GGS Wave 1 Belgium: Fieldwork

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GGS Wave 1 Belgium: Fieldwork

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1 Preface

Changing families and populations are presenting growing challenges for industrialized societies. As a result of low fertility levels prevailing for a long time, many countries are now expected to face labour shortages simultaneously with the demand to support a rapidly growing number of retired persons (UNECE, 2008). At the same time, younger generations tend to postpone marriage and parenting. Increased prevalence of consensual unions, decreasing stability of co-residential partnerships and the emergence of non-residential partnerships are other trends that can be seen in many countries (UNECE, 2008). Multifaceted family change requires that governments and other social partners monitor and, when necessary, step in to help families preserve and strengthen the ties that bind their members. To successfully meet these and other challenges, the UNECE Population Activity Unit launched the Generations & Gender Programme (GGP) to equip policy makers with a better understanding of the causes underlying recent developments and their consequences, with particular attention given to the relationships between children and parents (generations) and between partners (gender).

The GGP has two main pillars. The first is the system of national Generations & Gender Surveys (GGS), which are panel surveys of a representative sample of the 18 to 79 year-old resident population. The second is the set of Contextual Databases (CDB) that provide information on macrolevel factors influencing demographic trends. By pursuing a multidisciplinary and comparative approach, GGP reveals much more about demographic behaviours and offers explanations and solutions with respect to current demographic changes and their consequences. Fourteen UNECE countries and two countries outside the UNECE region are currently implementing GGP (UNECE, 2008).

GGP Belgium is part of the international programme launched by the UNECE Population Activities Unit. The implementation is financially supported by Belgian Science Policy within the AGORA-programme, Statistics Belgium (ADSEI/DGSIE), the Studiedienst van de Vlaamse Regering (SVR) and the Institut Wallon de l'Évaluation, de la Prospective et de la Statistique (IWEPS). The scientific team supporting GGP Belgium consists of researchers from the following research centres: Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Universiteit Antwerpen (UA), Universiteit Gent (UGent), Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL), Studiedienst van de Vlaamse Regering (SVR), Institut Wallon de l'Évaluation, de la Prospective et de la Statistique (IWEPS) and the Association pour le Développement de la Recherche Appliquée en Sciences Sociales (ADRASS).

2   Introduction

In this paper we focus on the fieldwork of the Generations and Gender Survey Wave 1 in Belgium. One of the main concerns for the fieldwork of a survey is to maximize the efficiency of the fieldwork and the quality of the resulting data. This can be realized in several ways : on one hand, by giving a good training to all interviewers so they learn how to minimize refusals and maximize the number of successful contacts. On the other the fiedwork can be monitored closely so any problems occurring can immediately be solved. Even after the fieldwork is finished, again several aspects can be analyzed in detail in order to learn from it for futur surveys.

In this paper all of these elements of the fieldwork are analysed and documented. We start with a chapter about the timing and practical organization of the fieldwork. Followed by a second chapter where all aspects of the interviewer training are documented, including the contacting procedure the interviewers had to follow, the specific advice that was given to the interviewer and a list of all documents that were available to the interviewers. Subsequently, in the third and last chapter of this paper the fieldwork itself and the analysis of its progress and monitoring is documented and discussed. This analysis includes a full documentation about the progress of the fieldwork per month: the number of contact, the number of interviewers, the number of active interviewers on the field, the day of the contact, the day of the interview, the hour of contacting and interview, ... We conclude this paper with a short summary.

3   Timing & Fieldwork organisation

The initial sample was fielded between February 2008 and April 2009 by Statistics Belgium. Between November 2009 and May 2010 the supplementary samples in Flanders and Wallonia were fielded and the intial sample was finished by TNS Dimarso.

4   Interviewer training

4.1   Contacting procedure

All interviewers receive a list of names and addresses of the individuals to contact. This list includes also the age and sex of each individual. At the end of the fieldwork period the interviewers should have contacted, or at least have tried to contact, all the individuals on their lists. It was stressed to the interviewers that they are obliged to interview the individuals on the list, and not someone else (e.g. cohabiting family member). When trying to contact the individual, chances of a positive contact can be influenced by planning the moments of contact attempts and by taking into account the information on the age of the individual. Interviewers should try to contact the individual on different moments: both during the week as during the weekend, both during the day as during the evening. In this way at least three contact attempts should be made: at least one time at the individual's home (to take note of the housing characteristics), at least one in the evening and one in the weekend. Trying to contact the individual several times in one day, or on several days but always on the same time is not a good practice. When making an appointment with the individual for the interview, the interviewer should never impose a date but he should let the respondent choose. When coercing the individual to cooperate, it should however always be stated clearly by the interviewer that participation to the GGS is voluntarily. A contact attempt can only be defined as a definitive refusal when the individual was contacted and he refused to participate. In case the individual is moved (between the moment of sampling in January 2008 and the moment of contacting) the new address of the individual should be searched by the interviewer, if necessary assisted by Statistics Belgium. Then this person should be contacted at his new address (if this is in another region, this can be done by another interviewer).

For all selected individuals – regardless the result - all contacts or attempts to contact should be fully documented using the contact form (see appendix A and B). The contact form also includes the documentation of the housing characteristics. Filling in the contact form completely and in detail is important in many aspects. First of all the contact form supports the practical organization of the fieldwork. The contact form gives the interviewer all the information about who he has already contacted, when he did that, how many times, …. This allows him to plan his contacts and have an overview over the work still to be done. Secondly the information on the contact form allows the comparison between the respondents and

those who did not cooperated. It is important to collect maximal information of the refusing individuals to evaluate the representativity of the final sample of interviews afterwards.

During the training session of the interviewer practical advice is given to maximize participation by the way of contacting. For example contacting individuals the first time by telephone is not allowed: people tend to refuse easier and quicker by telephone because refusing when the interviewer is physically present is socially much more difficult. Also persuasion is easier when being physically present. And the interviewer should visit the individual at least once to make note of the housing and neighbourhood characteristics. After the first contact (attempt), contacting by telephone is allowed. Interviewers can also announce their visit beforehand by letter with a proposal for an appointment. This is however not compulsory. Writing a letter as such is not accepted as a contact attempt. Interviewers can also use the age of the selected individual (which is known from the National Register, the sample frame for this survey) to optimize the moment of contact. For example the interviewer has a higher chance of contacting a person of 18 year when he does this during the week in the evening than on a Saturday evening. Someone of the age of 40 will probably be active on the labour market and so can be contacted best after working hours. Elderly (e.g. age 70) are preferably not contacted after 8 p.m. because many of them will not open the door because of security concerns.

4.2   Interviewer advice

4.2.1   Confidentiality
The interviewer is during the interviewer training informed about several basic rules of interviewing. The confidentiality aspect of the survey is extensively discussed:
- Never give the names of the selected persons or addresses to others.
- Do not talk with others about the content of the interview, even if it would be exciting or fascinating.
- Do not give preliminary conclusions based on your interviews.
- As the interviewer you should not look for respondents yourself. You receive a ready-made list with addresses. These addresses should only be used for the fieldwork of GGS. It is not permitted to use the addresses for other purposes.
- When you encounter family, friends or acquaintances on your list, please report this. The fieldwork coordination team will look for a suitable solution.
- Store all material properly. Do not leave anything lying around.
- If you are using your Tablet PC in public places, watch out for thieves who try to look over your shoulder while you enter sensitive information such as a password.
- Never keep your password together with your Tablet PC.

4.2.2   Before the interview
The interviewer should start the interview with first of all introducing himself using the interviewer legitimation card. He then should introduce the topic and the objectives of the survey and the confidentiality should be pointed out so the respondent is sufficiently

informed about the survey. The interviewer should also verify whether the person he is about to interview is indeed the person who is on his list of individuals.

Then the individual should be convinced to participate. This can be done in the first place by a positive attitude of the interviewer and by giving honest information about the survey (including the average duration of about one hour). The interviewer however should always tell honestly that participation to the survey is voluntarily. When the individual refuses to participate, the interviewer can try to persuade to change his mind to a certain degree; without being too obtrusive. In order to help the interviewer to do this a number of typical answers or remarks and how to react on them were given during the interviewer training session. Table 1 gives some of these examples.

Table 1: Example answers on refusals

"My situation is not interesting!"	All selected persons for this survey are needed to get a faithful representation of the Belgian population. Since the results of the GGS are used for policy reasons, it is important that both people who live together as single people, those with children and those without children, those who both work as students, unemployed and retirees participate in the study.
"Why me?"	We cannot interview everyone, so we have drawn from the National Register (i.e. a file that contains all people who officially reside in Belgium) a number of names and addresses. It is pure coincidence that we ended up with you. But it is important that all selected persons participate in order to get a faithful reflection of the population.
"What are they going to do with the collected data?"	The survey collects data on family composition, family relationships and work. These data will be used to shape policy.
"They will know everything about me!"	Your answers are strictly confidential. The interviewers are bound by professional secrecy, the people that your answers will analyze do not have access to your personal data like your name and address, and the persons responsible for managing the address and name directory cannot access the answers you will give.
"Interviews, always these interviews, it doesn't change anything!"	The time between the survey and when the policy actions are taken may be very long. But good information on family composition, family relationships, care and work is important to ensure a sensible policy and to face the current challenges like the aging society.
"Maybe but I don't have time now. I'm busy with something else"	I understand that, but it is also important to question people who are very busy. If we would only interview people who had lots of time, we would not have a correct representation of the entire population. It should be possible to find somewhere a moment where you have a little more time.

Despite of these efforts to convince individuals to participate to the survey, some of them will persist to refuse. In that case the interviewer should politely make an end to the visit. It is often not ideal when a strongly refusing person is convinced to participate because in that case the number of refusals during the interview also tend to be much higher, due to the lack of interest and the lack of effort to cooperate.

4.2.3   During the interview

4.2.3.1   Interviewing method and best practices

The data are collected during face-to-face interviews at the respondent's home. The interviewers make use of a portable computer with a CAPI version of the questionnaire (Computer Assisted Personal Interview). The main advantage of this CAPI is that the routing is completely automated and during the interview several control variables are calculated and checks are done.

The interviewer should propose to do the interview at a table, preferably in a room without other people present, positioning the portable computer so the respondent cannot read the screen. Before the interview can start, the respondent has to sign the 'informed consent'-form. In the informed consent the respondent confirms that he participates voluntarily and that he is well informed about the possibility to refuse on specific questions, the subject of the survey (including some questions about the private life), anonymous processing of the collected information and the scientific nature of the survey.

After the informed consent form is signed the interview can start. Although each interviewer has his own interview style, the aim is to maximize the standardization of the interview. So in theory the differences between interviewers should not affect the collected information.

In order to standardize the interviewing process as much as possible, some rules are provided to the interviewer:
-   Read the question exactly and completely as they appear on the screen. Do not rephrase the question, do not omit or add things (e.g. arguments) to the question.
-   If the respondent interrupts the interviewer, ask the respondent to let him always read the question fully before answering.
-   All questions should be asked in the right order, as they appear on the screen. If the respondent already has given some information about the topic of a question in previous questions, the interviewer can say: "*We have already covered this topic, but I need to ask every question to everyone.*". You are certainly not allowed to formulate answers based on previous information.
-   When reading possible answers, all answer categories should be mentioned as they are written on the screen. If answer cards are available for specific questions, the answer categories should not be read out loud.
-   Make use of the answer cards and give the respondent enough time to read all options.
-   Read the questions slowly, clearly and with the correct intonation. Underlined words should be stressed.

- Give the respondent sufficient time to think. Remember that the questions in the questionnaire are completely new for the respondent, so the respondent needs some time to think about an answer. Do not speed up the tempo of the interview. The last interview should be executed at the same tempo as the first.
- Do not ask questions in a suggestive manner.
- Never give examples of answers.
- Do not give your own opinion, also not in your own reactions.
- Never answer on the question instead of the respondent.
- Treat sensitive questions like all other questions. If the interviewer starts to stress the sensitivity of these questions, this will influence the way the respondent perceives and answers the questions.
- Do not apologize for the questions you have to ask. Treat all questions as normal questions.
- If you cannot follow one of these rules, please make note of this exception in the provided open text fields in the CAPI software.

The interviewer should also be attentive to his own body language. He should not stare around, look through the windows, … but he has to be reactive and staying positive to the respondent in order to keep him or her motivated.
- Do not show to the respondent what you think of his/her views or opinions.
- However, it is important that you show your approval how the respondent answers (e.g., clear and to the point or totally beside the point).
- Try to persuade the respondent to give an answer that fits within the specified response options, without influencing the answer.
- Do not select an answer if the respondent doubts. Give him enough time to come to an answer by himself.
- Your response must be consistent with the amount of information, accuracy and speed of the response. The respondent will receive a positive response when he/she chooses one of the provided response options, a negative reaction when this is not the case.
- Request clarification in case of uncertainty or an incomplete answer.
- Do not discuss elaborations on a particular topic and set the task of the respondent clearly again.
- If in doubt, ask which answer category best fits the view of the respondent.
- If a respondent hesitates to answer a particular question, refer primarily to the confidentiality of responses and its importance for the study. If the respondent refuses, however, his/her opinion should be respected

After completing the last question, the interviewer always thanks the respondent for his/her cooperation. Afterwards some comments can be made or questions that could not be dealt with during the interview can be discussed. Try a light-hearted way to close the visit. Leaving a good feeling to the respondent is important for future research and the second wave of GGS. A positive first experience will help ensure that people participate again next time.

4.2.3.2   Linguistic problem

All persons who officially reside on Belgian territory, could have been selected for GGS. It may however happen that the selected person barely understands one of the official Belgian languages: Dutch, French or German. The interviewer is asked nevertheless to do the interview as best as possible. If useful, the interviewer can always switch between Dutch, French, English or German in the CAPI application or use the assistance of a third person to act as translator for the respondent. Note that the only task of this translator is to translate the questions and answers given by the respondent. The translator should not act as a replacement for the respondent. If the interview cannot continue because of the language, the language of the respondent should be listed in the field provided in the contact sheet as cause of the impossibility of interviewing.

4.2.3.3   Presence of others

The questionnaire contains a series of personal questions such as the intention to divorce or to leave home in the next three years. Therefore, the interview is preferably conducted without the presence of third parties (spouse, parents, children, …) so that the respondent is not affected or disturbed, for instance by playing children who claim the attention of the respondent. Nevertheless, experience shows that it is not always possible to take the interview in a room where no third party is present (limited living space, the partner's desire to be present, the presence of small children or elderly people …). If the interviewer feels that further insistence on the absence of such persons in the interview harms and may result in a refusal, the interviewer has to admit. It is important in that case to take note that the interview was executed (partially or completely) with the presence of others.

4.2.3.4   Use of assistance

If the respondent is not able to answer the questions himself, a third person may be asked to be present at the interview and to help the respondent if necessary. Situations where third persons assist the respondent should be exceptional and motivated by the fact that without the presence of this person the interviewer cannot continue the interview. The extent of the assistance should be limited to the modules and questions for which the respondent really needs help. Besides, it is important that at the end of the interview, the interviewer takes note of the assistance of others.

4.2.4   Question specific advice

Several question types return frequently in the questionnaire: questions asking for data, questions that gauge the views of other people, intention questions, "what-if" questions, clarification questions, questions who ask for frequencies and questions with a "not applicable" answer category. The meaning of these types of questions is discussed in the interviewer manual 2.

4.3   Documentation provided to the interviewer

Every interviewer receives three different manuals:
-   Manual 1: General manual. This manual contains all general, practical and concrete information for the interviewer about all aspects of his job. A major part of this manual is incorporated in this paper.
-   Manual 2: Explanation to the questionnaire. In this manual the interviewer receives detailed information about the questionnaire and specific questions and question types.
-   Manual 3: CAPI. This is the manual for the use of the portable computers and the CAPI-application.

In addition to these three manuals, the interviewers receives also:
-   The questionnaire
-   Nomenclature ISCO-88
-   Nomenclature NACE-BEL
-   Answer cards for the questionnaire
-   A list of addresses with contact forms
-   Informed consent-forms (one copy for the respondent, one for Statistics Belgium)
-   A personal legitimation card
-   Business cards in Dutch and French

5   Fieldwork progress

5.1   Methods

To monitor the progress of the fieldwork, a follow-up was organized on a weekly basis. This was done by the calculation of a number of parameters (e.g. interview statuses per sample unit). This resulted in an update of several documents that gave an overview of the status of the interviews at any moment during the fieldwork.

-   Follow-up fieldwork: cross tables with the final disposition codes (See Lauwereys et al., 2011) and other important variables such as region, gender, … to check weekly how the fieldwork evolved.
-   Interviewer logbook: gives an overview of all interviewers and the way their fieldwork progresses. With this document we could easily determine changes in the groups and status of the interviews of the interviewer. For example the total of completed interviews had to increase or stay stable. If this number would suddenly start to decrease, it would mean that there was something wrong and it could be assumed that interview data were lost.
-   Group monitor: a detailed follow up the interviewer's work. If there was any doubt about the work and the good intentions of the interviewer at a certain moment, they could be contacted immediately by Statistics Belgium and asked to continue working or give their group to another interviewer.

