Methodology Report

2024 International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults

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Overview

The Commonwealth Fund (the Fund) is a private foundation dedicated to promoting a health care system that achieves better access, improved quality, and greater efficiency, with a focus on society's most vulnerable groups. As part of its mission, the Fund has been conducting the International Health Policy (IHP) Survey in 10 countries for more than two decades. In a triennial cycle, the IHP survey targets different populations, including primary care physicians, older adults, and the general adult population. The population for the 2024 survey is older adults, age 65 and older.

The Commonwealth Fund and other country partners contracted with SSRS to oversee all aspects of survey administration for the 2024 IHP survey conducted among older adults in Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand (NZ), the United Kingdom (UK), and the United States (US). SSRS fielded the survey in the US and collaborated with fieldwork partners to field the survey in other countries. Specifically, SSRS partnered with: Global Data Collection Company (GDCC) to field the survey in France, and the Netherlands; GDCC and Verian to field the survey in the UK; Leger to field the survey in Canada; and TKW Research Group (TKW) to field the survey in Australia and New Zealand. SSRS also provided project oversight and data integration for data collected in Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland. The Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) contracted with The Robert Koch Institute (RKI) to manage the data collection process and field the survey instrument in Germany. The Swedish Agency for Health and Care Services Analysis (Vardanalys) contracted with Statistics Sweden to manage the data collection process and field the survey instrument in Sweden. The Switzerland Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) contracted with M.I.S. Trend to do the same in Switzerland.

For all countries, the survey was conducted with a nationally representative sample of adults, age 65 and older. Surveys were conducted via landline and mobile telephone in most countries. In Sweden and Switzerland, the majority of interviews were completed online. In the US, roughly half of the interviews were completed online, and in the UK, about a quarter of the interviews were completed online. Fieldwork took place between February 29 and June 20, 2024. Table 1, below, outlines the total number of interviews conducted in each country.

Table 1: Total Number of Interviews Conducted in Each Country

	TOTAL INTERVIEWS
Australia	501
Canada	3,989
France	300
Germany	2,008
Netherlands	601
New Zealand	500
Sweden	2,707
Switzerland	2,634
UK	1,551
US	1,946

The 2024 study was designed to explore and collect reliable health-related data among older adults for the following topics:

- Patient's access to primary and preventive care, including promptness of attention, such as availability of same-day appointment
- Patient's relationship with regular providers, including experiences with coordination of health care
- Patient's experience with using telemedicine and other technology, like secure patient portals, to access medical care
- Patient's use of and experiences with specialists
- Patient's experiences with prescription medication
- Patient's experiences with care in the hospital & emergency room
- Patient's use of care assistance at home
- Overall health and medical conditions
- Experiences of social isolation and loneliness and access of mental health care
- Experiences with material hardship
- End-of-life care wishes
- Health care coverage, affordability of care, and out-of-pocket costs
- Experiences with perceived discrimination when accessing medical care

This report is organized into five sections. The first section discusses the sample design. The next section describes data-collection and fielding. The final three sections address the response rate to the survey, weighting procedures, and project deliverables.

Sampling Methods

The target population for IHP 2024 was adults age 65 and older. The sampling approach for each country was aimed at obtaining a nationally representative sample of the target population, utilizing a probability design. A survey design with a gap in coverage raises the possibility of bias if the individuals missing from the sample frame (e.g., people with no telephone – landline or cell) differ systematically from those in the sample frame. Survey coverage refers to the extent to which the sample frame for a survey includes all members of the target population.

In Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and New Zealand, a random digit dial (RDD) overlapping frame telephone design was used to obtain all interviews. A large portion of the interviews in both the UK and the US were also obtained using an overlapping-frame telephone design. Random digit dial-based telephone interviewing has been a mainstay for survey data collection in the US and internationally for decades, given its coverage of the vast majority of the population, the ability to easily administer probability-based random-sampling and the ease of administration of complex survey instruments by phone. The overlapping-frame approach allows us to reach respondents who receive most of their calls on cell phones and are less likely to be reached on a landline, producing a more representative sample of respondents.

The sample design in both the UK and the US also included interviews via Verian's Public Voice panel and the SSRS Opinion Panel, respectively. Utilizing probability panels in these countries enabled the final data

to have sufficient representation while also introducing a high level of efficiency and cost-effectiveness to the data collection. In the UK, the panel sample was utilized to boost the overall interviews. In the US, the SSRS Opinion Panel sample was used to target subgroups of analytical interest to the Fund, namely low income, Black, Hispanic, and rural respondents.

Sweden and Switzerland both used population-based registries to draw their sample.

Sample utilized for each country is described in more detail below. Table 2, below, shows the interviews completed in each country by sampling frame.

Table 2: Total Interviews by Sampling Frame

	Landline	LL (%)	Cell Phone	CELL (%)	ABS	ABS (%)	Probability Panel	Panel (%)	TOTAL
Australia	409	82%	92	18%	-		-	-	**501**
Canada	3,837	96%	152	4%	-	-	-	-	**3,989**
France	270	90%	30	10%	-	-	-	-	**300**
Germany	1,669	83%	339	17%	-	-	-	-	**2,008**
Netherlands	450	75%	151	25%	-	-	-	-	**601**
New Zealand	400	80%	100	20%	-	-	-	-	**500**
Sweden	-	-	-	-	2,707	100%	-	-	**2,707**
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	2,634	100%	-	-	**2,634**
United Kingdom	1,013	65%	113	7%	-	-	425	27%	**1,551**
United States	642	33%	270	14%	-	-	1,034	53%	**1,946**

Sample Generation by Country

Australia and New Zealand

For Australia and New Zealand, SSRS procured landline and cell phone random digit dial (RDD) samples from its sampling partner, Sample Solutions[1].

For Australia, the landline RDD frame was based on the phone number blocks used in the telephone numbering plan provided by the Australian Communications and Media Authority. The random digit length N was set up for each of the different blocks. This means there is always a starting block for each region and division within Australia followed by a random allocation of two to four random numbers, which leads to a more efficient usage of higher populated numbering blocks. This landline sample was stratified by Australia's eight regions to ensure geographic representativeness. The selection of mobile

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[1] More information about Sample Solutions can be found at: https://sample.solutions/

RDD sample uses roughly the same approach as landline RDD sample in Australia. Notably, geographic information is not available for any mobile sample in Australia; however, for the most part, number ranges or blocks are given to specific providers. Thus, when selecting the sample, the shares of each provider for the entire market are balanced to ensure that all providers have proper representation. Often the blocks consist of too many unknown values (N>8) where a pure random generation of numbers would lead to a very low working rate. Therefore, a seed analysis is used in which residential or business listings are leveraged to more efficiently generate active phone numbers. Those phone numbers are then used as seeds and added with the provider information. Hereafter the seeds with N=2 unknowns are taken from the database and a random 2-digit value is added to that.

For New Zealand, landline sample was based on the numbering plan provided by Telecom of New Zealand and was stratified by New Zealand's 16 regions + Chatham Islands, while the RDD cell sampling is essentially the same as in Australia. Cell phone numbers have a length of eight to nine digits of which the first two digits indicate the service provider. All cell numbers are generated and stored in a single database from which a random selection is taken.

For both Australia and New Zealand, sample was electronically verified by Sample Solutions to filter out many non-working numbers and used a standardized procedure to pulse each sample type to improve productivity.

Canada

For Canada as a whole, as well as the Canadian oversample interviews[2], landline and cell phone sample were drawn using RDD sample to ensure the most complete coverage and representation possible. Sample for Canada was provided by Dynata, a premier global provider of sampling solutions.

To draw landline sample, an extensive cleaning and validation process is done to ensure all exchanges are valid and assigned to the correct area code. All qualifying records within the desired geography are selected from the database for the sample. A sampling interval is calculated by dividing the sampling frame (qualifying records) by the specified sample size. A random staring point is selected and an nth selection is applied to the frame to reach the requested sample size. The final 2 digits of the telephone number are randomized.

To draw cell phone sample, Dynata starts with the most recent monthly Telcordia TPM (Terminating Point Master) Data file. This is Telcordia's master file of NPA-NXX and Block-ID records for the North American Numbering Plan. The file of 1,000-blocks is sorted by Province, Carrier name, and 1,000-block. The intent is to provide a stratification that will yield a sample that is representative, both geographically and by large and small carriers. A sampling interval is determined by dividing the universe of eligible 1,000-blocks by the desired sample size. From a random start within the first sampling interval, a systematic nth selection of 1,000-blocks is performed and a 3-digit random number between 000 and 999 is appended to each selected 1,000-block system. Deduplication is standard against both Dynata's Canadian Business

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[2] A total of 750 interviews were completed as part of the Commonwealth Fund's interviews in Canada. Canada-based oversample interviews were completed to reach a minimum N=250 in each Canadian province, N=1,000 in Quebec, and N=945 in Ontario.

file. Additional deduplication against Do-Not-Call Preferences files was performed. For sampling, landline numbers ported to wireless were included in the landline RDD frame.

France and the Netherlands

Sample Solutions provided landline and mobile phone RDD samples for France and the Netherlands. The RDD landline sample for France was generated using the national numbering plan provided by The Autorité de Régulation des Communications Électroniques et des Postes, an independent French agency in charge of regulating telecommunications in France. The RDD landline frame for Netherlands was generated using the national numbering plan provided by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Based on the numbering plan for each country, Sample Solutions developed a probabilistic design for pulling "seed" blocks using a list of active phone numbers from which actual phone numbers were generated (stratified by official NUTS2 regions according to the population distribution in each country).

For the mobile phone RDD sample, it is not possible to identify pre-codes by region; however, the phone numbers were randomly generated similar to the landline sample for each country. For the mobile sample, Sample Solutions identified mobile providers used for residential services and excluded those used for commercial sample. Starting blocks are provided by telecommunication authorities, in this case the cell phone numbers have a length of 9 digits, of which the first 3 to 6 digits indicate the service provider. Cell numbers are subdivided into blocks of 100 numbers each, and random digits are appended to each block in order to create a seed.

Sample in France and the Netherlands was electronically verified by Sample Solutions to filter out many non-working numbers and used a standardized procedure to pulse each sample type to improve productivity.

Germany

Sample for Germany was sourced from the ADM sampling system (Arbeitsgemeinschaft ADM-Telefonstichproben). The ADM master sample is based on the range of numbers available in the German telephone network as updated, monitored and published by the Federal Network Agency (the government agency in charge of the German telephone network). This range of numbers covers all possible telephone numbers in Germany, whether in use or not. Numbers from the German landline-based telephone network are generated as blocks of numbers with a range of 10, and numbers from the German cellular telephone network are generated as number blocks with a range of 10,000. Since about 99% of the population can be reached via at least one telephone number, the ADM system provides near-full coverage of the German population.

Sweden

The sample frame for Sweden utilized The Total Population Registry (RTB). The RTB includes more than 2.1 million adults who are age 65 and older and covers 99% of the Swedish population. To create the sample frame, personal identification numbers were matched with addresses so that invitations to partake in the survey could be sent to the respondents selected from the sample.

Four variables were used to stratify the sample frame into a total of 36 strata: degree of urbanization (three groups), Swedish/foreign background (two groups), level of education (three groups), and age (two groups). In general, proportional allocation was used (the sample size per stratum is proportional to the number of individuals per stratum) – with the exception of one stratum which oversampled individuals over 80 years old with post-secondary education, who were born outside of Sweden, and reside in sparsely populated areas. The sample was initially 7,004 individuals and, after removing over coverage, the final sample comprised 6,954 individuals.

Switzerland

In Switzerland, an individual sample of persons 65+ was drawn by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO), using Switzerland's nationwide population registry. This registry covers nearly 100% of the Swiss population and is updated on a quarterly basis. The sample was stratified by the three linguistic regions: German-, French-, and Italian-speaking. The cantons of Zürich, Schaffhausen, Valais, and Basel Stadt were oversampled and extracted separately as their own strata, for a total of seven strata.

The United Kingdom

RDD Sample

Sample Solutions provided landline and mobile phone RDD sample for the UK. Generation of the landline RDD frame was based on the phone number blocks used in the telephone numbering plan using pre-codes by region. The RDD landline sample for the UK was generated using the national numbering plan provided by The Office of Communications (OFCOM), London, the British Federal Network Agency.

Based on the numbering plan for the UK, Sample Solutions developed a probabilistic design for pulling "seed" blocks using a list of active phone numbers from which actual phone numbers were generated (stratified by official NUTS2 regions according to the population distribution).

For the mobile phone RDD sample, it is not possible to identify pre-codes by region; however, the phone numbers were randomly generated similar to the landline sample. For the mobile sample, Sample Solutions identified mobile providers used for residential services and excluded those used for commercial sample. The mobile sample was sorted by amount of allocated numbering blocks. Starting blocks are provided by telecommunication authorities, in this case the cell phone numbers have a length of 10 digits, of which the first 5 or 6 digits indicate the service provider. Cell numbers are subdivided into blocks of 100 numbers each, and random digits are appended to each block in order to create a seed.

