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Social Well-Being Survey in Asia, 2015-2017

Survey Report

Study no. A1-CUM-0022-Eng V2.0. https://kossda.snu.ac.kr/handle/20.500.12236/23941.

Korea Social Science Data Archive

Principal Investigator/ authoring entity

International Consortium for Social Well-Being Studies,
National Directors of the participating countries

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Japan	Hiroo Harada (School of Economics, Senshu University)
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Preparation of this survey report

KOSSDA, Seoul National University

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Appendix

1. Introduction

This report aims to provide a comprehensive description of the 'Social Well-Being Survey in Asia (SoWSA)' and its variables. The data were collected by representative institutions in Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, The Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, and Vietnam. To publish a comparative SoWSA data, a data harmonization project, funded by ROIS-DS, Japan, was created to harmonize the data sets of seven countries. A data harmonization team carried out data processing, combining, and harmonizing. The harmonized SoWSA data set is documented, preserved, and distributed by KOSSDA.

This report is organized into three sections; the first section provides a brief overview of the SoWSA project as a whole. The second section describes the integrated SoWSA data set, including bibliographic information, abstract, data collection methods, data file structure, and data processing methods. The third section contains the documentation of each variable, including survey items, response categories, and cross-tabulations for all variables across the seven countries in the integrated data set.

The appendix includes a summary table of fieldwork, the study descriptions of each country, the national population characteristics, and other documents related to survey and data.

Data Access

Data and related materials such as questionnaires, a coding guide, and a survey report can be accessed by the KOSSDA catalogue (https://kossda.snu.ac.kr/) free of charge. Data can be accessed and analyzed online at the NESSTAR platform of KOSSDA.

Usage requirements

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of this data and to facilitate the exchange of information about related research activities, users of this data are required to inform bibliographic citations of all forms of publications referring to this data to kossda@snu.ac.kr. The general usage regulations can be found in the 'Terms and Conditions of use' of KOSSDA.

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2. The SoWSA series description

This survey aims to measure the level of social well-being and dissect association structure and the mechanism of social well-being in Asian countries.

The Center for Social Well-being Studies at Senshu University was founded in 2014 for the 'Forming a social well-being research consortium in Asia' project funded by MEXT-Supported Program for the Strategic Research Foundation at Private Universities (S1491003, 2014-2018). The project aimed (1) to investigate the current state and mechanism of social well-being in contemporary East and Southeast Asia by conducting a cross-national questionnaire survey in this region and (2) to form an international research consortium consisting of universities and institutes in the region for academic exchange on social well-being and other related studies.

The latter goal has been finally achieved by the formation of the International Consortium for Social Well-Being Studies which is organized by universities and academic institutes in eight Asian societies: Indonesia (Universitas Indonesia), Japan (Senshu University and ROIS-DS), Korea (Seoul National University), the Philippines (Ateneo de Manila University), Taiwan (Academia Sinica), Thailand (Chulalongkorn University), Vietnam (Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences), and Mongolia (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia).

The survey was conducted in seven East and Southeast Asian societies, including Indonesia, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam, in 2015-2017 by using a standard questionnaire for social well-being, developed by the Center for Social Well-being Studies, Senshu University. Data collection of each country was directed by national co-investigators who participated in the International Consortium for Social Well-Being Studies.

3. Study description

A. Bibliographic information

Archive study number

A1-CUM-0022-Eng V2.0

Title

Social Well-Being Survey in Asia, 2015-2017

Authoring entity/ principal investigators

International Consortium for Social Well-Being Studies

Country PI and co-investigators

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	Hyun-Chin Lim	Department of Sociology, Seoul National University
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	Dokyun Kim	Asia Center, Seoul National University
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The Philippines	*Emma E. Porio (PI)*	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University
	Justin See	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University

	Dioscora Bolong Cecile Uy Emily Roque-Sarmiento	Ateneo de Manila University Ateneo de Manila University Ateneo de Manila University
Thailand	*Surichai Wun'gaeo (PI)* Vithaya Kulsomboon Surangrut Jumnianpol Nithi Naungjamnong Pinwadee Srisupan Montakarn Chimmamee	Chulalongkorn University Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute Faculty of Social Sciences, Naresuan University Faculty of Liberal Arts, Ubon Ratchathani University Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute
Taiwan	*Ming-Chang Tsai (PI)* Yow-Suen Sen Yi-fu Chen Tsui-o Tai Hsiu-Jen Yeh Chin-hui Liao	Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, RCHSS, Academia Sinica Department of Sociology, National Taipei University Department of Sociology, National Taipei University Department of Sociology, National Taipei University Department of Social Welfare, National Chung Cheng University Department of Sociology, National Taipei University
Vietnam	*Dang Nguyen Anh (PI)* Nguyen Duc Vinh Nguyen Thi Minh Phuong Nghiem Thi Thuy Hoang Vu Linh Chi Pham Ngoc Tan	Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences

How to cite the data

International Consortium for Social Well-Being Studies. Social Well-Being Survey in Asia, 2015-2017 [Dataset]. Universitas Indonesia, Senshu University, Seoul National University, Ateneo de Manila University, Chulalongkorn University, Academia Sinica, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences [Producers]. Korea Social Science Data Archive [Distributors], 2020-06-25, A1-CUM-0022-Eng V2.0 https://kossda.snu.ac.kr/handle/20.500.12236/23941.

Cf) <Elements>

Principal Investigator. Title. Producers. Distributors. Date of Release, ID Number, Version. URI

How to acknowledge the funding sources

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (2014-2018, S1491003); Senshu University, Research Organization of Information and Systems (2017-2019, 002RP2017, 003RP2018, 022RP2019), Universitas Indonesia

B. Content

Abstract

This data was collected in three East and four Southeast Asian societies, including Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, The Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, and Vietnam in 2015-2017 by using a standard questionnaire for social well-being. The Center for Social Well-being Studies, Senshu University developed the standard questionnaire. Social well-being is measured by a set of multi-layered indicators that reflect the well-functioning of individuals and societies at the micro- (demographic and socio-economic traits of individuals), meso- (interpersonal relations), and macro-levels (a society as a whole).

The aim of the survey was not only to measure the level of social well-being in each society but also to dissect association structure and the mechanism of social well-being in each society by multi-variate analyses utilizing measures across the three layers. Along with this framework, the standard questionnaire was designed to measure micro-, meso-, and macro-level factors of social well-being in the following four sections.

1) Social well-being (macro-level measures): subjective happiness, overall and domain satisfactions, Cantril ladder, perceived domain unfairness, discrimination experiences, attitudes toward social inequality, perceived living standards, etc.

2) Social capital (meso-level measures): trust, social interactions, engagement in community and civic activities, bond with the dead, etc.

3) Risk and social safety network (meso-level measures): experiences of individual and collective disasters, confidence in social institutions, etc.

4) Face sheet (micro-level measures): gender, age, religion, marital status, household size, household structure, housing, education including parents and spouse, employment including parents and spouse, personal and household income, time usage for work and life, media usage, caring and nursing, etc.

Keywords

Social well-being, subjective well-being, quality of life, happiness, life satisfaction, Cantril ladder, social capital, trust, confidence in institutions, civic engagement, disaster, Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia

Countries

East Asia: Japan (JP), South Korea (KR), Taiwan (TW)

Southeast Asia: Indonesia (ID), The Philippines (PH), Thailand (TH), Vietnam (VN)

Geographic coverage

JP, KR, PH, TH, VN	Nationwide;
TW	Nationwide, excluding off-shore islands;
ID	Islands of Java and Bali urban and sub urban areas only

Universe

Persons aged 20-69

The universe of each survey varies from country to country. For the comparative purpose, the respondents who are aged 20 to 69 are selected and included in the merged data set.

Sampling procedure (See Appendix iv for detailed sampling procedures of each country.)

ID	two-stage quota sampling and purposive sampling with snowball method for recruiting the non-Moslem
PH, VN	two-stage quota sampling;
JP, TW	proportionate quota sampling by sex, age, population of municipality, and region;
KR	proportionate quota sampling by sex, age, and region;
TH	proportionate quota sampling stratified by sex, population of municipality, and region

Fieldwork and sample sizes

Country	Fieldwork start/end	Fieldwork institution	Sample size
Indonesia	20170730 - 20170812	Kompas Research Center	1,248
Japan	20150218 - 20150224	Nikkei Research Inc.	11,786
South Korea	20150714 - 20150722	Hyundai Research Institute	2,000
The Philippines	20160621 - 20161221	Ateneo de Manila University	1,065
Thailand	20161001 - 20161225	Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute	995
Taiwan	20170701 - 20170731	Nikkei Research Inc.	2,303
Vietnam	20150700 - 20151200	Institute of Sociology	1,094

Note) The sample size of original data set of each country is; ID (1,250), JP (11,804), KR (2,000), PH (1,138), TH (1,126), TW (2,303), and VN (1,202).

Mode of data collection

ID, PH, TH, VN	Face-to-face interview;
JP, TW	Web survey;
KR	Web survey, and partly telephone survey for those over sixty

Known systematic properties of the sample

Due to using web survey, those who received higher education have been oversampled in Korea survey, young and highly educated people have been overestimated in Taiwan survey, and highly educated people have been overestimated, and people with relatively

low income (especially below 3 million JPY per year) have been underestimated in Japan survey data.

Those who belong to the lower income brackets have been overrepresented in the Philippines and Indonesia surveys.

C. Questionnaire development

Base questionnaire

A standard questionnaire was developed by the Japanese team. The standard questionnaire was used as a base questionnaire for the survey. However, several question items and response categories were modified and added to reflect the characteristics and circumstances of each country.

Background variables standards and documentation

Occupations: the ISCO-08 (International Standard Classification of Occupations-08) standard was used for measuring occupations (see more detail in Appendix viii)

Education: the ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 standard was used for measuring educational attainment (see more detail in Appendix vii).

Translation

The standard questionnaire developed by the Japanese team was translated into English and was used as a base questionnaire. Each national team translated the base questionnaire into their national languages and used for fieldwork. In order to look for differences between the base questionnaire and its national questionnaire, the national questionnaires were back-translated into English and compared and verified by the data harmonization team.

D. Data set structure and standards

Data file description

Total number of cases: 20,491

Total number of variables: 445

Data set structure

The harmonized data set consists of the following four parts.

1) Archive and identification variables: Variables denoting the name of country, regions, survey year, and respondent ID were added for identifying data sets, respondents and countries.
2) Background variables
3) Substantial variables: The substantial variables include the common and mandatory question items. The variables were named by using question numbers in the standard questionnaire.
4) Country specific variables: Variables, which cannot be harmonized, were marked by a suffix with the country abbreviation.

Deviating data set structure (See the Coding guide for more details)

F14 (Place of living1: Urban or rural)
F26 (Primary breadwinner in R's household)
F27 (Current housing situation)
F29 (R's religion)
F3002 (Level of education)

Data preparation

- Anonymization and errors check: Before merging into one international data set, all country data sets are anonymized and checked for any errors.
- Out of range values or unidentifiable values are assigned as missing.
- Variables added: This data file contains some new administrative variables, such as COUNTRY, WD_REGION, ID_MERGED, YEAR, and WD_REGION.

  COUNTRY name of country
  ID_MERGED respondent's sequence number in merged dataset
  YEAR survey year
  WD_REGION identification of East Asian and Southeast Asian Regions
- Variables computed: Some of variables have been computed or recoded for usability and comparability.

  AGE → age=(survey year)-(year of birth) (For Japanese respondents, one year was further deducted since the surveyed month was February.)

  Year and month → total months=year*12+month (eg. F09)
  Hours and minutes → total minutes=hour*60+minutes (eg. F2201~F2204)

  RWORKING → respondent's work status dummy (1= currently working)
  if (F05=1 or F05=2 or F05=3 or F05=4 or F05=5 or F05=6) RWORKING=1.
  if (F05=11 or F05=12) RWORKING=0.

  RWORKSTATUS → respondent's work status (5-category) for ID, JP, KR, TW, and TH. This variable is computed by combining the following categories of F05.

RWORKSTATUS	F05 codes of ID, JP, KR, TW	F05 codes of TH
1. Regular employee	1 Chief executive, senior official, legislator	1 Manager
	2 Regular employee/civil servant	2 Permanent worker
2. non-regular employee	3 Temporary/part-time worker	3 Temporary/part-time worker
	4 Dispatched/contracted employee	4 Dispatched/contracted employee
3. self-employed	5 Self-employed, freelance, side work	5 Self-employed
	6 Family worker	6 Family worker
		7 Farmer

		8 Merchant
4. unemployed	11 Not working but currently looking for jobs	11 Un-employed
5.economically not active	12 Not working and not looking for jobs	12 Non-employed

The same logic is applied to Spouse's work status.

EDUCYR → year of education

This variable is calculated on the basis of the Year of Education Mapping Table appended in this report (see Appendix vi.).