- o In the Group monitor, each group of addresses was given a status:
  - ▪ Not attributed to an interviewer
  - ▪ No information available (Interviewer unknown/No data on server)
  - ▪ Group partially attempted (between 1 and 39 attempted addresses)
  - ▪ All addresses attempted
- o For each group (assigned to a single interviewer) different possible violations were checked: Refusal by Proxy, Refusal but no visit, less than 3 Contact attempts, No contact but no visit, Contact Rules, Broken Appointment, National register check: Year of birth, National register check: Sex, ISCO-text filled in, NACE-text filled in.
- o Based on the final disposition codes, analyses for each group were made. We could see if the group was assigned to an interviewer, if there were any data available for this group and finally how many of the total interviews had resulted in a completed interview.
- o Another check was based on the date the group was assigned to an interviewer and the date of the last contact attempt of the interviewer.
- o Finally, we calculated some rates based on the final disposition codes: percentage of attempted addresses, refusal rate, response rate and the non-contact rate.

Based on the weekly updated information collected in the group monitor, the decision could be made to contact an interviewer with a problematic group. The reactions and feedback given by these interviewers were also collected into the group monitor and made it possible to take important decisions about closing a group or reattributing a group to another interviewer.

5.2   Results

5.2.1   Fieldwork progress per month

The wave 1 fieldwork for the Belgian GGS started in February 2008 en was finished in May 2010. However the fieldwork was interrupted between April 2009 and October 2009. There is a lot of variation in the number of contacts and contact attempts during the fieldwork period (Figure 1). Especially during the summer (July, August 2008) and the winter (December 2008) the number of contacts was low. Most of this variation can be explained by the variation in number of interviewers each month. It can be seen clearly in

Figure 5 that in those months with a higher number of interviewers, also more contacts are realized. Especially for the first phase of data collection (February 2008 – April 2009) the number of interviewers was very variable. The number of contacts and interviewers per month are also shown separately by NUTS1 region in Figure 2 and Figure 6. In Table 2 and Table 3 the number of respectively interviews and interviewers is given per month in detail.

Figure 3 and figure 4 show the progress of the (cumulative) number of interviews until the end of the fieldwork period when the 7163 full interviews are achieved. In

Figure 4 can be seen that in the second phase of data collection (after November 2009) the number of interviews increases in a high tempo, especially in Flanders and Wallonia. It is indeed for these two NUTS1 regions that supplementary samples were fielded at that moment.

Figure 1: Number of contacts per month
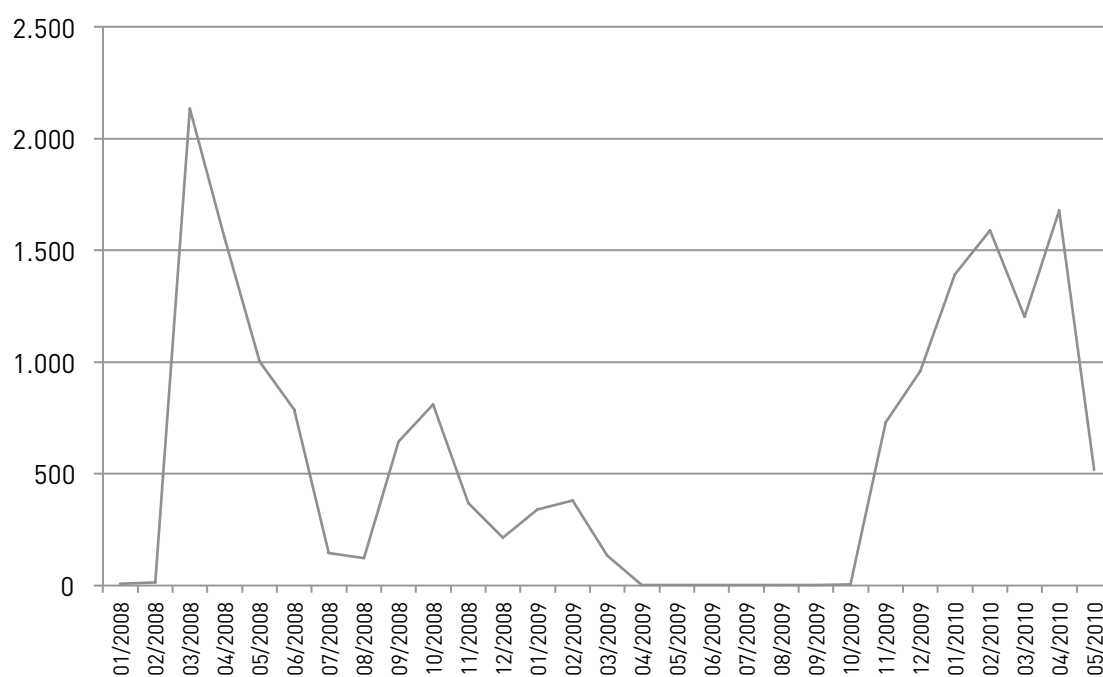
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 2: Number of contacts per month by NUTS1 region
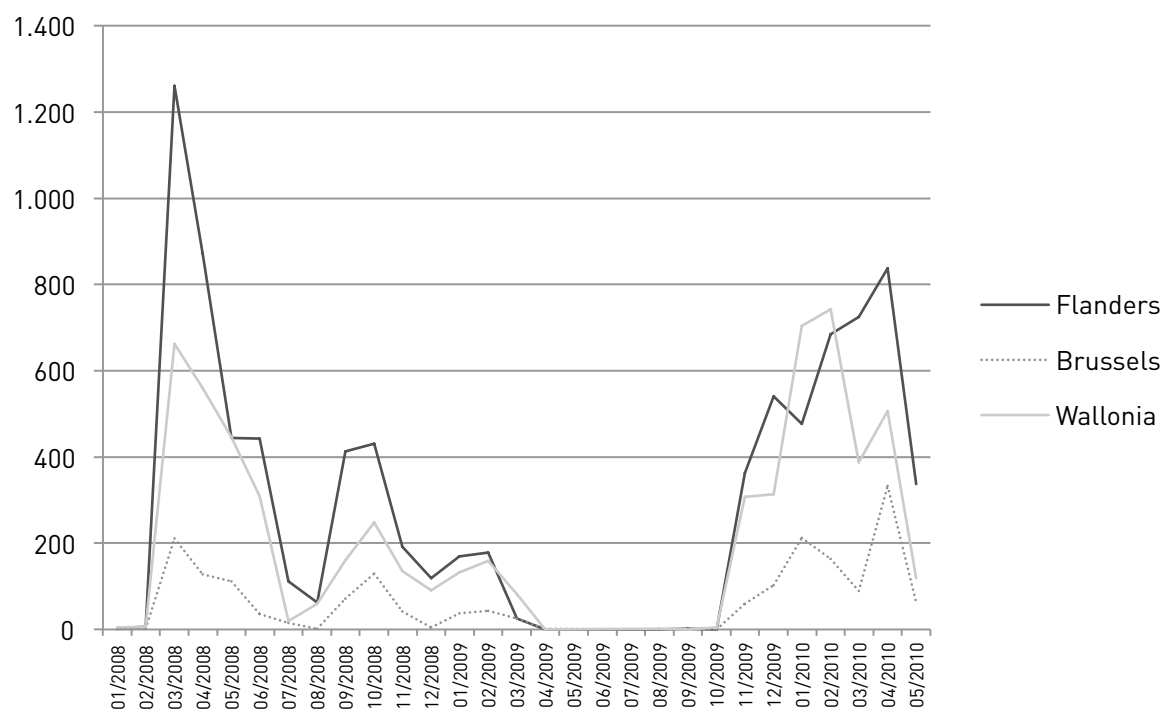
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 3: Cumulative number of completed interviews by month

Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 4: Cumulative number of completed interviews by month by NUTS1 region

Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Table 2: Number of interviews per month

	Flanders			Brussels			Wallonia			Belgium		
	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%
01/2008	3	0.03%	0.03%	0	0.00%	0.00%	4	0.06%	0.06%	7	0.04%	0.04%
02/2008	6	0.07%	0.10%	1	0.05%	0.05%	6	0.10%	0.16%	13	0.08%	0.12%
03/2008	1.260	14.49%	14.60%	211	11.21%	11.26%	663	10.76%	10.92%	2.134	12.75%	12.87%
04/2008	871	10.02%	24.62%	128	6.80%	18.06%	560	9.09%	20.01%	1.559	9.31%	22.18%
05/2008	444	5.11%	29.73%	112	5.95%	24.00%	445	7.22%	27.23%	1.001	5.98%	28.16%
06/2008	442	5.08%	34.81%	36	1.91%	25.92%	309	5.01%	32.24%	787	4.70%	32.86%
07/2008	112	1.29%	36.10%	15	0.80%	26.71%	20	0.32%	32.57%	147	0.88%	33.74%
08/2008	62	0.71%	36.81%	1	0.05%	26.77%	60	0.97%	33.54%	123	0.73%	34.48%
09/2008	413	4.75%	41.56%	71	3.77%	30.54%	161	2.61%	36.15%	645	3.85%	38.33%
10/2008	431	4.96%	46.52%	130	6.90%	37.44%	248	4.02%	40.18%	809	4.83%	43.16%
11/2008	191	2.20%	48.72%	42	2.23%	39.67%	135	2.19%	42.37%	368	2.20%	45.36%
12/2008	119	1.37%	50.09%	4	0.21%	39.88%	91	1.48%	43.84%	214	1.28%	46.64%
01/2009	169	1.94%	52.03%	38	2.02%	41.90%	132	2.14%	45.98%	339	2.03%	48.66%
02/2009	178	2.05%	54.08%	43	2.28%	44.18%	159	2.58%	48.56%	380	2.27%	50.93%
03/2009	26	0.30%	54.38%	25	1.33%	45.51%	82	1.33%	49.89%	133	0.79%	51.73%
04/2009	0	0.00%	54.38%	2	0.11%	45.62%	0	0.00%	49.89%	2	0.01%	51.74%
08/2009	0	0.00%	54.38%	0	0.00%	45.62%	1	0.02%	49.91%	1	0.01%	51.75%
09/2009	1	0.01%	54.39%	0	0.00%	45.62%	0	0.00%	49.91%	1	0.01%	51.75%
10/2009	0	0.00%	54.39%	0	0.00%	45.62%	5	0.08%	49.99%	5	0.03%	51.78%
11/2009	362	4.16%	58.55%	60	3.19%	48.81%	308	5.00%	54.99%	730	4.36%	56.14%
12/2009	541	6.22%	64.78%	103	5.47%	54.28%	314	5.09%	60.08%	958	5.72%	61.87%
01/2010	477	5.49%	70.26%	212	11.26%	65.53%	704	11.42%	71.51%	1.393	8.32%	70.19%
02/2010	685	7.88%	78.14%	163	8.66%	74.19%	742	12.04%	83.55%	1.590	9.50%	79.69%
03/2010	725	8.34%	86.48%	90	4.78%	78.97%	388	6.30%	89.84%	1.203	7.19%	86.87%
04/2010	838	9.64%	96.12%	333	17.68%	96.65%	507	8.23%	98.07%	1.678	10.02%	96.90%
05/2010	337	3.88%	100.00%	63	3.35%	100.00%	119	1.93%	100.00%	519	3.10%	100.00%
	8.693	100%		1.883	100%		6.163	100%		16.739	100%	

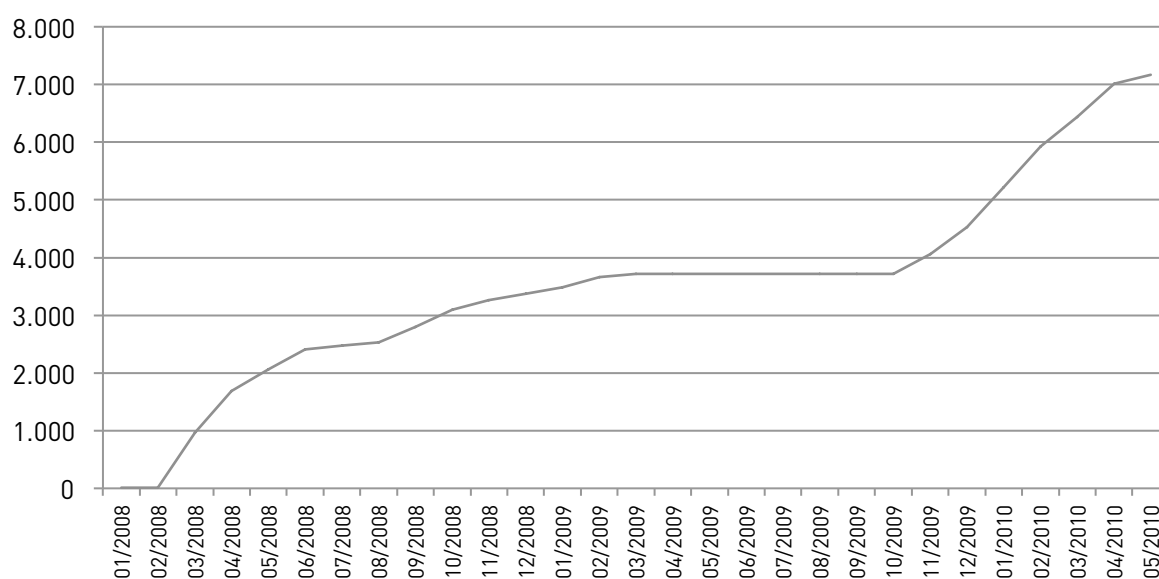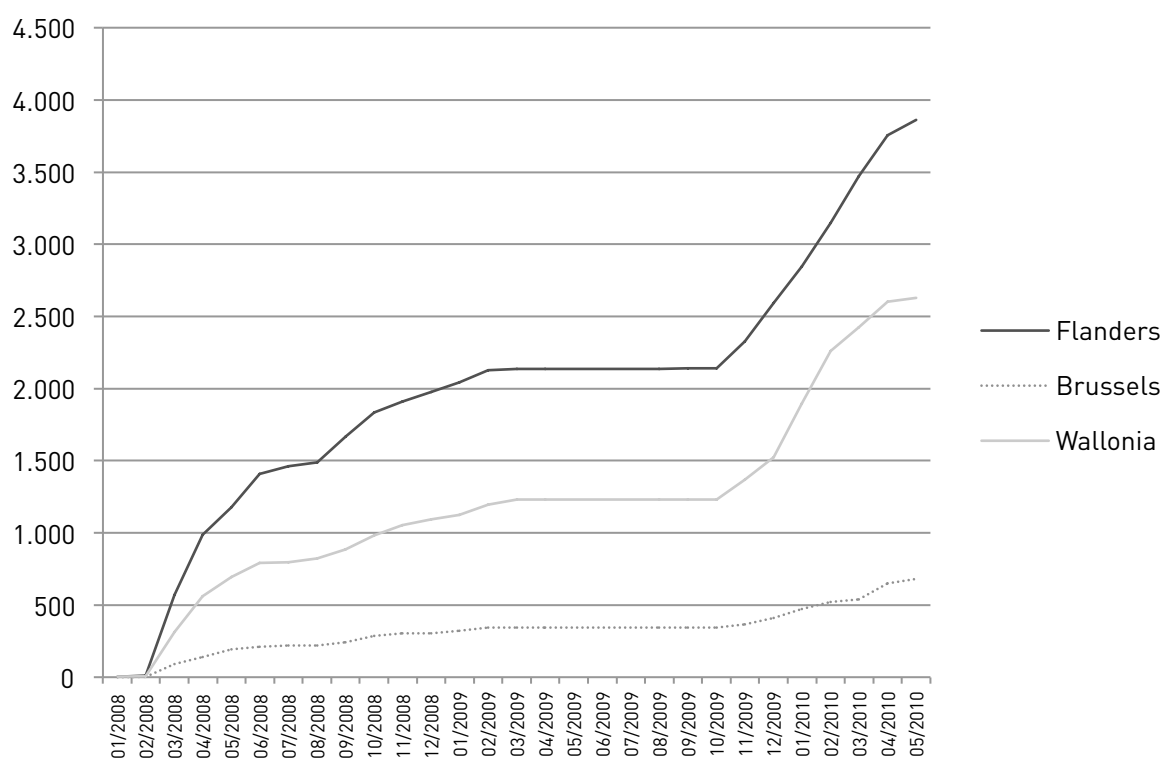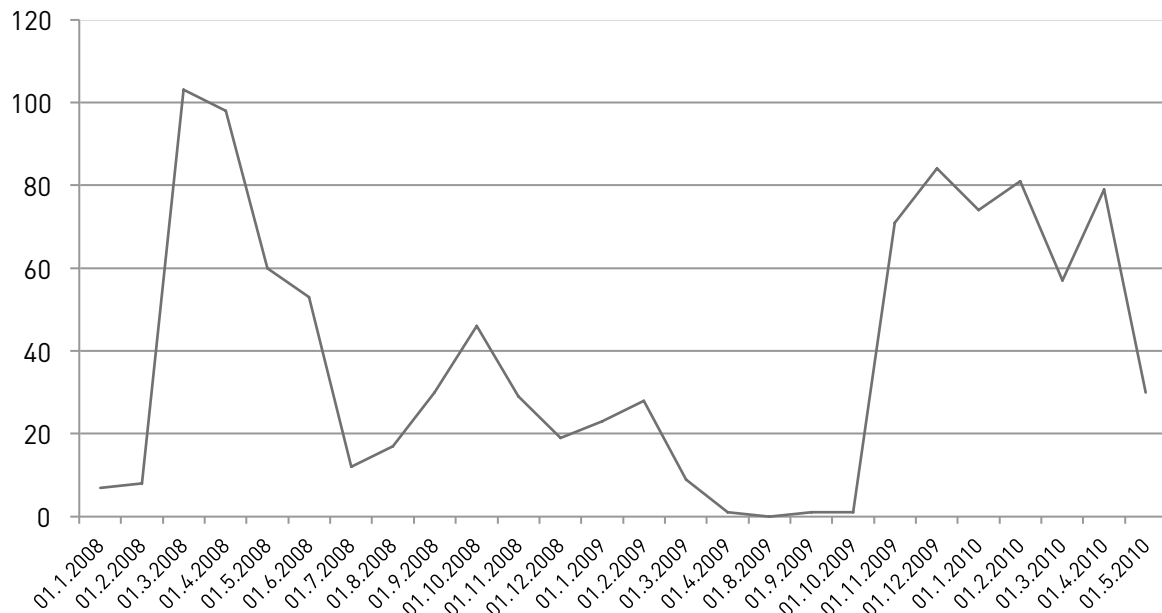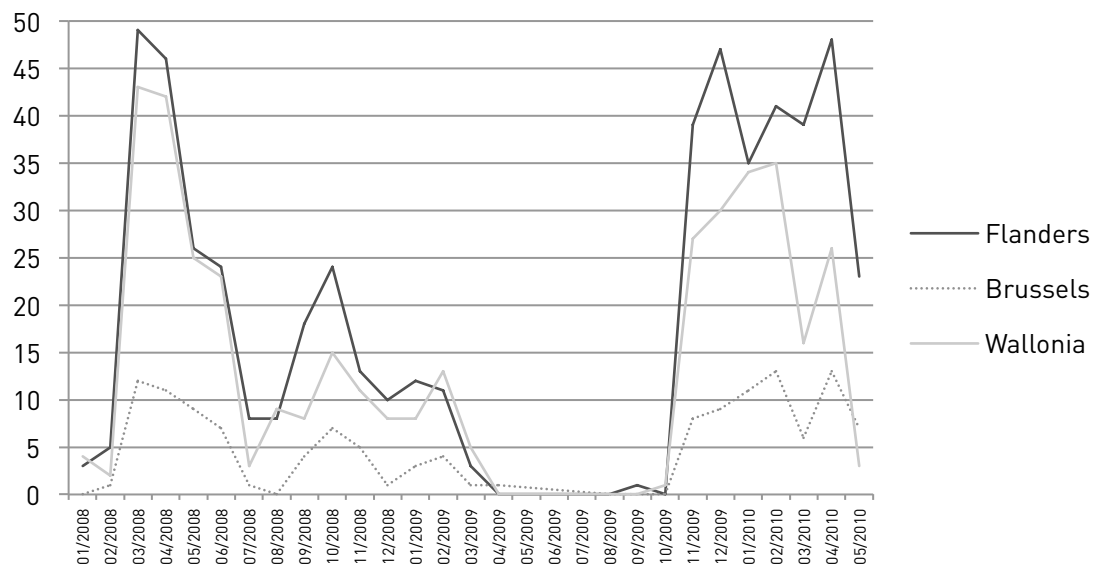Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 5: Number of interviewers per month

Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 6: Number of interviewers per month by NUTS1 region

Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Table 3: Number of interviewers per month

	Flanders	Brussels	Wallonia	TOTAL
01/2008	3	0	4	7
02/2008	5	1	2	8
03/2008	49	12	43	104
04/2008	46	11	42	99
05/2008	26	9	25	60
06/2008	24	7	23	54
07/2008	8	1	3	12
08/2008	8	0	9	17
09/2008	18	4	8	30
10/2008	24	7	15	46
11/2008	13	5	11	29
12/2008	10	1	8	19
01/2009	12	3	8	23
02/2009	11	4	13	28
03/2009	3	1	5	9
04/2009	0	1	0	1
08/2009	0	0	0	0
09/2009	1	0	0	1
10/2009	0	0	1	1
11/2009	39	8	27	74
12/2009	47	9	30	86
01/2010	35	11	34	80
02/2010	41	13	35	89
03/2010	39	6	16	61
04/2010	48	13	26	87
05/2010	23	7	3	33
Total	533	134	391	1.058

Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

5.2.2   Monitoring of sample units by fieldwork status

For the monitoring of the fieldwork, a system of fieldwork statuses was elaborated. The principle is that every sample unit has at any time during the fieldwork period one status. Every sample unit starts with 'status not attempted & unknown'. This status can stay the same until the end of the fieldwork period or it can change to another status: *status positive*, *status negative* or *status pending*. So there are four statuses distinguished:

- *'status positive'*: completed and partial interview
- *'status negative'*: refusal by respondent or proxy; away through fieldwork period; physically or mentally unable; language barrier; other non-response; not yet build, under construction; demolished or derelict; vacant, empty; non residential address; communal establishment; out of sample
- *'status pending'*: non contact; broken appointment
- *'status not attempted & unknown'*: not attempted; unable to locate adress; moved, unable to contact at new address; not attributed (cases without contact attempt).

In Figure 7 the evolution of statuses during the fieldwork period is presented. Every unit in the sample starts with the status *'status not attempted & unknown'*. From then on, the other statuses start to increase in frequency. An increase can be seen for positive statuses (interviews), negative statuses and status pending. Table 4 contains the exact numbers of the evolutions presented in Figure 7. Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10 show the evolution of fieldwork statuses by NUTS1 region. Most noticeable is that in Brussels at the end a rather high percentage of sample units stays in the *status not attempted & unknown.* In Appendix C a table with exact numbers for each NUTS1 region is given.

Figure 7: Fieldwork status (N=17836)

status positive   status negative   status pending   status not attempted & unknown
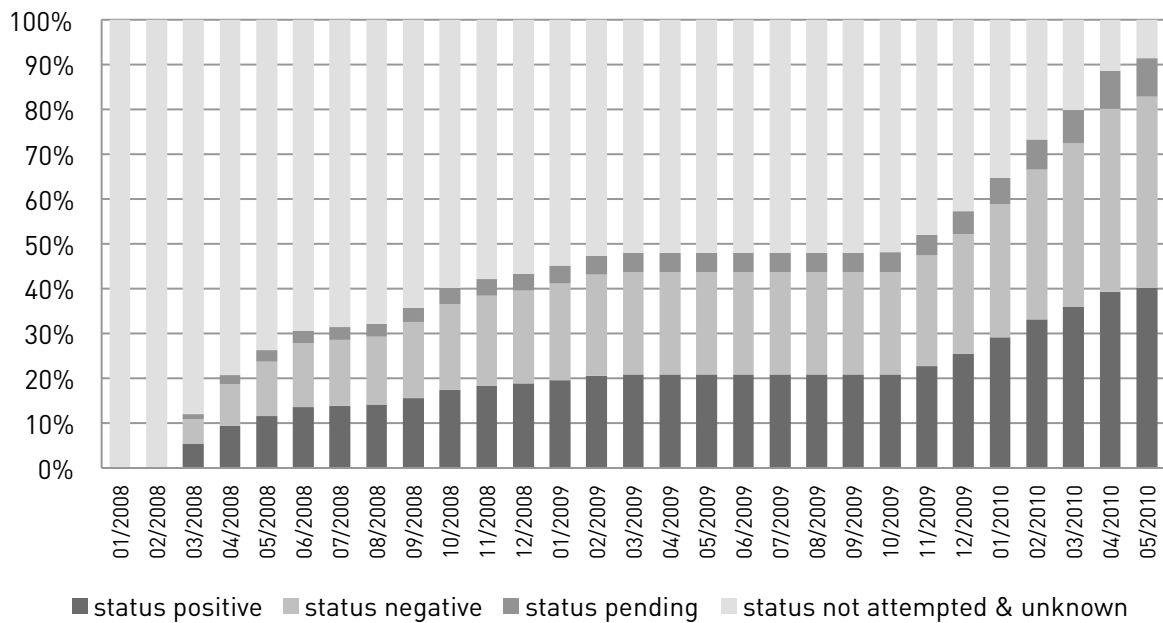
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Table 4: Fieldwork status (N=17836)

|	status positive	status negative	status pending	status not attempted & unknown
1/2008	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	99.96%
2/2008	0.09%	0.02%	0.00%	99.89%
3/2008	5.44%	5.47%	1.10%	87.99%
4/2008	9.46%	9.32%	1.92%	79.29%
5/2008	11.59%	12.18%	2.49%	73.74%
6/2008	13.53%	14.35%	2.74%	69.39%
7/2008	13.90%	14.73%	2.80%	68.57%
8/2008	14.18%	15.10%	2.83%	67.89%
9/2008	15.65%	16.89%	3.16%	64.30%
10/2008	17.38%	19.19%	3.55%	59.88%
11/2008	18.32%	20.14%	3.71%	57.83%
12/2008	18.90%	20.67%	3.78%	56.65%
1/2009	19.55%	21.65%	4.03%	54.77%
2/2009	20.57%	22.56%	4.22%	52.66%
3/2009	20.82%	22.92%	4.33%	51.93%
4/2009	20.82%	22.92%	4.33%	51.92%
8/2009	20.82%	22.93%	4.33%	51.92%
9/2009	20.83%	22.93%	4.33%	51.91%
10/2009	20.84%	22.94%	4.33%	51.89%
11/2009	22.78%	24.61%	4.66%	47.95%
12/2009	25.40%	26.70%	5.15%	42.75%
1/2010	29.23%	29.65%	5.87%	35.24%
2/2010	33.23%	33.43%	6.68%	26.67%
3/2010	36.08%	36.35%	7.40%	20.17%

4/2010	39.30%	40.91%	8.45%	11.35%
5/2010	40.21%	42.62%	8.60%	8.57%

Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 8: Fieldwork status – Flanders (N=8950)

■ status positive   ■ status negative   ■ status pending   ■ status not attempted & unknown
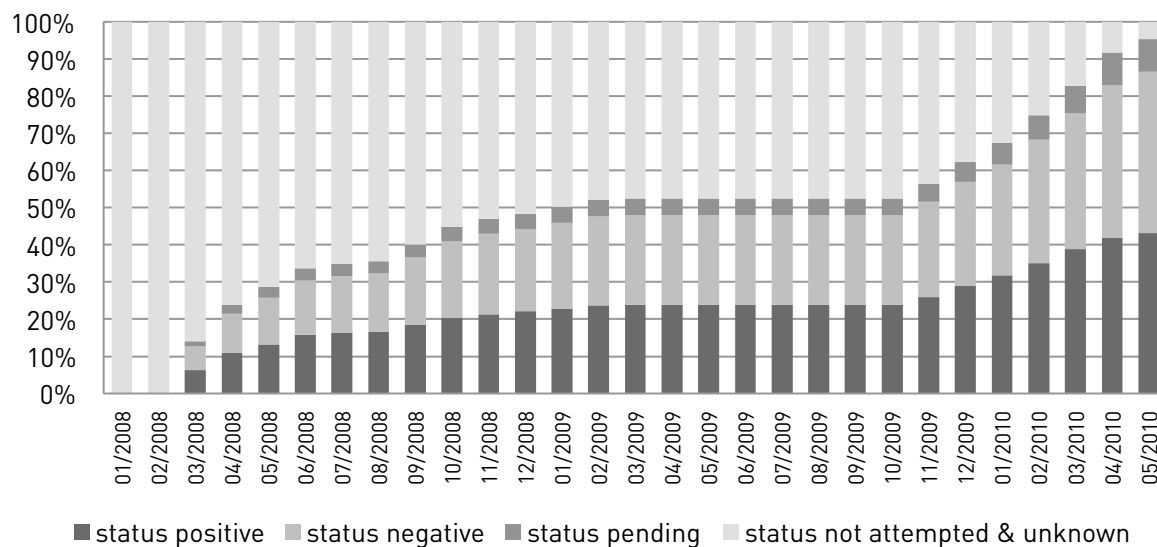
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 9: Fieldwork status – Brussels (N=2400)

■ status positive   ■ status negative   ■ status pending   ■ status not attempted & unknown
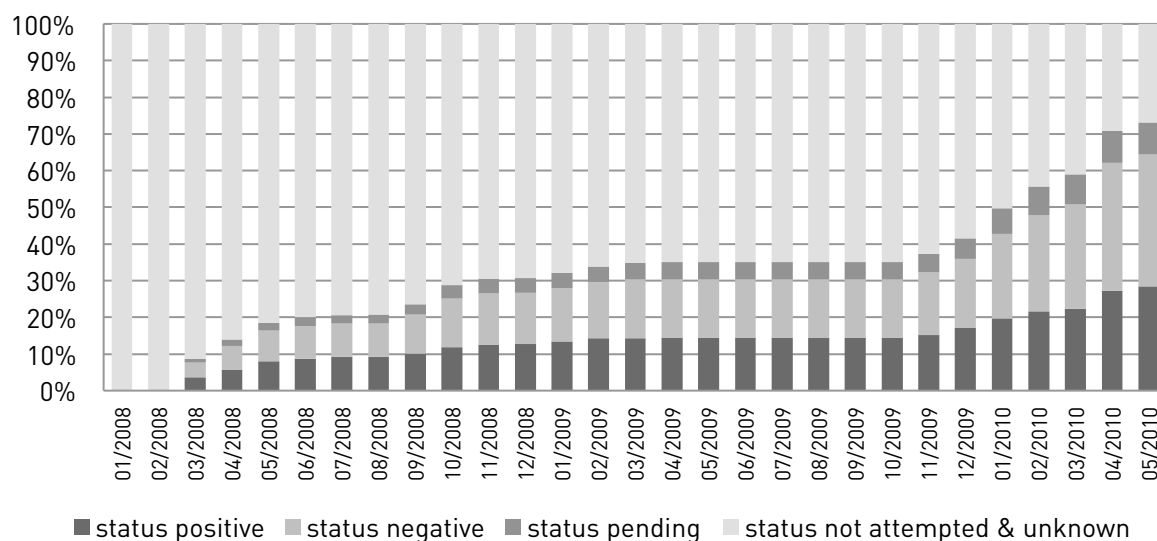
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 10: Fieldwork status – Wallonia (N=6486)

■ status positive   ■ status negative   ■ status pending   ■ status not attempted & unknown
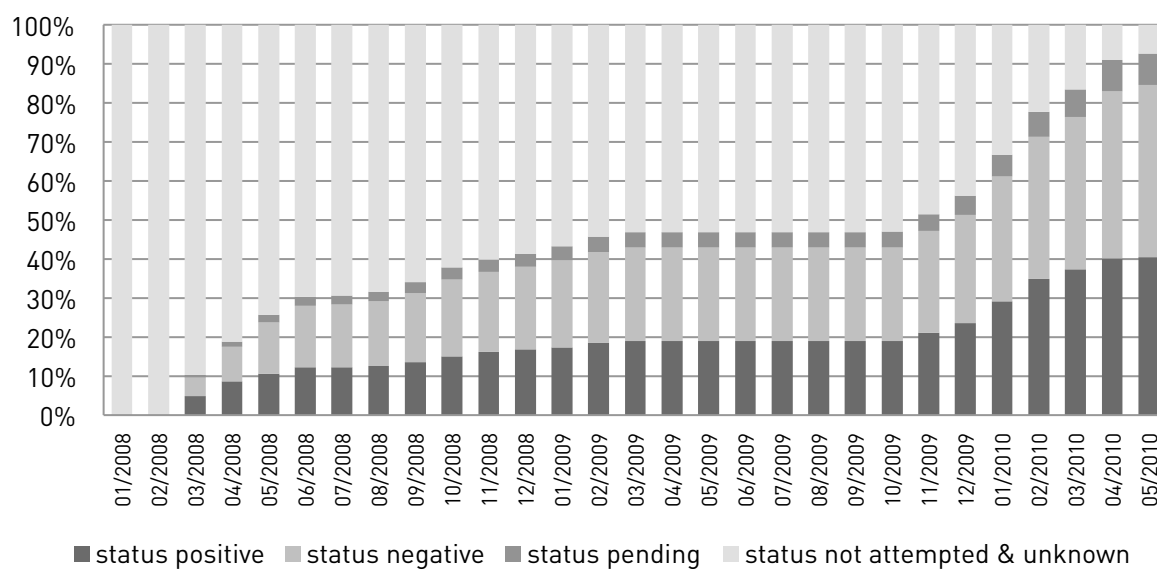
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

5.2.3 Monitoring of sample units by final disposition codes

The fieldwork monitor with fieldwork statuses is a good indicator of the progress of the fieldwork. However the information is still limited. Therefore an additional, more detailed monitoring system is used, using final disposition codes (FDC). Each sample unit has on any moment during the fieldwork period one disposition code, giving the most recent situation of that unit. All information on how FDC are calculated can be found in the paper about final disposition codes (Lauwereys, et al., 2011).

Figure 11 shows the progress of the fieldwork expressed in the distribution of the FDC every month of the fieldwork for the total sample.