Sample in the UK was electronically verified by Sample Solutions to filter out many non-working numbers and used a standardized procedure to pulse each sample type to improve productivity.

Probability Panel Sample

Online interviews were completed via Verian's Public Voice panel in the UK, a probabilistic panel recruited via address-based online surveying (ABOS) – allowing online or on paper data-collection – and face-to-face interviews. Both recruitment protocols use probability sampling drawn to ensure the entire population of the UK is represented. Interviews conducted through the panel were completed online.

The United States

Three different sample frames were used for data collection in the US: (1) landline RDD, (2) cell RDD, and (3) the SSRS Opinion Panel[3] to maximize the number of interviews among subgroups of analytical interest. Details about the US sample frames and sampling procedures are below.

Table 3: US Interviews by Sample Frame

	RDD		SSRS Opinion Panel	TOTAL
	LANDLINE	CELL PHONE		
Low-income adults	105	44	154	303
Black adults	42	21	148	211
Hispanic adults	24	30	162	216
Adults in rural areas	168	54	167	389
Adults in non-rural areas	456	203	866	1,525

RDD Sample

Approximately half of the US interviews were obtained using an overlapping dual-frame telephone design. Both landline and cell phone samples were generated by SSRS's sister company, Marketing Systems Group (MSG), using their proprietary sample generation program.

The landline sample was prepared using MSG's proprietary GENESYS procedure and was screened through MSG's Elevate list enhancement, which limits sample to non-zero-banks, and identifies and eliminates a majority of all non-working and business numbers. Additionally, the entire sample was run against a database of known cell phone blocks (NPA-NXX-B) as well as those numbers ported from landline to wireless, whereupon identified cell phone numbers as part of the RDD landline frame were flagged in order not to be dialed.

The cell phone sample was prepared using the Advanced Cellular Frame (ACF). The ACF is built on the traditional RDD cellular frame and offers the same full coverage of cell phone users. However, the ACF dramatically improves upon two shortcomings of the traditional RDD cell frame. The ACF contains address geography for nearly half of the frame, allowing much better geographic targeting. Additionally, the ACF frame is enhanced with household and person-level information that can be used for both targeting and stratification. The cell phone sample utilized MSG's proprietary Cell-Wins technology that screens out inactive cell phone numbers with an approximately 95% accuracy rate. This increases the productivity of cell phone sample for reasons identical to those mentioned above for landline.

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[3] For additional information about information about the SSRS Opinion Panel, see here: https://ssrsopinionpanel.com/.

Both the landline and cell samples were disproportionately stratified to assist in targeting eligible adults 65+ and maintain sample productivity.

The stratification of listed records based on flagging both the landline and cell samples with appended data. The landline sample was matched against Neustar's Pure Consumer Premium Database to identify phone numbers that are more likely to be assigned to households with residents who are 65+. The cell phone sample contained an ACF flag that identified phone numbers that are more likely to belong to individuals 65+. The strata containing phone numbers that were flagged, across both the landline and cell phone samples, as being more likely to be associated with adults 65+ were oversampled.

SSRS Opinion Panel

The SSRS Opinion Panel is a nationally representative panel of U.S. adults age 18 or older. The hallmarks of the SSRS Opinion Panel are methodological rigor, accuracy, affordability, mode flexibility and representativeness. Our panel is being actively used by major academic institutions, media organizations and other private sector entities. SSRS Opinion Panel members are recruited randomly based on a nationally representative ABS (Address Based Sample) probability design (including Hawaii and Alaska). Additionally, we have recruited hard-to-reach demographic groups via our past Omnibus survey platform.

For this study, the SSRS Opinion Panel was used to reach sufficient sample-sizes among subgroups of analytical interest – including Black and Hispanic adults – as well as to target adults 65-74 years old and males 65+. Interviews conducted through the SSRS Opinion Panel were completed online.

Household and Respondent Selection

In each sampled landline household where more than one eligible adult resides, the respondent, age 65 or older, was selected using an at-home respondent selection. This within-household selection procedure reduces the bias created when the person responding to the survey is the one more likely to answer the phone or be present at the time of the call.

Cell phones are considered individual devices rather than belonging to a household, and therefore the person answering the cell phone was the one who was interviewed, provided they were an adult.

For the US and UK probability panel samples, a person-based design was used, as the sample is person based. Only the selected panelist was eligible to complete the survey.

In Sweden, respondents were targeted via The Total Population Registry (RTB) and asked to complete the survey. In Switzerland, respondents were targeted via the registry per the Federal Statistical Office (FSO).

Data Collection

Questionnaire Review, Translations and Cultural Adaptations

Throughout the fall and winter of 2023, SSRS reviewed several iterations of the instrument developed by the Fund and its international partners and provided feedback about question wording, order, clarity, logic/programming, and other issues related to questionnaire quality[4].

Upon approval from The Commonwealth Fund research team, SSRS prepared the questionnaire for translation and new and revised questions were translated into Canadian-French, Spanish, German, Dutch, French, Swedish, Swiss-Italian, Swiss-French, and Swiss-German. SSRS's translation partner, THG Fluently, translated the Canadian-French, Spanish, Dutch, and French instruments. RKI translated the German instrument, M.I.S. Trend translated the Swiss-Italian, Swiss-German, and Swiss-French instruments, and Statistics Sweden translated the Swedish instrument.

The translated documents were reviewed by the Fund's international partners for both new and previously translated questions to confirm that they were comprehensible, meaningful for respondents and comparable to the English-language versions of each question. Throughout the translation process, efforts were made to ensure that the question meaning of the translated questions would not deviate from the unified questionnaire or disrupt trend.

Programming and Testing

Prior to the field period, the survey was programmed into SSRS's Confirmit platform for both phone and online administration. Extensive checking of the program was conducted to ensure that skip patterns followed the design of the questionnaire and all the language inserts were working properly. In addition to programming the US questionnaire, SSRS also programmed the surveys for Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the UK (for telephone administration). SSRS's fieldwork partners utilized unique links created for each sample record to access the program from their respective dialers. SSRS worked with Verian to program the survey into Verian's survey software platform for online administration, and members of the SSRS team reviewed Verian's UK program prior to their surveys going live. RKI, M.I.S. Trend and Statistics Sweden programmed each of their surveys into their respective survey software platform. Each of the international partners contracted to complete the survey in Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland conducted extensive testing of their instruments. Members of the SSRS team also tested the Switzerland program for usability and consistency across countries prior to their surveys going live. After testing these programs, SSRS provided feedback to M.I.S. Trend.

The web program for the US was optimized for online administration via smartphone or other mobile handheld devices and was checked on multiple devices, including desktop computers and handheld mobile devices, and different web browsers to ensure consistent and optimized visualization across devices and web browsers.

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[4] Some country partners elected to include additional questions to be asked of respondents in their respective countries. SSRS also reviewed these questions using the same process as the core questionnaire. SSRS additionally worked with the country partners to determine the best location to include each question.

At the beginning of the field period, SSRS reviewed data from each country programmed internally and requested preliminary SPSS files from each of the other-country survey providers to confirm that all skip instructions and variables were working as intended.

Pretesting

In December 2023 and January 2024, SSRS completed 10 web cognitive interviews and 16 telephone pretest interviews in the United States[5]. Upon completion of these pretests, SSRS provided a memo to the Fund with information about potential areas of confusion in the instrument/with specific questions, recommendations and observations related to both new/highly-modified questions and questions asked in past IHP surveys, programming issues that were discovered during pretests and resolved, and areas of focus for future interviewer training.

In January 2024, English-language telephone pretest interviews were conducted in Australia (n=10), Canada (n=11), New Zealand (n=10), and the UK (n=10). Following these pretest interviews, some adjustments were made to the questionnaire (e.g., updating question wording for clarity).

In February 2024, SSRS conducted additional telephone cognitive pretest interviews (n=5) in the US[6]. During these interviews, the SSRS team member conducting the interview asked the participants survey questions and, for key questions, asked follow-up questions to assess how participants understood the questions, interpreted response categories, and felt about being asked the questions. Specific efforts were made to probe on new questions that were not asked in the initial cognitive pretest interviews.

After the additional US interviews were completed, SSRS provided an updated memo to the Fund that included additional observations and recommendations about new/modified questions, including questions that were not asked in the initial pretest interviews[7].

Following the English pretests, SSRS oversaw in-language telephone pretest interviews conducted in Canada (n=9 in Canadian French) between February 21 and February 22, 2024, the Netherlands (n=10 in Dutch) between February 20 and February 21, 2024, and France (n=10 in French) on April 17, 2024.

M.I.S. Trend conducted pretest interviews in Switzerland (n=14) from February 26 to February 28, 2024, and RKI conducted pretest interviews in Germany (n=19) between March 18 and March 22, 2024[8].

Table 4 provides a summary of the number of pretest interviews conducted in each country.

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[5] The web cognitive interviews were used to evaluate the usability of the online survey instrument the degree to which respondents could provide meaningful responses to questions asked and identify questions that might be associated with measurement error because of possible confusion. The telephone pretests were used to evaluate proper question wording and sequencing, to ensure informational objectives were being met, and to provide a general estimate of survey length.

[6] These telephone cognitive pretest interview participants were recruited with the assistance of friends and family of SSRS team members.

[7] A list of all changes made based on pretests completed in the US and other countries is available and can be provided upon request.

[8] Statistics Sweden did not complete any pretest interviews prior to beginning data collection for 2024.

Table 4: Summary of Pretest Interviews by Country

	PRETEST CONDUCTED	LANGUAGE(S) PRETEST CONDUCTED IN	DATES PRETESTS CONDUCTED	# OF PRETESTS
Australia	Yes	English	1/11/24-1/29/24	10
Canada	Yes	English, Canadian-French	1/15/23 (English) 2/21/24-2/22/24 (Canadian-French)	11 (English) 9 (Canadian-French)
France	Yes	French	4/17/24	10
Germany	Yes	German	3/18/24-3/22/24	19
New Zealand	Yes	English	1/16/24	10
Netherlands	Yes	Dutch	2/20/24-2/21/24	10
Sweden	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Switzerland	Yes	German, French, Italian	2/26/24-2/28/24	14
United Kingdom	Yes	English	1/3/24	10
United States	Yes	English	12/18/23-1/3/24 (Web cognitive) 12/19/23 (Phone) 2/1/24-2/9/24 (Phone cognitive)	10 (Web cognitive) 16 (Phone) 5 (Phone cognitive)

Training Materials and Interviewer Training

Prior to the start of the study, interviewers received both written materials on the survey and formal training for conducting the survey. SSRS's project team briefed and trained interviewers in the US on the issues specific to the study, explaining the study's overall objectives, specific procedures, and questionnaire content. For Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, and the UK, SSRS' project team briefed the fieldwork partners, who in turn carried out detailed briefings at the start and during the field period with their interviewers. Similarly, RKI, Statistics Sweden, and M.I.S. Trend managed the briefing and interviewer training in Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland, respectively.

The written materials provided and reviewed prior to the beginning of the field period included:
1. An English-language annotated questionnaire with instructions for interviewers.
2. An in-language questionnaire, if applicable, with translations for each respective country.
3. A test program for fieldwork partners in countries SSRS directly managed, so interviewers could review and familiarize themselves with the survey.
4. A list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) and the appropriate responses to those questions was provided. Additionally, the FAQs were tailored for items that were country-specific, namely the sponsoring organization and contact information.
5. Information about the goals of the study, potential obstacles to be overcome in getting meaningful responses to questions, and respondent problems that could be anticipated ahead of time as well as strategies for addressing them.

Interviewer training in each country was conducted prior to the pretest and immediately before the survey was officially launched. Interviewers were given instructions to help them maximize response rates and ensure accurate data collection. They were instructed to encourage participation by emphasizing the importance of the project and to reassure respondents that the information they provided was confidential. Training procedures included role-playing methodology – assuming interviewer and respondent roles – in order to become comfortable with the CATI script. Throughout the field period, supervisors for each country conducted live monitoring and reviewed a selection of recorded interviews. Supervisors debriefed interviewers as a group and/or individually, as needed, during fieldwork.

With oversight from the SSRS Team, GDCC, Leger, and TKW followed similar procedures with their supervisors and interviewers.

Call Rule, Contact Attempts, Refusal Avoidance and Conversion Strategies

SSRS carried out several strategies to maximize survey response by minimizing non-response and maximizing refusal conversion by following best-practice procedures. Based on SSRS' recommendations and guidelines, SSRS' fieldwork partners carried out similar strategies to maximize survey response.

Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, the UK (RDD Sample), and the US (RDD Sample)

- The call rule included one initial call plus four callbacks in the US; one initial call plus five callbacks in Canada, France, the Netherlands, and the UK; and one initial call plus six callbacks in Australia and New Zealand.
- Sample was released in batches to ensure that it would be worked effectively.
- A differential call rule was established that required that call attempts be initiated at different times of day and different days of the week.
- Interviewers explained the purpose of the study and stated as accurately as possible the expected length of the interview.
- Respondents were permitted to schedule call-back times.
- Specially-trained interviewers in Canada, France, the Netherlands, the UK and the US were utilized to attempt refusal conversions, following a rest period of at least seven days. Due to regulations in Australia and New Zealand, respondents who refused to take the survey were not re-contacted.
- In the US, interviews were completed in English and Spanish. Bilingual interviewers called back any sample that was deemed to be Spanish speaking.
- In Australia, New Zealand and the UK, interviews were completed in English. In France interviews were completed in French, in the Netherlands interviews were completed in Dutch, and in Canada interviews were completed in both English and Canadian-French.

Germany

- The call rule for Germany included one initial call plus seven callbacks.
- A differential call rule was established that required that call attempts be initiated at different times of day and different days of the week.
- Sample was released in batches to ensure that it would be worked effectively.

- All interviews were completed in German.

Sweden and Switzerland

- In Sweden and Switzerland, respondents were recruited via postal mail and invited to participate online or to call in and complete a phone version of the survey.
- In Sweden, personal identification numbers from the RTB were matched with addresses in order to send invitations via mail to respondents. In total, 7,004 sample records were pulled from the RTB and contacted to complete this study.
- In Switzerland, 5,633 sample records were pulled from the registry and contacted to complete this study. Around two-thirds of the drawn sample was matched with a phone number, however, no outbound dialing was performed for these respondents. Only records that requested an appointment were dialed.
- In both Sweden and Switzerland, all selected persons were sent an initial invitation with information on how to take the survey online or over the phone. This invitation was followed by up to three (in Sweden) or two (in Switzerland) reminders to reach non-responders.
- In Sweden, invitations and reminders were sent via email to sample members with digital mailboxes and via physical mail for sample members without digital mailboxes or who opted out of receiving digital mail from Statistics Sweden.
- The contact schedules for Sweden and Switzerland are shown below (Tables 5 & 6).

Table 5: Sweden Contact Schedule

CONTACT	TIMING/DATES	DESCRIPTION
1	2/29/2024	First postal mailing to full sample, including: - A letter (describing the nature of the survey and its objectives) - A web link and unique passcode - A telephone number to take the survey via the phone
2	3/18/2024	First reminder mailing sent to non-responders with the same information as the initial mailing, customized by age-group. - For those identified as 65 to 79, the same information was provided as in the initial letter. - For those 80 and older, more bolded/pronounced information was provided for completing the survey via the phone.
3	4/4/2024	Second reminder mailing sent to non-responders with the same information as the first reminder mailing.
4	4/22/2024	Third reminder mailing sent to non-responders with the same information as the first reminder mailing, without information about completing the survey via the phone.
5	5/13/2024	End of fieldwork

Table 6: Switzerland Contact Schedule

CONTACT	TIMING/DATES	DESCRIPTION
1	3/25/2024	First postal mailing to full sample, including: - A cover letter (describing the nature of the survey and its objectives) - A web link and unique passcode - A telephone number to take the survey via the phone
2	4/17/2024	Reminder mailing sent to non-responders with the same information as the initial mailing.
3	5/16/2024	Reminder mailing sent to non-responders with the same information as the initial mailing.
4	6/10/2024	End of fieldwork

United Kingdom (Panel Sample)

- In total, 1,074 Verian panel members were sampled for the IHP 2024 survey. Panelists were divided into 2 groups: 836 from the main sample pool (including 500 in the soft launch phase) and 238 from the reserve pool subdivided into 5 equal batches. All of the reserve sample was ultimately released.
- Invitations to complete the survey were sent to panelists via email which contained individualized survey hyperlinks. If an invited panelist had not opened the email 24 hours after it was sent, an SMS text message reminder was sent.
  - If a panelist had neither an email address nor a cell phone number on file, an invitation letter was sent.
- A reminder letter was sent to all main sample non-responders on May 17, 2024. The letter contained survey login details but not a printed individualized survey hyperlink.

United States (Panel Sample)

- An initial sample release inviting a limited number of panelists to participate was conducted on March 14, 2024. Initial launch data was checked to ensure functionality of the program and administration length of the survey were within the scope of work, as well as that all questionnaire content and skip patterns were correct.
- The full launch was divided into 3 groups. Fieldwork ended for full launch panelists on May 28, 2024.
- Web panelists were emailed an invitation to complete the survey online. The email for each respondent included a unique password-embedded link. All panelists who did not respond to the email invitation reminder emails, and panelists who had opted into receiving text messages from the SSRS Opinion Panel received text message reminders. See Table 6 for the panel contact and reminder schedule.
- In appreciation for their participation, panelists received post-paid compensation in the form of an electronic gift card, sent via email immediately after completion of the survey. Panelists with less than a high school education and panelists who took the survey in Spanish were offered a larger compensation to encourage participation.

Table 7: US Panel Contact Schedule

CONTACT	TIMING/DATES	DESCRIPTION
1	3/14/2024	First invitation sent to first full launch sample via email, including a unique password-embedded link.
2	3/16/2024	First reminder (email/SMS text message) sent to non-responders with the same information as the initial invitation.
3	3/25/2024	Second reminder (email) sent to non-responders with the same information as the initial invitation.
4	4/1/2024	Third reminder (email) sent to non-responders with the same information as the initial invitation.
5	4/19/2024	First invitation sent to second full launch sample via email, including a unique password-embedded link.
6	4/23/2024	First invitation sent to third full launch sample via email, including a unique password-embedded link.
7	4/27/2024	Fourth reminder (email/SMS text message) sent to non-responders (Black and Hispanic panelists, panelists with less than a high school education, and panelists in the West) with the same information as the initial invitation.
8	5/1/2024	Fifth reminder (email) sent to non-responders (Black and Hispanic panelists) with the same information as the initial invitation.
9	5/6/2024	Sixth reminder (email) sent to non-responders (Black panelists) with the same information as the initial invitation.
10	5/9/2024	Seventh reminder (email) sent to non-responders (Black panelists) with the same information as the initial invitation.
11	5/13/2024	Eighth reminder (email) sent to non-responders (Black panelists) with the same information as the initial invitation.
12	5/17/2024	Ninth and final reminder (email) sent to non-responders (Black panelists) with the same information as the initial invitation.
13	5/28/2024	End of fieldwork among SSRS Opinion Panel sample

Field Period

Interviews for the 2024 IHP Older Adult Survey were conducted from February to June 2024. The field times varied by country and are specified in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Field Period Per Country

	FIELD PERIOD
Australia	3/14/2024 - 6/12/2024
Canada	3/19/2024 - 6/20/2024
France	4/30/2024 - 6/5/2024
Germany	4/5/2024 - 5/14/2024
Netherlands	3/6/2024 - 5/1/2024
New Zealand	3/14/2024 - 6/4/2024
Sweden	2/29/2024 - 5/13/2024
Switzerland	3/25/2024 - 6/10/2024
United Kingdom	3/6/2024 - 5/23/2024
United States	3/7/2024 - 5/22/2022

Table 9 outlines the language/s and length of interview for each country in the 2024 IHP Older Adult Survey.

Table 9: Language/s and Length of Interview per Country

	LANGUAGE(S)	AVG LENGTH IN MINUTES
Australia	English	19
Canada	English, Canadian-French	22
France	French	21
Germany	German	30
Netherlands	Dutch	22
New Zealand	English	19
Sweden	Swedish	30 (phone), 17 (web)
Switzerland	German, French, Italian	33 (phone), 27 (web)
United Kingdom	English	19 (phone), 18 (web)
United States	English, Spanish	21 (phone), 17 (web)

Field Monitoring

Prior to fielding, SSRS provided reporting data and disposition reporting templates to GDCC, Leger, TKW, RKI, Statistics Sweden, M.I.S. Trend, and Verian, which were reviewed together during a kickoff call with each partner. On these calls, SSRS also reviewed all documentation, study procedures, and answered any questions about the IHP 2024 Survey.

While in field, SSRS reviewed the status of data collection and provided feedback to the fieldwork partners regarding the distribution of completes (e.g., in cases where the interviews were overly skewed by

gender), field progress, and dispositions. Based on this feedback, SSRS was able to monitor sample productivity and provide guidance on how to best handle the sample available, when to load fresh sample, and thereby boost response rates.

In addition, while in field, SSRS participated in weekly calls with GDCC, Leger, and TKW to discuss field progress and anything questions that needed to be addressed.

SSRS also provided GDCC, Leger, and TKW with the ability to review data as needed on SSRS's platform via a Confirmit reporting tool called Reportal. Reports were set up to allow for data to be reviewed across and within different sample variables and demographics to accurately track study progress against targets in real time.

The SSRS project team monitored and listened to recordings of interviews in the US (English and Spanish), Canada (English), Australia, New Zealand, and the UK throughout the field period and provided feedback, when necessary, to ensure that best practices were being followed. SSRS's partner, cApStAn, reviewed recordings for Canada (Canadian-French), France, and the Netherlands,. Where necessary, SSRS provided corrective feedback to the project teams at GDCC, Leger, and TKW.

Weekly and Periodic Updates

Throughout the field period, SSRS provided the Fund with weekly updates that tracked key information and overall progress in each country. These reports, designed to provide snapshot information of key variables of interest, included tables for completes per sample type by gender, age, region, and language of interview (where relevant). Along with the weekly updates, SSRS provided a narrative regarding field progress and reported on any field-related concerns.

SSRS and the Fund also participated in bi-weekly calls where they could review the updates and overall progress in each country and discuss any other project related items.

Final Counts

Tables 10 to 19 below show final counts per country by gender, age, region, and language of interview, where relevant.

Table 10: Final Counts Australia

GENDER/ AGE	LANDLINE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/ AGE (%)
Male 65-69	13	3%	57%	10	11%	43%	23	5%
Male 70-74	29	7%	74%	10	11%	26%	39	8%
Male 75+	117	29%	87%	18	20%	13%	135	27%
Male Age Unknown	2	0%	67%	1	1%	33%	3	1%
Male Total	**161**	**39%**	**81%**	**39**	**43%**	**20%**	**200**	**40%**
Female 65-69	24	6%	57%	18	20%	43%	42	8%
Female 70-74	43	11%	70%	18	20%	30%	61	12%
Female 75+	178	44%	92%	16	18%	8%	194	39%
Female Age Unknown	3	1%	100%	0	0%	0%	3	1%
Female Total	**248**	**61%**	**83%**	**52**	**57%**	**17%**	**300**	**60%**
TOTAL	**409**		**82%**	**91**		**18%**	**500**	

REGION	LANDLINE	REGION (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	REGION (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	REGION (%)
NSW	122	30%	82%	27	30%	18%	149	30%
Victoria	97	24%	80%	25	27%	20%	122	24%
Queensland	89	22%	81%	21	23%	19%	110	22%
Western Australia	44	11%	85%	8	9%	15%	52	10%
South Australia	31	8%	79%	8	9%	21%	39	8%
Tasmania	14	3%	100%	0	0%	0%	14	3%
Australian Capital Territory	11	3%	92%	1	1%	8%	12	2%
Northern Territory	1	0%	50%	1	1%	50%	2	0%
TOTAL	**409**		**82%**	**91**		**18%**	**500**	

Table 11: Final Counts Canada

GENDER/ AGE	LANDLINE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/ AGE (%)
Male / 65-69	334	9%	90%	38	25%	10%	372	9%
Male / 70-74	349	9%	93%	26	17%	7%	375	9%
Male / 75+	654	17%	96%	25	16%	4%	679	17%
Male / Age Unknown	18	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	18	0%
Male Total	**1355**	**35%**	**94%**	**89**	**59%**	**6%**	**1444**	**36%**
Female / 65-69	454	12%	95%	23	15%	5%	477	12%
Female / 70-74	632	16%	96%	24	16%	4%	656	16%
Female / 75+	1335	35%	99%	15	10%	1%	1350	34%
Female / Age Unknown	50	1%	98%	1	1%	2%	51	1%
Female Total	**2471**	**64%**	**98%**	**63**	**41%**	**2%**	**2534**	**64%**
Other / 65-69	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
Other / 70-74	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
Other / 75+	8	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	8	0%
Other / Age Unknown	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
Other Total	11	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	11	0%
TOTAL	**3837**		**96%**	**152**		**4%**	**3989**	

REGION	LANDLINE	REGION (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	REGION (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	REGION (%)
Newfoundland and Labrador	239	6%	95%	12	8%	5%	251	6%
Prince Edward Island	247	6%	99%	3	2%	1%	250	6%
Nova Scotia	246	6%	96%	11	7%	4%	257	6%
New Brunswick	243	6%	97%	8	5%	3%	251	6%
Quebec	958	25%	94%	56	37%	6%	1014	25%
Ontario	917	34%	97%	29	19%	3%	946	24%
Manitoba	240	6%	95%	12	8%	5%	252	6%
Saskatchewan	249	6%	99%	3	2%	1%	252	6%
Alberta	258	7%	97%	7	5%	3%	265	7%
British Columbia	240	6%	96%	10	7%	4%	250	6%
Yukon	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%