ISCED5 → ISCED-based level of education (5-category)

ISCED 2011 1-digit code scheme has 9 categories from 0=early childhood education to 8=doctoral or equivalent level. Due to the deviation of education variables of each country from the original ISCED code scheme, education variables of each country are matched to the ISCED 1-digit code scheme and recoded into 5-category code scheme. (See Appendix vii. ISCED code mapping table)

The same logic is applied to computing the education level of respondent, spouse, respondent's father, and respondent's mother.

RELIGION → religion dummy ('none' or 'no religion' = 0; all the other religions = 1)

Variable naming rules

- The variables that are asked in all seven countries are named by using question numbers in 'the Social Well-Being Survey in Asia (SoWSA), 2015-2017 Standard English Questionnaire.'
- To the variables that are asked in all countries, but are not identical in terms of question wording or response categories, the country abbreviation is added at the end, like e.g. 'R04_ID, R04_JP, R04_KR, R04_PH, R04_TH, R04_TW, R04_VN'.

Value labeling Rules

- -8, etc.: NAP (not applicable)
- -9, etc.: DK (Don't know) or system missing, or no response

Weighting

- ID provided a weight variable to adjust sampling bias. (see Study Description of ID appended in this paper for more details.)

More detailed information is provided in the Coding guide.

4. Variable documentations

For more information, see the Codebook.

Appendix

i. Comparison table of surveys

	Indonesia (ID)	Japan (JP)	South Korea (KR)	The Philippines (PH)	Thailand (TH)	Taiwan (TW)	Vietnam (VN)
Survey Title	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values SWB Indonesia 2017	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values (ICSLV) SWB Japan Survey 2015	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values (ICSLV) SWB South Korea Survey 2015	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values SWB Philippines Survey 2016	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values in Asia in the Kingdom of Thailand (2016)	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values in Asia: The Taiwan Social Wellbeing Survey	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values SWB Vietnam Survey 2015
Principal Investigators	Paulus Wirutomo - Professor, Department of Sociology, Universitas Indonesia	Hiroo Harada - Professor, Senshu University	Jaeyeol Yee - Professor, Seoul National University	Emma E. Porio - Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University	Surichai Wuno - Professor, Department of Sociology andy	Ming-Chang Tsai - Research Fellow, Academia Sinica	Dang Nguyen Anh - Professor, Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences
Producers	Universitas Indonesia	Senshu University	Seoul National University	Ateneo de Manila University	Chulalongkorn University	Academia Sinica	Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences
Fieldwork Dates	30 July ~ 12 August, 2017	18 February ~ 24 February, 2015	14 July ~ 22 July, 2015	21 June ~ 21 December, 2016	1 October ~ 25 December, 2016	1 July ~ 31 July, 2017	July ~ December, 2015
Fieldwork Institution	Kompas Research Center	NIKKEI Research Inc.	Hyundai Research Institute	Ateneo de Manila University	Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute	NIKKEI Research Inc.	Institute of Sociology
Population(Universe)	Persons aged 20-69	Persons aged 20-69	Persons aged 20-69	Persons aged 18-80	Persons aged 17-90	Persons aged 20-69	Persons aged 18-74
Geographic coverage	The islands of Java (6 provinces) and Bali (1 province), urban and sub urban areas only	Nationwide	Nationwide	Nationwide	Nationwide	Nationwide (Excluding off-shore islands)	Nationwide

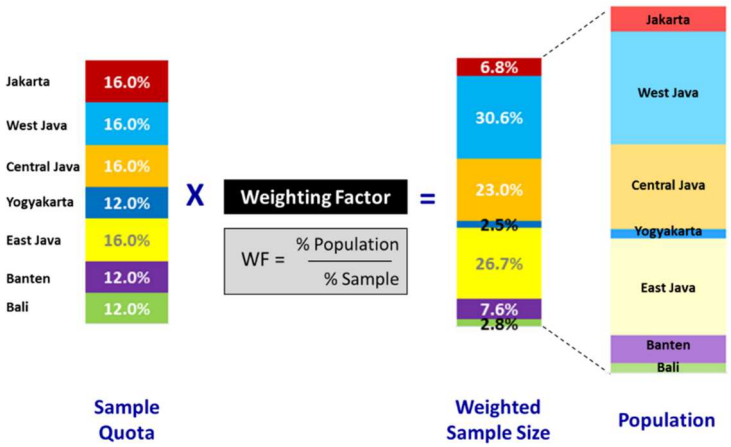
(continued from previous page)

	Indonesia (ID)	Japan (JP)	South Korea (KR)	The Philippines (PH)	Thailand (TH)	Taiwan (TW)	Vietnam (VN)
Sampling method	Proportional Multistage Random Sampling	Proportionate quota sampling stratified by sex, age, population of municipality, and region	Proportionate quota sampling stratified by sex, age, and region	Two-stages, Quota sampling	Proportionate quota sampling stratified by sex, population of municipality, and region * None age group	Proportionate quota sampling stratified by sex, age, population of municipality, and region	Two-stages, Quota sampling
Fieldwork Methods	Face-to-face interview	Web survey	Web survey, partly telephone survey	Face-to-face interview	Face-to-face interview	Web survey	Face-to-face interview
Target Sample Size	1,250	10,000	2,000	1,200	1,114	2,530	1,200
N. of respondents	1,250	11,804	2,000	1,138	1,126	2,303	1,202
Response rate	-	11.4% (per invitations)	-	-	-	-	-
N. of respondents aged 20-69	1,248	11,786	2,000	1,065	995	2,303	1,094
Weight	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

ii. National study descriptions

■ Study Description: Indonesia

Study Title	Survei Indeks Kebahagiaan Hidup Indonesia (International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values SWB Indonesia 2017)
Principal Investigators	Paulus Wirutomo- Department of Sociology , Universitas Indonesia
Co-investigators	Iwan Gardono Sudjatmiko – Professor, Department of Sociology, Universitas Indonesia Francisia SSE Seda – Professor, Department of Sociology, Universitas Indonesia Lugina Setyawati – Department of Sociology, Universitas Indonesia Evelyn Suleeman – Department of Sociology, Universitas Indonesia Daisy Indira Yasmine – Department of Sociology, Universitas Indonesia Yosef Hilarius Timu Pera – Department of Sociology, Universitas Indonesia Roy Ferdy Gunawan – Department of Sociology, Universitas Indonesia
Fieldwork Dates	20170730 - 20170812
Fieldwork Institution	Kompas Research Center (Litbang Kompas).
Funding Agency	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (2014-2018, S1491003); Senshu University; Universitas Indonesia
Geographic Coverage	The islands of Java and Bali, (six provinces) urban and sub urban areas only.
Population(Universe)	The survey covered household members (usual residents), all persons aged 20-69 years resident in the household
Sampling method	Sampling Method: Proportional Multistage Random Sampling (in 6 provinces and for Moslem respondents in Jakarta) Step 1 (Proportional) : The number of respondents in each cities are quoted to reach gender and age quota proportion according to the real proportion of population. Step 2 (Multistage) : For each province the provincial capital will be chosen (as an urban representative), and one district in the province (as a rural representative). And the kecamatan/districts are chosen by proportionally random based on the population of each kecamatan and kelurahan in each city (Probability Proportional to Size/PPS). From each kecamatan/districts, the next sub-stage (kecamatan/districts kelurahan/villages) will be chosen also by PPS method. Step 3 (Multistage) : In each kelurahan/villages, the number of RW and RT will be determined according to the quota of each kelurahan. Then the RW and RT are chosen by random from given list of all RWs

	and RTs (the list already officially obtained from The Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics) Step 4 (Random) : The interviewers then must visit the RW/RT Chief. A numbered list of all House Hold are obtained From RT's chief. From the numbered list of all Household, 2 households (HH) are chosen to be visited by picking random number from a ready to use table of random number. Step 5 (Semi Convenience) : To determine the respondents, In each household (HH), a respondent from family members will be choosen according to the gender and age group quota that given individually to each interviewers. In case the quota targeted respondent is not available or not cooperative, the interviewer will change to the next randomized house (from the ready to use table of random number) until completion.
Fieldwork Methods	Face to face interview with trained interviewers is used to collect the data.
Initial Sample Size	1,250
N. of respondents	1,250
N. of respondents aged 20~69	1,248
Response Rates(optional)	Not Applicable
Language	Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian)
Weighted	To avoid biased analysis due to quota sample, weighted sample is used for all cities analysis as explained below:
Weighting Procedure	
Known systematic properties of the sample	Special Condition For Jakarta Sample Method: Purposive Sampling for NON-Moslem respondents in Jakarta Especially in Jakarta, respondent screening by religion will only be applied to reach quota according to religion diversity.

	However the non-Moslem community is minority, and it is difficult to find specific respondent with certain religion. So the religion quota can not be treated equally in every area of Jakarta. Therefore Purposive Sampling was used in the selection for non-moslem respondents in Jakarta. Step 1 to Step 3 (sampling method) is still applied to determine the first point to find a respondents with certain specific religion. On the first point, the interviewers will purposively asking whether there is a citizen with certain religion in that area. If in the first point (RT) there is no respondent with certain religion, the interviewer will ask to the RT's Chief or the other respondents if they know any household with certain religion. There are several case that interviewer have to ask by snowball method to find another respondents with certain religion. By using this special procedure, the total quota of all over Jakarta has been achieved.
Deviation from SWB questionnaire	Some Indonesian unique questions included. But these are not provided in summit data.
Remarks on the Survey	

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■ Study Description: Japan

Study Title	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values
Principal Investigator	Hiroo Harada (Professor, School of Economics, Senshu University)
Co-investigators	Takeko Iinuma (Professor, School of Economics, Senshu University) Juichi Inada (Professor, School of Economics, Senshu University) Satoshi Kambara (Professor, School of Commerce, Senshu University) Masayuki Kanai (Professor, School of Human Sciences, Senshu University) Takao Koike (Associate Professor, School of Economics, Senshu University) Yuichi Marumo (Research Fellow, Center for Social Well-being Studies, Senshu University) Hidekazu Miyagawa (Research Fellow, Center for Social Well-being Studies, Senshu University) Shunsuke Murakami (Professor, School of Economics, Senshu University) Toraaki Nakamura (Research Fellow, Center for Social Well-being Studies, Senshu University) Hideo Ohashi (Professor, School of Economics, Senshu University) Jun Oyane (Professor, School of Human Sciences, Senshu University) Katsumi Shimane (Professor, School of Human Sciences, Senshu University) Naomi Suzuki (Associate Professor, School of Economics, Senshu University) Keitaro Yazaki (Post-Doctoral Fellow, Center for Social Well-being Studies, Senshu University) Guangyun Zhang (Research Fellow, Center for Social Well-being Studies, Senshu University)
Fieldwork Dates	20150218 - 20150224
Fieldwork Institution	Nikkei Research Inc.
Funding Agency	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (2014-2018, S1491003); Senshu University
Geographic Coverage	Nationwide (Japan)

Population(Universe)	Monitors of Nikkei Research Inc. (Nikkei Research access panel) and its business partners, aged 20-69
Sampling method	Quota sampling by sex, age, city size, and region
Fieldwork Methods	Web survey
Initial Sample Size	103,500 (Invitation mails for monitors)
N. of respondents	11,804
N. of respondents aged 20~69	11,786
Response Rates(optional)	11.4% (per invitations)
Language	Japanese
Weighted	No
Weighting Procedure	NA (Not Applicable)
Known systematic properties of the sample	Highly educated people has been overestimated. People with relatively low income (especially below 3 million JPY per year) has been underestimated.
Deviation from SWB questionnaire	None.