	Complete Interviews	Partial Interviews	Not eligible	Non-contact	Refusal	Other non-response	Unknown eligibility, non-contact	No contact information
01/2008	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.96%
02/2008	0.09%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	99.89%
03/2008	5.43%	0.01%	0.38%	0.47%	5.18%	0.54%	0.07%	87.92%
04/2008	9.44%	0.02%	0.68%	0.81%	8.81%	0.94%	0.11%	79.18%
05/2008	11.57%	0.02%	0.90%	1.11%	11.44%	1.23%	0.17%	73.57%
06/2008	13.51%	0.02%	1.01%	1.25%	13.42%	1.40%	0.23%	69.16%
07/2008	13.88%	0.02%	1.01%	1.29%	13.81%	1.42%	0.24%	68.33%
08/2008	14.16%	0.02%	1.05%	1.31%	14.11%	1.45%	0.25%	67.64%
09/2008	15.63%	0.02%	1.18%	1.45%	15.75%	1.65%	0.27%	64.03%
10/2008	17.35%	0.03%	1.42%	1.68%	17.73%	1.90%	0.39%	59.49%
11/2008	18.29%	0.03%	1.51%	1.75%	18.60%	1.98%	0.40%	57.43%
12/2008	18.86%	0.04%	1.56%	1.79%	19.06%	2.04%	0.42%	56.23%
01/2009	19.51%	0.04%	1.61%	1.92%	20.02%	2.14%	0.44%	54.33%
02/2009	20.52%	0.04%	1.70%	2.01%	20.86%	2.20%	0.46%	52.20%
03/2009	20.77%	0.04%	1.73%	2.05%	21.21%	2.25%	0.48%	51.45%
04/2009	20.78%	0.04%	1.73%	2.06%	21.21%	2.25%	0.48%	51.44%
08/2009	20.78%	0.04%	1.73%	2.06%	21.22%	2.25%	0.48%	51.44%
09/2009	20.78%	0.04%	1.73%	2.06%	21.22%	2.25%	0.48%	51.43%
10/2009	20.80%	0.04%	1.73%	2.06%	21.23%	2.25%	0.49%	51.40%
11/2009	22.73%	0.04%	1.90%	2.28%	22.33%	2.76%	0.64%	47.31%
12/2009	25.35%	0.04%	2.06%	2.64%	23.81%	3.35%	0.81%	41.94%
01/2010	29.19%	0.04%	2.33%	3.17%	25.73%	4.29%	1.12%	34.13%
02/2010	33.19%	0.04%	2.62%	3.81%	28.58%	5.09%	1.45%	25.21%
03/2010	36.03%	0.04%	2.74%	4.32%	30.74%	5.96%	1.70%	18.47%
04/2010	39.25%	0.04%	2.97%	5.16%	34.11%	7.12%	2.29%	9.06%
05/2010	40.16%	0.04%	3.03%	5.30%	35.20%	7.70%	2.42%	6.15%

Figure 12 to Figure 14 do the same for each NUTS1 region. In Table 5 these distributions are given for Belgium in more detail. In appendix D, the table is given for NUTS1 regions separately.

Figure 11: Distribution final disposition codes per month, Belgium (N=17836)
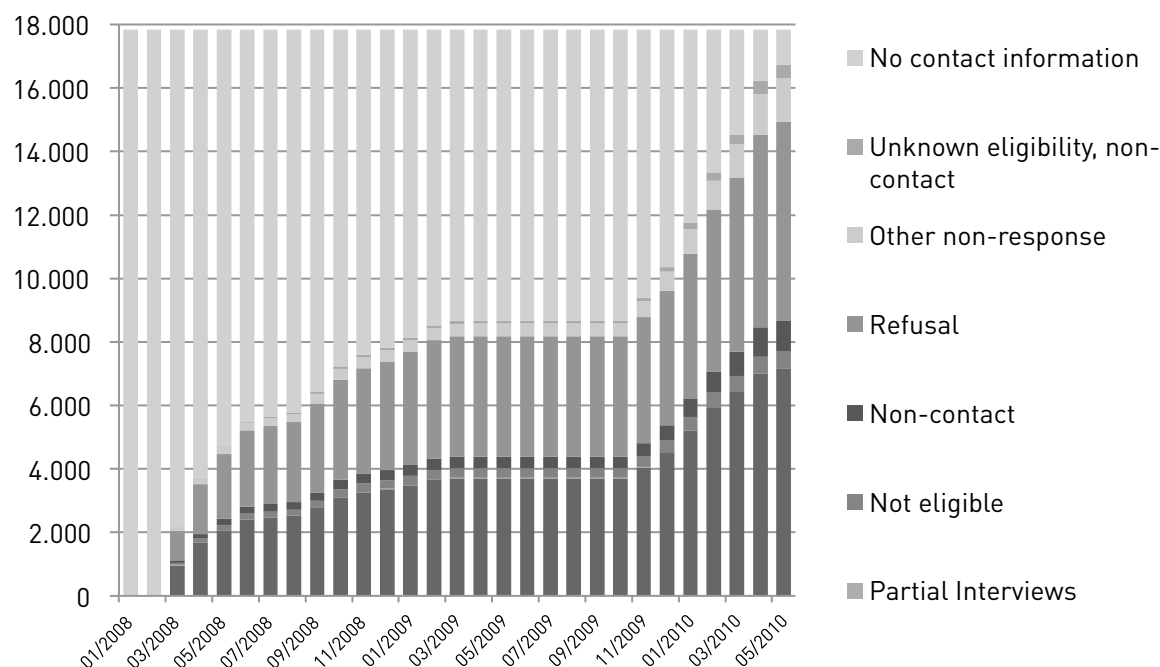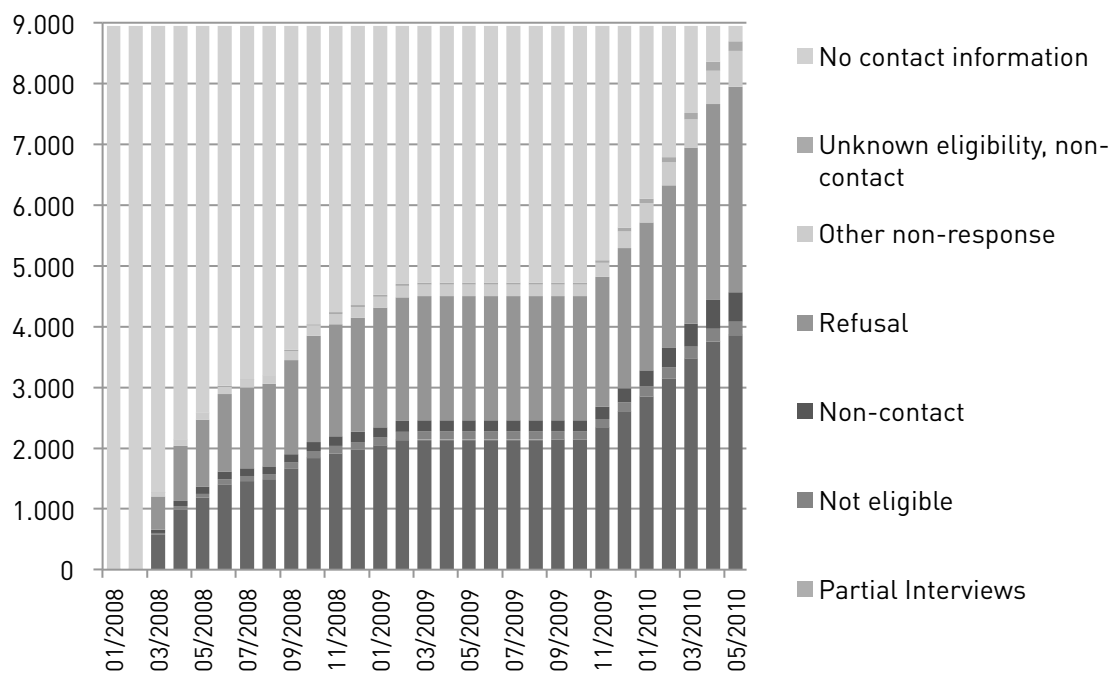
Table 5: Distribution final disposition codes per month, Belgium (N=17836)

	Complete Interviews	Partial Interviews	Not eligible	Non-contact	Refusal	Other non-response	Unknown eligibility, non-contact	No contact information
01/2008	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.96%
02/2008	0.09%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	99.89%
03/2008	5.43%	0.01%	0.38%	0.47%	5.18%	0.54%	0.07%	87.92%
04/2008	9.44%	0.02%	0.68%	0.81%	8.81%	0.94%	0.11%	79.18%
05/2008	11.57%	0.02%	0.90%	1.11%	11.44%	1.23%	0.17%	73.57%
06/2008	13.51%	0.02%	1.01%	1.25%	13.42%	1.40%	0.23%	69.16%
07/2008	13.88%	0.02%	1.01%	1.29%	13.81%	1.42%	0.24%	68.33%
08/2008	14.16%	0.02%	1.05%	1.31%	14.11%	1.45%	0.25%	67.64%
09/2008	15.63%	0.02%	1.18%	1.45%	15.75%	1.65%	0.27%	64.03%
10/2008	17.35%	0.03%	1.42%	1.68%	17.73%	1.90%	0.39%	59.49%
11/2008	18.29%	0.03%	1.51%	1.75%	18.60%	1.98%	0.40%	57.43%
12/2008	18.86%	0.04%	1.56%	1.79%	19.06%	2.04%	0.42%	56.23%

01/2009	19.51%	0.04%	1.61%	1.92%	20.02%	2.14%	0.44%	54.33%
02/2009	20.52%	0.04%	1.70%	2.01%	20.86%	2.20%	0.46%	52.20%
03/2009	20.77%	0.04%	1.73%	2.05%	21.21%	2.25%	0.48%	51.45%
04/2009	20.78%	0.04%	1.73%	2.06%	21.21%	2.25%	0.48%	51.44%
08/2009	20.78%	0.04%	1.73%	2.06%	21.22%	2.25%	0.48%	51.44%
09/2009	20.78%	0.04%	1.73%	2.06%	21.22%	2.25%	0.48%	51.43%
10/2009	20.80%	0.04%	1.73%	2.06%	21.23%	2.25%	0.49%	51.40%
11/2009	22.73%	0.04%	1.90%	2.28%	22.33%	2.76%	0.64%	47.31%
12/2009	25.35%	0.04%	2.06%	2.64%	23.81%	3.35%	0.81%	41.94%
01/2010	29.19%	0.04%	2.33%	3.17%	25.73%	4.29%	1.12%	34.13%
02/2010	33.19%	0.04%	2.62%	3.81%	28.58%	5.09%	1.45%	25.21%
03/2010	36.03%	0.04%	2.74%	4.32%	30.74%	5.96%	1.70%	18.47%
04/2010	39.25%	0.04%	2.97%	5.16%	34.11%	7.12%	2.29%	9.06%
05/2010	40.16%	0.04%	3.03%	5.30%	35.20%	7.70%	2.42%	6.15%

Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 12 : Distribution final disposition codes per month – Flanders (N=8950)

Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 13 : Distribution final disposition codes per month – Brussels (N=2400)
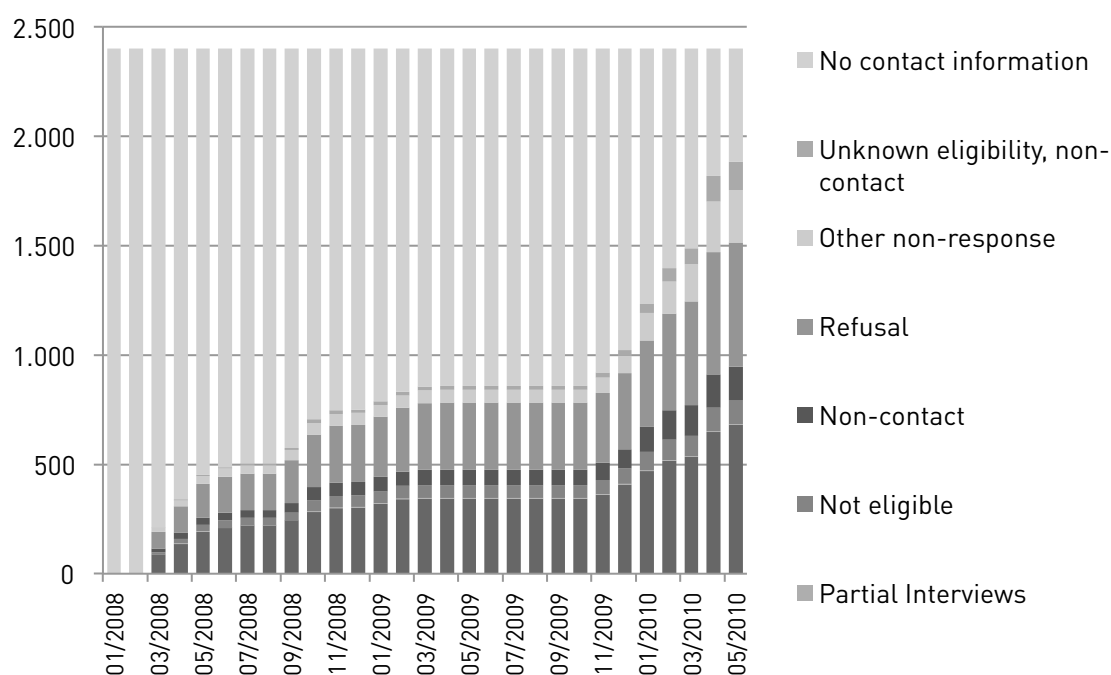
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

Figure 14 : Distribution final disposition codes per month – Wallonia (N=6486)
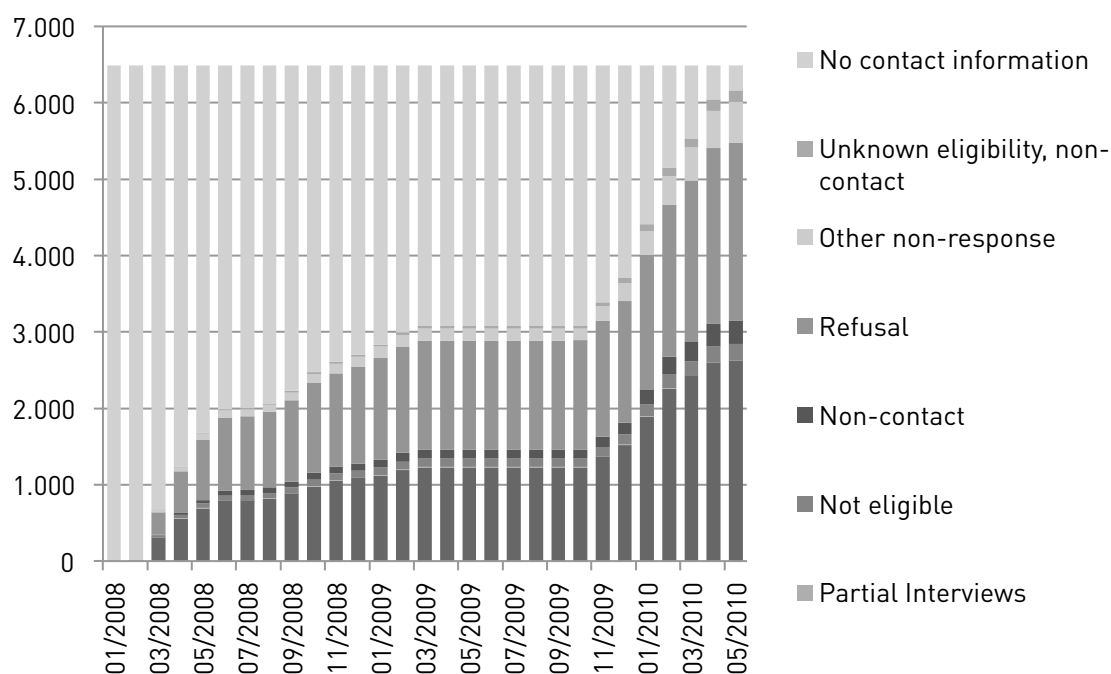
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 - Calculations by authors

5.2.4   Number of contacts per sample unit

Figure 15 shows all cases of the raw sample (N=17836) by the number of contact attempts that were realized. First of all we see that a relatively small number of sample units (6.2 per cent) were not contacted at all (i.e. 'not attempted'). These 6.2 per cent of the cases also include cases with missing information or incompletely filled in contact forms.

Then we see that almost 40 per cent of the sampling units were contacted just once. For these cases one contact was just sufficient to know whether an interview could take place or not (e.g. impossible to interview, refusal, ...). So not all of these cases resulted in an interview. Then 25 per cent were contacted twice. The number of sample units that were contacted more often, is limited. Figure 16 shows the same distribution, this time by NUTS1 regions. The number of sample units that were never contacted is especially high in Brussels, compared to Flanders and Wallonia.