Northwest Territories	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Nunavut	0	0%	0%	1	1%	100%	1	0%
TOTAL	**3837**		**96%**	**152**		**4%**	**3989**	

Table 12: Final Counts France

GENDER/ AGE	LANDLINE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/ AGE (%)
Male / 65-69	19	7%	73%	7	23%	27%	26	19
Male / 70-74	19	7%	86%	3	10%	14%	22	19
Male / 75+	45	17%	88%	6	20%	12%	51	45
Male / Age Unknown	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0
Male Total	**83**	**31%**	**84%**	**16**	**53%**	**16%**	**99**	**83**
Female / 65-69	31	11%	82%	7	23%	18%	38	31
Female / 70-74	46	17%	88%	6	20%	12%	52	46
Female / 75+	107	40%	99%	1	3%	1%	108	107
Female / Age Unknown	3	1%	100%	0	0%	0%	3	3
Female Total	**187**	**69%**	**93%**	**14**	**47%**	**7%**	**201**	**187**
TOTAL	**270**		**90%**	**30**		**10%**	**300**	**270**

REGION	LANDLINE	REGION (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	REGION (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	REGION (%)
Grand Est	29	11%	83%	6	20%	17%	35	12%
Nouvelle Aquitaine	26	10%	93%	2	7%	7%	28	9%
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	40	15%	83%	8	27%	17%	48	16%
Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	10	4%	83%	2	7%	17%	12	4%
Bretagne	20	7%	100%	0	0%	0%	20	7%
Centre-Val-de-Loire	14	5%	100%	0	0%	0%	14	5%
Corse	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Île-de-France	37	14%	90%	4	13%	10%	41	14%
Occitanie	20	7%	87%	3	10%	13%	23	8%
Hauts-de-France	23	9%	96%	1	3%	4%	24	8%
Normandie	11	4%	100%	0	0%	0%	11	4%
Pays de la Loire	14	5%	88%	2	7%	13%	16	5%

Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	17	6%	94%	1	3%	6%	18	6%
French region missing	9	3%	90%	1	3%	10%	10	3%
TOTAL	**270**		**90%**	**30**		**10%**	**300**	

Table 13: Final Counts Germany

GENDER/ AGE	LANDLINE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/ AGE (%)
Male / 65-69	192	12%	72%	74	22%	28%	266	13%
Male / 70-74	191	11%	80%	47	14%	20%	238	12%
Male / 75+	373	22%	88%	49	14%	12%	422	21%
Male / Age Unknown	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Male Total	**756**	**45%**	**82%**	**170**	**50%**	**18%**	**926**	**46%**
Female / 65-69	260	16%	78%	74	22%	22%	334	17%
Female / 70-74	202	12%	84%	38	11%	16%	240	12%
Female / 75+	449	27%	89%	54	16%	11%	503	25%
Female / Age Unknown	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Female Total	**911**	**55%**	**85%**	**166**	**49%**	**15%**	**1077**	**54%**
Other / 65-69	0	0%	0%	2	1%	100%	2	0%
Other / 70-74	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
Other / 75+	1	0%	50%	1	0%	50%	2	0%
Other / Age Unknown	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Other Total	**2**	**0%**	**40%**	**3**	**1%**	**60%**	**5**	**0%**
TOTAL	**1669**		**83%**	**339**		**17%**	**2008**	

REGION	LANDLINE	REGION (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	REGION (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	REGION (%)
Schleswig-Holstein	82	5%	86%	13	4%	14%	95	5%
Hamburg	36	2%	88%	5	1%	12%	41	2%
Bremen	13	1%	81%	3	1%	19%	16	1%
Niedersachsen	168	10%	85%	30	9%	15%	198	10%
Nordrhein-Westfalen	372	22%	86%	59	17%	14%	431	21%
Rheinland-Pfalz	95	6%	92%	8	2%	8%	103	5%

Saarland	21	1%	88%	3	1%	13%	24	1%
Hessen	123	7%	87%	19	6%	13%	142	7%
Baden-Württemberg	224	13%	85%	38	11%	15%	262	13%
Bayern	264	16%	87%	41	12%	13%	305	15%
Berlin	59	4%	61%	38	11%	39%	97	5%
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	28	2%	72%	11	3%	28%	39	2%
Brandenburg	47	3%	78%	13	4%	22%	60	3%
Sachsen-Anhalt	36	2%	73%	13	4%	27%	49	2%
Thüringen	39	2%	75%	13	4%	25%	52	3%
Sachsen	62	4%	66%	32	9%	34%	94	5%
TOTAL	**1669**		**83%**	**339**		**17%**	**2008**	

Table 14: Final Counts Netherlands

GENDER/ AGE	LANDLINE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/ AGE (%)
Male / 65-69	34	8%	59%	24	16%	41%	58	10%
Male / 70-74	38	8%	60%	25	17%	40%	63	10%
Male / 75+	110	24%	78%	31	21%	22%	141	23%
Male / Age Unknown	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
Male Total	**183**	**41%**	**70%**	**80**	**53%**	**30%**	**263**	**44%**
Female / 65-69	24	5%	48%	26	17%	52%	50	8%
Female / 70-74	55	12%	75%	18	12%	25%	73	12%
Female / 75+	187	42%	87%	27	18%	13%	214	36%
Female / Age Unknown	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
Female Total	**267**	**59%**	**79%**	**71**	**47%**	**21%**	**338**	**56%**
TOTAL	**450**		**75%**	**151**		**25%**	**601**	

REGION	LANDLINE	REGION (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	REGION (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	REGION (%)
Drenthe	14	3%	70%	6	4%	30%	20	3%
Flevoland	11	2%	92%	1	1%	8%	12	2%
Friesland	15	3%	75%	5	3%	25%	20	3%
Gelderland	54	12%	77%	16	11%	23%	70	12%
Groningen	19	4%	73%	7	5%	27%	26	4%

	LANDLINE		LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE		CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	
Limburg	28	6%	74%	10	7%	26%	38	6%
Noord-Brabant	69	15%	78%	19	13%	22%	88	15%
Noord-Holland	73	16%	71%	30	20%	29%	103	17%
Overijssel	22	5%	76%	7	5%	24%	29	5%
Utrecht	39	9%	83%	8	5%	17%	47	8%
Zeeland	9	2%	56%	7	5%	44%	16	3%
Zuid-Holland	89	20%	73%	33	22%	27%	122	20%
Dutch region missing	8	2%	80%	2	1%	20%	10	2%
TOTAL	**450**		**75%**	**151**		**25%**	**601**	

Table 15: Final Counts New Zealand

GENDER/ AGE	LANDLINE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/ AGE (%)
Male / 65-69	15	4%	65%	8	8%	35%	23	5%
Male / 70-74	23	6%	68%	11	11%	32%	34	7%
Male / 75+	80	20%	76%	25	25%	24%	105	21%
Male / Age Unknown	2	1%	100%	0	0%	0%	2	0%
Male Total	120	30%	73%	44	44%	27%	164	33%
Female / 65-69	20	5%	50%	20	20%	50%	40	8%
Female / 70-74	48	12%	81%	11	11%	19%	59	12%
Female / 75+	209	52%	89%	25	25%	11%	234	47%
Female / Age Unknown	3	1%	100%	0	0%	0%	3	1%
Female Total	280	70%	83%	56	56%	17%	336	67%
TOTAL	**400**		**80%**	**100**		**20%**	**500**	

REGION	LANDLINE	REGION (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	REGION (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	REGION (%)
Auckland	120	30%	81%	28	28%	19%	148	30%
North	110	28%	74%	39	39%	26%	149	30%
Central	63	16%	84%	12	12%	16%	75	15%
South	107	27%	84%	21	21%	16%	128	26%
TOTAL	**400**		**80%**	**100**		**20%**	**500**	

Table 16: Final Counts Sweden

GENDER/ AGE	PHONE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	PHONE (%)	WEB	GENDER/ AGE (%)	WEB (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/ AGE (%)
Male / 65-69	4	2%	1%	301	12%	99%	305	11%
Male / 70-74	9	5%	3%	345	14%	97%	354	13%
Male / 75+	49	26%	8%	601	24%	92%	650	24%
Male / Age Unknown	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Male Total	**62**	**32%**	**5%**	**1247**	**50%**	**95%**	**1309**	**48%**
Female / 65-69	8	4%	2%	333	13%	98%	341	13%
Female / 70-74	13	7%	3%	368	15%	97%	381	14%
Female / 75+	108	57%	16%	568	23%	84%	676	25%
Female / Age Unknown	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Female Total	**129**	**68%**	**9%**	**1269**	**50%**	**91%**	**1398**	**52%**
TOTAL	**191**		**7%**	**2516**		**93%**	**2707**	

Table 17: Final Counts Switzerland

GENDER/ AGE	PHONE	GENDER/ AGE (%)	PHONE (%)	WEB	GENDER/ AGE (%)	WEB (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/ AGE (%)
Male / 65-69	15	4%	4%	408	18%	96%	423	16%
Male / 70-74	17	5%	5%	302	13%	95%	319	12%
Male / 75+	97	27%	19%	412	18%	81%	509	19%
Male / Age Unknown	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Male Total	**129**	**35%**	**10%**	**1122**	**49%**	**90%**	**1251**	**47%**
Female / 65-69	21	6%	5%	431	19%	95%	452	17%
Female / 70-74	46	13%	14%	281	12%	86%	327	12%
Female / 75+	170	46%	28%	434	19%	72%	604	23%
Female / Age Unknown	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Female Total	**237**	**65%**	**17%**	**1146**	**51%**	**83%**	**1383**	**53%**
TOTAL	**366**		**14%**	**2268**		**86%**	**2634**	

LINGUISTIC REGION	PHONE	LINGUISTIC REGION (%)	PHONE (%)	WEB	LINGUISTIC REGION (%)	WEB (%)	TOTAL	LINGUISTIC REGION (%)
German	70	20%	12%	526	23%	88%	596	23%
French	63	19%	17%	307	14%	83%	370	14%
Italian	37	11%	12%	280	12%	88%	317	12%
Kanton Zürich	37	11%	11%	288	13%	89%	325	12%
Kanton Schaffhausen	41	12%	13%	278	12%	87%	319	12%
Kanton Wallis	64	15%	18%	301	13%	82%	365	14%
Kanton Basel Stadt	54	12%	16%	288	13%	84%	342	13%
TOTAL	**366**		**14%**	**2268**		**86%**	**2634**	

REGION	PHONE	REGION (%)	PHONE (%)	WEB	REGION (%)	WEB (%)	TOTAL	REGION (%)
Zurich	37	11%	11%	288	13%	89%	325	12%
Bern	21	6%	11%	163	7%	89%	184	7%
Luzern	6	2%	13%	39	2%	87%	45	2%
Uri	1	0%	13%	7	0%	88%	8	0%
Schwyz	2	1%	9%	21	1%	91%	23	1%
Obwalden	0	0%	0%	8	0%	100%	8	0%
Nidwalden	0	0%	0%	8	0%	100%	8	0%
Glarus	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Zug	1	0%	7%	13	1%	93%	14	1%
Fribourg	7	2%	14%	43	2%	86%	50	2%
Solothurn	11	3%	24%	35	2%	76%	46	2%
Basel-Stadt	54	12%	16%	288	13%	84%	342	13%
Basel-Landschaft	6	2%	12%	44	2%	88%	50	2%
Schaffhausen	41	12%	13%	278	12%	87%	319	12%
Appenzell Ausserrhoden	1	0%	14%	6	0%	86%	7	0%
Appenzell Innerrhoden	0	0%	0%	2	0%	100%	2	0%
St. Gallen	4	1%	7%	53	2%	93%	57	2%
Graubunden	6	2%	15%	33	1%	85%	39	1%
Aargau	9	2%	10%	78	3%	90%	87	3%
Thurgau	4	1%	11%	32	1%	89%	36	1%

	LANDLINE	GENDER/AGE (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	GENDER/AGE (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/AGE (%)
Ticino	35	11%	12%	269	12%	88%	304	12%
Vaud	40	12%	24%	128	6%	76%	168	6%
Valais	64	15%	18%	301	13%	82%	365	14%
Neuchatel	6	2%	13%	42	2%	88%	48	2%
Geneva	9	3%	10%	78	3%	90%	87	3%
Jura	1	0%	8%	11	0%	92%	12	0%
TOTAL	**366**		**14%**	**2268**		**86%**	**2634**	