Remarks on the Survey

Contact Information

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■ Study Description: South Korea

Study Title	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values (ICSLV) SWB South Korea Survey 2015
Principal Investigators	Jaeyeol Yee (Professor, Institute for Social Development and Policy Research, Seoul National University)
Co-investigators	Hyun-Chin Lim (Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology, Seoul National University [Advisor])
	EunYoung Nam (Senior Researcher, Asia Center, Seoul National University [Co-researcher])
	Dokyun Kim (Senior Researcher, Asia Center, Seoul National University [Co-researcher])
	Ee-Sun Kim (Ph.D Candidate, Department of Sociology, Seoul National University [Research Assistant])
Fieldwork Dates	20150714 - 20150722
Fieldwork Institution	Hyundai Research Institute
Funding Agency	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (2014-2018, S1491003); Senshu University
Geographic Coverage	Nationwide (South Korea 16 provinces including Jeju)
Population(Universe)	Persons aged 20-69
Sampling method	Proportionate quota sampling by sex, age, and region
Fieldwork Methods	Web survey, partly telephone interview (* telephone interview for those over sixty)
Initial Sample Size	NA (Not Applicable)
N. of respondents	2,000
Response Rates(optional)	NA (Not Applicable)
Language	Korean
Weighted	No
Weighting Procedure	NA (Not Applicable)
Known systematic properties of the sample	In Korea survey data, highly educated people has been overestimated due to the web survey. We will adjust it through the weight coefficient.
Deviation from SWB questionnaire	Some Korean unique questions included. Example: Social trust in foreigners, confidence in 9 organizations, Level of participation in 4 gatherings
Remarks on the Survey	

Contact Information

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■ Study Description: The Philippines

Study Title	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values SWB Philippines Survey 2016
Principal Investigators	Emma E. Porio, Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University
Co-investigators	Justin See, Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University Dioscora Bolong, Ateneo de Manila University Cecile Uy, Ateneo de Manila University Emily Roque-Sarmiento, Ateneo de Manila University
Fieldwork Dates	20160621 - 20161221
Fieldwork Institution	Ateneo de Manila University
Funding Agencies	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (2014-2018, S1491003); Senshu University
Geographic Coverage	National Coverage (4 Major groups – Metropolitan Manila, Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao)
Population Universe	Persons aged 18-80
Sampling Method	Two-stages, Quota sampling 1,200 households disaggregated equally into the 4 major regions (Metro Manila, Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao)
Fieldwork Methods	Face-to-face interviews with representative respondents for each household
Initial Sample Size	1,200
No. of respondents	1,138
No. of Respondents aged 20-69	1,065
Language	English, Filipino
Weighted	None
Weighting Procedure	N/A
Known systematic properties of the sample	Majority of the respondents belong to the lower income brackets (Income classification C-E)
Deviations from the SWB questionnaire	Questions on ownership of various household appliances (e.g. television sets, VHS/CD/DVD player, air-conditioning units, etc.), House characteristics (Wall, Roofing, Toilet), Household ownership status, Family member characteristics (e.g. earning household members, spouse occupation, spouse working hours), Human Development Index (HDI)
Remarks on the Survey	The implementation of this survey was delayed by events beyond our control such as: 1) political election fever from March-May 2016; 2) post-election tensions (May-July 2016); 3) typhoons, floods and tropical depressions (June-November 2016), 4) political conflicts and military

offensives in Mindanao (Sept. 2016-January 2017and 5) anti-drug campaigns (June 2016-present).

The anti-drug campaigns have spawned fear in many Philippine cities and villages because of the many outright shootings/killings that have remained unsolved or uninvestigated to date. This had affected the project recruitment of data collectors and interviewers as well as our access to respondents in the field. The principal investigator of the project even received many calls from many mayors and barangay captains/village heads and security personnel checking on the identity of our interviewers and the validity of the survey. This has never happened before at all before July 2016.

Contact Information

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■ Study Description: Thailand

Study Title	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values in Asia" in the Kingdom of Thailand (2016)
Principal Investigators	Surichai Wun'gaeo - Professor, Chulalongkorn University
Co-investigators	Vithaya Kulsomboon - Associate Professor, Director, Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute [Advisor] Surangrut Jumnianpol - Researcher, Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute [researcher] Nithi Naungjamnong – Assistant Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, Naresuan University [researcher] Pinwadee Srisupan - Assistant Professor, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Ubon Ratchathani University [researcher] Montakarn Chimmamee - Researcher, Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute [researcher]
Fieldwork Dates	20161001 - 20161225
Fieldwork Institution	Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute
Funding Agency	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (2014-2018, S1491003); Senshu University
Geographic Coverage	Nationwide (11 provinces)
Population	Persons aged 17-90
Sampling method	Proportionate quota sampling by sex and region
Fieldwork Methods	Face-to-face interview
Initial Sample Size	1,114
N. of respondents	1,126
N. of respondents aged 20-69	995
Response Rates(optional)	NA (Not Applicable)
Language	Thai
Weighted	No
Weighting Procedure	NA (Not Applicable)
Known systematic properties of the sample	
Deviation from SWB questionnaire	
Remarks on the Survey	

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■ Study Description: Taiwan

Study Title	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values (ICSLV) SWB Taiwan Survey 2017
Principal Investigators	Ming-Chang Tsai (Research Fellow, Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, RCHSS, Academia SinicaCent)
Co-investigators	Yow-Suen Sen (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, National Taipei University [Co-researcher])
	Yi-fu Chen (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, National Taipei University [Co-researcher])
	Tsui-o Tai (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, National Taipei University [Co-researcher])
	Hsiu-Jen Yeh (Professor, Department of Social Welfare, National Chung Cheng University [Co-researcher])
Research Assistant	Chin-hui Liao (Graduate Student, Department of Sociology, National Taipei University [Research Assistant])
Fieldwork Dates	20170701 - 20170731
Fieldwork Institution	Nikkei Research Inc.
Funding Agency	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (2014-2018, S1491003); Senshu University
Geographic Coverage	Nationwide (Excluding off-shore islands)
Population(Universe)	Persons aged 20-69
Sampling method	Proportionate quota sampling by sex, age, population of municipality, and region
Fieldwork Methods	Web survey
Initial Sample Size	2,530
N. of respondents	2,303
Response Rates(optional)	NA (Not Applicable)
Language	Mandarin, Taiwanese
Weighted	No
Weighting Procedure	NA (Not Applicable)
Known systematic properties of the sample	In Taiwan survey data, young and highly educated people has been overestimated due to the web survey. Raking weights based on age and education are suggested when analyzing the data.
Deviation from SWB questionnaire	Taiwan survey contains CES-D, subjective health evaluation, and different religion categories that are deviated from the core SWB questionnaires
Remarks on the Survey	

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■ Study Description: Vietnam

Study Title	International Comparative Survey on Lifestyle and Values (ICSLV) SWB Vietnam Survey 2015
Principal Investigators	Dang Nguyen Anh - Professor, Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences
Co-investigators	Nguyen Duc Vinh - Senior Researcher, Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences [Co-researcher] Nguyen Thi Minh Phuong - Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences [Co-researcher] Nghiem Thi Thuy - Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences [Research Assistant] Hoang Vu Linh Chi - Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences [Research Assistant] Pham Ngoc Tan - Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences [International Assistant]
Fieldwork Dates	20150700 - 20151200
Fieldwork Institution	Institute of Sociology (IOS)
Funding Agency	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (2014-2018, S1491003); Senshu University
Geographin Coverage	Nationwide
Population	Persons aged 18-74
Sampling method	Proportionate quota sampling by sex, age, and region
Fieldwork Methods	Face to face interviews in the fields using a common questionnaire.
Initial Sample Size	NA (Not Applicable)
N. of respondents	1,202
N. of respondents aged 20-69	1,094
Language	Vietnamese, English
Weighted	No
Weighting Procedure	NA (Not Applicable)
Known systematic properties of the sample	
Deviation from SWB questionnaire	Adapted to the context and reality of Vietnam
Remarks on the Survey	The survey was carried out by IOS and its collaborators

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iii. National population characteristics

■ Population Characteristics: Indonesia

SEX

	Number	Percentage
Male	70,615,977	50.3%
Female	69,885,370	49.7%
Total	140,501,347	100.0%

Source: Statistics Indonesia. (2016). population census 2015. URL:

AGE (Groups)

	Number	Percentage
-15		
15-19		
20-29	38,802,205	27.6%
30-39	37,547,366	26.7%
40-49	31,412,302	22.4%
50-59	21,075,904	15.0%
60-69	11,663,570	8.3%
70-		
Total	140,501,347	100.0%

Source: Statistics Indonesia. (2016). population census 2015. URL:

REGION (Groups)

	Number	Percentage
Jakarta	9,607,787	6.8%
West Java	43,053,732	30.6%
Central Java	32,382,657	23.0%
Yogyakarta	3,457,491	2.5%
East Java	37,476,757	26.7%
Banten	10,632,166	7.6%
Bali	3,890,757	2.8%
Total	140,501,347	100.0%

Source: Statistics Indonesia. (2016). population census 2015.

■ Population Characteristics: Japan

SEX

	Number	Percentage
Male	61,841,738	48.7%
Female	65,253,007	51.3%
Total	127,094,745	100.0%

Source: Statistics Japan. (2016). Population Census 2015. URL: https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/file-download?statInfId=000031473211&fileKind=1. Download Data: 2018-02-20.

AGE (Groups)

	Number	Percentage
0-14	15,886,810	12.5%
15-19	6,008,388	4.7%
20-29	12,377,739	9.7%
30-39	15,607,035	12.3%
40-49	18,395,022	14.5%
50-59	15,445,542	12.2%
60-69	18,098,877	14.2%
70-	23,821,574	18.7%
unknown	1,453,758	1.1%
Total	127,094,745	100.0%

Source: Statistics Japan. (2016). Population Census 2015. URL: https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/file-download?statInfId=000031473212&fileKind=1. Download Data: 2018-02-20.

REGION (Groups)

Regions	Number	%	Prefectures	Number	%
Hokkaido	5,381,733	4.2%	Hokkaido	5,381,733	4.2%
Tohoku	8,982,807	7.1%	Aomori	1,308,265	1.0%
			Iwate	1,279,594	1.0%
			Miyagi	2,333,899	1.8%
			Akita	1,023,119	0.8%
			Yamagata	1,123,891	0.9%
			Fukushima	1,914,039	1.5%
Kanto	42,995,031	33.8%	Ibaraki	2,916,976	2.3%
			Tochigi	1,974,255	1.6%
			Gunma	1,973,115	1.6%
			Saitama	7,266,534	5.7%
			Chiba	6,222,666	4.9%
			Tokyo	13,515,271	10.6%
			Kanagawa	9,126,214	7.2%
Chubu	21,460,410	16.9%	Niigata	2,304,264	1.8%

			Toyama	1,066,328	0.8%
			Ishikawa	1,154,008	0.9%
			Fukui	786,740	0.6%
			Yamanashi	834,930	0.7%
			Nagano	2,098,804	1.7%
			Gifu	2,031,903	1.6%
			Shizuoka	3,700,305	2.9%
			Aichi	7,483,128	5.9%
Kinki	22,541,298	17.7%	Mie	1,815,865	1.4%
			Shiga	1,412,916	1.1%
			Kyoto	2,610,353	2.1%
			Osaka	8,839,469	7.0%
			Hyogo	5,534,800	4.4%
			Nara	1,364,316	1.1%
			Wakayama	963,579	0.8%
Chugoku	7,438,037	5.9%	Tottori	573,441	0.5%
			Shimane	694,352	0.5%
			Okayama	1,921,525	1.5%
			Hiroshima	2,843,990	2.2%
			Yamaguchi	1,404,729	1.1%
Shikoku	3,845,534	3.0%	Tokushima	755,733	0.6%
			Kagawa	976,263	0.8%
			Ehime	1,385,262	1.1%
			Kochi	728,276	0.6%
Kyushu	14,449,895	11.4%	Fukuoka	5,101,556	4.0%
			Saga	832,832	0.7%
			Nagasaki	1,377,187	1.1%
			Kumamoto	1,786,170	1.4%
			Oita	1,166,338	0.9%
			Miyazaki	1,104,069	0.9%
			Kagoshima	1,648,177	1.3%
			Okinawa	1,433,566	1.1%
Total	127,094,745	100.0%		127,094,745	100.0%

Source: Statistics Japan. (2016). Population Census 2015. URL: https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/file-download?statInfId=000031473210&fileKind=1. Download Data: 2018-02-20.

YEARS OF SCHOOLING (15 years or older)

	Employment Status Survey 2012		Population Census 2010	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Graduates (total)	101,819,200	91.9%	102,435,777	92.4%
1~9 (Elementary school and middle school)	18,114,300	16.3%	16,756,162	15.1%
10~12 (High school)	46,186,100	41.7%	41,400,268	37.4%
13~14 (Professional training college)	6,321,400	5.7%	13,187,048	11.9%

13~14 (Junior college)	8,666,500	7.8%		
13~16 (University)	19,969,200	18.0%	17,716,535	16.0%
17~21 (Graduate school)	1,834,900	1.7%		
No information	726,800	0.7%	13,375,764	12.1%
Students (total)	8,105,500	7.3%	7,701,126	6.9%
1~9 (Elementary school and middle school)	541,500	0.5%		
10~12 (High school)	3,859,100	3.5%		
13~14 (Professional training college)	370,500	0.3%		
13~14 (Junior college)	254,000	0.2%		
13~16 (University)	2,819,800	2.5%		
17~21 (Graduate school)	243,800	0.2%		
No information	16,800	0.0%	12,395	0.0%
No education	890,400	0.8%	128,187	0.1%
Total	110,815,100	100.0%	110,277,485	99.5%

Source: Statistics Japan. (2012). Population Census 2010, https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/file-download?statInfId=000012989699&fileKind=1 Download Data: 2018-02-20.

Statistics Japan. (2013). Employment Status Survey 2012. URL: https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/file-download?statInfId=000021291484&fileKind=0. Download Data: 2018-02-20.

