	X		X		X		X	X				X			X			X	X	X				X				X		
<i>Were any reliability checks made on derived variables?</i>																																						
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
No							X														X																	
No derived variables												X					X		X								X	X				X						X
<i>Data checks/edits on:</i>																																						
- filters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- logic or consistency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- ranges	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
None																																						
<i>Were data errors corrected?</i>																																						
Yes:																																						
- individually	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- automatically	X									X				X	X				X	X				X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No																								X														
<i>Were the data weighted or post-stratified?</i>																																						
Yes		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No						X						X						X	X		X			X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other	X																																					

Documentation

	AU	AT	BE	CL	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NZ	NO	PH	PL	RU	SK	SI	ZA	ES	SR	SE	CH	TW	US	VE	
<i>Is a national methods report available for your study?</i>																																						
Yes		X	X	X	X		X	X					X	X			X				X		X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
No	X					X			X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X		X		X		X				X								

Appendix I

Please provide information about the other study(ies) the ISSP was fielded with (e.g., topic, survey name).

Australia (AU)	Part of the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes 2015 Other topic areas: Health and Work; Work, support and emotional wellbeing; Early childhood Ageing; Environment; Aboriginal policy; Insurance; Optional feedback
Austria (AT)	The ISSP module was fielded as part of SOZIALER SURVEY ÖSTERREICH SSÖ 2016 (Austrian Social Survey 2016). This Survey has a sample size of around 2000 persons, it includes a national specific questionnaire section plus ISSP 2014 and ISSP 2015. Each ISSP module was answered by half the sample.
Belgium (BE)	Together with the ISSP module 2014 on Citizenship. The first part of the questionnaire (A1 – A11) contained a first part of the background variables, followed by the ISSP modules Citizenship and Work Orientations. The last part of the questionnaire (D1 – D22) contained the other background variables.
Chile (CL)	The module was carried out along with questions about Chilean political, economic and social attitudes.
China (CN)	Chinese General Social Survey
Croatia (HR)	Name of the project is New Paradigms in Sustainability Research: Green economy and well-being of the youth. Questions added were related to topics concerning green economy, awareness of ecological problems, pro-environmental behaviour, pro-ecological values.
Czech Republic (CZ)	A set of country specific questions focused on working conditions and work-life balance was attached at the end of the ISSP 2015 module.
Estonia (EE)	ISSP 2014, and also ISSP 2012 and ISSP 2010 (which had never been fielded in Estonia).
Germany (DE)	ALLBUS 2016 (Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften); main topic: family and gender roles; attitudes towards ethnic groups
Great Britain (GB)	The ISSP was fielded as part of the 2015 British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey. The BSA is formed of a Computer-assisted face-to-face interview by an interviewer and a self-completion questionnaire, introduced to the participant at the end of the face-to-face interview. The ISSP was fielded on the self-completion part of the survey. Other topics on the 2015 BSA survey included attitudes towards: politics, social welfare, health services, obesity, mental wellbeing, alcohol, dementia, food, transport, employment, pensions, social class and the European Union.
Hungary (HU)	TARKI Omnibus 2015/10
Iceland (IS)	Questions regarding work rehabilitation (from VIRK – Vocational Rehabilitation Fund) (5 q) and work related illness / injuries (from the Administration of Occupational Safety and Health) (8 q) were added.
Israel (IL)	The ISSP 2015 module was conducted together with the ISSP 2016 module 'Role of Government'.
Latvia (LV)	Two ISSP studies: Work orientation IV and Role of Government.
Lithuania (LT)	"Citizenship, Work Orientations and Social Welfare in Lithuania". Parts of the survey: "Social Welfare", ISSP module "Work Orientation IV", "Virtual Workplaces" and "Societal Wellbeing".
Philippines (PH)	The ISSP 2015 survey module was fielded along with the ISSP 2016 survey module. In addition, other survey modules were included: Hope and Optimism, Trust in Selected Countries, opinions on Philippine foreign relations and the West Philippine Sea.
Poland (PL)	Social Diagnosis. Objective and Subjective Quality of Life in Poland The project takes into account all the significant aspects of the life of individual households and their members, both the economic (income, material wealth, savings and financing), and the not strictly economic (education, medical care, problem-solving, stress, psychological well-being, lifestyle, pathologies, engagement in the arts and cultural events, use of new communication technologies as well as and many others). As was intended, the Social Diagnosis is based on panel research; we return to the same households every few years, with the first sample being taken in the year 2000. The following took place three years later, and since has been repeated every two years.
Russia (RU)	Regular Omnibus "Courier"
Slovakia (SK)	Some country specific questions were added.
Slovenia (SI)	The ISSP 2015 module was fielded together with: a) General national social survey (life satisfaction, trust, social and political orientations, political participation, social wellbeing, etc.) b) Another ISSP module (2016, Role of Government) c) National module on attitudes about security .
South Africa (ZA)	Survey was fielded as part of the South African Social Attitude Survey (SASAS) which consisted of three questionnaires. The ISSP module was fielded in Questionnaire 2. Other topics in the questionnaire were: Energy use; Nuclear Energy; Work orientation; Smoking behavior.
Spain (ES)	The 2016 and 2015 ISSP modules were fielded together (in that order: first ISSP 2016 and then 2015)
Suriname (SR)	Study title: Social and Cultural Situation of the Surinamese Population
Switzerland (CH)	The ISSP 2015 was part of MOSAiCH 2015, which included both ISSP 2014 (Citizenship II) and 2015 (Work Orientations IV) and a national module on political attitudes towards Switzerland and its institutions.
Taiwan (TW)	Taiwan Social Change Survey
United States (US)	General Social Survey 2016
Venezuela (VE)	ISSP CITIZENSHIP 2014