Table 18: Final Counts United Kingdom

GENDER/AGE	LANDLINE	GENDER/AGE (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	GENDER/AGE (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	PANEL	GENDER/AGE (%)	PANEL (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/AGE (%)
Male / 65-69	66	7%	49%	22	19%	16%	48	11%	35%	136	9%
Male / 70-74	83	8%	49%	23	20%	13%	65	15%	38%	171	11%
Male / 75+	234	23%	66%	22	19%	6%	100	24%	28%	356	23%
Male / Age Unknown	2	0%	67%	1	1%	33%	0	0%	0%	3	0%
Male Total	**385**	**38%**	**58%**	**68**	**60%**	**10%**	**213**	**50%**	**32%**	**666**	**43%**
Female / 65-69	77	8%	56%	10	9%	7%	50	12%	36%	137	9%
Female / 70-74	115	11%	61%	11	10%	6%	64	15%	34%	190	12%
Female / 75+	422	42%	78%	19	17%	4%	98	23%	18%	539	35%
Female / Age Unknown	14	1%	74%	5	4%	26%	0	0%	0%	19	1%
Female Total	**628**	**62%**	**71%**	**45**	**40%**	**5%**	**212**	**50%**	**24%**	**885**	**57%**
TOTAL	**1013**		**65%**	**113**		**7%**	**425**		**27%**	**1551**	

REGION	LANDLINE	REGION (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	REGION (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	PANEL	REGION (%)	PANEL (%)	TOTAL	REGION (%)
Northeast	79	8%	76%	8	7%	8%	17	4%	16%	104	7%
Yorks & Humber	58	6%	62%	6	5%	6%	29	7%	31%	93	6%
East Midlands	59	6%	59%	6	5%	6%	35	8%	35%	100	6%
Eastern	56	6%	51%	6	5%	5%	48	11%	44%	110	7%
London	91	9%	60%	16	14%	11%	45	11%	30%	152	10%
South East	171	17%	66%	19	17%	7%	70	16%	27%	260	17%
South West	119	12%	68%	13	12%	7%	42	10%	24%	174	11%
West Midlands	89	9%	72%	10	9%	8%	25	6%	20%	124	8%
North West	102	10%	60%	13	12%	8%	54	13%	32%	169	11%
Wales	51	5%	67%	5	4%	7%	20	5%	26%	76	5%
Scotland	84	8%	68%	8	7%	7%	31	7%	25%	123	8%
Northern Ireland	23	2%	68%	2	2%	6%	9	2%	26%	34	2%
UK region missing	31	3%	97%	1	1%	3%	0	0%	0%	32	2%
TOTAL	**1013**		**65%**	**113**		**7%**	**425**		**27%**	**1551**	

Table 19: Final Counts United States

GENDER/AGE	LANDLINE	GENDER/AGE (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	GENDER/AGE (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	PANEL	GENDER/AGE (%)	PANEL (%)	TOTAL	GENDER/AGE (%)
Male / 65-69	32	5%	16%	34	12%	17%	131	13%	66%	197	10%
Male / 70-74	55	9%	18%	35	13%	11%	215	21%	70%	305	16%
Male / 75+	146	23%	40%	72	26%	20%	147	14%	40%	365	19%
Male / Age Unknown	0	0%	0%	2	1%	100%	0	0%	0%	2	0%
Male Total	**233**	**36%**	**27%**	**143**	**51%**	**16%**	**493**	**48%**	**57%**	**869**	**45%**
Female / 65-69	54	8%	20%	38	14%	14%	184	18%	67%	276	14%
Female / 70-74	76	12%	25%	33	12%	11%	198	19%	64%	307	16%
Female / 75+	269	42%	56%	64	23%	13%	149	15%	31%	482	25%
Female / Age Unknown	6	1%	100%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	6	0%
Female Total	**405**	**63%**	**38%**	**135**	**49%**	**13%**	**531**	**52%**	**50%**	**1071**	**55%**
Other / 65-69	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Other / 70-74	1	0%	33%	0	0%	0%	2	0%	67%	3	0%
Other / 75+	2	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	2	0%
Other / Age Unknown	1	0%	100%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	1	0%
Other Total	**4**	**1%**	**67%**	**0**	**0%**	**0%**	**2**	**0%**	**33%**	**6**	**0%**
TOTAL	642		33%	278		14%	1026		53%	1946	

REGION	LANDLINE	REGION (%)	LANDLINE (%)	CELL PHONE	REGION (%)	CELL PHONE (%)	PANEL	REGION (%)	PANEL (%)	TOTAL	REGION (%)
Northeast	191	30%	56%	60	22%	17%	92	9%	27%	343	18%
South	242	38%	35%	121	44%	18%	325	32%	47%	688	35%
Midwest	122	19%	29%	52	19%	12%	251	24%	59%	425	22%
West	87	14%	18%	45	16%	9%	358	35%	73%	490	25%
TOTAL	**642**		**33%**	**278**		**14%**	**1026**		**53%**	**1946**	

Data Processing and Integration

For countries that SSRS directly managed, data file preparation began soon after the study entered the field. Data were readily downloaded from the SSRS server and were checked using multiple methods including a "data cleaning" procedure in which data processors recreated skip pattern instructions, including for CAWI and CATI administration, in order to ensure that all variables were created correctly and had the appropriate number of cases. This procedure involved a check of raw data by a program that consisted of instructions derived from the skip patterns designated on the questionnaire. The program confirmed that data were consistent with the definitions of codes and ranges and matched the appropriate bases of all questions. In addition, the SSRS project team conducted an independent check to confirm that all variables were created correctly, had the correct number of cases, and were coded according to specifications.

At the beginning of the field period, SSRS reviewed data from each country programmed internally and requested preliminary SPSS files from each of the other-country survey providers to confirm that all skip instructions and variables were working as intended.

In order to facilitate an efficient data integration process across countries, SSRS developed a standardized data map to be utilized by Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK web panel provider when structuring their data in ASCII format. This data map contained the same data locations and formats used programs that were programmed internally by SSRS. Once the integrated data were compiled, an independent checking of all variables was carried out to ensure that all variables were accurately constructed.

The fieldwork partners in Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland sent formatted ASCII files matching the locations of the data map for SSRS to review during fieldwork. SSRS and the partners worked together to resolve any issues with the format, if needed, to ensure that the data could be integrated properly. These data were then checked by SSRS's back-end data processor and the SSRS team according to the data cleaning and quality check procedures described above. This process was repeated with the final data once those ASCII files were delivered. At the close of Verian's fieldwork, they sent SSRS a formatted ASCII file matching the locations of the data map for SSRS to review and resolve any formatting issues.

Additional quality control checks were performed on the final data, as needed, included reviewing for internal data consistency, logic checks, trending, and reviews of modal differences (applicable for Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the US).

Response Rates

The response rates for this study (shown in Tables 20 to 24, below) were calculated using AAPOR's RR3. The detailed summary table for Sweden and Switzerland are shown at the end of this section, as they used address/registry-based designs.

Table 20: Response Rates by Country by Frame

	Landline	Cell	ABS	Probability Panel[9]	TOTAL
Australia	12.2%	22.3%	--	--	14.1%
Canada	5.8%	11.0%	--	--	6.0%
France	21.0%	15.9%	--	--	20.5%
Germany	3.8%	2.7%	--	--	3.6%
Netherlands	16.5%	4.9%	--	--	13.5%
New Zealand	18.1%	33.8%	--	--	21.2%
Sweden	--	--	42.1%	--	42.1%
Switzerland	--	--	50.3%	--	50.3%
United Kingdom	13.5%	3.3%	--	2.6%	9.7%
United States	2.5%	3.1%	--	2.9%	2.8%

Table 21: Landline Response Rates by Country

	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Eligible, Interview (Category 1)								
Complete	409	3,851	270	1,669	430	400	1,013	642
Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)								
Refusal and breakoff	0	240	276	11,156	1,708	4	476	35
Break off	0	85	41	489	61	0	266	0
Non-contact/- interview with eligible case	0	0	73	9,630	106	0	309	0
Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)								
Always busy	98	8,505	69	1,379	80	338	1,303	639
No answer	784	48,766	7,163	14,917	3,051	1,169	35,049	25,980
Answering machine- don't know if household	989	133,493	2,709	0	1,631	1,105	25,386	21,928
Call blocking	0	1,987	0	0	1	0	7	557
Housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	36	3,585	307	8,571	371	30	1,549	1,341

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[9] Probability Panel response rates are calculated by multiplying the survey completion rate among panel sample (40.0% in the UK, 53.6% in the US) by the respective panel's recruitment survey response rate.

No screener completed	5,497	56,581	1,345	193	2,585	2,446	20,673	4,687
Not eligible (Category 4)								
Fax/data line	415	11,116	32	1,703	52	73	589	1,641
Non-working number	6,678	457,271	6,576	157,223	2,809	2,916	45,820	43,502
Business, government office, other organizations	0	4,364	541	0	61	0	2,899	1,102
No eligible respondent	504	8,951	369	8,320	425	401	1,131	418
Quota filled	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Response Rate 3	**12.2%**	**5.8%**	**21.0%**	**3.8%**	**16.5%**	**18.1%**	**13.5%**	**2.6%**

Table 22: Cell Response Rates by Country

	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	UK	US
Eligible, Interview (Category 1)								
Complete	92	161	30	339	151	100	113	270
Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)								
Refusal and breakoff	0	15	84	1,833	2,289	0	2,642	60
Break off	0	2	4	78	10	0	27	0
Non-contact/-interview with eligible case	0	0	11	826	41	0	91	0
Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)								
Always busy	137	2,828	5	3,117	850	103	1,699	40
No answer	856	6,594	195	6,660	2,985	816	4,536	13,415
Answering machine-don't know if household	3,401	11,451	952	0	8,526	1,946	16,452	9,197
Call blocking	0	198	0	0	2	0	1	371
Housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	0	449	58	15,113	527	10	444	1,171
No screener completed	4,745	5,890	131	671	1,426	1,727	5,415	3,262
Not eligible (Category 4)								
Fax/data line	4	7	0	85	18	0	22	205
Non-working number	1,437	35,707	241	68,798	971	1,721	4,133	5,257
Business, government office, other organizations	0	224	25	0	108	0	201	232
No eligible respondent	2,304	2,751	237	6,806	1,514	1,790	1,684	630
Quota filled	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Response Rate 3	**22.3%**	**11.0%**	**15.9%**	**2.7%**	**4.9%**	**33.8%**	**3.3%**	**3.3%**

Table 23: ABS Response Rate for Sweden and Switzerland

	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND
Total records	6,954	5,633
Ineligibles	297	230
Valid sample	6,707	5,403
Completed interviews	2,707	2,634
Response Rate	42.1%	50.3%

Table 24: Probability Panel Response Rate for the United Kingdom and the United States

	UK	US
Total records	1,077	1,933
Ineligibles	7	3
Valid sample	1,070	1,930
Completed interviews	425	1,034
Survey Completion Rate	40.0%	53.6%
Response Rate	2.6%	2.9%

Weighting

Data from each country were weighted to ensure the final outcome was representative of the 65+ adult population[10]. The weighting procedures accounted for the sample design and probability of selection, as well as systematic non-response across known population parameters. To the extent possible, the weighting procedure replicated the 2021 weighting protocol.

The following table shows the calibration variables per country and outlines the oversampling, if any, that was put in place.

Table 25: Calibration Variables per Country

	CALIBRATION VARIABLES	OVERSAMPLES
Australia	Gender-by-age, educational attainment, urbanicity, Australian state (region)	None
Canada	Gender-by-age, educational attainment, knowledge of official	Minimum sample-sizes per province, with larger sample-sizes for Ontario and Quebec

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[10] This is accomplished using SPSSINC RAKE, an SPSS extension module that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables to known population parameters using a GENLOG procedure. To handle missing data among some of the parameter variables, consistent with prior waves of this study, we employed a technique called hot decking. Hot deck imputation replaces the missing values of a respondent randomly with another similar respondent without missing data. We use an SPSS macro detailed in 'Goodbye, Listwise Deletion: Presenting Hot Deck Imputation as an Easy and Effective Tool for Handing Missing Data' (Myers, 2011).

	language,[11] Canadian province (region)	
France	Gender-by-age, educational attainment, NUTS1 region	None
Germany	Gender-by-age, educational attainment, NUTS1 region	None
Netherlands	Gender-by-age, NUTS2 region	None
New Zealand	Gender-by-age, educational attainment, region	None
Sweden[12]	Gender-by-age, educational attainment, community type/urbanicity	Higher sampling fraction for records flagged with post-secondary education, foreign background, living in sparsely populated areas, and over 80 years old
Switzerland	Gender-by-age, educational attainment, region (Swiss canton)	Cantons of Zürich, Schaffhausen, Valais, and Basel Stadt
UK	Gender-by-age, nativity, NUTS1 region	Minimum sample-size in the UK, overall, based on increasing the number of interviews in a nationally representative sample of adults 65+ in the UK
US	Gender-by-age, educational attainment, race/ethnicity by nativity, Internet frequency, home tenure, Census region	RDD sample stratified to oversample listed records and SSRS Opinion Panel sample stratified to target adults 65-74 and males 65+

How to Analyze Data with Oversamples

It is a common practice to oversample certain groups of interest to provide larger sample sizes for analysis. When groups are oversampled, weighting will correct for the oversampling by "weighting down" the groups to their proper proportion of the sample.