EMPLOYMENTS STATUS (15 years or older)

	Number	Percentage
Employed (wage worker)	50,643,625	46.1%
Self-employed	5,988,876	5.5%
Unemployed	2,604,291	2.4%
Not in labor Force	41,022,456	37.4%
No information about employment status	2,286,535	2.1%
unknown	7,208,394	6.6%
Total	109,754,177	100.0%

Source: Statistics Japan. (2016). Population Census 2015. URL: https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/file-download?statInfId=000031569350&fileKind=1, https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/file-download?statInfId=000031569355&fileKind=1, Download Data: 2018-02-22.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY DECILE (whole country, more than 2 persons)

	Average Monthly Household Income (Unit: JPY)	Average Annual Household Income (Unit: JPY)
Unit 1 (the lowest decile)	¥ 182,500	¥2,190,000
Unit 2	¥ 255,000	¥3,060,000
Unit 3	¥ 300,000	¥3,600,000
Unit 4	¥ 345,000	¥4,140,000

Unit 5	¥ 399,167	¥4,790,000
Unit 6	¥ 464,167	¥5,570,000
Unit 7	¥ 538,333	¥6,460,000
Unit 8	¥ 630,833	¥7,570,000
Unit 9	¥ 761,667	¥9,140,000
Unit 10 (the highest decile)	¥ 1,208,333	¥14,500,000
Total average	¥ 508,333	¥ 6,100,000

Source: Statistics Japan. (2016). ***Family Income and Expenditure Survey 2015*****. URL: https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/files?page=1&layout=datalist&toukei=00200561&tstat=000000330001&cycle=7&year=20150&month=0&tclass1=000000330001&tclass2=000000330004&tclass3=000000330005&stat_infid=000031370111&result_back=1. Download Data: 2018-02-22.**

■ Population Characteristics: South Korea

SEX

	Number	Percentage
Male	23,804,846	49.2%
Female	24,534,713	50.8%
Total	48,339,559	100.0%

Source: Statistics Korea. (2016). population census 2015. URL: http://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1IN1509&conn_path=I3. Download Data: 2017-11-16.

AGE (Groups)

	Number	Percentage
-15	6,888,615	14.3%
15-19	2,835,413	5.9%
20-29	5,736,159	11.9%
30-39	7,335,255	15.2%
40-49	8,437,138	17.5%
50-59	7,956,324	16.5%
60-69	4,845,378	10.0%
70-	4,305,277	8.9%
Total	48,339,559	100.0%

Source: Statistics Korea. (2016). population census 2015. URL: http://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1IN1509&conn_path=I3. Download Data: 2017-11-16.

REGION (Groups)

	Number	Percentage
Seoul	9,394,807	19.4%
Busan	3,323,591	6.9%
Daegu	2,378,450	4.9%
Inchon	2,766,575	5.7%
Gwangju	1,438,209	3.0%
Daejeon	1,467,677	3.0%
Ulsan	1,105,585	2.3%
Sejong	191,233	0.4%
Gyeonggi-do	11,744,210	24.3%
Gangwon-do	1,429,438	3.0%
Chungcheongbuk-do	1,484,720	3.1%
Chungcheongnam-do	1,946,129	4.0%

Jeollabuk-do	1,739,048	3.6%
Jeollanam-do	1,700,563	3.5%
Gyeongsangbuk-do	2,508,964	5.2%
Gyeongsangnam-do	3,144,487	6.5%
Jeju	575,873	1.2%
Total	48,339,559	100.0%

Source: Statistics Korea. (2016). population census 2015. URL: http://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1IN1509&conn_path=I3. Download Data: 2017-11-16.

YEARS OF SCHOOLING (15 years or older)

	Number	Percentage
0 (No education)	1,281,997	3.0%
1~6 (Elementary school)	3,656,392	8.6%
7~9 (Middle school)	3,795,112	8.9%
10~12 (High school)	14,436,616	33.8%
13~16 (University)	17,528,266	41.0%
17~21 (Graduate school)	2,026,031	4.7%
Total	42,724,414	100.0%

Source: Statistics Korea. (2016). *Population census 2015(Sample Sector)*. URL: http://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1PM1504&conn_path=I3. Download Data: 2017-11-16.

EMPLOYMENTS STATUS (15 years or older)

	Number	Percentage
Employed (wage worker)	19,230,000	44.7%
Self-employed	6,706,000	15.6%
Unemployed	976,000	2.3%
Not in labor Force	16,105,000	37.4%
Total	43,017,000	100.0%

Source: Statistics Korea. (2016). *Economically Active Population Survey 2015*. URL: http://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1DA7001&conn_path=I3, http://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1DA7010&conn_path=I3. Download Data: 2017-11-16.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY DECILE (whole country, more than 2 persons)

	Average Monthly Household Income (Unit: KRW)
Unit 1 (the lowest decile)	1,070,967
Unit 2	1,992,137
Unit 3	2,662,052
Unit 4	3,214,616
Unit 5	3,743,010

Unit 6	4,264,194
Unit 7	4,847,690
Unit 8	5,560,819
Unit 9	6,624,795
Unit 10 (the highest decile)	9,737,437
Total average	4,371,772

Source: Statistics Korea. (2016). ***Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2015*****. URL: http://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1L9H008&conn_path=I3. Download Data: 2017-11-30.**

■ Population Characteristics: The Philippines

SEX

	Number	Percentage
Male	51,069,962	50.6%
Female	49,909,341	49.4%
Total	100,979,303	100.0%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN) [Link: http://www.psa.gov.ph/content/philippine-population-surpassed-100-million-mark-results-2015-census-population]

AGE (Groups)

	Number	Percentage
Under 1	2,075,441	2.1%
1 - 4	8,742,916	8.7%
5 - 9	10,842,920	10.7%
10 - 14	10,493,942	10.4%
15 - 19	10,191,185	10.1%
20 - 24	9,467,494	9.4%
25 - 29	8,360,447	8.3%
30 - 34	7,341,894	7.3%
35 - 39	6,742,687	6.7%
40 - 44	5,849,328	5.8%
45 - 49	5,284,325	5.2%
50 - 54	4,430,547	4.4%
55 - 59	3,606,834	3.6%
60 - 64	2,761,183	2.7%
65 - 69	1,916,125	1.9%
70 - 74	1,220,080	1.2%
75 - 79	859,098	0.9%
80 years and over	792,283	0.8%
Total	100,979,303	100%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN) [Link: http://www.psa.gov.ph/content/philippine-population-surpassed-100-million-mark-results-2015-census-population]

REGION (Groups)

	Number	Percentage
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	12,877,253	12.8%
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	1,722,006	1.7%
REGION I - ILOCOS	5,026,128	5.0%
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	3,451,410	3.4%
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	11,218,177	11.1%
REGION IV-A - CALABARZON	14,414,774	14.3%
MIMAROPA REGION 1	2,963,360	2.9%
REGION V - BICOL	5,796,989	5.7%
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	4,477,247	4.4%
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	6,041,903	6.0%
NEGROS ISLAND REGION 2	4,414,131	4.4%
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	4,440,150	4.4%
REGION IX - ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	3,629,783	3.6%
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	4,689,302	4.6%
REGION XI - DAVAO	4,893,318	4.8%
REGION XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4,545,276	4.5%
REGION XIII - CARAGA	2,596,709	2.6%
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	3,781,387	3.7%
Total	100,979,303	100%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN) [Link: http://www.psa.gov.ph/content/philippine-population-surpassed-100-million-mark-results-2015-census-population]

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ATTAINED (Approx. # of Years)

	Number	Percentage
No Grade Completed (0)	2,953,630	1.9%
Pre-School	2,530,069	1.6%
Special Education	46,238	0.03%
Elementary	30,164,423	19.5%
1st - 4th Grade (1-4)	15,179,527	9.8%
5th - 6th Grade (5-6)	5,162,553	3.3%
Graduate	9,822,343	6.3%
High School	32,859,661	21.2%
Undergraduate (7-9)	12,735,458	8.2%
Graduate (10)	20,124,203	13.0%
Post-Secondary	1,810,668	1.2%
Undergraduate (11-14)	93,833	0.1%
Graduate	1,716,835	1.1%
College Undergraduate (15-16)	9,481,653	6.1%
Academic Degree Holder (17+)	10,049,337	6.5%
Post Baccalaureate	136,478	0.1%
Not Stated	128,215	0.1%
Total	154,995,124	100%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN) [Link: http://www.psa.gov.ph/content/philippine-population-surpassed-100-million-mark-results-2015-census-population]

EMPLOYMENTS STATUS (15 years or older)

	Number (in thousands)	Percentage
Employed (wage worker)	39,810	59.7%
Self-employeda	-	-
Unemployed	2,361	3.5%
Not in labor Force	24,450	36.7%
Total	66,622	100%

[a] - no available data

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) 2015 Labor Force Participation Survey (LFS) https://psa.gov.ph/content/employment-situation-october-2015-final-results

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY DECILE

Decile	Per Capita Income (in thousand Philippine Pesos)
First Decile	86
Second Decile	114
Third Decile	133
Fourth Decile	156
Fifth Decile	182
Sixth Decile	218
Seventh Decile	259
Eighth Decile	320
Ninth Decile	415
Tenth Decile	786

Source: PSA 2015 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) [Link: https://psa.gov.ph/income-expenditure/fies/title/Average%20Family%20Income%20in%202015%20is%20Estimated%20at%2022%20Thousand%20Pesos%20Monthly%20%28Results%20from%20the%202015%20Family%20Income%20and%20Expenditure%20Survey%29]p

■ Population Characteristics: Thailand

SEX

	Number	Percentage
Male	31,999,008	49.13%
Female	33,125,708	50.8%
Total	65,124,716	100.0%

Source: Official Statistics Registration System as of December 2014 http://stat.dopa.go.th/stat/statnew/upstat_age_disp.php

AGE (Groups) : being able to modified depending on country characteristics

	Number	Percentage
-15	11,699,299	17.96
15-19	4,699.627	7.17
20-29	9,316,038	21.36
30-39	10,251,990	23.50
40-49	10,500,985	24.08
50-59	8,405,657	19.28
60-69	5,133,022	11.77
70-	3,977,752	6.40
Total	65,124,716	100.0%

Source: Official Statistics Registration System as of December 2014 http://stat.dopa.go.th/stat/statnew/upstat_age_disp.php

REGION (Groups) : being able to modified depending on country characteristics

	Number	Percentage
Bangkok	5,692,284	8.74
Vicinity	4,932,416	7.57
Central	3,023,474	4.64
Eastern	4,832,177	7.42
Lower Northeast	16,343,801	25.10
Upper Northeast	5,501,453	8.45
Lower North	5,597,655	8.60
Upper North	6,248,996	9.60
West	3,743,956	5.75
South	5,521,632	8.48
Deep South	3,686,872	5.66
Total	65,124,716	100.0%

Source: Official Statistics Registration System as of December 2014 http://stat.dopa.go.th/stat/statnew/upstat_age_disp.php

■ Population Characteristics: Taiwan

The population characteristics are presented based on the targeted population of the Taiwan survey (20-69 years of age).

SEX

	Number	Percentage
Male	8,319,783	49.7
Female	8,412,465	50.3
Total	16,732,248	100.0%

Source: Department of Household Registration, M.O.I. (2015). population census 2015. URL: https://www.ris.gov.tw/zh_TW/346. Download Data: 2017-12-20.

AGE (Groups)

	Number	Percentage
20-29	3,166,482	18.9
30-39	3,904,201	23.3
40-49	3,597,509	21.5
50-59	3,582,258	21.4
60-69	2,481,798	14.8
Total	16,732,248	100.0%

Source: Department of Household Registration, M.O.I. (2015). population census 2015. URL: https://www.ris.gov.tw/zh_TW/346. Download Data: 2017-12-20.

REGION

	Number	Percentage
Taipei- Keelung -Yilan	5,458,162	32.6
Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli	2,554,106	15.3
Taichung-Changhua-Nantou	3,217,818	19.2
Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan	2,397,052	14.3
Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu	2,711,173	16.2
Hualien-Taitung	393,937	2.4
Total	16,732,248	100.0%

Source: Department of Household Registration, M.O.I. (2015). population census 2015. URL: https://www.ris.gov.tw/zh_TW/346. Download Data: 2017-12-20.

EDUCATION (Estimated from the national survey)

	Number	Percentage
Junior high school and below	2,994,000	19.3
Senior high school	1,335,000	8.6
vocational high school	3,551,000	22.9
Junior college	2,268,000	14.6
Four-year university/technological college	4,154,000	26.8
Post-Graduate	1,199,000	7.7
Total	15,502,000	100.0%

Source: 2016 Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics. (2016). URL: https://www.stat.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=18844&ctNode=4944. Download Data: 2017-12-20.

EMPLOYMENTS STATUS (Estimated from the national survey)

	Number	Percentage
Regular employee	843,000	49.2
Temporary/part-time worker	103,000	6.0
Dispatched/contracted employee	38,000	2.2
Self-employed, freelance, side work, and Family worker	250,000	14.6
Not working but currently looking for jobs	85,000	5.0
Not working and not looking for jobs	394,000	23.0
Total	1,713,000 (2015)	100.0

Source: Taiwan Social Change Survey 7 – 1 q2, 2015. URL: https://srda.sinica.edu.tw/datasearch_detail.php?id=2222.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY DECILE (whole country, more than 2 persons)

	Income decile of households (Monthly disposable income 2016) (Unit: NT$)
10	28,408
20	40,998
30	51,368
40	61,496
5 (median)	71,508
60	82,360
70	95,558
80	114,535
90	149,428

source: Report on the Survey of Family Income and Expenditure, 2016. URL: https://win.dgbas.gov.tw/fies/e11.asp?year=105. Download Data: 2017-12-20.