Figure 15 : Distribution of number of contact attempts per sample unit, Belgium (N=17836]
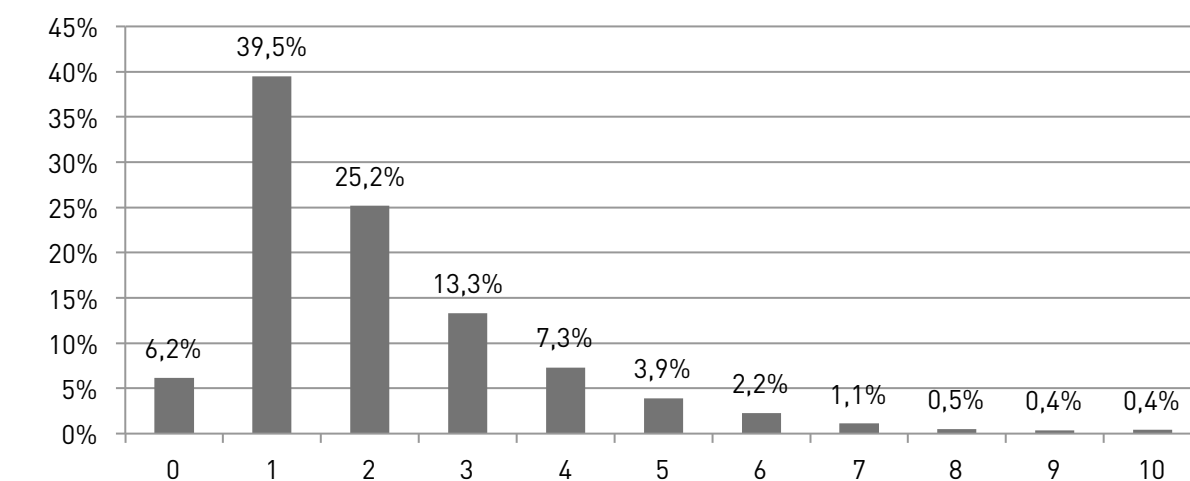
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Figure 16: Distribution of number of contact attempts per sample unit by NUTS 1 region
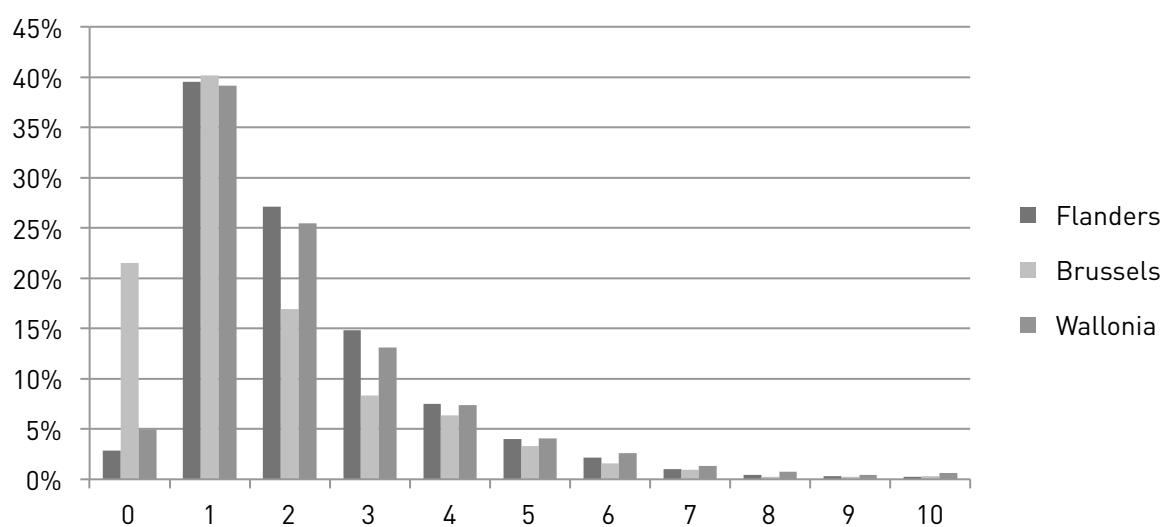
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Figure 17: Distribution of number of contact attempts per sample unit needed to achieve an interview (N=7163)
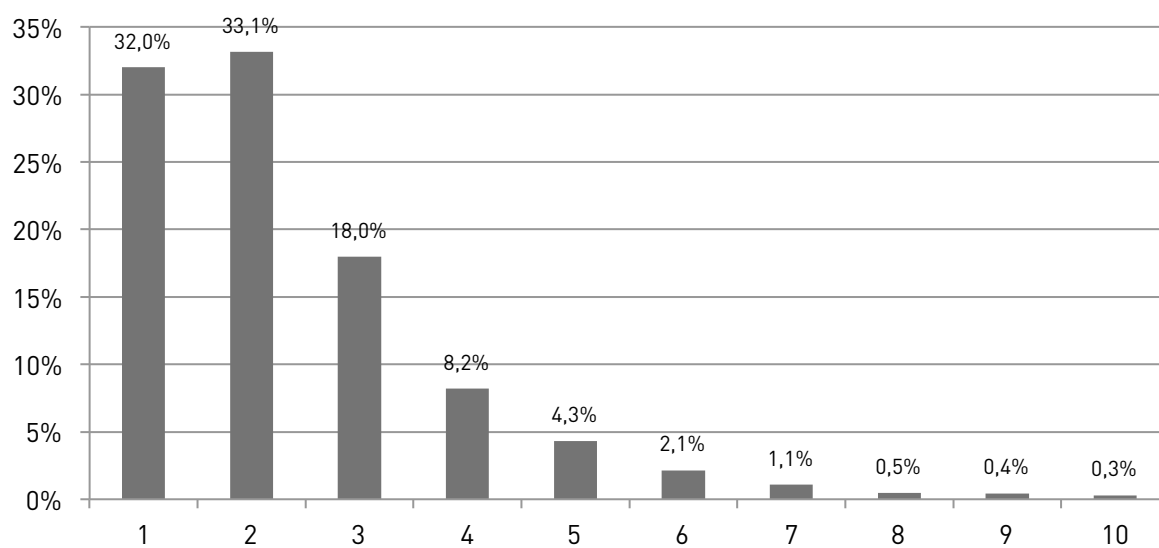
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Figure 18: Distribution of number of contact attempts per sample unit needed to an achieve interview by NUTS1 region
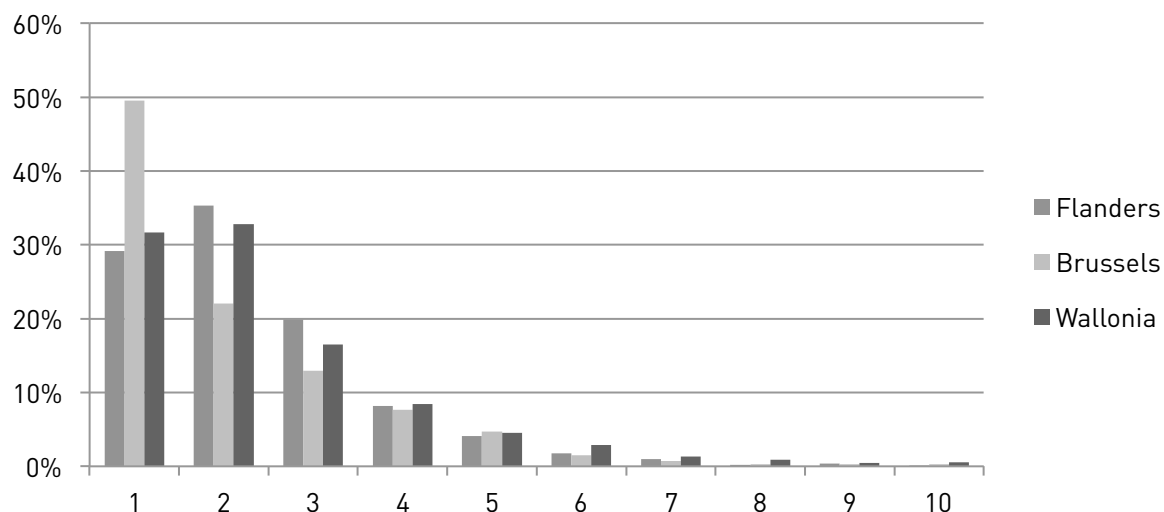
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Figure 17 shows the percentage of contact (attempts) that were needed to result in a successful interview for Belgium. So 32 per cent of the interviews were realized after the first contact, 33,1 per cent of the interviews were realized after two contacts, …. Figure 18 presents the same distribution separately for the three Belgian NUTS 1 regions. The minimum number of contacts was set to 3, unless there was an interview before 3 contacts were needed. The maximum of contact attempts was 10. With 80 per cent, a majority of all the interviews were realized after one, two or three contacts. The distribution is very similar in all NUTS 1 regions except for Brussels. In Brussels interviews were more often realized during the first contact.

Based on an ANOVA test, the mean number of contact attempts needed to achieve an interview is significantly different (p<.001) for the two age groups (18-44, 45-79). On average more contact attempts were needed for younger respondents than for older respondents (p<.05) with a mean of 2.5 for the 18-44 groups and 2.3 for the 45-79 group. This difference remains significant even when controlling for NUTS 1 region. There is no significant difference between male and female respondents, except for Wallonia. In Wallonia on average significantly more contact attempts were needed for male respondents than for female respondents (p<.05).

Figure 19 shows the chances of success per contact attempt. At a first contact with the sample unit, there is a 14 per cent chance of resulting in an interview. This is rather low, because many refusals or impossibilities to interview will already be clear at this first contact. At the second contact and at later contacts, the chances are higher, with success percentages around 25 per cent. The percentages for the ninth and tenth contact are high, but notice that the absolute number for these contacts is low (We only have 31 ninth contacts and 21 tenth contacts).

Figure 19: Succes rate per contact attempt
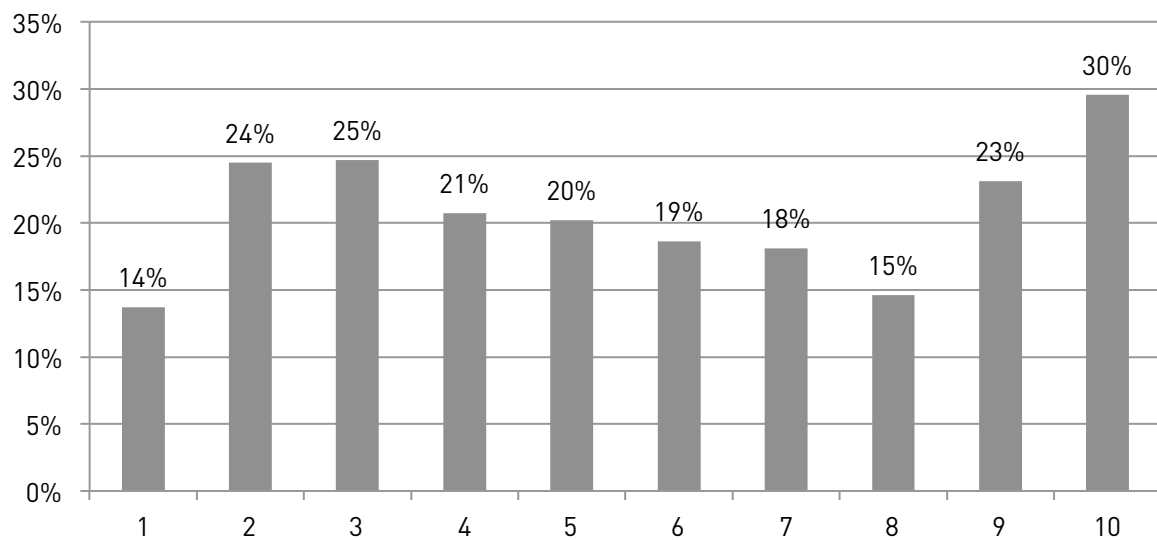
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

5.2.5   Day of contact and interview

Figure 20 shows the relative distribution over days in the week and weekend of all contacts (in dark grey) and the successful contacts (in light grey). Most remarkable is the relative low number of contacts and interviews on Sunday. Although a substantive percentage of all contacts is executed on a Saturday, the relative number of interviews on Saturday is rater low. The percentages are given in Table 6. Figure 21 is even more convenient to interpret the successfulness of contacts per day. The percentages shown are the number of successful contacts for a specific day per number of all contacts for that day. The percentages are the lowest for the weekend. On Sunday the number of contacts is limited and also the number of successful contacts is limited. Saturdays however are more problematic because the success rate is low although the number of contacts (attempts) is high. Saturday seems to be in that perspective the least effective day.

Figure 20: Day of contact (attempt) and interview – Relative distributions
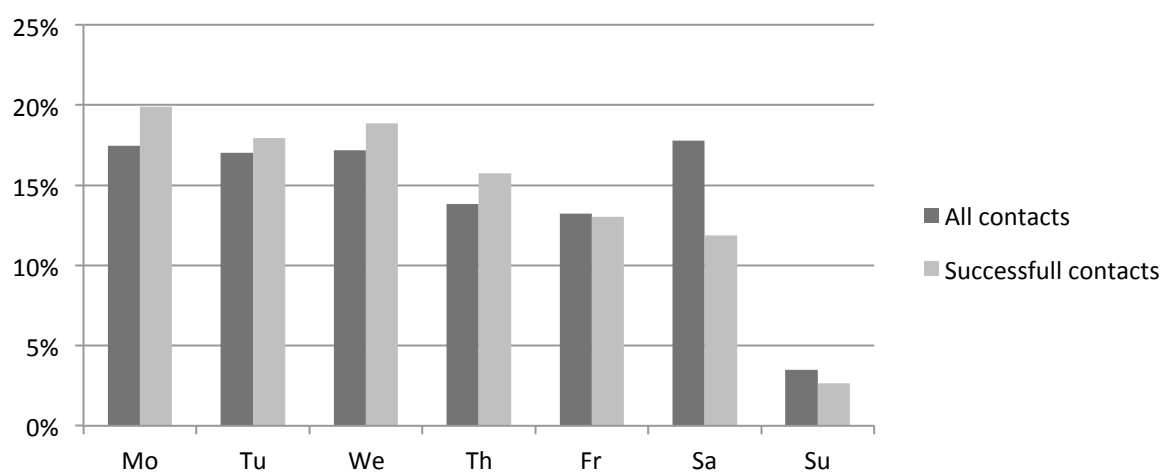
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Table 6: Day of contact (attempt) and interview

	All contacts	Successfull contacts
Mo	17%	20%
Tu	17%	18%
We	17%	19%
Th	14%	16%
Fr	13%	13%
Sa	18%	12%
Su	3%	3%
N	36859	7163

Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Figure 21: Succes rate per day : number of successful interviews per total number of contact per day, Belgium
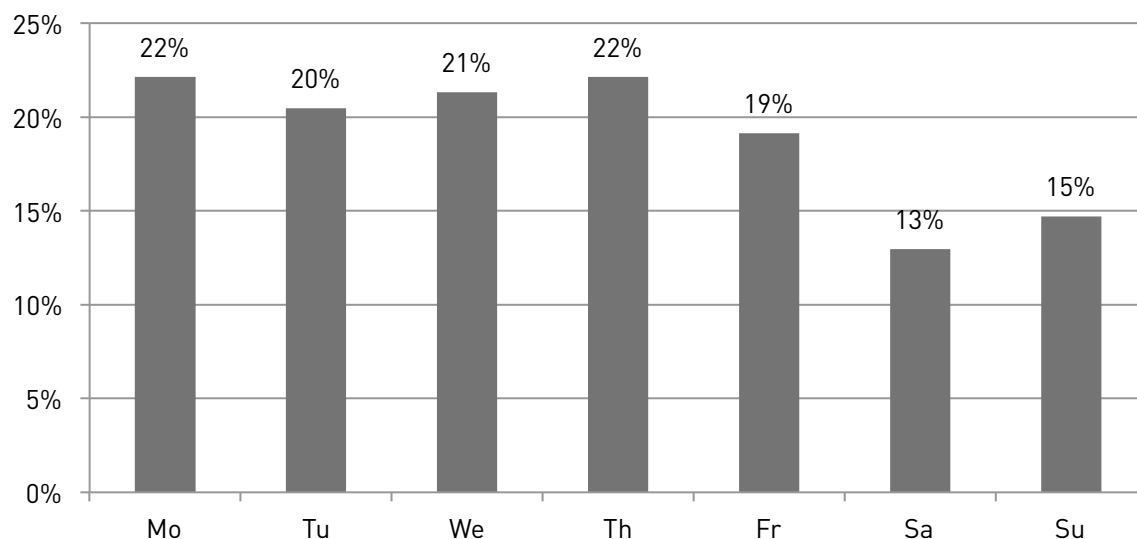
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Figure 22 shows the distribution of contacts per day by NUTS1 region whereas Figure 23 gives the distribution of successful interviews per day by NUTS1 region. The distributions are very similar. Only for Brussels we see a much higher proportion of contacts and interviews on Sunday, resulting in a very high success rate of interviews, as can be seen in Figure 24.