It is important for researchers to understand the weighting implications of these oversamples. SSRS typically computes "balancing weights" which means that the weights across the entire sample sum to the total number of interviews. If we have oversampled a group, the sum of that group's balancing weight will then be less than the number of interviews we completed with the group – because that group has been weighted down in the aggregate. If such data were analyzed with a basic statistics package like SPSS, the margin of error for the oversample population would reflect the weighted n-size and not the number of interviews, which would lead to an overestimate of the sample variance.

The following table shows an example of population and interview n-sizes when an oversample is used. For this example, a main cross-section sample of 1,000 was combined with an oversample of 800 among

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[11] Knowledge of Official Language was a benchmark only for Quebec, New Brunswick, and Canada as a whole.
[12] As in previous IHP surveys, Sweden's data were not weighted by region upon consultation with Vårdanalys. SSRS checked to ensure that the region distribution was aligned with population parameters.

some subpopulation of interest. While the researcher did 920 interviews with the oversample population, the statistical software will run statistical tests as though only 216 interviews were completed.

Table 26: Example of Oversample N-Sizes

	EXAMPLE STUDY SAMPLE COMPELTES:				
	NATURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (%)	MAIN SAMPLE	OVERSAMPLE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED N-SIZE
Non-oversample population	88%	880 (88%)	0	880 (49%)	1,584 (88%)
Oversample population	12%	120 (12%)	800	920 (51%)	216 (12%)
Total	100%	1,000	800	1,800	1,800

There are two solutions to this problem. The first is to utilize a statistics package that can apply a Taylor Series Linearization to the data. Under this procedure, the researcher would enter a strata variable[13] into the statistics package that indicates the sample selections upon which under/oversampling occurred. In effect, this will allow the statistics package to calculate proper margins of error for estimates based on the true sample sizes of groups. Taylor Series Linearization will also account for the impact of any complex sample design features, such as stratification, on sample variances. The researcher will also attain a margin of error appropriate to the number of interviews rather than the weighted N-size, which can be a problem in some statistical software packages such as SPSS. Statistics packages with the capability to compute linearized variances estimates include SAS with the survey procedures module, R with the *survey* package, Stata, and SPSS with the Complex Samples module.
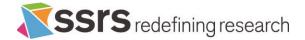
If one does not have access to such a package, SSRS can provide a secondary weight to be used to conduct analyses within oversampled groups or between oversampled groups and other respondents, as the main weight supplied with the data will be appropriate for analysis of the overall population only.

Researchers should be aware that these two methods will obtain equivalent point estimates; however, they may not obtain equivalent sample variances, meaning that results of statistical tests could differ depending on the method used. In general, when the two methods differ, Taylor Series Linearization will obtain the most accurate sample variances and statistical tests, both overall and within subgroups. Therefore, if the researcher has access to software that can conduct Taylor Series Linearization, this is the preferred method.

Regardless, SSRS will identify the applicable strata and PSU variables, whenever they are applicable, so that researchers can properly analyze their data with the correct margins of error[14].

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[13] Or a Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) for a multi-stage sample design
[14] The variable *IHPstrata* in the dataset identifies the strata used within each country in the survey.

Detailed Weighting Procedures by Country

Australia

The weighting procedure for Australia addressed several issues:
- Differences in the probability of selection in the sample by:
  - Household size: respondents who live with no other 65+ adults have a higher probability of being sampled than respondents who live with other 65+ adults.
  - Telephone use: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone have a greater probability of selection than those who have just one type of phone.
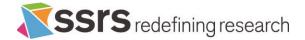- Systematic non-response along known geographic and demographic parameters.

To address these issues, the following steps were taken:
- Base-weighting:
  - Within Household Correction: respondents reached by landline phone and living in households with two or more 65+ adults received a weight adjustment of 2, while those living with no other 65+ adults received no within household correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1). Since cell phones are treated as personal devices, no within-household correction was necessary.
  - Dual-Usage Correction: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone received a weight adjustment of 0.5 while those who have only one kind of phone received no dual-usage correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1).
- Calibration:
  - The variables used for the Australia calibration were age-by-gender, educational attainment, urbanicity, and Australian state (region). Population benchmark distributions were derived from the 2021 Census of Population and Housing via the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Weights were trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Table 27 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters for Australia.

Table 27. Australia Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	14.3%	4.8%	12.6%
	Men, 70-74	12.8%	7.8%	13.1%
	Men, 75+	19.5%	27.3%	19.9%
	Women, 65-69	15.4%	8.6%	15.6%
	Women, 70-74	13.7%	12.4%	14.0%
	Women, 75+	24.3%	39.1%	24.8%
Education	HS or less	61.5%	50.5%	61.4%
	Some college	22.2%	16.8%	21.9%
	College+	16.3%	32.7%	16.7%
Urbanicity	Major city	66.0%	64.5%	65.6%

	Not major city	34.0%	35.5%	34.4%
Region	New South Wales	32.5%	29.3%	32.1%
	Victoria	25.0%	24.2%	24.9%
	Queensland	20.0%	23.4%	20.4%
	Western Australia	9.8%	10.0%	9.7%
	South Australia	8.1%	7.6%	8.3%
	Tasmania	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%
	Australian Capital Territory	1.4%	2.4%	1.4%
	Northern Territory	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%

Canada

The weighting procedure for Canada addressed several issues:
- Disproportionate sample stratification across the Canadian provinces and territories.
- Differences in the probability of selection in the sample by:
    - Household size: respondents who live with no other 65+ adults have a higher probability of being sampled than respondents who live with other 65+ adults.
    - Telephone use: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone have a greater probability of selection than those who have just one type of phone.
- Systematic non-response along known geographic and demographic parameters.

To address these issues, the following steps were taken:
- Base-weighting:
    - Within Household Correction: respondents reached by landline phone and living in households with two or more 65+ adults received a weight adjustment of 2, while those living with no other 65+ adults received no within household correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1). Since cell phones are treated as personal devices, no within-household correction was necessary.
    - Dual-Usage Correction: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone received a weight adjustment of 0.5 while those who have only one kind of phone received no dual-usage correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1).
- Calibration:
    - The variables used for the Canada calibration were age-by-gender, educational attainment, knowledge of official language for Quebec, New Brunswick, and Canada as a whole, and Canadian province (region). Population benchmark distributions were derived from the 2023 Census via Statistics Canada.
    - Data for each province were weighted separately, so that each subsample (and the country as a whole) accurately represents the corresponding population. The weights within each province were adjusted to their correct share among Canadian adults 65+, by applying the combined per-province weights as a base-weight and calibrating the total sample to the national distributions of the aforementioned geographic and demographic dimensions.
- Two weights were developed for analytical purposes:

o Weight: the trimmed calibration weight variable that is balanced to the sample-size of interviews in Canada, both within-province and overall.

o CAN_POPWEIGHT: the trimmed calibration weight variable that is balanced to the population-size in Canada, , both within-province and overall.

- Weights were trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Tables 28 through 38 compare weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters for each province as well as Canada as a whole.

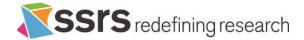### Table 28. Newfoundland and Labrador Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	16.9%	9.6%	16.9%
	Men, 70-74	14.2%	6.8%	13.6%
	Men, 75+	16.5%	14.3%	16.7%
	Women, 65-69	17.9%	15.9%	18.2%
	Women, 70-74	15.2%	19.1%	15.3%
	Women, 75+	19.3%	34.3%	19.3%
Education	HS or less	60.7%	36.3%	60.8%
	Some college	28.5%	35.1%	28.4%
	College+	10.8%	28.7%	10.8%

Table 29. Prince Edward Island Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	16.1%	8.0%	17.1%
	Men, 70-74	14.0%	8.8%	13.2%
	Men, 75+	16.5%	15.6%	16.5%
	Women, 65-69	17.5%	12.4%	17.4%
	Women, 70-74	15.2%	18.8%	15.3%
	Women, 75+	20.7%	36.4%	20.4%
Education	HS or less	51.0%	32.0%	51.4%
	Some college	32.6%	41.6%	32.4%
	College+	16.4%	26.4%	16.3%

Table 30. Nova Scotia Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	15.7%	8.6%	16.6%
	Men, 70-74	13.5%	7.8%	13.3%
	Men, 75+	17.3%	16.0%	17.3%
	Women, 65-69	17.1%	13.2%	16.9%
	Women, 70-74	14.9%	17.9%	14.4%

	Women, 75+	21.5%	36.6%	21.5%
Education	HS or less	50.8%	34.2%	52.0%
	Some college	32.0%	35.0%	31.4%
	College+	17.2%	30.7%	16.6%

Table 31. New Brunswick Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	16.2%	11.2%	16.3%
	Men, 70-74	13.9%	10.0%	13.9%
	Men, 75+	17.1%	16.3%	17.2%
	Women, 65-69	17.5%	16.7%	17.4%
	Women, 70-74	14.7%	16.7%	14.7%
	Women, 75+	20.6%	29.1%	20.6%
Education	HS or less	57.3%	39.4%	57.2%
	Some college	29.2%	32.7%	29.3%
	College+	13.5%	27.9%	13.5%
Knowledge of Official Language	English only	60.1%	74.1%	60.7%
	French only	10.7%	4.4%	10.5%
	Both	29.2%	21.5%	28.8%

Table 32. Quebec Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	16.2%	10.6%	15.9%
	Men, 70-74	13.3%	11.7%	13.5%
	Men, 75+	17.5%	15.5%	17.5%
	Women, 65-69	17.1%	13.7%	17.1%
	Women, 70-74	14.4%	17.4%	14.8%
	Women, 75+	21.4%	31.2%	21.2%
Education	HS or less	54.9%	39.7%	55.3%
	Some college	29.0%	30.2%	28.7%
	College+	16.1%	30.1%	16.0%
Knowledge of Official Language	English only	5.6%	2.1%	5.6%
	French only	60.4%	52.4%	62.6%
	Both	34.0%	45.6%	31.7%

Table 33. Ontario Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	15.2%	9.8%	15.2%
	Men, 70-74	12.8%	8.0%	12.8%
	Men, 75+	18.2%	19.5%	18.0%
	Women, 65-69	16.9%	10.4%	17.1%
	Women, 70-74	14.4%	16.9%	14.2%
	Women, 75+	22.6%	35.4%	22.7%
Education	HS or less	52.2%	32.6%	52.3%
	Some college	27.1%	33.1%	27.0%
	College+	20.7%	34.4%	20.7%

Table 34. Manitoba Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	16.3%	13.9%	16.2%
	Men, 70-74	12.9%	11.1%	13.0%
	Men, 75+	17.3%	17.1%	17.4%
	Women, 65-69	17.2%	8.3%	17.5%
	Women, 70-74	14.4%	14.3%	14.2%
	Women, 75+	21.9%	35.3%	21.7%
Education	HS or less	53.9%	42.1%	54.4%
	Some college	28.8%	31.0%	28.2%
	College+	17.3%	27.0%	17.4%

Table 35. Saskatchewan Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	17.2%	4.8%	14.8%
	Men, 70-74	12.7%	9.5%	13.2%
	Men, 75+	17.5%	18.3%	18.1%
	Women, 65-69	17.5%	9.5%	18.0%
	Women, 70-74	13.4%	16.7%	13.8%
	Women, 75+	21.7%	41.3%	22.1%
Education	HS or less	55.2%	32.1%	55.5%
	Some college	30.2%	36.9%	29.7%
	College+	14.5%	31.0%	14.9%

Table 36. Alberta Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	17.9%	6.4%	17.0%
	Men, 70-74	13.2%	8.7%	13.4%
	Men, 75+	16.7%	17.7%	17.1%
	Women, 65-69	18.5%	14.3%	18.8%
	Women, 70-74	14.1%	15.5%	14.3%
	Women, 75+	19.5%	37.4%	19.5%
Education	HS or less	48.8%	34.0%	48.3%
	Some college	31.7%	34.3%	31.7%
	College+	19.5%	31.7%	19.9%

Table 37. British Columbia Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	15.5%	7.6%	15.7%
	Men, 70-74	13.3%	10.0%	12.9%
	Men, 75+	18.3%	23.2%	18.8%
	Women, 65-69	17.1%	8.4%	16.6%
	Women, 70-74	14.5%	13.6%	14.5%
	Women, 75+	21.3%	37.2%	21.4%
Education	HS or less	48.6%	30.4%	48.4%
	Some college	30.0%	34.0%	30.2%
	College+	21.4%	35.6%	21.5%

Table 38. Canada (as a whole) Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	15.9%	9.5%	15.9%
	Men, 70-74	13.1%	9.5%	13.1%
	Men, 75+	17.8%	17.3%	17.8%
	Women, 65-69	17.2%	12.2%	17.2%
	Women, 70-74	14.4%	16.8%	14.4%
	Women, 75+	21.6%	34.6%	21.6%
Education	HS or less	52.4%	35.6%	52.4%
	Some college	28.8%	33.4%	28.8%
	College+	18.8%	31.0%	18.8%
Knowledge of Official Language	English only	70.1%	66.3%	70.1%
	French only	15.5%	13.6%	15.5%
	Both	14.4%	20.1%	14.4%
Region	Newfoundland and Labrador	1.7%	6.3%	1.7%
	Prince Edward Island	0.5%	6.3%	0.5%
	Nova Scotia	3.1%	6.4%	3.1%
	New Brunswick	2.5%	6.3%	2.5%
	Quebec	24.3%	25.4%	24.3%
	Ontario	38.1%	23.7%	38.1%
	Manitoba	3.2%	6.3%	3.2%
	Saskatchewan	2.8%	6.3%	2.8%
	Alberta	8.9%	6.6%	8.9%
	British Columbia	14.6%	6.3%	14.6%
	Territories	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%

France

The weighting procedure for France addressed several issues:
- Differences in the probability of selection in the sample by:
  - Household size: respondents who live with no other 65+ adults have a higher probability of being sampled than respondents who live with other 65+ adults.
  - Telephone use: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone have a greater probability of selection than those who have just one type of phone.
- Systematic non-response along known geographic and demographic parameters.