Appendix II

Description of the stratification variables used:

Australia (AU)	The sample was stratified by electorate
Austria (AT)	Bundesland (federal-state) and size of town
Chile (CL)	We use a regional stratification and then each region was stratified according to rural and urban during the first stage of the sample design.
China (CN)	Education, GDP Per capita, Urbanization
Croatia (HR)	Stratified random multi-staged sample: level of settlements, level of household, level of individual. Two-way stratification: by 6 regions (defined as the traditional groups of counties) and 4 settlement sizes (defined by the number of residents). The size of each stratum is based on the proportion of the number of 18+ residents within the stratum in the total 18+ population.
Czech Republic (CZ)	NUTS2 and type of municipality.
Finland (FI)	Implicit geographic stratification (systematic random sampling) variables: residence code, gender, 10 year age groups
Georgia (GE)	Type of settlement - urban and rural areas according to their size (small, medium and large).
Germany (DE)	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)	Region, Population density, % owner occupiers
Hungary (HU)	Region and type of settlement
India (IN)	Multiple levels of stratification used starting with Parliamentary Area> Assembly Segment>Polling Booth>Respondent. The final respondent selected randomly from the ECI rolls as explained in our detailed methodology note submitted to ISSP technical committee.
Israel (IL)	Socioeconomic characteristics of statistical area, geographic region of statistical area.
Japan (JP)	Region, size of community, and ratio of employed population in tertiary industry
Latvia (LV)	Age (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74), gender (male, female), nationality (latvians, other nationality), region (Rīga, Pierīga, Vidzeme, Kurzeme, Zemgale, Latgale) and settlement type (Riga, cities and towns, rural areas). Cities, bigger towns and rural areas were used as separate stratum each.
Lithuania (LT)	Administrative unit. Settlement size.
Mexico (MX)	The survey was based upon a multi stage stratified random sample through one partition of the universe of the national population aged 18 years and over, and three selection stages for the urban and the rural cases.
Philippines (PH)	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.
Poland (PL)	Voivodeship, class of the place of residence (large towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants, small towns with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants and rural areas), statistical regions.
Russia (RU)	1) types of settlements; 2) urban/rural; 3) number of residents
Slovakia (SK)	200 primary sampling units were chosen from the register of municipalities of Slovakia with a probability matching taking into account the county population (8 counties = NUTS III) and community size (inhabitants of Slovakia over 18 years of age).
Slovenia (SI)	CEA (Cluster Enumeration Areas) as PSU on the first stage of sampling are stratified according to 12 statistical regions * 6 types of settlement
South Africa (ZA)	Province, race, gender and geotype
Spain (ES)	Municipalities were classified by: (1) 17 Spanish Regions (Comunidades Autónomas (CCAA) and (2) Size of Habitat (municipalities)
Suriname (SR)	13 geographical (sub-)districts
Switzerland (CH)	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)	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 age15 and 64, (5) the proportion of population age 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
United States (US)	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.
Venezuela (VE)	Implicit stratification by socio-economic level within states

Appendix III

Description of the sampling frame (e.g., population register, electoral roll, telephone directory and its coverage and updating)