Figure 22: Day of contact by NUTS1 region
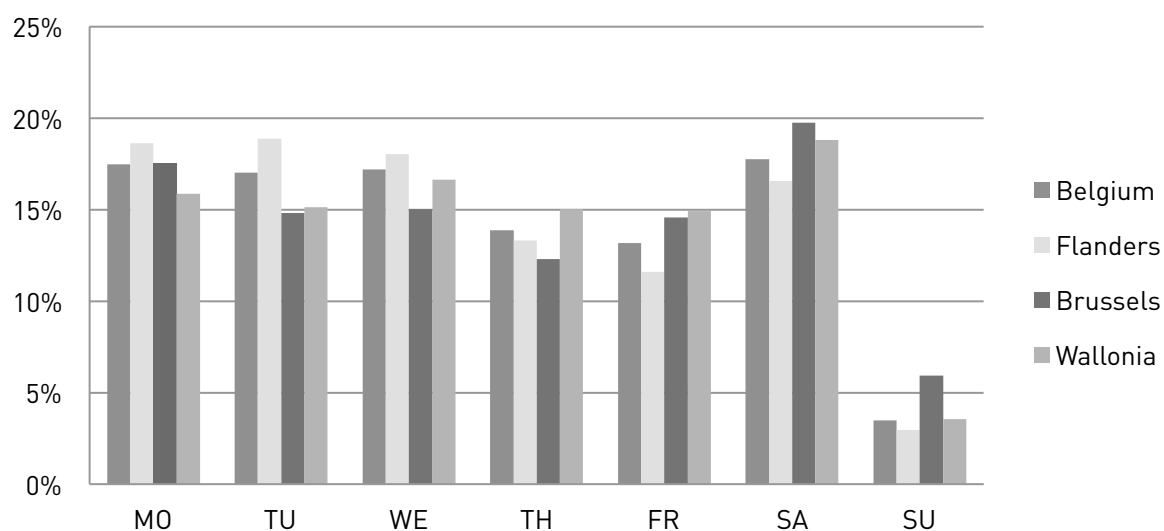
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Figure 23: Day of interview by NUTS1 region
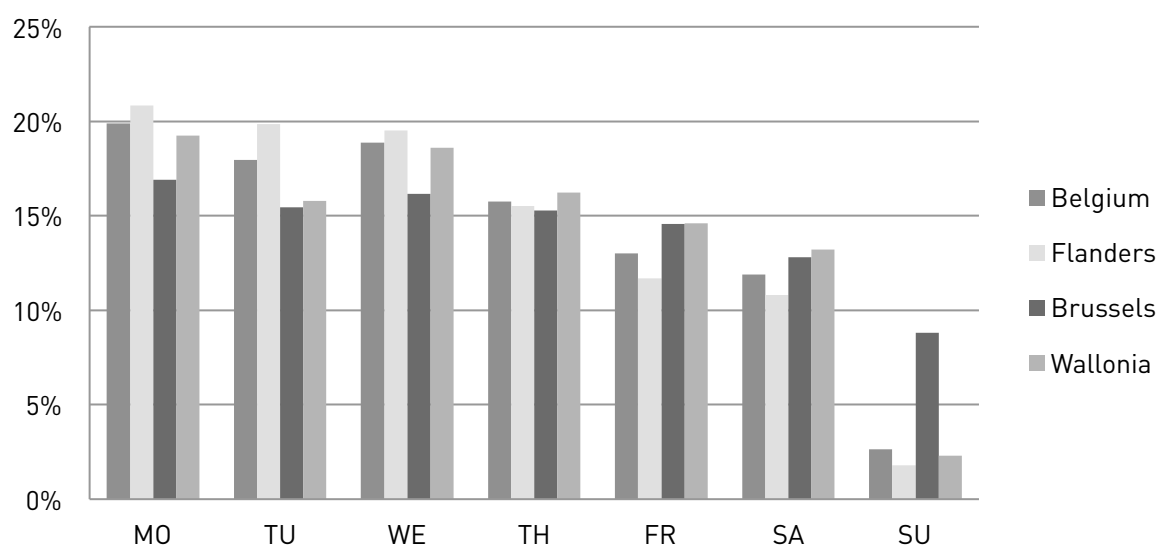
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Figure 24: Succes rate: number of interviews per total contacts per day by NUTS1 region
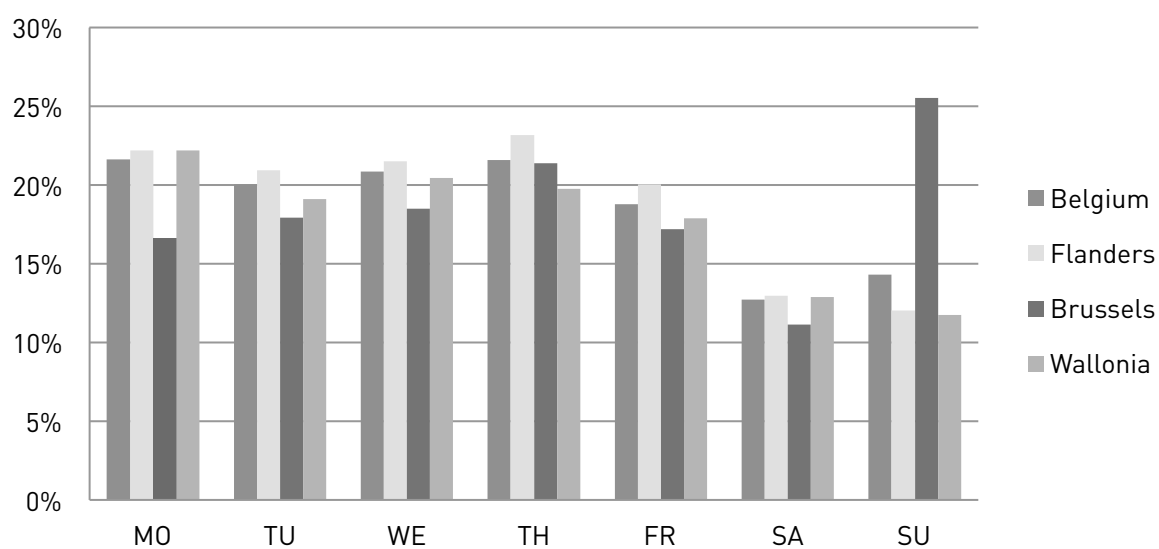
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by authors

Figure 25: Day of contact by age group and sex
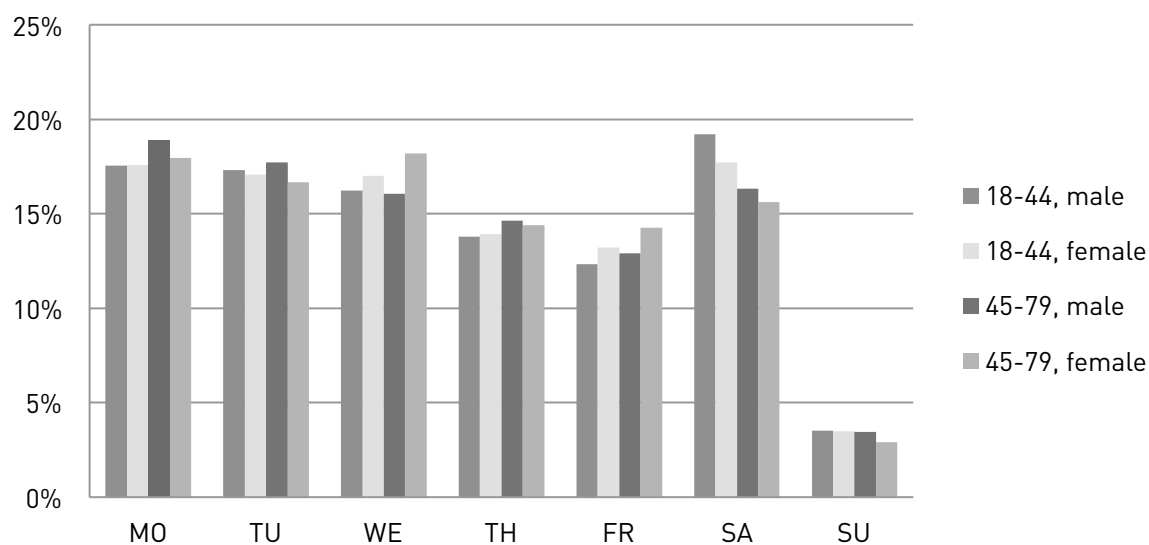
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by author

Figure 26: Day of interview by age group and sex
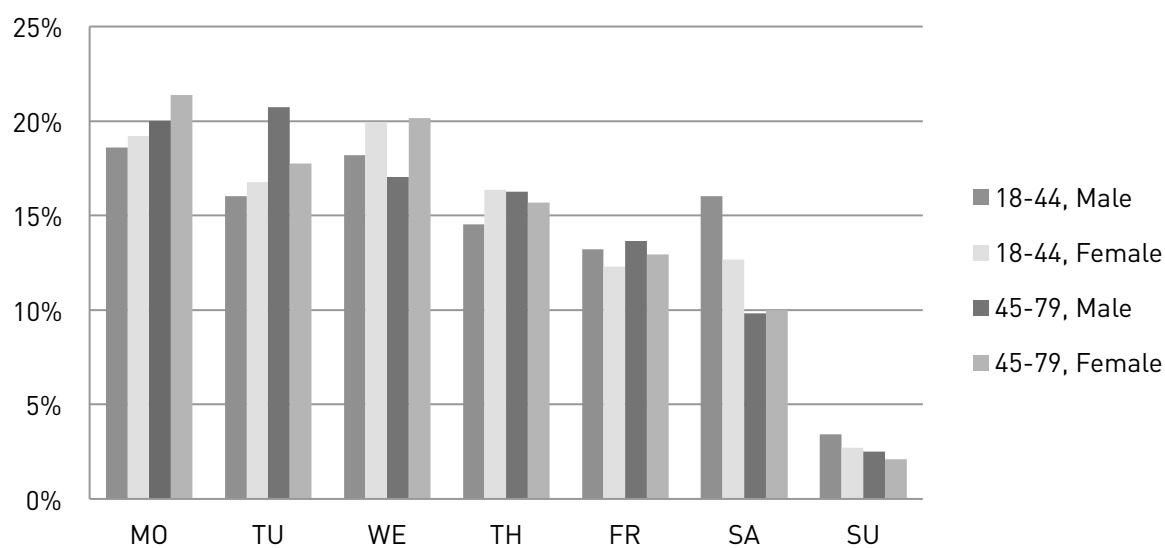
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by author

Figure 27: Succes rate: number of interviews per total contacts per age group and sex
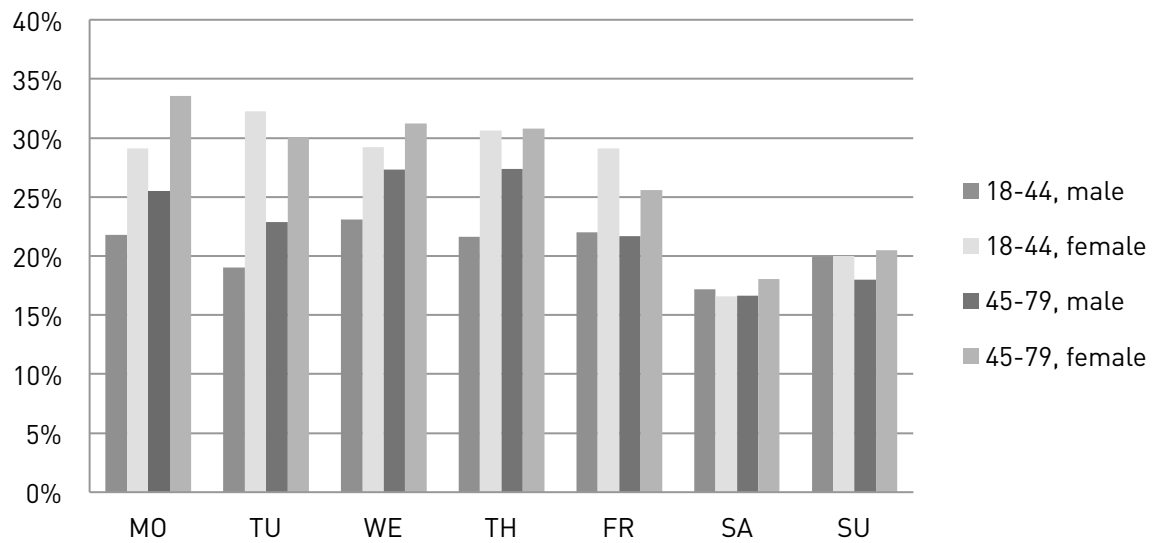
Figure 25, Figure 26 and Figure 27 represent the same distribution of contact, interviews and success rate (number of interviews per number of contacts) per day, this time by age group (18-44, 45-79) and sex. In general the distribution of the contacts is similar for the different groups, although younger people are more often contacted on a Saturday. This results also in more interviews on a Saturday for younger people (Figure 26) however some small differences can be found. Based on Figure 27, contacting during the week is more efficient and successful for older people, especially women, whereas the succes rate during the weekend is rather equal for all groups.

5.2.6   Timing of interview

In the contact sheet also the timing of each contact (attempt) and interview is recorded. The timing of the interviews is presented in Figure 28. In this graph a distinction is made between week (Monday – Friday) and weekend (Saturday – Sunday). Clear differences in distribution are found between them: during the week, interviews are usually conducted around 10am, a bit more around 2pm(14H), and the most around 6pm (18H). During the weekend most interview are executed around 10am and 2pm (14H) whereas in the evening the number of interviews is decreasing strongly.

Figure 28 : Timing of interview by week/weekend
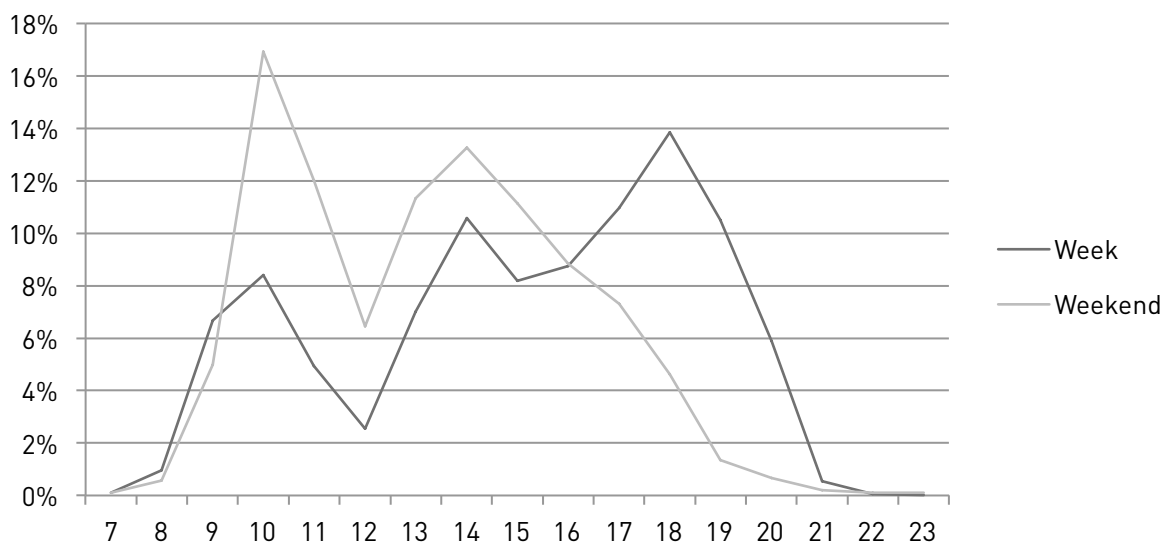
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by author

In Figure 29 the timing of the interviews during the week is plotted separately for male and female respondents and younger (18-44) and older (45-79) respondents. A first peak can be seen in the morning. This peak is the highest for older respondents, and especially female respondents. At noon a very low number of successful contacts is realized. After 12am, the line is increasing to a second peak at 2pm. Again this peak is the highest for older respondents and female respondents. Then a difference in trend can be observed: For older respondents the number of successful contacts is decreasing, with only a minor peak at 5pm for older female respondents. However for the younger respondents, and especially the male respondents, a very strong peak is found at 6pm. For all groups the number of interviews at 9pm or later is very low.

Figure 29 : Timing of interview by age group and sex during the week (Monday – Friday)
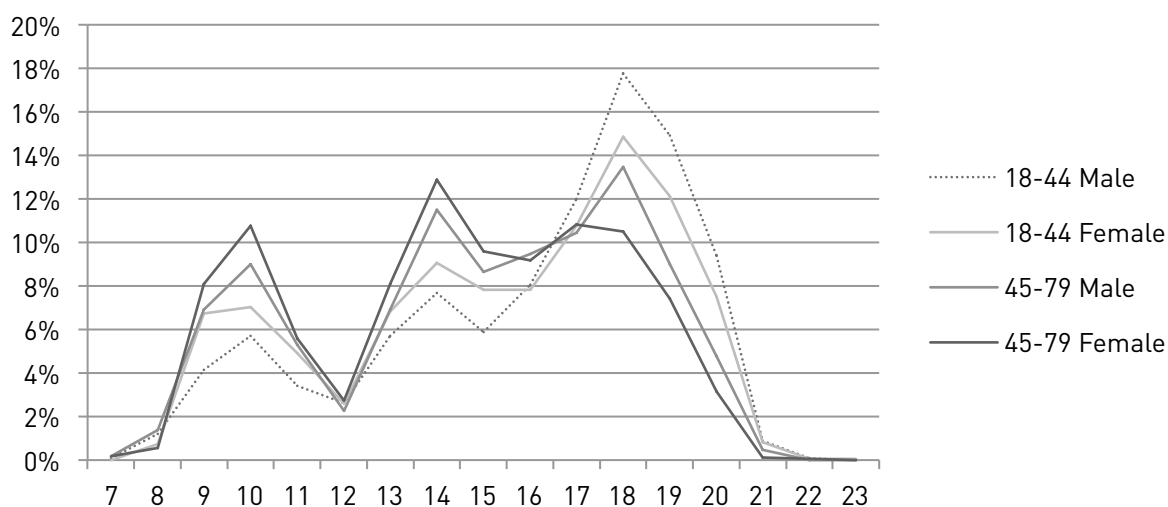
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by author

The differences for age and gender are less pronounced for interviews that were conducted during the weekend (Figure 30). However we see that more interviews are executed in the morning (around 10 am) among the older respondents compared to the younger respondents. The afternoon (around 2pm) seems to be more effective for younger respondents.