To address these issues, the following steps were taken:
- Base-weighting:
  - Within Household Correction: respondents reached by landline phone and living in households with two or more 65+ adults received a weight adjustment of 2, while those living with no other 65+ adults received no within household correction (i.e., a weight

adjustment of 1). Since cell phones are treated as personal devices, no within-household correction was necessary.

- o   Dual-Usage Correction: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone received a weight adjustment of 0.5 while those who have only one kind of phone received no dual-usage correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1).
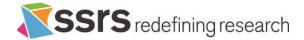- Calibration:
  - o   The variables used for the France calibration were age-by-gender, educational attainment, and NUTS1 region. Population benchmark distributions were derived from the following sources:
    - ▪   Gender, age, and NUTS1 region were derived from 2024 data from the Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE).
    - ▪   Educational attainment was derived from 2021 data from INSEE.
- Weights were trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Table 39 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters for France.

Table 39. France Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	12.4%	8.7%	12.4%
	Men, 70-74	11.5%	7.3%	10.4%
	Men, 75+	19.5%	17.0%	19.8%
	Women, 65-69	14.1%	12.7%	14.3%
	Women, 70-74	13.6%	17.3%	13.8%
	Women, 75+	29.0%	37.0%	29.4%
Education	HS or less	82.4%	63.0%	82.1%
	Post-secondary education	17.6%	37.0%	17.9%
Region	Grand Est	8.6%	11.7%	8.7%
	Nouvelle Aquitaine	10.9%	10.0%	11.0%
	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	12.1%	16.7%	12.3%
	Bourgogne, Franche-Comté	4.8%	4.0%	4.9%
	Bretagne	5.8%	6.7%	5.9%
	Centre-Val de Loire	4.3%	4.7%	4.4%
	Corse	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
	Île-de-France	14.0%	14.3%	14.0%
	Occitanie	10.3%	8.0%	10.4%
	Hauts-de France	8.3%	8.0%	8.4%
	Normandie	5.4%	3.7%	5.5%
	Pays de la Loire	6.1%	5.7%	6.2%

Provence-Alpes, Côte-d'Azur	8.9%	6.3%	7.7%

Germany

The weighting procedure for Germany addressed several issues:

- Differences in the probability of selection in the sample by:
  - Household size: respondents who live with no other 65+ adults have a higher probability of being sampled than respondents who live with other 65+ adults.
  - Telephone use: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone have a greater probability of selection than those who have just one type of phone.
- Systematic non-response along known geographic and demographic parameters.

To address these issues, the following steps were taken:

- Base-weighting:
  - Within Household Correction: respondents reached by landline phone and living in households with two or more 65+ adults received a weight adjustment of 2, while those living with no other 65+ adults received no within household correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1). Since cell phones are treated as personal devices, no within-household correction was necessary.
  - Dual-Usage Correction: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone received a weight adjustment of 0.5 while those who have only one kind of phone received no dual-usage correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1).
- Calibration:
  - The variables used for Germany calibration were age-by-gender, educational attainment, and NUTS1 region. Population benchmark distributions were derived from the following sources:
    - Gender, age, and NUTS1 region were derived from Statistiches Bundesamt 2023 data.
    - Educational attainment was derived from 2020 Microcensus data via Statistiches Bundesamt.
- Weights were trimmed at the 5th and 95th percentiles to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Table 40 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters for Germany.
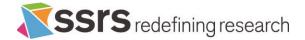
Table 40. Germany Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	13.2%	11.7%	12.6%
	Men, 70-74	10.8%	12.1%	11.0%
	Men, 75+	20.1%	22.5%	20.2%
	Women, 65-69	14.3%	14.7%	14.8%
	Women, 70-74	12.6%	12.7%	12.8%
	Women, 75+	29.0%	26.3%	28.6%
Education	HS or less	23.0%	37.4%	24.1%
	Some college	61.6%	24.9%	59.8%
	College+	15.4%	37.8%	16.2%
Region	Schleswig-Holstein	3.7%	4.7%	3.9%
	Hamburg	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%
	Bremen	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
	Niedersachsen	9.8%	9.9%	10.0%
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	20.9%	21.5%	21.3%
	Rheinland-Pfalz	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%
	Saarland	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
	Hessen	7.2%	7.1%	6.9%
	Baden-Württemberg	12.7%	13.0%	12.8%
	Bayern	15.0%	15.2%	15.0%
	Berlin	3.8%	4.8%	4.0%
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%
	Brandenburg	3.5%	3.0%	3.4%
	Sachsen-Anhalt	3.2%	2.4%	3.0%
	Thüringen	3.1%	2.6%	2.9%
	Sachsen	5.8%	4.7%	5.4%

The Netherlands

The weighting procedure for the Netherlands addressed several issues:
- Differences in the probability of selection in the sample by:
  - Household size: respondents who live with no other 65+ adults have a higher probability of being sampled than respondents who live with other 65+ adults.
  - Telephone use: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone have a greater probability of selection than those who have just one type of phone.
- Systematic non-response along known geographic and demographic parameters.

To address these issues, the following steps were taken:

- Base-weighting:
  - Within Household Correction: respondents reached by landline phone and living in households with two or more 65+ adults received a weight adjustment of 2, while those living with no other 65+ adults received no within household correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1). Since cell phones are treated as personal devices, no within-household correction was necessary.
  - Dual-Usage Correction: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone received a weight adjustment of 0.5 while those who have only one kind of phone received no dual-usage correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1).
- Calibration:
  - The variables used for the Netherlands calibration were age-by-gender and NUTS2 region. Population benchmark distributions were derived from 2023 data from the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat).
- Weights were trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Table 41 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters for the Netherlands.

Table 41. The Netherlands Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	14.1%	9.7%	14.1%
	Men, 70-74	12.6%	10.5%	12.6%
	Men, 75+	19.9%	23.6%	20.0%
	Women, 65-69	14.5%	8.3%	14.3%
	Women, 70-74	13.2%	12.1%	13.2%
	Women, 75+	25.7%	35.8%	25.8%
Region	Drenthe	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%
	Flevoland	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
	Friesland	4.2%	3.5%	4.2%
	Gelderland	12.6%	11.6%	12.5%
	Groningen	3.4%	4.3%	3.5%
	Limburg	7.8%	6.8%	7.8%
	Noord-Brabant	15.3%	14.8%	15.3%
	Noord-Holland	15.3%	17.3%	15.4%
	Overijssel	6.7%	5.0%	6.5%
	Utrecht	6.9%	7.8%	6.9%
	Zeeland	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%
	Zuid-Holland	19.8%	20.6%	19.9%

New Zealand

The weighting procedure for New Zealand addressed several issues:
- Differences in the probability of selection in the sample by:
  - Household size: respondents who live with no other 65+ adults have a higher probability of being sampled than respondents who live with other 65+ adults.
  - Telephone use: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone have a greater probability of selection than those who have just one type of phone.
- Systematic non-response along known geographic and demographic parameters.

To address these issues, the following steps were taken:
- Base-weighting:
  - Within Household Correction: respondents reached by landline phone and living in households with two or more 65+ adults received a weight adjustment of 2, while those living with no other 65+ adults received no within household correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1). Since cell phones are treated as personal devices, no within-household correction was necessary.
  - Dual-Usage Correction: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone received a weight adjustment of 0.5 while those who have only one kind of phone received no dual-usage correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1).
- Calibration:
  - The variables used for the New Zealand calibration were age-by-gender, educational attainment, and region. Population benchmark distributions were derived from the 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings via Statistics New Zealand.
- Weights were trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Table 42 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters for New Zealand.

Table 42. New Zealand Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	15.4%	4.6%	13.1%
	Men, 70-74	12.6%	6.8%	13.0%
	Men, 75+	18.5%	21.4%	19.0%
	Women, 65-69	16.3%	8.0%	16.8%
	Women, 70-74	13.5%	12.2%	13.9%
	Women, 75+	23.6%	47.0%	24.3%
Education	Some college or less	85.7%	74.2%	85.3%
	College+	14.3%	25.8%	14.7%
Region	Auckland	27.8%	29.6%	28.6%
	North	30.1%	29.8%	30.0%
	Central	15.9%	15.0%	15.9%

	South	26.2%	25.6%	25.6%

Sweden

The weighting procedure for Sweden addressed several issues:
- Differences in the probability of selection in the sample by:
  - Demographic stratification: prior to pulling the sample, the sample frame was stratified by urbanicity, Swedish nationality, educational attainment, and age.
- Systematic non-response along known demographic parameters.

To address these issues, the following steps were taken:
- Base-weighting:
  - Respondents in the sample of completed interviews received a weight adjustment to account for the demographic stratification in the sampling frame. This base-weight adjustment (BW_i) is equal to the number of records in the sampling frame in stratum i (N_i) divided by the number of records sampled from stratum i (n_i).
- Calibration:
  - The variables used for the Sweden calibration were age-by-gender, educational attainment, and community type/urbanicity. Population benchmark distributions were derived from the following sources:
    - Gender and age were based on February 2024 data from Statistics Sweden's statistical database of the population.
    - Educational attainment was based on 2023 data from Statistics Sweden's statistical database of the population, according to the Swedish national classification's (SUN) definition of educational attainment levels.
    - Community type/urbanicity was based on December 2023 data from Register of the Total Population (RTB) via Statistics Sweden.
- Weights were trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Table 43 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters for Sweden.

Table 43. Sweden Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	12.1%	11.3%	12.3%
	Men, 70-74	11.0%	2.9%	11.1%
	Men, 75+	23.9%	34.2%	24.2%
	Women, 65-69	12.2%	12.6%	12.4%
	Women, 70-74	11.5%	2.3%	10.4%
	Women, 75+	29.2%	36.8%	29.6%
Education	HS or less	69.2%	65.9%	69.2%
	Some college	13.0%	17.6%	13.2%
	College+	17.8%	16.5%	17.6%

Community Type / Urbanicity	Cities (densely populated areas)	32.7%	36.6%	33.1%
	Towns and suburbs (intermediate density areas)	43.3%	42.0%	43.2%
	Rural areas (thinly populated areas)	24.0%	21.4%	23.7%

Switzerland

The weighting procedure for Switzerland addressed several issues:
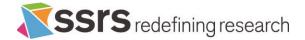
- The need to correctly represent the proportion of respondents with and without a phone number match to the registry by linguistic region (German, French, and Italian speaking).[15]
- Systematic non-response along known geographic and demographic parameters.

To address these issues, the following steps were taken:

- Base-weighting:
  - The sample was weighted to balance the number of completed interviews with and without a phone-number match in the registry, by linguistic region (German-, French-, and Italian-speaking). Oversampled cantons were separated as individual categories in the matrix. Data were weighted to the breakdown in the sampling frame (Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO), 2023).

Table 44. Linguistic Region/Canton by Phone Status Base-weight

Linguistic Regions/Oversampled Cantons	Statistics Switzerland (%)	Unweighted Data (%)	Base-weight Adjustment Applied
Phone-number in registry			
German	35.5%	16.0%	2.22
French	11.5%	8.5%	1.36
Italian	2.9%	7.0%	0.41
Zürich	10.5%	8.7%	1.21
Schaffhausen	0.8%	8.8%	0.09
Valais	2.4%	7.3%	0.33
Basel-Stadt	1.5%	8.8%	0.16
Phone-number not in registry			
German	16.2%	6.6%	2.44
French	7.7%	5.5%	1.40
Italian	2.2%	5.0%	0.44
Zürich	5.7%	3.7%	1.54
Schaffhausen	0.3%	3.3%	0.10
Valais	1.9%	6.6%	0.29
Basel-Stadt	0.8%	4.2%	0.20

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[15] Even though outbound dialing was not implemented, for consistency's sake relative to prior waves of this study and for an accurate representation of the registry: this adjustment was preserved for IHP 2024.