Australia (AU)	Australian Electoral Roll
Austria (AT)	Register of private household mail addresses (provided by the national mail-company (Österreichische Bundespost)).
Belgium (BE)	The Research Centre of the Flemish Government and the Walloon Institute of assessment, forecasting and statistic are authorized to use the National Register. The register contains information about gender, age, nationality, name, address of target person, name of partner and household composition.
Chile (CL)	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 2002 Census data.
China (CN)	The household lists in a selected community.
Croatia (HR)	List of settlements derived from Census 2011. Stratified random multi-staged sample: level of settlements, level of households, level of individual.
Czech Republic (CZ)	Delivery address database of the Czech Post was used for sampling frame construction. This database contains the addresses of all objects (approximately 1.8 million residential properties), including the number of dwellings within them but without the names. The stratified random sampling was realized in 3 steps: sampling points, dwellings, individuals.
Denmark (DK)	Population register
Estonia (EE)	Population register (it is not compulsory to register one's residence). (For the sub-section of pilot module, sociodemographically representative self-selected non-probability web-panel sample was drawn).
Finland (FI)	Population register variables
France (FR)	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).
Georgia (GE)	The frame of areas - General Population Census from 2014 by National Department for Statistics (GeoStat).
Germany (DE)	Local population registers of inhabitants of communities. Updated continuously.
Great Britain (GB)	The sampling frame is the Postcode Address File (PAF), a list of addresses (or postal delivery points) compiled by the Post Office.
Hungary (HU)	We use random walking. The underlying idea of this method is that fieldworkers do not receive names and addresses, but a starting point and a route in all sample localities and a standardised procedure to select the individuals to be asked in the selected household.
Iceland (IS)	Population register (The National Registry)
India (IN)	Electoral roll of Election Commission of India. Geographic Coverage is 100%. Demographic coverage is 100%. Updated every year by ECI.
Israel (IL)	Population Registry mapped on to statistical areas.
Japan (JP)	Sampling frame: Basic Resident Register; Coverage: Residents of Japan; Updating: Once a month-once a year (varies depending on cities/wards/towns/villages).
Latvia (LV)	Register of Addresses (Households) obtained from the State Land Services.
Lithuania (LT)	Address register. The register is renewed two times a month.
Mexico (MX)	The survey was based upon a multi stage stratified random sample through one partition of the universe of the national population aged 18 years and over, and three selection stages for the urban and the rural cases. The partition within each stratum the universe was divided by urban (more than 2,500 inhabitants) and rural zones (less than 2,500 inhabitants).
New Zealand (NZ)	2015 electoral roll
Norway (NO)	The Central Register of Persons
Philippines (PH)	The sampling frame was designed using population data based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (2010 CPH) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) [now under the Philippine Statistics Authority]. 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.
Poland (PL)	Panel household sample
Russia (RU)	Electoral districts
Slovakia (SK)	Random route procedure was used.
Slovenia (SI)	Central Register of Population (a list of names and addresses being constantly updated by public administration) is used as a sampling frame.
South Africa (ZA)	Census Enumerator Areas Framework
Spain (ES)	Most recent official data from the POPULATION REGISTER (January 2013). Sample was provided by the National Statistics Institute (www.ine.es)
Suriname (SR)	Complete list of addresses from the General Bureau of Statistics. For the Interior, this is replaced by family names.
Sweden (SE)	National population register
Switzerland (CH)	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.
Taiwan (TW)	Population register
United States (US)	The GSS is an area, probability sample that selects PSUs which are metro areas or non-metro counties, segments within those PSUs, households/addresses within those segments, and a randomly selected adults within the households. The areas (PSUs and segments) are selected based on US Census figures. The addresses are selected from a national list of residential addresses from the post office augmented by our own listings in mostly rural areas.
Venezuela (VE)	List of census blocks within census segments, which are groupings of approximately 200 dwellings for the whole country based on 2011 national census. The list of dwellings within the census blocks was emended just before the study.

Appendix IV: Calculation of Response Figures Based on Reported Figures

Report Category	Face-to-Face Questionnaire Category	Mail Questionnaire Category
Issued sample (n)	Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size)	Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size)
Ineligible (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addresses which could not be traced at all/ selected respondents who could not be traced - Addresses established as empty, demolished or containing no private dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addresses which could not be traced - Addresses established as empty, demolished or containing no private dwellings - Details of address wrong (street numbers, post codes, etc.) - Addresses with no letter boxes - Selected respondent unknown at address - Selected respondent moved, no forwarding address - Selected respondent deceased
Eligible (n)	Issued sample minus Ineligible	Issued sample minus Ineligible
Refusal (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal refusal at selected address - Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected respondent) - Other refusal at selected address 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refusal by selected respondent - Refusal by another person - Implicit refusals (empty envelopes, empty questionnaires returned)
Non-contact (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No contact at selected address - No contact with selected person 	No contact
Other unproductive (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected respondent too sick / incapacitated to participate - Selected respondent had inadequate understanding of language of survey - Selected respondent away during survey period - Other type of unproductive reaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected respondent too sick / incapacitated to participate - Selected respondent had inadequate understanding of language of survey - Selected respondent away during survey period - Other type of unproductive reaction
Completed cases (n)	Full productive interview	Completed returned questionnaires
Partially completed (n)	Partial productive interview	Partially completed returned questionnaires