■ Population Characteristics: Vietnam

SEX

	Number	Percentage
Male	45,450,712	49.2%
Female	46,996,602	50.8%
Total	92,447,315	100.0%

Source: Statistics VietNam. (2017). The 2016 Viet Nam Population change and family planning Survey: https://www.gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=512&idmid=5&ItemID=18616

AGE (Groups) :

	Number	Percentage
0 year	1,406,970	1.5
1-4	6,283,460	6.8
5-9	7,317,121	7.9
10-14	7,013,835	7.6
15-17	4,018,284	4.3
18-19	2,336,979	2.5
20-24	6,879,110	7.4
25-29	7,403,948	8.0
30-34	7,428,047	8.1
35-39	6,865,523	7.4
40-44	6,676,278	7.2
45-49	6,275,878	6.8
50-54	6,231,407	6.7
55-59	5,287,087	5.7
60-64	3,643,365	4.0
65-69	2,477,209	2.7
70-74	1,521,333	1.6
75-79	1,376,543	1.5
80-84	115,017	0.1
85+	990,090	1.1

Source: Statistics VietNam. (2017). The 2016 Viet Nam Population change and family planning Survey: https://www.gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=512&idmid=5&ItemID=18616

REGION (Groups) : Province

	Number	Percentage
Ha Noi	7,296,841	7.9
Ha Giang	812,464	0.9
Cao Bang	528,524	0.6
Bac Kan	317,510	0.3
Tuyen Giang	765,221	0.8
Lao Cai	681,841	0.7
Dien Bien	554,989	0.6
Lai Chau	433,101	0.5
Son La	1,202,831	1.3
Yen Bai	798,376	0.9
Hoa Binh	829,593	0.9
Thai Nguyen	1,224,347	1.3
Lang Son	766,655	0.8
Quang Ninh	1,221,276	1.3
Bac Giang	1,653,397	1.8
Phu Tho	1,378,930	1.5
Vinh Phuc	1,063,127	1.1
Bac Ninh	1,172,549	1.3
Hai Duong	1,782,977	1.9
Hai Phong	1,976,393	2.1
Hung Yen	1,168,662	1.3
Thai Binh	1,789,746	1.9
Ha Nam	803,466	0.9
Nam Dinh	1,852,087	2.0
Ninh Binh	950,950	1.0
Thanh Hoa	3,524,215	3.8
Nghe An	3,099,106	3.4
Ha Tinh	1,265,362	1.4
Quang Binh	876,505	0.9
Quang Tri	622,631	0.7
Thua Thien Hue	1,147,755	1.2
Da Nang	1,041,347	1.1
Quang Nam	1,485,722	1.6
Quang Ngai	1,250,214	1.4
Binh Dinh	1,523,526	1.6
Phu Yen	897,917	1.0
Khanh Hoa	1,211,645	1.3
Ninh Thuan	600,001	0.6
Binh Thuan	1,220,773	1.3
Kon Tum	504,806	0.5
Gia Lai	1,412,268	1.5
Dak Lac	1,869,247	2.0

Dak Nong	601,000	0.6
Lam Dong	1,284,394	1.4
Binh Phuoc	953,428	1.0
Tay Ninh	1,116,984	1.2
Binh Duong	1,979,266	2.1
Dong Nai	2,947,037	3.2
Ba Ria – Vung Tau	1,088,722	1.2
Ho Chi Minh City	8,254,808	8.9
Long An	1,488,975	1.6
Tien Giang	1,737,194	1.9
Ben Tre	1,264,840	1.4
Tra Vinh	1,039,032	1.1
Vinh Long	1,047,733	1.1
Dong Thap	1,686,533	1.8
An Giang	2,159,474	2.3
Kien Giang	1,772,791	1.9
Can Tho	1,255,386	1.4
Hau Giang	772,008	0.8
Soc Trang	1,312,043	1.4
Bac Lieu	885,113	1.0
Ca Mau	1,221,660	1.3

Source: Statistics VietNam. (2017). The 2016 Viet Nam Population change and family planning Survey: https://www.gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=512&idmid=5&ItemID=18616

YEARS OF SCHOOLING (15 years or older) :

	Number	Percentage
0 (No education)	3,291,048	16,1%
1~5 (Elementary school)	7,467,341	36,6%
6~9 (Middle school)	5,265,535	25,8%
10~12 (High school)	2,859,189	14,1%
13~16 (University)	1,500,013	7,4%
Total	20,380,126	100.0%

Source: Statistics VietNam. (2017). The 2016 Viet Nam Population change and family planning Survey: https://www.gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=512&idmid=5&ItemID=18616

EMPLOYMENTS STATUS (15 years or older)

	Number	Percentage
Owners	1,056,700	2.0%
Self-employed	21,173,200	39.4%
House worker	8,606,600	16.0%
Employed (wage worker)	22,941,800	42.6%

Member of the cooperative	17,300	0.03%
NA	500	0
Total	53,769,100	100.0%

Source: Statistics VietNam. (2017). The 2017 The Report Employments Status: https://www.gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=512&idmid=5&ItemID=18721

MONTHLY INCOME PER CAPITAL

	Average Monthly Income per Capital (Unit: 1.000 VND)
Unit of 1	659,8
Unit of 2	1.313,9
Unit of 3	1.971,5
Unit of 4	2.830,3
Unit of 5	6.412,8

Source: Statistics VietNam. (2016). Result of the Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014: http://www.gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=512&idmid=&ItemID=18410

iv. Sampling design

■ Sampling Design: Indonesia

The Indonesia survey design is based on a general model developed by the International Consortium for Social Well-Being Studies and is contextualized (e.g., Linguistic and substantive translation of research instruments) for the Indonesian context.

The sampleing scheme is as follows:

- Study Areas: Java (six provinces) and Bali (one province). Seven provinces located in two important islands with biggest population in Indonesia (Java and Bali). Except Jakarta as the capital region with highest heterogeneity, the sample size of other provinces is quoted by the proportion of population by age group, gender, and religion in each region.
- Sampling error: ±3% precision levels where confidence level is 95%.
- Sample Size: 1,250 (divided equally between men and women respondents)
- Respondents: 20-69 years old.

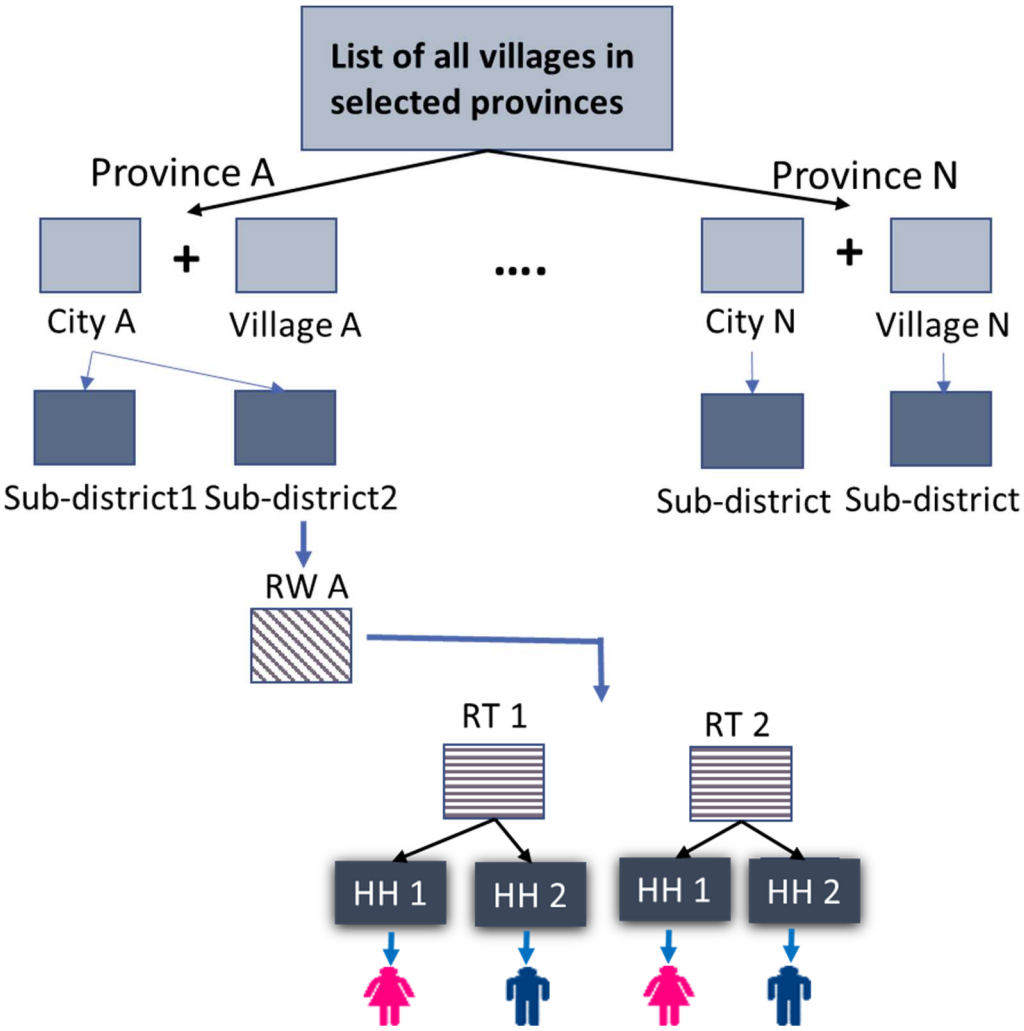
Length of Interview

- In average the interview take place for 60-120 minutes.

Sample Method: Proportional Multistage Random sampling (in 6 provinces and for Moslem respondents in Jakarta)

- Step 1 (Proportional) : The number of respondents in each cities are quoted to reach gender and age quota proportion according to the real proportion of population.
- Step 2 (Multistage) :For each province the provincial capital will be chosen (as an urban representative), and one district in the province (as a rural representative). And the *kecamatan*/districts are chosen by proportionally random based on the population of each kecamatan and kelurahan in each city(Probability Proportional to Size/PPS). From each kecamatan/districts, the next sub-stage (kecamatan/districts → kelurahan/villages) will be chosen also by PPS method.
- Step 3 (Multistage) : In each kelurahan/villages, the number of RW and RT will be determined according to the quota of each kelurahan. Then the RW and RT are chosen by random from given list of all RWs and RTs (the list already officially obtained from The Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics)
- Step 4 (Random) : The interviewers then must visit the RW/RT Chief.A numbered list of all House Hold are obtained From RT's chief. From the numbered list of all Household, 2 households (HH) are chosen to be visited by picking random number from a ready to use table of random number.
- Step 5 (Semi Convenience) :To determine the respondents, In each household (HH), a respondent from family members will be chosen according to the gender and age group quota that given

individually to each interviewers. In case the quota targeted respondent is not available or not cooperative, the interviewer will change to the next randomized house (from the ready to use table of random number) until completion.



Sample Assignment

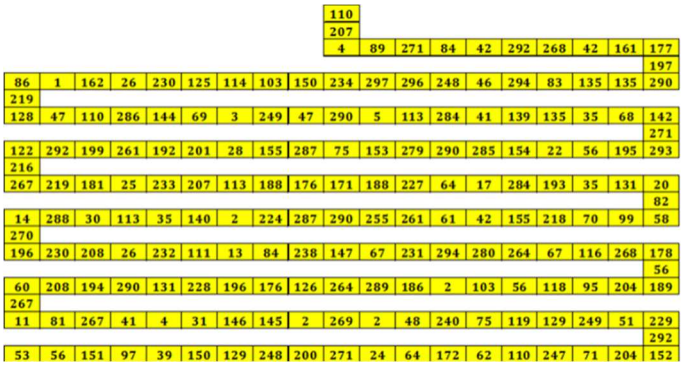
No	Province	Total Population*	% Urban*	% Rural*	Sample Urban	Sample Rural	N
1	Jakarta	9,607,787	100.0%	0.0%	**200**	**0**	**200**
2	West Java	43,053,732	65.7%	34.3%	**130**	**70**	**200**
3	Central Java	32,382,657	45.7%	54.3%	**90**	**110**	**200**
4	Yogyakarta	3,457,491	66.4%	33.6%	**100**	**50**	**150**
5	East Java	37,476,757	47.6%	52.4%	**100**	**100**	**200**
6	Banten	10,632,166	67.0%	33.0%	**100**	**50**	**150**
7	Bali	3,890,757	60.2%	39.8%	**90**	**60**	**150**
	Total	140,501,347			**810**	**440**	**1,250**
	Total Indonesia	**237,641,326**	**49.8%**	**50.2%**			

No	Province	Urban		Rural	
		City	Σ Sample	Kabupaten	Σ Sample
1	Jakarta	Jakarta	**200**	-	**0**
2	West Java	Bandung	**130**	Sumedang	**70**
3	Central Java	Semarang	**90**	Kendal	**110**
4	Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta	**100**	Sleman	**50**
5	East Java	Surabaya	**100**	Mojokerto	**100**
6	Banten	Serang	**100**	Pandeglang	**50**
7	Bali	Denpasar	**90**	Gianyar	**60**

Ready To Use Table of Random Number is applied to determine selected House Hold (HH)
This table is used if number of HH is < 100

												51												
												24												
												37	30	36	70	38	11	75	54	72	66	22	96	74
																								39
10	93	3	42	37	67	81	84	36	55	37	41	41	23	76	56	44	24	7	51	51	6	95	54	17
29																								
89	73	70	38	37	6	59	24	30	77	43	88	85	8	57	91	1	55	73	12	76	59	93	67	64
																								94
84	35	36	62	47	97	39	31	82	91	14	54	45	38	94	17	97	88	88	66	31	14	16	50	62
95																								
55	84	38	11	14	93	42	39	46	28	15	20	49	97	81	5	84	68	12	67	23	16	40	33	46
																								57
43	81	72	87	41	77	65	13	14	21	84	32	40	52	64	76	31	95	95	73	16	42	34	71	51
68																								
86	54	1	43	27	72	8	17	11	53	14	68	29	28	47	41	22	82	18	86	75	98	61	7	9
																								45
69	52	45	23	41	60	16	36	68	74	3	33	15	14	93	91	74	28	22	54	32	27	27	13	88

This Ready To Use Table of Random Number is applied if number of HH is ≥ 100



From House Hold list in a RT a House Hold number is chosen which is less than max number of HH in the RT, starting from the top.