Figure 30 : Timing of interview by age group and sex during the weekend (Saturday – Sunday)
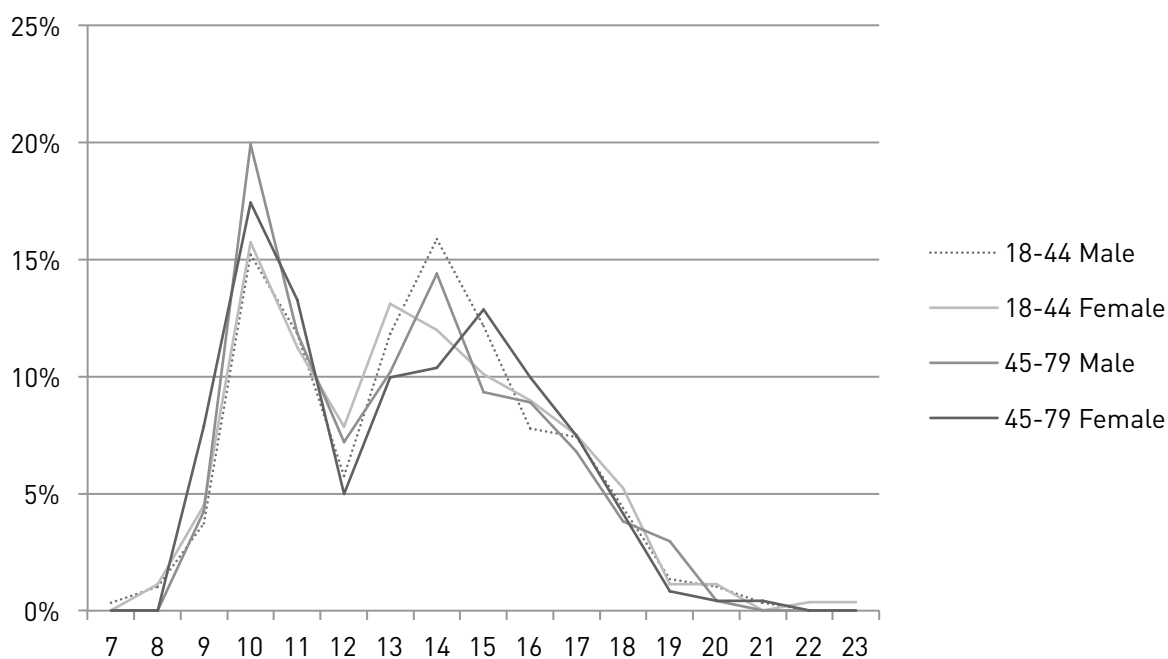
Source: GGS Belgium, Wave 1 – calculations by author

6   Summary

In this paper we discussed the fieldwork of the GGS Wave 1 Belgium. The main results can be summarized as follows.

- The fieldwork for GGS Wave 1 Belgium started in February 2008 and was finished in May 2010.
- Strict instructions were provided to interviewers concerning the contacting procedure. For example, respondents had to be contacted at least three times (if necessary) and maximally ten times, with sufficient variation in timing.
- GGS Belgium introduced a contact form in the GGS questionnaire in order to monitor the fieldwork and to evaluate the response rates afterwards.
- Interviewers were also informed about general interviewing techniques and best practices, including confidentiality rules, ways to handle intentions to refuse, how to standardise the surveying process, how to handle linguistic problems, ….
- Thanks to the information available in the contact forms detailed analyses could be done on the fieldwork progress en contacting and interviewing patterns.
- The fieldwork progress was strongly influenced by the number of interviewers available. A higher number of active interviewers clearly coincide with a higher number of contacts and interviews.
- In the fieldwork monitoring a system of fieldwork statuses and final disposition codes was elaborated and used.
- 40 per cent of the respondents were contacted just once, for 25 per cent of the respondents a second contact was needed. Rarely more than three contact attempts for an individual were needed.
- 80 per cent of all interviews were realised after one, two or three contacts.
- Most contacts and interviews were conducted during the week. The least often respondents were contacted and interviewed on a Sunday. However the least successful day is Saturday with a relatively low number of interviews on a relatively high number of contacts.
- A different pattern in timing of start of the interview is found between weekdays and the weekend. During the week most interviews are conducted in the evening, although during the weekend the evening is the least popular, with most interviews conducted in the morning and the afternoon.

References

Lauwereys, G., Neels, K. & De Winter, T. (2011). GGS Wave 1 Belgium: Final Disposition Codes & Standardised Response Rates. Brussels, Statistics Belgium, GGP Belgium Paper Series, No. 3 (http://www.ggps.be).

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Appendix A : Contact form - Dutch

Variabelen voor de organisatie :

Nummer van de enquêteur/trice	CV1
Steekproefcode	CV2
Nummer van de respondent(e) (11 posities)	CV3
Issue	CV5
Regio (Vlaams Gewest, Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest, Waals Gewest)	CV6
Gemeente/stad	
Commentaar	

Gegevens over de contactnames

0.1 Naam van de respondent(e)	NAME
0.2 Telefoonnummer(s) van de respondent(e)	TEL

Geschiedenis van de contactnames 1 t.e.m. 10 (CF3 tot CF26)

0.3 Datum van contactname? **Dag:** 1 tot en met 31 **Maand:** 1 tot en met 12 **Jaar:** 2008 tot en met 2010	CF3 (Array 1-10)
0.4 Dag van contactname? 1. Maandag 2. Dinsdag 3. Woensdag 4. Donderdag 5. Vrijdag 6. Zaterdag 7. Zondag	CF4 (Array 1-10)
0.5 Uur van contactname? **Uur:** … **Minuten:** …	CF5 (Array 1-10)

0.6 Wijze van contactname?
1. Huisbezoek
2. Telefonisch contact
3. Informatie via GGPS-eenheid
4. Huisbezoek, maar enkel via intercom
5. Andere wijze
 	
    Als CF6 = 5
    0.7 Verduidelijk: …
	CF6
	(Array 1-10)
	
	CF7
	(Array 1-10)

Als CF6 = 1, 4 of 5 **0.8 Hebt u het adres van de respondent(e) kunnen vinden?** 1. Ja, het adres bestaat nog altijd 2. Ja, maar de woning is gesloopt, bestaat niet meer 3. Ja, maar de woning is nog niet gebouwd, nog niet klaar om in te wonen 4. Ja, maar het is niet residentieel (commercieel, industrieel, school,…) 5. Ja, maar het is een collectief huishouden (rusthuis, instelling,…) 6. Ja, maar het is onbewoond 7. Neen, het is onbekend, onmogelijk te vinden 8. Andere situatie	CF8 (Array 1-10)
Als CF8 = 8 **0.9 Verduidelijk:** …	CF9 (Array 1-10)
0.10 Bent u er in geslaagd om iemand te contacteren? 1. Ja, contact met de respondent(e) 2. Ja, maar contact met iemand anders dan de respondent(e) 3. Ja, maar niet zeker of het de respondent(e) was of niet 4. Neen, helemaal geen contact	CF10 (Array 1-10)

Als CF10 = 1, 2 of 3 (contact)
    0.11 Wat is het resultaat van dit contact?
    1. De respondent(e) heeft deelgenomen aan de enquête
    2. Het interview was onmogelijk uit te voeren
    3. De respondent(e) heeft geweigerd deel te nemen aan de enquête (openlijk of niet)
    4. Er werd een afspraak gemaakt
	CF11
	(Array 1-10)

Als CF11 = 2 (interview onmogelijk) :
        0.12 Waarom was een interview onmogelijk?
        1. De respondent(e) is nog geen 18 jaar of is ouder dan 80 jaar
        2. De respondent(e) is ziek, gehandicapt, heeft geheugenproblemen,…
        3. De respondent(e) begrijpt geen Nederlands/Frans/Duits/Engels
        4. De respondent(e) was niet beschikbaar gedurende de periode van het veldwerk
        5. De respondent(e) is overleden
        6. De respondent(e) is verhuisd naar het buitenland
        7. De respondent(e) is verhuisd binnen België
        8. De respondent(e) leeft in een collectief huishouden
        9. Andere reden
	CF12
	(Array 1-10)

Als CF12 = 3
            0.13 Welke taal spreekt de respondent(e)?
            Verduidelijk: …
            Weet niet (code 7) toelaten
	CF13
	(Array 1-10)

Als CF12 = 7
            0.14 Wat is het nieuw adres van de respondent(e)?
            Straat: …
            Nummer: …
            Bus: …
            Postcode: …
            Gemeente: …
            Weet niet (code 7) toelaten
	STREET
	NUMBER
	BUS
	POSTCODE
	COMM

Als CF12 = 8
            0.15 Is de respondent(e) verhuisd naar een collectief huishouden?
            1. Ja
            2. Neen
            Weet niet (code 7) toelaten
	CF15
	(Array 1-10)

Als CF12 = 9 : **0.16 Verduidelijk:** …	CF16 (Array 1-10)

Als CF11 = 3 (weigering) :
0.17 Waarom heeft de respondent(e) volgens u geweigerd?   CF17
Meerdere antwoorden mogelijk   (Array 1-5)
1. Dit hield verband met de duur van de enquête (heeft geen tijd,…) (Array 1-10)
2. Dit hield verband met de behandelende onderwerpen in de vragenlijst (te persoonlijk, geen interesse,…)
3. Dit was te wijten aan de enquête-methode (mondelinge bevraging,…)
4. Dit geldt voor alle enquêtes
5. Andere reden

   Als CF17 = 5 :
   0.18 Verduidelijk: …   CF18
                                                                      (Array 1-10)
Als CF11 = 3 (refus)
0.19 Is er volgens u een kans dat de respondent(e) in de toekomst CF19
toch nog zou meewerken?   (Array 1-10)
1. Neen, zeker niet
2. Neen, waarschijnlijk niet
3. Ja, waarschijnlijk wel
4. Ja, zeker wel
Weet niet (code 7) toelaten

Als CF8 = 1
0.20 Beschrijf het type woning van de respondent(e):   CF20
1. Eengezinswoning: open bebouwing of vrijstaande woning
2. Eengezinswoning: halfopen bebouwing
3. Eengezinswoning: gesloten bebouwing of rijwoning
4. Gebouw met 2 wooneenheden
5. Gebouw met 3 tot 9 wooneenheden
6. Gebouw met 10 wooneenheden of meer
7. Kamer of studio
8. Rusthuis of rust- en verzorgingstehuis (RVT)
9. Boerderij
10. Serviceflat
11. Ander type

   Als CF20 = 11 :
   0.21 Verduidelijk: …   CF21

   Als CF20 = 4 tot en met 11 :
   0.22 Op welke verdieping woont de respondent(e)?   CF22
   Verdieping: 0 tot en met 50

Als CF8 = 1
0.23 Beschrijf de omgeving van de woning: CF23
1. Een landelijke of bosrijke omgeving met hoogstens enkele huizen of andere gebouwen in het blikveld
2. Een niet al te grote dorpskom met gemengd uiterlijke, een verkaveling met overwegend villa's in een groen kader
3. Een woongebied met overwegend eengezinswoningen met voortuinen
4. Een verstedelijkt woongebied met dichte bebouwing van overwegend eensgezinswoningen zonder voortuinen
5. Een verstedelijkt woongebied met dichte bebouwing van overwegend meergezinswoningen of appartementen
6. Een verstedelijkt gebied met meer winkels en/of horeca dan woningen
7. Een verstedelijkt gebied met meer kantoren, groothandelszaken, bedrijven of andere gebouwen dan huizen
8. Andere omgeving

   Als CF23 = 8 :
   0.24 Verduidelijk: …   CF24

Als CF8 = 1

0.25 In welke staat bevinden zich de woningen en gebouwen in deze woonomgeving in het algemeen? CF25
1. In zeer goede staat
2. In goede staat
3. Geen goede maar ook geen slechte staat
4. In slechte staat
5. In zeer slechte staat

Als CF8 = 1

0.26 In welke staat bevindt zich de woning of het gebouw van de respondent(e) in vergelijking met de andere woningen en gebouwen in deze woonomgeving? CF26
1. In veel betere staat
2. In betere staat
3. Ongeveer in dezelfde staat
4. In slechtere staat
5. In veel slechtere staat

Appendix B : Contact form - French

Variables de gestion :

Numéro de l'enquêteur(trice)	CV1
Code échantillon	CV2
Numéro de l'enquêté(e) (11 positions)	CV3
(année / numéro group / numéro individuel, par exemple 2006-26001-02)	
Issue	CV5
Région de résidence (Flandre/Bruxelles/Wallonie)	CV6
Nom de la commune	
Commentaire	

Données sur les contacts

0.1 Nom de l'enquêté(e)	NAME
0.2 Numéro(s) de téléphone de l'enquêté(e)	TEL

Histoire des contacts de 1 à 10 (CF3 tot CF26)

0.3 Date du contact ? Jour: 1 à 31 Mois: 1 à 12 Année: 2008 -2010	CF3 (Array 1-10)
0.4 Jour du contact ? 1. Lundi 2. Mardi 3. Mercredi 4. Jeudi 5. Vendredi 6. Samedi 7. Dimanche	CF4 (Array 1-10)
0.5 Heure du contact ? Heure: … Minutes: …	CF5 (Array 1-10)
0.6 Type du contact ? 1. Contact à domicile 2. Contact par téléphone 3. Information de l'unité GGPS 4. Contact à domicile, mais seulement par interphone 5. Autre *Si CF6 = 5 :* **0.7 Précisez: …**	CF6 (Array 1-10) CF7 (Array 1-10)

Si CF6 = 1, 4 ou 5 : **0.8 Avez-vous réussi à identifier l'adresse de l'enquêté(e) ?** 1. Oui, elle existe toujours 2. Oui, mais elle a été détruite, condamnée 3. Oui, mais elle est en construction	CF8 (Array 1-10)

4. Oui, mais elle est non résidentielle (commerciale, industrielle, école,…) 5. Oui, mais c'est un ménage collectif (maison de repos, institution,…) 6. Oui, mais elle est inoccupée 7. Non, elle est inconnue, impossible à identifier 8. Autre	

Si CF8 = 8 :
0.9 Précisez: …

CF9
 (Array 1-10)

0.10 Avez-vous réussi à contacter quelqu'un ?
1. Oui, contact avec l'enquêté(e)
2. Oui, mais contact avec quelqu'un d'autre que l'enquêté(e)
3. Oui, mais pas sûr si c'était l'enquêté(e) ou non
4. Non, contact avec personne

CF10
 (Array 1-10)

Si CF10 = 1, 2 ou 3 (contact) :
0.11 Quelle a été l'issue de ce contact ?
1. L'entretien a été réalisé
2. L'entretien a été impossible à réaliser
3. L'enquête a été refusée (ouvertement ou non)
4. Un rendez-vous a été convenu

CF11
 (Array 1-10)

Si CF11 = 2 (enquête impossible) :
0.12 Pourquoi l'entretien a-t-il été impossible à réaliser ?
1. L'enquêté(e) a moins 18 ans ou l'enquêté(e) a 80 ans ou plus
2. L'enquêté(e) est malade, handicapé(e), problèmes de mémoire,…
3. L'enquêté(e) ne comprend pas le franç./néerl./allemand/anglais
4. L'enquêté(e) n'était pas disponible pendant la collecte des données
5. L'enquêté(e) est décédé(e)
6. L'enquêté(e) a émigré vers l'étranger
7. L'enquêté(e) a déménagé en Belgique
8. L'enquêté(e) vit dans un ménage collectif
9. Autre raison

CF12
 (Array 1-10)

Si CF12 = 3 :
0.13 Quelle est la langue de l'enquêté(e) ?
Précisez: …
Autoriser Ne sait pas (code 7)

CF13
 (Array 1-10)

Si CF12 = 7 :
0.14 Quelle est la nouvelle adresse de l'enquêté(e) ?
Rue: … (Mettre en clair)
Numéro: …
Boîte: …
Code Postale: …
Commune: …
Autoriser Ne sait pas (code 7)

STREET
 NUMBER
 BUS
 POSTCODE
 COMM

Si CF12 = 8 :
0.15 Est-ce que l'enquêté(e) a déménagé dans un ménage collectif ?
1. Oui
2. Non
Autoriser Ne sait pas (code 7)

CF15
 (Array 1-10)

Si CF12 = 9 :
0.16 Précisez: …

CF16
 (Array 1-10)

Si CF11 = 3 (refus) :
0.17 Selon vous, pourquoi l'enquêté(e) a-t-il/elle refusé ?
Plusieurs réponses possibles
1. En raison de la durée de l'enquête (n'a pas de temps,…)
2. En raison du sujet de l'enquête (trop personnel, pas intéressant,..)
3. En raison de la procédure d'interview (entretien, face à face,…)

CF17
 (Array 1-5)
 (Array 1-10)

4. C'est le cas pour toutes les enquêtes
5. Autre raison

Si CF17 = 5 :
0.18 Précisez: …

CF18
(Array 1-10)