- Calibration:
  - The variables used for the Switzerland calibration were age-by-gender, region (Swiss canton), and educational attainment. Population benchmark distributions were derived from the following sources:
    - Gender, age, region (Swiss canton), and educational attainment were based on the Swiss population registry's 2022 data via SFSO.
    - Phone-number match to the registry by linguistic region was based on the Swiss population registry's 2023 data via SFSO.
- Weights were trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Table 45 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters for Switzerland.

Table 45. Switzerland Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	13.1%	13.4%	12.8%
	Men, 70-74	11.1%	12.4%	11.2%
	Men, 75+	20.9%	21.6%	20.5%
	Women, 65-69	13.8%	14.1%	14.0%
	Women, 70-74	12.4%	13.4%	12.7%
	Women, 75+	28.6%	25.1%	28.9%
Education	HS or less	71.5%	71.6%	73.3%
	Some college	16.7%	7.1%	14.6%
	College+	11.8%	21.3%	12.1%
Region	Zürich	16.1%	12.3%	16.5%
	Bern, French-speaking	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%
	Bern, German-speaking	12.9%	6.5%	12.9%
	Luzern	4.7%	1.7%	4.7%
	Uri	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
	Schwyz/Glarus	2.4%	0.9%	2.2%
	Obwalden	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
	Nidwalden	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
	Zug	1.4%	0.5%	1.4%
	Fribourg, French-speaking	2.3%	1.7%	2.4%
	Fribourg, German-speaking	1.0%	0.2%	0.8%
	Solothurn	3.5%	1.7%	3.5%
	Basel-Stadt	2.3%	13.0%	2.4%

Basel-Landschaft	4.0%	1.9%	4.0%
Schaffhausen	1.1%	12.1%	1.1%
Appenzell Ausserrhoden	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%
Appenzell Innerrhoden	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
St. Gallen	5.9%	2.2%	5.5%
Graubünden	2.7%	1.5%	2.6%
Aargau	7.9%	3.3%	7.6%
Thurgau	3.2%	1.4%	3.2%
Ticino	4.9%	11.5%	5.0%
Vaud	8.2%	6.4%	8.4%
Valais, French-speaking	3.2%	10.6%	3.3%
Valais, German-speaking	1.1%	3.2%	1.1%
Neuchatel	2.1%	1.8%	2.2%
Geneva	5.0%	3.3%	5.1%
Jura	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%

The United Kingdom

The weighting procedure for UK addressed several issues:
- Differential sampling designs – dual-frame RDD and Probability Panel (Verian)
- Differences in the probability of selection in the RDD sample by:
  - Household size: respondents who live with no other 65+ adults have a higher probability of being sampled than respondents who live with other 65+ adults.
  - Telephone use: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone have a greater probability of selection than those who have just one type of phone.
- Difference in the probability of selection in the Probability Panel sample by Panelist Status: to account for the recruitment procedure and the probability of being sampled for the study.
- Systematic non-response along known geographic and demographic parameters.

To address these issues, the following steps were taken:
- Base-weighting:
  - Data from each sampling frame were separately base-weighted, so that each sub-sample (and the overall sample) accurately represents the corresponding population.
  - To address different probabilities of selection in the RDD sample:
    - Within Household Correction: respondents reached by landline phone and living in households with two or more 65+ adults received a weight adjustment of 2, while those living with no other 65+ adults received no within household correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1). Since cell phones are treated as personal devices, no within-household correction was necessary.

- ▪ Dual-Usage Correction: respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone received a weight adjustment of 0.5 while those who have only one kind of phone received no dual-usage correction (i.e., a weight adjustment of 1).
  - o To address different probabilities of selection in the Probability Panel sample:
    - ▪ Recruitment Correction: panelists received a weight adjustment equal to their original recruitment survey weight divided by the probability of being sampled for the current survey.
    - ▪ Propensity Score Adjustment: panelists received a weight adjustment equal to the estimated odds of both recruitment to the panel, itself, and response to the current survey.
- • Calibration:
  - o The variables used for the UK calibration were age-by-gender, nativity, and NUTS1 region. Population benchmark distributions were derived from the following sources:
    - ▪ Gender, age, and NUTS1 region were based on 2022 data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS).
    - ▪ Nativity was based on the 2023 Annual Population Survey (APS) from the ONS.
- • Weights were trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

Table 46 compares weighted and unweighted sample distributions to population parameters for UK.

Table 46. UK Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	13.0%	8.8%	12.4%
	Men, 70-74	12.0%	11.1%	12.2%
	Men, 75+	20.9%	23.1%	21.1%
	Women, 65-69	13.8%	9.1%	13.5%
	Women, 70-74	13.1%	12.4%	13.2%
	Women, 75+	27.2%	35.5%	27.6%
Region	North East	4.4%	6.7%	4.5%
	Yorks & Humber	8.3%	6.3%	8.2%
	East Midlands	7.6%	6.6%	7.4%
	Eastern	10.0%	7.4%	9.7%
	London	8.4%	9.9%	8.5%
	South East	14.5%	17.3%	14.7%
	South West	10.2%	11.4%	10.3%
	West Midlands	8.9%	8.4%	8.8%
	North West	11.1%	11.0%	11.3%
	Wales	5.3%	4.9%	5.3%
	Scotland	8.6%	8.0%	8.7%
	Northern Ireland	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%
Nativity	Born in the UK	91.5%	91.4%	91.5%
	Not born in the UK	8.5%	8.6%	8.5%

The United States

The first step in the weighting was to apply base weights to account for sampling probabilities. Base weights were computed separately for each of the two sample sources. After the base weighting, the sample was calibrated to match target population benchmarks.

RDD Base Weight

To address the oversampling of listed strata within the dual-frame RDD sample, a design weight (P_i/p_i) was calculated in which the proportion of the entire frame per stratum (P_i) is divided by the proportion sample released in per stratum (p_i). Table 47, below, shows the five strata and their distribution across the RDD frame.

To address different probabilities of selection in the dual-frame RDD sample, a Within Household Correction (WHC) and a Dual-Usage Correction (DUC) were applied to the design weight:

- WHC: Respondents reached by landline phone and living in households with two or more adults received a weight adjustment of 2, while those living with no other adults received a within household correction of 1. Since cell phones are treated as personal devices, respondents interviewed from the cell frame were assigned a within household correction of 1.
- DUC: Respondents who have both a landline and a cell phone received a dual-usage correction of 0.5 while those who have only one kind of phone received a dual-usage correction of 1.

The final RDD base weight was calculated by multiplying the design weight by the WHC and DUC adjustments, and normalizing the product to the n-size of interviews from the RDD sample-frame:

$$d_{0,RDDi} = WHC \times DUC \times (P_i/p_i)$$

Table 47. Dual-frame RDD Sample Stratification

RDD Strata	Frame Counts	
Landline		
Listed 65+	24,447,678	8.0%
Not Listed 65+	279,287,922	92.0%
ACF (Cell)		
Listed 65+	53,373,347	8.7%
Listed <65	218,758,507	35.9%
Not Listed 65+	338,031,653	55.4%

SSRS Opinion Panel Baseweight

The SSRS Opinion Panel sample was drawn to target specific groups that are typically underrepresented in RDD samples, including adults less than 75 years-old and men ages 65 and older.

The base weight for the Opinion Panel sample is $d0,PPi = WTPPi \times Pi/pi$, where $WTPPi$ is the probability panel base weight without the non-Internet adjustment, Pi is the proportion of the entire panel in stratum i, and pi is the proportion of prob panel sample released in stratum i. Six strata were defined as a cross of gender (M, F) by age (65-69, 70-74 75+). Table 48, below, shows the six strata and their distribution across the SSRS Opinion Panel.

The final SSRS Opinion Panel base weight was normalized to the n-size of interviews from the SSRS Opinion Panel.

Table 48. SSRS Opinion Panel Sample Stratification

Panel Strata	Active Panelists	
Male, 65-69	1,825	18.6%
Male, 70-74	1,477	15.1%
Male, 75+	1,531	15.6%
Female, 65-69	2,118	21.6%
Female, 70-74	1,460	14.9%
Female, 75+	1,398	14.3%

Final Base Weight

The final base weight is the sum of the individual base weights per frame.

$$d0 = \begin{cases} d0_{RDDi}, & i \in RDD \\ d0_{PPi}, & i \in Opinion\ Panel \end{cases}$$

Calibration

After applying the final base weight, the sample of completed interviews was calibrated to target population benchmarks detailed in Table 49. Benchmark distributions for gender, age, education, census region, race/ethnicity, US nativity, and home tenure were derived from the 2023 Current Population Survey (CPS)[16], and the Internet Frequency distribution was derived from the Pew Research Center's National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)[17].

Table 49, below, compares the distributions of weighted and unweighted data and the population parameters for the US.

Table 49. US Sample Demographics

CATEGORY	VALUES	PARAMETER	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED
Gender by Age	Men, 65-69	14.9%	10.1%	14.8%
	Men, 70-74	12.8%	15.7%	13.0%
	Men, 75+	17.8%	18.8%	18.2%
	Women, 65-69	16.9%	14.3%	16.3%
	Women, 70-74	14.2%	15.9%	14.5%
	Women, 75+	23.3%	25.1%	23.3%
Education	Less than HS	10.3%	4.2%	8.7%
	HS grad.	31.1%	31.3%	31.3%

[16] Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles, J. Robert Warren, Daniel Backman, Annie Chen, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, Megan Schouweiler and Michael Westberry. IPUMS CPS: Version 11.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2023. https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V11.0

[17] https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/fact-sheet/national-public-opinion-reference-survey-npors/ - Feb 1 to Jun 10, 2024.

	Some college	25.9%	30.8%	26.5%
	College+	32.8%	33.7%	33.5%
Race/Ethnicity by Nativity	White	74.2%	73.3%	75.2%
	Black	9.8%	10.8%	10.0%
	Hispanic, US-born	3.2%	8.0%	3.4%
	Hispanic, Foreign-born	6.2%	3.2%	5.4%
	Asian	5.1%	2.0%	4.5%
	Other race	1.5%	2.8%	1.5%
Census Region	North	18.1%	17.7%	18.6%
	Midwest	21.4%	21.6%	21.5%
	South	37.8%	35.7%	37.7%
	West	22.6%	25.1%	22.3%
Internet Frequency	Almost constantly	15.5%	18.0%	15.9%
	Several times a day	50.5%	52.1%	51.5%
	About once a day or less	33.9%	29.9%	32.6%
Home Tenure	Own	81.8%	84.3%	82.8%
	Rent	18.2%	15.7%	17.2%

Design Effect and Margin of Sampling Error

Weighting procedures increase the variance in the data, with larger weights causing greater variance. Complex survey designs and post-data collection statistical adjustments affect variance estimates and, as a result, tests of significance and confidence intervals. These are weight-adjusted margins of error for countries and targeted regions. The margins of error reported apply to estimates of 50%; for smaller or larger estimates, the margin of sampling error will be smaller. Sampling error is just one type of error that could affect survey outcomes.

Table 50: Design Effect and Margin of Error by Country

	N-SIZE	DESIGN EFFECT	MARGIN OF ERROR
Australia	501	1.70	±5.7
Canada (main weight)	3,989	2.25	±2.3
Canada (population weight)		2.24	±2.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	251	1.82	±8.3
Prince Edward Island	250	1.64	±7.9
Nova Scotia	257	1.59	±7.7

New Brunswick	251	1.60	±7.8
Quebec	1,014	1.52	±3.8
Ontario	946	1.59	±4.0
Manitoba	252	1.41	±7.3
Saskatchewan	252	1.98	±8.7
Alberta	265	1.69	±7.8
British Columbia	250	1.77	±8.3
Territories (Yukon, Nunavut, Northwest Territories)[18]	1	--	--
France	300	1.55	±7.1
Germany	2,008	1.84	±3.0
Netherlands	601	1.27	±4.5
New Zealand	500	1.69	±5.7
Sweden	2,707	1.60	±2.4
Switzerland	2,634	1.92	±2.6
UK	1,551	1.24	±2.8
US	1,946	1.55	±2.8

Deliverables

SSRS delivered the following to the Commonwealth Fund and sponsoring organizations: (1) final weighted dataset[19], (2) final weighted all-country and country-specific banners in Microsoft Word and Excel format, (3) final methodology report, (4) a memo on the final survey data and trends, (5) final versions of the questionnaires in English as well as the translated versions, (6) final created variable and banner specification memos, (7) two trending banners that included results from 2014, 2017, 2021, and 2024 among questions that could be tracked[20], (8) a topline document, (9) a questionnaire crosswalk to compare the questions asked year over year, and (10) final methodology report.

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[18] Due to the sample size of interviews in the Canadian Territories (n=1), no design effect or margin of error is reported.

[19] This was provided in SPSS and/or the preferred file format of the partner.

[20] As discussed with the Fund, SSRS will be updating the trending banners to include created variables, and we will distribute it to the Fund and sponsoring organizations once it is finalized.