Special Condition For Jakarta

Sample Method: Purposive Sampling for Non-Moslem respondents in Jakarta. Especially in Jakarta, respondent screening by religion will only be applied to reach quota according to religion diversity.

JAKARTA	Moslem			Christianity			Roman Catholic			Others			Total Populasi	Total Sampel
	Populasi	%	Sampel	Populasi	%	Sampel	Populasi	%	Sampel	Populasi	%	Sampel		
20-29	1.877.161	29,7%	23	146.778	2,3%	8	56.514	0,9%	8	63.931	1,0%	8		
30-39	1.575.878	25,0%	22	138.652	2,2%	8	54.854	0,9%	8	53.674	0,9%	8		
40-49	1.064.227	16,9%	20	101.035	1,6%	8	43.759	0,7%	8	48.151	0,8%	8		
50-59	593.316	9,4%	10	73.195	1,2%	8	36.030	0,6%	8	49.077	0,8%	8		
60-69	249.505	4,0%	5	38.937	0,6%	8	20.788	0,3%	8	28.539	0,5%	8		
	5.360.087	**84,9%**	**80**	**498.597**	**7,9%**	**40**	**211.945**	**3,4%**	**40**	**243.372**	**3,9%**	**40**	**6.314.001**	**200**

However the non-Moslem community is minority, and it is difficult to find specific respondent with certain religion. So the religion quota cannot be treated equally in every area of Jakarta. Therefore purposive sampling was used in the selection for non-moslem respondents in Jakarta.

Step 1 to Step 3 is still applied to determine the first point to find respondents with certain specific religions. On the first point, the interviewers will purposively ask whether there is a citizen with certain religion in that area. If in the first point (RT) there is no respondent with certain religion, the interviewer will ask to the RT's Chief or the other respondents if they know any household with certain religion. There are several case that interviewer have to ask by snowball method to find another respondents with certain religion. By using this special procedure, the total quota of all over Jakarta has been achieved.

■ Sampling Design: Japan

Sampling Design (1)

- Respondents are pre-registered monitors of NIKKEI Research Inc.
  - No random sample from conventional sampling frames in the country such as the Basic Resident Registration Network System
- Quota of respondents
  - Proportional to the population distribution reported by the census (2010)

Sampling Design (2)

- Four stratification variables
  - Gender (2): Male and Female
  - Age (5): 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69
  - Population of municipality (4): special big cities ("ordinance-designated city"), big cities (more than 200,000 residents), small cities (less than 200,000), towns and villages
  - Region (6): Hokkaido-Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku-Shikoku, Kyushu
- 2 × 5 × 4 × 6 = 240 cells

Sample Assignment

Male						
Municipality Size	Region	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
special big cities	Hokkaido-Tohoku	22	26	23	22	22
	Kanto	133	176	159	120	128
	Chubu	31	41	38	34	37
	Kinki	46	57	51	45	55
	Chugoku-Shikoku	12	17	15	13	15
	Kyushu	18	21	18	18	18
big cities	Hokkaido-Tohoku	17	24	22	24	24
	Kanto	73	97	88	73	84
	Chubu	37	50	45	41	46
	Kinki	38	53	49	42	52
	Chugoku-Shikoku	18	24	21	22	25
	Kyushu	24	30	27	30	28
small cities	Hokkaido-Tohoku	33	44	42	51	50
	Kanto	92	121	112	106	118
	Chubu	67	94	86	84	95
	Kinki	44	58	54	51	61
	Chugoku-Shikoku	29	40	36	43	48
	Kyushu	35	44	42	53	50
towns and villages	Hokkaido-Tohoku	15	20	20	26	25
	Kanto	13	17	16	18	20
	Chubu	14	19	18	18	21
	Kinki	7	9	8	9	11
	Chugoku-Shikoku	6	9	8	11	12
	Kyushu	12	15	14	18	17
Total	4988	836	1106	1012	972	1062

Female						
Municipality Size	Region	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
special big cities	Hokkaido-Tohoku	23	28	25	25	25
	Kanto	126	167	148	114	134
	Chubu	30	39	37	34	39
	Kinki	48	59	53	46	59
	Chugoku-Shikoku	13	17	15	14	16
	Kyushu	19	23	20	19	21
big cities	Hokkaido-Tohoku	18	24	24	26	27
	Kanto	66	90	81	72	89
	Chubu	34	47	43	42	49
	Kinki	39	55	51	45	58
	Chugoku-Shikoku	18	25	23	24	28
	Kyushu	26	31	30	32	31
small cities	Hokkaido-Tohoku	31	43	43	53	55
	Kanto	86	113	105	104	121
	Chubu	63	88	83	85	98
	Kinki	43	59	56	54	66
	Chugoku-Shikoku	28	39	37	44	51
	Kyushu	36	46	45	55	55
towns and villages	Hokkaido-Tohoku	14	19	20	26	26
	Kanto	12	15	15	18	20
	Chubu	13	18	17	18	21
	Kinki	7	9	9	10	12
	Chugoku-Shikoku	6	8	8	11	12
	Kyushu	12	15	14	18	17
Total	5009	811	1077	1002	989	1130

■ Sampling Design: South Korea

Survey design

(1) Mode

Web survey entrusted to Hyundai Research Institute in Korea

(2) Sampling frame

– National representative sample

– Respondents are the pre-registered panel of Hyundai Research Institute (panel size 100,000)

(3) Sampling design

Three stratification variables

– Gender (2): Male and Female

– Age (5): 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69

– Region (7): Seoul, Inchon/Kyeonggi, Daejeon/Chungcheong, Kwangju/Junla, Daegu/Keongbuk, Busan/Ulsan/Kyeongnam, Kangwon/Jeju

(4) Sample size

2,000 effective cases

(5) Sample Assignment

Region	Gender	Total	Age 20-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-59	Age 60-69
The whole country	total	2,000	366	428	490	454	262
	male	1,018	194	220	248	228	128
	female	982	172	208	242	226	134
Seoul	male	204	40	48	48	42	26
	female	208	40	46	48	46	28
Inchon/ Kyeonggi	male	304	58	68	78	68	32
	female	290	52	66	76	64	32
Daejeon/ Chungcheong	male	106	20	22	26	24	14
	female	96	16	20	24	22	14
Kwangju/ Jeonla	male	98	18	20	24	22	14
	female	94	16	18	22	22	16
Daegu/ Keongbuk	male	102	20	20	24	24	14
	female	98	16	18	24	24	16
Busan/Ulsan/ Kyeongnam	male	162	30	34	38	38	22
	female	156	26	32	38	38	22
Kangwon/Jeju	male	42	8	8	10	10	6
	female	40	6	8	10	10	6

■ Sampling Design: Thailand

Survey design

(1) Mode

Face-to-face interviews in the fields using a common questionnaire.

(2) Sampling design

A random sampling stratified according to proportion of overall Thai population by geographic region, gender and rural-urban differentiation (2x11x2 = 44 cell):

- Gender (2) : Male (49%), Female (51%)
- Region (11): Bangkok (8.74%), Vicinity of Bangkok (7.57%), Central (4.64%), East (7.42%), West (5.75%), Upper North (9.60%), Lower North (8.60%), Upper Northeast (8.45%), Lower Northeast (25.10%), South (8.48%), Deep South (5.66%)
- Population of municipality (2): Municipality, non-municipality

Step 1: 11 provinces located in the above 11 different region of Thailand will be selected. The sample size of each province is calculated by the proportion of population in each region.

Step 2: In each province, two districts will be randomly selected as a study-site. Of which, one district will be in municipality, and the other district will be in the area outside. The distribution of sample sizes between the urban and the rural districts is proportional to the real population distribution in each region. Bangkok Metropolitan area is the only exception to this urban-rural rule because most areas has been urbanized. Thus the sample will represent merely for urban, but it would not affect with the total balance of urban-rural division.

Step 3: In each district, the households will be randomly selected systematically by the house number, concerning the gender balance in each region. The respondent will be the house representative who will be available for face to face interview. In the case of the respondent from identified address won't corporate, the interviewer will change to next house in the identified list until completion.

(3) Sample size

Sample size for ±3% precision levels where confidence level is 95% with total 20-69 years-old population as of 31 December 2014 is 43,607,682 is **1,114**.

(4) Sample assignment

Region	Population	Proportion	Sampling
	5,692,284	8.74	98
Bangkok		Male (M)	47
		Female (F)	51
Vicinity	4,932,416	7.57	84

	Urban (U) (47.96)		40
		M	20
		F	20
	Rural (R) (52.04)		44
		M	22
		F	22

	3,023,474	4.64	52
	U (32.32)		18
		M	9
Central		F	9
	R (67.68)		34
		M	17
		F	17

	4,832,177	7.42	83
	U (39.69)		33
		M	16
East		F	17
	R (60.31)		50
		M	25
		F	25

Region	Population	Proportion	Sampling
	3,743,956	5.75	62
	U (29.92)		18
		M	9
West		F	9
	R (70.08)		44
		M	22
		F	22

	6,248,996	9.60	107
	U (26.92)		29
		M	14
Upper North		F	15
	R (73.08)		78
		M	38
		F	40

	5,597,655	8.60	96
	U (26.92)		26
		M	13
Lower North		F	13
	R (73.08)		70
		M	34
		F	36

	5,501,453	8.45	92
Upper Northeast	U (20.26)		18
		M	9

		F	9
	R (79.74)		74
		M	36
		F	38
	16,343,801	25.10	279
	U (20.26)		57
		M	28
Lower Northeast		F	29
	R (79.74)		222
		M	109
		F	113

	5,521,632	8.48	98
	U (28.32)		28
		M	14
South		F	14
	R (71.68)		70
		M	34
		F	36

Region	Population	Proportion	Sampling
	3,686,872	5.66	63
	U (28.32)		18
		M	9
Deep South		F	9
	R (71.68)		45
		M	22
		F	23

Total			
	U	383	
	R	731	
		1,114	
	M	547	
	F	567	
		1,114	

(5) Technical note

In addition to quantitative survey using questionnaires, the research team can conduct relevant in-depth interviews with key-informants to provide insights in explaining the survey results. A combination of quantitative and qualitative information would also be useful for report writing.

■ Sampling Design: Taiwan

1. Sampling design

The Taiwan survey used proportional quota sampling based on 2015 Taiwan household registration data with four weighing variables: age, sex, administrative unit, and region. The strata for each variable are as following:

Age (5 category): 20 – 29, 30-39, 40-49, 50 -59, 60 – 69

Sex (2 category): male and female

Administrative Unit (4 category): special metropolitan cities (New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Keelung City, Hsinchu City, and Chiayi City), provincial cities, townships, and villages.

Region (6 category): Taipei- Keelung -Yilan, Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli, Taichung-Changhua-Nantou, Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan, Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu, and Hualien-Taitung.

Note:

Special cities include New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Keelung City, Hsinchu City, and Chiayi City

2. Sampling scheme

All administrative units in Taiwan, excluding Kinmen and Lianjiang (Matsu) counties are the study areas. The sample size of each sampling unit is weighed by the proportion of population by age group and sex ratio of each unit. The eligible respondents are 20 to 69 years old of age.

3. Procedures

Proportional Quota Sampling was executed based on household administration data provided by each standard administrative unit in Taiwan (6 metropolitan special cities, 3 provincial level special cities, and 11 counties). The allocation of each sampling unit was as followed:

Step 1: All administrative units in study area from special cities to villages were included with actual size of population stratified by age group and sex.