Si CF11= 3 (refus) :
0.19 Selon vous, est-il probable que l'enquêté(e) va accepter l'enquête plus tard ?
1. Non, certainement pas
2. Non, probablement pas
3. Oui, probablement
4. Oui, certainement
Autoriser Ne sait pas

CF19
(Array 1-10)

Si CF8 = 1 :
0.20 Décrivez le type d'habitation de l'enquêté(e) :
1. Habitation unifamiliale non-mitoyenne
2. Habitation unifamiliale semi-mitoyenne
3. Habitation unifamiliale mitoyenne des deux côtés
4. Habitation dans un immeuble comprenant moins de 4 logements sans ascenseur
5. Habitation dans un immeuble comprenant moins de 4 logements avec ascenseur
6. Habitaton dans un immeuble comprenant 4 logements ou plus sans ascenseur
7. Habitation dans un immeuble comprenant 4 logements ou plus avec ascenseur
8. Séniorie
9. Ferme
10. Lieu de résidence pour personnes âgées
11. Autre

CF20

Si CF20 = 11 :
0.21 Précisez: …

CF21

Si CF20 = 4 à 8 et 10 et 11 :
0.22 A quel étage habite l'enquêté(e) ?
Etage: 0 à 50

CF22

Si CF8 = 1 :
0.23 Décrivez l'environnement du logement.
1. Un quartier rural ou un quartier boisé avec au maximum quelques maisons ou autres bâtiments dans les environs
2. Une agglomération moyenne/centre de village *avec une destination mixte*, un lotissement avec une prépondérance de villas *dans un environnement verdoyant*
3. Un quartier résidentiel avec une prépondérance de logements unifamiliaux avec un jardinet devant
4. Un quartier résidentiel fort urbanisé avec une prépondérance de logements unifamiliaux à front de rue (sans jardinet devant)
5. Un quartier résidentiel fort urbanisé avec une prépondérance de logements plurifamiliaux ou d'appartements
6. Un quartier urbain avec plus de magasins et/ou de commerces que de maisons
7. Un quartier urbain avec plus de bureaux, commerces de gros, entreprises ou autres bâtiments que de maisons
8. Autre environnement

CF23

Si CF23 = 8 :
0.24 Précisez: …

CF24

Si CF8 = 1 :
0.25 De façon générale, dans quel état se trouvent les maisons ou les

bâtiments du quartier ? 1. Dans un très bon état 2. Dans un bon état 3. Ni dans un bon état ni dans un mauvais état 4. Dans un mauvais état 5. Dans un très mauvais état	CF25
Si CF8 = 1 : **0.26 Dans quel état se trouve la maison ou le bâtiment de l'enquêté(e) par rapport aux autres maisons/bâtiments du quartier ?** 1. Dans un état nettement meilleur 2. Dans un meilleur état 3. A peu près dans le même état 4. Dans un plus mauvais état 5. Dans un état nettement plus mauvais	CF26

Appendix C : Fieldwork status : regional tables

Flanders	status positive	status negative	status pending	status not attempted & unknown	TOTAL
01/2008	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	99.97%	100.00%
02/2008	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	99.90%	100.00%
03/2008	6.36%	6.34%	1.42%	85.89%	100.00%
04/2008	11.04%	10.45%	2.32%	76.19%	100.00%
05/2008	13.18%	12.63%	2.94%	71.25%	100.00%
06/2008	15.75%	14.75%	3.13%	66.37%	100.00%
07/2009	16.32%	15.36%	3.18%	65.13%	100.00%
08/2008	16.63%	15.73%	3.20%	64.45%	100.00%
09/2008	18.60%	17.97%	3.58%	59.85%	100.00%
10/2008	20.50%	20.49%	3.87%	55.14%	100.00%
11/2008	21.35%	21.56%	4.08%	53.01%	100.00%
12/2008	22.07%	22.12%	4.11%	51.70%	100.00%
01/2009	22.82%	23.07%	4.28%	49.83%	100.00%
02/2009	23.78%	23.90%	4.47%	47.85%	100.00%
03/2009	23.89%	24.03%	4.51%	47.56%	100.00%
04/2009	23.89%	24.03%	4.51%	47.56%	100.00%
08/2009	23.89%	24.03%	4.51%	47.56%	100.00%
09/2009	23.90%	24.03%	4.51%	47.55%	100.00%
10/2009	23.90%	24.03%	4.51%	47.55%	100.00%
11/2009	26.01%	25.54%	4.83%	43.62%	100.00%
12/2009	28.97%	27.99%	5.30%	37.74%	100.00%
01/2010	31.80%	29.82%	5.81%	32.57%	100.00%
02/2010	35.15%	33.12%	6.63%	25.11%	100.00%
03/2010	38.80%	36.53%	7.42%	17.25%	100.00%
04/2010	41.94%	41.08%	8.73%	8.25%	100.00%
05/2010	43.14%	43.37%	8.93%	4.56%	100.00%

Brussels	status positive	status negative	status pending	status not attempted & unknown	TOTAL
01/2008	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
02/2008	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	99.96%	100.00%
03/2008	3.71%	3.96%	1.08%	91.25%	100.00%
04/2008	5.75%	6.38%	1.88%	86.00%	100.00%
05/2008	8.04%	8.29%	2.21%	81.46%	100.00%
06/2008	8.75%	8.88%	2.38%	80.00%	100.00%
07/2009	9.21%	9.04%	2.38%	79.38%	100.00%
08/2008	9.21%	9.08%	2.38%	79.33%	100.00%
09/2008	10.08%	10.63%	2.83%	76.46%	100.00%
10/2008	11.83%	13.21%	3.67%	71.29%	100.00%
11/2008	12.63%	13.83%	4.00%	69.54%	100.00%
12/2008	12.67%	13.96%	4.00%	69.38%	100.00%
01/2009	13.42%	14.54%	4.21%	67.83%	100.00%
02/2009	14.29%	15.38%	4.25%	66.08%	100.00%
03/2009	14.38%	16.00%	4.54%	65.08%	100.00%
04/2009	14.42%	16.00%	4.58%	65.00%	100.00%
08/2009	14.42%	16.00%	4.58%	65.00%	100.00%
09/2009	14.42%	16.00%	4.58%	65.00%	100.00%
10/2009	14.42%	16.00%	4.58%	65.00%	100.00%
11/2009	15.21%	17.13%	5.00%	62.67%	100.00%
12/2009	17.13%	18.88%	5.46%	58.54%	100.00%
01/2010	19.67%	23.08%	6.92%	50.33%	100.00%
02/2010	21.67%	26.17%	7.83%	44.33%	100.00%
03/2010	22.38%	28.42%	8.17%	41.04%	100.00%
04/2010	27.17%	34.96%	8.75%	29.13%	100.00%
05/2010	28.46%	35.88%	8.79%	26.88%	100.00%

Wallonia	status positive	status negative	status pending	status not attempted & unknown	TOTAL
01/2008	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	99.94%	100.00%
02/2008	0.09%	0.06%	0.00%	99.85%	100.00%
03/2008	4.81%	4.84%	0.66%	89.69%	100.00%
04/2008	8.66%	8.85%	1.39%	81.10%	100.00%
05/2008	10.70%	13.00%	1.99%	74.31%	100.00%
06/2008	12.23%	15.82%	2.33%	69.63%	100.00%
07/2009	12.30%	15.96%	2.42%	69.32%	100.00%
08/2008	12.66%	16.45%	2.48%	68.41%	100.00%
09/2008	13.64%	17.72%	2.70%	65.94%	100.00%
10/2008	15.12%	19.60%	3.07%	62.21%	100.00%
11/2008	16.25%	20.51%	3.08%	60.16%	100.00%
12/2008	16.84%	21.14%	3.25%	58.77%	100.00%
01/2009	17.31%	22.33%	3.62%	56.74%	100.00%
02/2009	18.46%	23.36%	3.87%	54.32%	100.00%
03/2009	18.96%	23.94%	3.99%	53.10%	100.00%
04/2009	18.96%	23.94%	3.99%	53.10%	100.00%
08/2009	18.96%	23.96%	3.99%	53.08%	100.00%
09/2009	18.96%	23.96%	3.99%	53.08%	100.00%
10/2009	18.99%	23.99%	3.99%	53.02%	100.00%
11/2009	21.12%	26.09%	4.30%	48.49%	100.00%
12/2009	23.53%	27.83%	4.83%	43.82%	100.00%
01/2010	29.23%	31.85%	5.57%	33.35%	100.00%
02/2010	34.86%	36.54%	6.32%	22.28%	100.00%
03/2010	37.39%	39.05%	7.09%	16.47%	100.00%
04/2010	40.13%	42.86%	7.96%	9.05%	100.00%
05/2010	40.50%	44.08%	8.08%	7.34%	100.00%

Appendix D : Final disposition codes : regional tables

Flanders (N=8950)	Complete Interviews	Partial Interviews	Not eligible	Non-contact	Refusal	Other non-response	Unknown eligibility, non-contact	No contact information
01/2008	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.97%
02/2008	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.90%
03/2008	6.36%	0.00%	0.38%	0.59%	6.19%	0.59%	0.07%	85.82%
04/2008	11.04%	0.00%	0.66%	0.95%	10.13%	1.03%	0.10%	76.09%
05/2008	13.18%	0.00%	0.78%	1.30%	12.29%	1.20%	0.12%	71.13%
06/2008	15.75%	0.00%	0.91%	1.39%	14.25%	1.34%	0.18%	66.19%
07/2008	16.32%	0.00%	0.91%	1.42%	14.85%	1.37%	0.19%	64.94%
08/2008	16.63%	0.00%	0.94%	1.42%	15.17%	1.40%	0.20%	64.25%
09/2008	18.60%	0.00%	1.06%	1.59%	17.27%	1.62%	0.22%	59.63%
10/2008	20.49%	0.01%	1.26%	1.73%	19.52%	1.84%	0.32%	54.82%
11/2008	21.34%	0.01%	1.39%	1.83%	20.53%	1.90%	0.32%	52.68%
12/2008	22.06%	0.01%	1.45%	1.84%	20.99%	1.94%	0.35%	51.35%
01/2009	22.80%	0.01%	1.49%	1.90%	21.94%	2.02%	0.37%	49.46%
02/2009	23.77%	0.01%	1.54%	1.99%	22.77%	2.07%	0.38%	47.47%
03/2009	23.88%	0.01%	1.55%	2.01%	22.89%	2.09%	0.38%	47.18%
04/2009	23.88%	0.01%	1.55%	2.01%	22.89%	2.09%	0.38%	47.18%
08/2009	23.88%	0.01%	1.55%	2.01%	22.89%	2.09%	0.38%	47.18%
09/2009	23.89%	0.01%	1.55%	2.01%	22.89%	2.09%	0.38%	47.17%
10/2009	23.89%	0.01%	1.55%	2.01%	22.89%	2.09%	0.38%	47.17%
11/2009	26.00%	0.01%	1.68%	2.20%	23.93%	2.56%	0.49%	43.13%
12/2009	28.96%	0.01%	1.80%	2.56%	25.78%	3.15%	0.66%	37.08%
01/2010	31.79%	0.01%	1.88%	2.94%	27.20%	3.62%	0.82%	31.75%
02/2010	35.14%	0.01%	2.08%	3.59%	29.85%	4.22%	1.01%	24.10%
03/2010	38.79%	0.01%	2.23%	4.17%	32.41%	5.13%	1.25%	16.00%
04/2010	41.93%	0.01%	2.38%	5.25%	36.08%	6.10%	1.61%	6.64%
05/2010	43.13%	0.01%	2.42%	5.45%	37.75%	6.67%	1.69%	2.87%

Brussels (N=2400)	Complete Interviews	Partial Interviews	Not eligible	Non-contact	Refusal	Other non-response	Unknown eligibility, non-contact	No contact information
01/2008	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
02/2008	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.96%
03/2008	3.71%	0.00%	0.42%	0.71%	3.17%	0.75%	0.08%	91.17%
04/2008	5.71%	0.04%	0.83%	1.29%	4.96%	1.17%	0.17%	85.83%
05/2008	8.00%	0.04%	1.29%	1.38%	6.42%	1.42%	0.29%	81.17%
06/2008	8.71%	0.04%	1.42%	1.50%	6.75%	1.58%	0.33%	79.67%
07/2008	9.17%	0.04%	1.42%	1.50%	6.92%	1.58%	0.33%	79.04%
08/2008	9.17%	0.04%	1.42%	1.50%	6.92%	1.63%	0.33%	79.00%
09/2008	10.04%	0.04%	1.58%	1.75%	8.21%	1.92%	0.42%	76.04%
10/2008	11.75%	0.08%	2.17%	2.46%	10.04%	2.21%	0.67%	70.63%
11/2008	12.54%	0.08%	2.21%	2.58%	10.83%	2.21%	0.67%	68.88%
12/2008	12.58%	0.08%	2.21%	2.58%	10.92%	2.25%	0.67%	68.71%
01/2009	13.29%	0.13%	2.29%	2.71%	11.50%	2.25%	0.71%	67.13%
02/2009	14.17%	0.13%	2.42%	2.71%	12.17%	2.33%	0.75%	65.33%
03/2009	14.25%	0.13%	2.50%	2.88%	12.71%	2.46%	0.79%	64.29%

04/2009	14.29%	0.13%	2.50%	2.92%	12.71%	2.46%	0.79%	64.21%
08/2009	14.29%	0.13%	2.50%	2.92%	12.71%	2.46%	0.79%	64.21%
09/2009	14.29%	0.13%	2.50%	2.92%	12.71%	2.46%	0.79%	64.21%
10/2009	14.29%	0.13%	2.50%	2.92%	12.71%	2.46%	0.79%	64.21%
11/2009	15.08%	0.13%	2.67%	3.29%	13.29%	2.88%	0.96%	61.71%
12/2009	17.00%	0.13%	2.92%	3.71%	14.42%	3.29%	1.13%	57.42%
01/2010	19.54%	0.13%	3.50%	4.75%	16.54%	5.21%	1.75%	48.58%
02/2010	21.54%	0.13%	3.88%	5.58%	18.38%	6.17%	2.54%	41.79%
03/2010	22.25%	0.13%	3.92%	5.88%	19.67%	7.13%	3.00%	38.04%
04/2010	27.04%	0.13%	4.46%	6.29%	23.33%	9.63%	4.96%	24.17%
05/2010	28.33%	0.13%	4.58%	6.33%	23.67%	10.08%	5.33%	21.54%

Wallonia (N=6486)	Complete Interviews	Partial Interviews	Not eligible	Non-contact	Refusal	Other non-response	Unknown eligibility, non-contact	No contact information
01/2008	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.94%
02/2008	0.09%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	99.85%
03/2008	4.78%	0.03%	0.37%	0.20%	4.53%	0.40%	0.06%	89.62%
04/2008	8.62%	0.05%	0.66%	0.43%	8.40%	0.74%	0.11%	80.99%
05/2008	10.65%	0.05%	0.91%	0.76%	12.12%	1.20%	0.19%	74.13%
06/2008	12.18%	0.05%	1.00%	0.97%	14.75%	1.42%	0.26%	69.36%
07/2008	12.26%	0.05%	1.00%	1.03%	14.92%	1.42%	0.26%	69.06%
08/2008	12.61%	0.05%	1.08%	1.09%	15.31%	1.45%	0.28%	68.13%
09/2008	13.60%	0.05%	1.20%	1.16%	16.45%	1.60%	0.29%	65.65%
10/2008	15.08%	0.05%	1.37%	1.33%	18.10%	1.87%	0.39%	61.83%
11/2008	16.20%	0.05%	1.43%	1.33%	18.83%	2.00%	0.42%	59.74%
12/2008	16.77%	0.06%	1.46%	1.42%	19.41%	2.10%	0.43%	58.34%
01/2009	17.25%	0.06%	1.54%	1.65%	20.51%	2.25%	0.43%	56.31%
02/2009	18.39%	0.06%	1.67%	1.77%	21.45%	2.34%	0.46%	53.85%
03/2009	18.90%	0.06%	1.70%	1.80%	22.03%	2.41%	0.51%	52.59%
04/2009	18.90%	0.06%	1.70%	1.80%	22.03%	2.41%	0.51%	52.59%
08/2009	18.90%	0.06%	1.70%	1.80%	22.05%	2.41%	0.51%	52.57%
09/2009	18.90%	0.06%	1.70%	1.80%	22.05%	2.41%	0.51%	52.57%
10/2009	18.93%	0.06%	1.70%	1.80%	22.08%	2.41%	0.52%	52.50%
11/2009	21.06%	0.06%	1.91%	2.00%	23.47%	3.01%	0.74%	47.75%
12/2009	23.47%	0.06%	2.10%	2.34%	24.58%	3.64%	0.91%	42.91%
01/2010	29.17%	0.06%	2.51%	2.91%	27.10%	4.89%	1.30%	32.05%
02/2010	34.80%	0.06%	2.91%	3.45%	30.60%	5.89%	1.67%	20.61%
03/2010	37.33%	0.06%	3.01%	3.95%	32.52%	6.68%	1.83%	14.63%
04/2010	40.07%	0.06%	3.22%	4.61%	35.38%	7.60%	2.24%	6.81%
05/2010	40.44%	0.06%	3.28%	4.70%	35.94%	8.23%	2.36%	4.98%