Step 2: Weights for each sample unit were calculated based on its population size to the total population in Taiwan.

Step 3: The actual sample size was calculated by applying the weighing scale to the proposed sample size of 2,530 with ± 2% precision levels with a confidence level at 95%.

Step 4: The actual interviewees were contacted for interview by a provider through on-line survey according to the proper sampling frame as was specified above. If the number of actual interviewees does not reach the quota in each sample unit, the vacancy is not filled.

4. Sample Assignment

Male						
Municipality Size	Region		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
special big cities	Taipei- Keelung -Yilan		70	87	78	79	56
	Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli		27	33	30	27	16
	Taichung-Changhua-Nantou		30	35	30	29	19
	Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan		23	27	24	26	17
	Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu		29	35	33	32	23
	Hualien-Taitung		0	0	0	0	0
county level cities	Taipei- Keelung -Yilan		1	1	1	1	1
	Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli		4	5	4	3	2
	Taichung-Changhua-Nantou		5	6	5	5	4
	Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan		2	2	2	2	2
	Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu		3	3	3	3	2
	Hualien-Taitung		2	2	2	2	2
towns	Taipei- Keelung -Yilan		1	2	2	2	1
	Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli		4	5	5	5	3
	Taichung-Changhua-Nantou		7	8	7	7	5
	Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan		3	4	4	4	3
	Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu		1	2	2	2	1
	Hualien-Taitung		1	1	1	1	1
villages	Taipei- Keelung -Yilan		3	3	3	3	2
	Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli		4	5	4	5	3
	Taichung-Changhua-Nantou		8	9	9	9	6
	Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan		7	9	10	10	7
	Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu		6	7	7	8	5
	Hualien-Taitung		3	4	4	4	3
Total		1262	244	295	270	269	184

Female							
Municipality Size	Region		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
special big cities	Taipei- Keelung -Yilan		67	92	86	89	64
	Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli		26	34	31	28	18
	Taichung-Changhua-Nantou		29	36	33	31	20
	Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan		21	27	25	26	17
	Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu		27	35	33	33	25
	Hualien-Taitung		0	0	0	0	0
county level cities	Taipei- Keelung -Yilan		1	1	1	1	1
	Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli		3	5	4	3	2
	Taichung-Changhua-Nantou		5	6	5	5	4
	Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan		2	2	2	2	2
	Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu		3	3	3	4	2
	Hualien-Taitung		2	2	3	2	2
towns	Taipei- Keelung -Yilan		1	2	2	2	1
	Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli		4	5	4	4	3
	Taichung-Changhua-Nantou		6	7	7	7	5
	Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan		3	4	3	3	3
	Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu		1	2	2	2	1
	Hualien-Taitung		1	1	1	1	1
villages	Taipei- Keelung -Yilan		2	2	2	2	2
	Taoyuan- Hsinchu -Miaoli		4	4	4	4	2
	Taichung-Changhua-Nantou		8	9	7	8	5
	Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan		7	8	7	7	6
	Kaohsiung -Pingtung-Penghu		5	6	6	6	5
	Hualien-Taitung		3	3	3	3	3
Total		1268	231	296	274	273	194

■ Sampling Design: Vietnam

(1) Mode

Face-to-face interviews in the fields using a common questionnaire

(2) Sampling design

A random sample stratified by rural and urban in four steps as following:

Step 1: Select three populous provinces located in three different regions of Viet Nam (North, Central, and South).

Step 2: Select rural communes or urban wards based on the list of communes/wards located in the selected provinces. The number of households in each of the communes/wards is also defined in this step.

Step 3: Select households from the list of households in selected communes/wards.

Step 4: Select a member randomly from the each household head or household representative member for face-to-face interview.

The tentative regions are as follows (subject to change):

North (Nam Dinh or Thai Binh)

Central (Da Nang or Dak Nong)

South (Can Tho or Ho Chi Minh)

(3) Sample size

1,200 cases (200 cases (=households) from 6 communes/wards)

(4) Technical notes

- Sample weights

Given the sample design as described above, the probability of being selected is equal for each household belonging to a selected province. However the probability can differ across provinces and between rural and urban settings due to different population and geographic size. In data analysis, therefore, it would be necessary to apply weights to estimate the accurate parameters and rates for rural and urban and for each of the selected provinces. The weight can be calculated from statistical data of the number of provinces, communes/wards, households to be selected.

- Temporary households

In order to increase the coverage and representativeness of the study sample, it would be essential to include temporary households such as students, migrant workers, free labors in the sampling frame. This sample will not however capture those who have gone overseas, homeless people, patients in hospitals, or military forces.

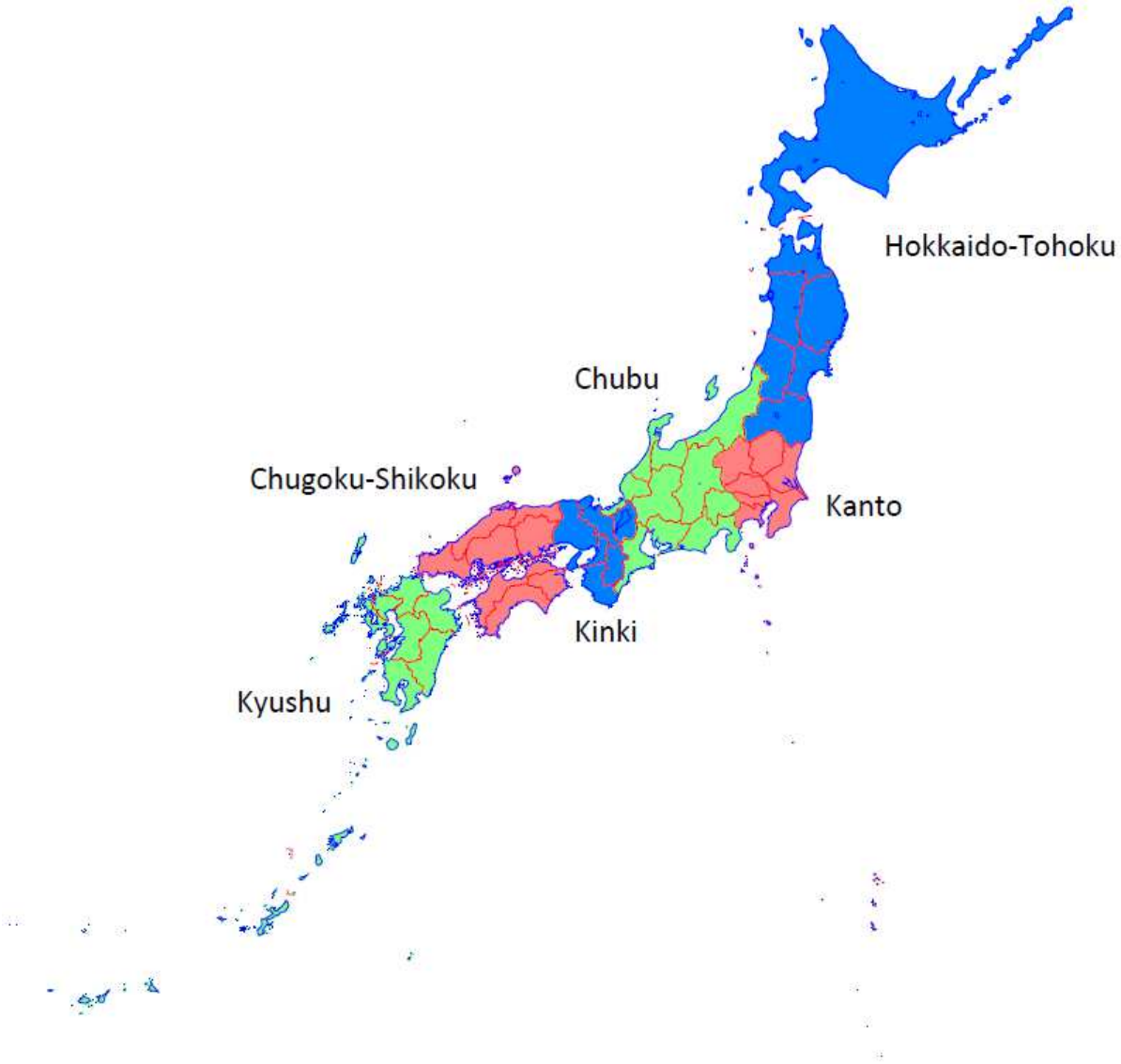
- Mixed mode design

In addition to quantitative survey using questionnaires, the research team can conduct relevant in-depth interviews with key-informants to provide insights in explaining the survey results. A combination of quantitative and qualitative information would also be useful for report writing.

v. Geographic map

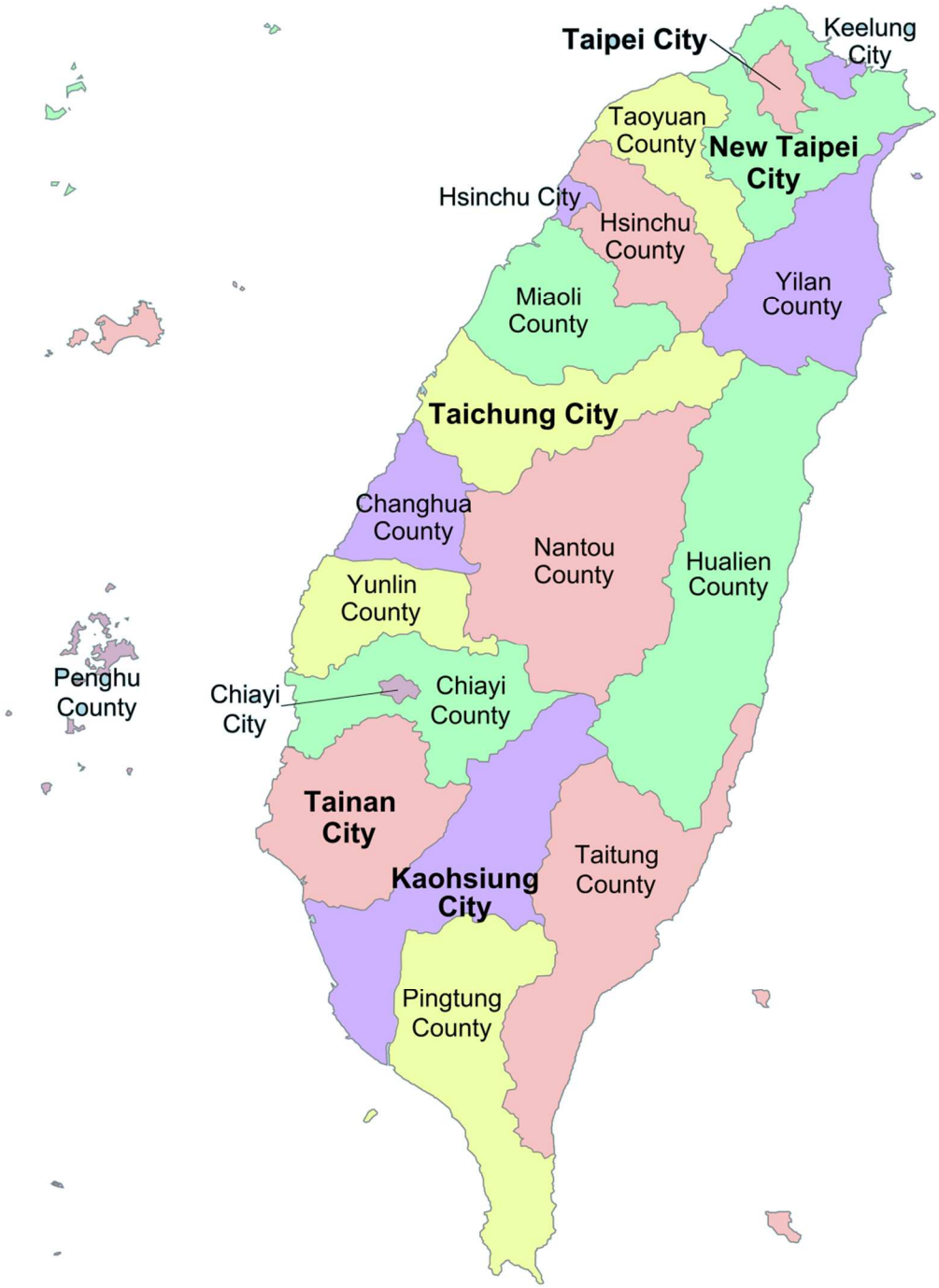
■ Map of Indonesia

■ Map of Japan



■ Map of South Korea

■ Map of Taiwan



Map of Philippines

Not available

Map of Thailand

Not available

Map of Vietnam

Not available

vi. Year of education mapping table

Countries	Question	Original code	Estimated years	Estimated years of education	Kobayashi's code for years of education	Compulsory education (years)
Japan	F3001L_JP1	1 Junior high school	3	9	9	9
		2 High school or secondary school	3	12	12	
		3 Vocational school	2	14	14	
		4 Junior college, vocational high school	2	14	14	
		5 Four-year university	4	16	16	
		6 Master's course, professional graduate school	2	18	18	
		7 Doctorate course	3	21	21	
Korea	F3001L_KR1	1 Elementary school	6	6	6	9
		2 Middle school	3	9	9	
		3 Academic high school	3	12	12	
		4 Vocational high school	3	12	12	
		5 Vocational college or Junior college (2 or 3 year course)	2 to 3	14 to 15	14	
		6 College (4 year course)	4	16	16	
		7 Graduate school (master´s course)	2	18	18	
		8 Graduate school (doctorate course)	3	21	21	
		9 Other	depends	depends	sysmis	
Taiwan	F3001_TW1	1 Junior high school and below	9(6+3)	9	9	12
		2 Senior high school	3	12	12	
		3 vocational high school/two-year technological school	2	12	12	
		4 Junior college	5	14	14	
		5 Four-year university/technological college	4	16	16	
		6 Master degree	2	18	18	
		7 Doctoral degree	2	20	20	
		8 Other	depends	depends	sysmis	

Countries	Question	Original code	Estimated years	Estimated years of education	Kobayashi's code for years of education	Compulsory education (years)
Indonesia	F3001L_ID1	0 Primary school	6	6	6	9
		1 Junior high school	3	9	9	
		2 High school or secondary school	3	12	12	
		3 Vocational school	3 to 4	12 to 13	12	
		4 Junior college, vocational high school	3 to 4	15 to 16	16	
		5 Four-year university	4	16	16	
		6 Master's course, professional graduate school	2 to 5	18	18	
		7 Doctorate course	3 to 5	21 to 23	21	
		9 Never attended school	0	0	0	
Philippines	F3001L_PH1	0 Primary/elementary	6	6	6	12
		1 Junior high school	4	10	10	
		2 High school or secondary school	2	12	12	
		3 Vocational school	2	12	12	
		4 Junior college, vocational high shool	2	14	14	
		5 Four-year university	4	16	16	
		6 Master's course, professional graduate school	2	18	18	
		7 Doctor	2	20	20	
		8 No education	0	0	0	
Thailand	F3001	0 Early childhood education	2 to 3	0	0	9
		1 Primary education	6	6	6	
		2 Lower secondary education	3	9	9	
		3 Upper secondary education	3	12	12	
		4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	2 to 3	14 to 15	14	
		5 Short-cycle tertiary education	2	14	14	
		6 Bachelors or equivalent level	4 to 5	16 to 17	16	
		7 Masters or equivalent level	2	18	18	

		8 Doctoral or equivalent level	3	21	21	
Vietnam	F3001_VN1	0 Illiterate	0	0	0	9
		1 Grade 1	1	1	1	
		2 Grade 2	1	2	2	
		3 Grade 3	1	3	3	
		4 Grade 4	1	4	4	
		5 Grade 5	1	5	5	
		6 Grade 6	1	6	6	
		7 Grade 7	1	7	7	
		8 Grade 8	1	8	8	
		9 Grade 9	1	9	9	
		10 Grade 10	1	10	10	
		11 Grade 11	1	11	11	
		12 Grade 12	1	12	12	
		13 College	2 to 3	14 to 15	14	
		14 University/under graduate	4	16	16	
		15 Graduate	3	19	19	

Note) For PH, mapping is based on the education system changed in 2013.

vii. ISCED 2011 and Education level code mapping table

Educ*	ISCED 2011	Japan	Korea	Taiwan	Indonesia	Philippines	Vietnam	Thailand
1	other			8. 其他				
	No education				9. Tidak Sekolah	8 No education	0 no education	
	0 Early childhood education							0 Early childhood education
	1 Primary education		1. 초등학교(국민학교)		0. SD/Sederajat	0 Primary/elementary	1~5 Tiểu học	1 Primary education
	2 Lower secondary education	1. 中学校(旧制小学校, 旧制高等小学校)	2. 중학교	1. 國中以下	1. SMP/Sederajat	1 Junior high school	6~9 Trung học cơ sở	2 Lower secondary education
2	3 Upper secondary education	2. 高等学校, 中等教育学校 (旧制中学校, 師範学校, 実業学校, 高等女学校)	3-1. 인문고등학교	2. 高中	2. SMA/Sederajat	2 High school	10~12 Trung học phổ thông	3 Upper secondary education
			3-2. 실업계고등학교	3. 高職	3. Sekolah Kejuruan/SMK			
	4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education			4. 專科、二技		3 Vocational school		4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
3	5 Short-cycle tertiary education	3. 専門学校	4. 전문대학(2·3 년제)		4. D3	4 vocational high school	13 Trung cấp/ Cao đẳng nghề	5 Short-cycle tertiary education
		4. 短期大学, 高等専門学校 (旧制高等学校)						
4	6 Bachelors or equivalent level	5. 四年制大学	5. 대학교(4 년제)	5. 四年制大學/ 技術學院	5. D4/ S1	5 Four-year university	14 Cao đẳng/Đại học	6 Bachelors or equivalent level
5	7 Masters or equivalent level	6. 大学院修士課程, 専門職大学院	6. 대학원(석사과정)	6. 碩士	6. S2	6 Master's course, professional graduate school	15 Thạc sĩ/ Tiến sĩ	7 Masters or equivalent level
	8 Doctoral or equivalent level	7. 大学院博士課程	7. 대학원(박사과정)	7. 博士	7. S3	7 Doctorate course		8 Doctoral or equivalent level

* Educational level (5-category): 1 Lower secondary and below; 2 Upper secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary; 3 Short-cycle tertiary; 4 Bachelors or equivalent
5 Masters or doctoral or equivalent; 9 Not elsewhere classified

viii. Work Status Variable mapping table

Work status code	Pre-determined response options	Japan	Korea	Taiwan	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam
1	1 Chief executive, senior official, legislator						Manager	
	2 Regular employee/civil servant	Include (temporary leave due to illness or childcare)	Include (temporary leave due to illness or childcare)				Permanent worker	
2	3 Temporary/part-time worker			Part time work	Include (Ex: insurance agent)			
	4 Dispatched/contracted employee			dispatcher				
3	5 Self-employed, freelance, side work	Exclude side work		Exclude side work				
	6 Family worker							
					Farmer	Farmer-tenant Farmer-owner	Farmer with own land	Agriculture
3							Merchant	
5					Housewife			Home work
5					Student			
4	11 Not working but currently looking for jobs							
5	12 Not working and not looking for jobs		Include (housewife, student, retired etc.)					

* 1=regular employee; 2=non-regular employee; 3=self-employed; 4=unemployed; 5=economically not active

ix. ISCED 2011 standard

ISCED 1-digit	Level of education (first digit)	Description / Criteria
0	Early childhood education	Education designed to support early development in preparation for participation in school and society. For children below the entry age to primary education. Institutionalised (school-, centre- or community-based). Educational component: equivalent to at least 2 hours/day and 100 days/year.
1	Primary education	Systematic instruction in fundamental knowledge, skills and competencies. Basic level of complexity. Instruction typically organised by one main class teacher. Entry age usually 5-7 years.
2	Lower secondary education	First stage of secondary education building on primary education. More subject-oriented curriculum. Teachers often have pedagogical training in specific subjects.
3	Upper secondary education	Second/final stage of secondary education preparing for tertiary education and/or providing skills relevant to employment. Increased range of subject options and streams. Teachers often highly qualified in subjects.
4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Prepares for labour market entry and/or tertiary education. Broadens knowledge from secondary but less complex than tertiary education.
5	Short-cycle tertiary education	Typically practically-based, occupationally-specific and prepares for labour market entry. May provide access to other tertiary programmes possibly giving credit for first programmes at ISCED level 6 or 7.
6	Bachelor's or equivalent level	Provides intermediate academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies. Typically theoretically-based but may include practical components.
7	Master's or equivalent level	Provides advanced academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies. Typically theoretically-based but may include practical components. Provides access to level 8. May require submission of a short dissertation or thesis.
8	Doctoral or equivalent level	Leads to an advanced research qualification. Requires submission of a substantive dissertation of publishable quality based on original research.

x. ISCO-08 standard

ISCO-08 1-digit	Major Group	Description of occupational group
1	Managers	Managers plan, direct, coordinate and evaluate the overall activities of enterprises, governments and other organizations, or of organizational units within them, and formulate and review their policies, laws, rules and regulations. Competent performance in most occupations in this major group requires skills at the fourth ISCO skill level, except for Sub-major Group 14: Hospitality, Retail and Other Services Managers, for which skills at the third ISCO skill level are generally required. Tasks performed by managers usually include: formulating and advising on the policy, budgets, laws and regulations of enterprises, governments and other organizational units; establishing objectives and standards and formulating and evaluating programmes and policies and procedures for their implementation; ensuring appropriate systems and procedures are developed and implemented to provide budgetary control; authorizing material, human and financial resources to implement policies and programmes; monitoring and evaluating performance of the organization or enterprise and of its staff; selecting or approving the selection of staff; ensuring compliance with health and safety requirements; planning and directing daily operations; representing and negotiating on behalf of the government, enterprise or organizational unit managed in meetings and other forums.
2	Professionals	Professionals increase the existing stock of knowledge; apply scientific or artistic concepts and theories; teach about the foregoing in a systematic manner; or engage in any combination of these activities. Competent performance in most occupations in this major group requires skills at the fourth ISCO skill level. Tasks performed by professionals usually include: conducting analysis and research, and developing concepts, theories and operational methods; advising on or applying existing knowledge related to physical sciences, mathematics, engineering and technology, life sciences, medical and health services, social sciences and humanities; teaching the theory and practice of one or more disciplines at different educational levels; teaching and educating persons with learning difficulties or special needs; providing various business, legal and social services; creating and performing works of art; providing spiritual guidance; preparing scientific papers and reports. Supervision of other workers may be included.
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals perform technical and related tasks connected with research and the application of scientific or artistic concepts and operational methods, and government or business regulations. Competent performance in most occupations in this major group requires skills at the third ISCO skill level. Tasks performed by technicians and associate professionals usually include: undertaking and carrying out technical work connected with research and the application of concepts and operational methods in the fields of physical sciences including engineering and technology, life sciences including the medical profession, and social sciences and humanities; initiating and carrying out various technical services related to trade, finance and administration including administration of government laws and regulations, and to social work; providing technical support for the arts and entertainment; participating in sporting activities; executing some religious tasks. Supervision of other workers may be included.
4	Clerical Support Workers	Clerical support workers record, organize, store, compute and retrieve information, and perform a number of clerical duties in connection with money-handling operations, travel arrangements, requests for information, and appointments. Competent performance in most occupations in this major group requires skills at the second ISCO skill level. Tasks performed by clerical support workers usually include: stenography, typing, and operating word processors and other office machines; entering data into computers; carrying out secretarial duties; recording and computing numerical data; keeping records relating to stocks, production and transport; keeping records relating to passenger and freight transport; carrying out clerical duties in libraries; filing documents; carrying out duties in connection with mail services; preparing and checking material for printing; assisting persons who cannot read or write with correspondence; performing money-handling operations; dealing with travel

		arrangements; supplying information requested by clients and making appointments; operating a telephone switchboard. Supervision of other workers may be included.
5	Services and Sales Workers	Services and sales workers provide personal and protective services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care, protection against fire and unlawful acts; or demonstrate and sell goods in wholesale or retail shops and similar establishments, as well as at stalls and on markets. Competent performance in most occupations in this major group requires skills at the second ISCO skill level. Tasks performed by services and sales workers usually include: organizing and providing services during travel; housekeeping; preparing and serving of food and beverages; caring for children; providing personal and basic health care at homes or in institutions, as well as hairdressing, beauty treatment and companionship; telling fortunes; embalming and arranging funerals; providing security services and protecting individuals and property against fire and unlawful acts; enforcing of law and order; posing as models for advertising, artistic creation and display of goods; selling goods in wholesale or retail establishments, as well as at stalls and on markets; and demonstrating goods to potential customers. Supervision of other workers may be included.
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers grow and harvest field or tree and shrub crops; gather wild fruits and plants; breed, tend or hunt animals; produce a variety of animal husbandry products; cultivate, conserve and exploit forests; breed or catch fish; and cultivate or gather other forms of aquatic life in order to provide food, shelter and income for themselves and their households. Competent performance in most occupations in this major group requires skills at the second ISCO skill level. Tasks performed by skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers usually include: preparing the soil; sowing, planting, spraying, fertilizing and harvesting field crops; growing fruit and other tree and shrub crops; growing garden vegetables and horticultural products; gathering wild fruits and plants; breeding, raising, tending or hunting animals mainly to obtain meat, milk, hair, fur, skin, or sericultural, apiarian or other products; cultivating, conserving and exploiting forests; breeding or catching fish; cultivating or gathering other forms of aquatic life; storing and carrying out some basic processing of their produce; selling their products to purchasers, marketing organizations or at markets. Supervision of other workers may be included.
7	Craft and Related Trades Workers	Craft and related trades workers apply specific technical and practical knowledge and skills to construct and maintain buildings; form metal; erect metal structures; set machine tools or make, fit, maintain and repair machinery, equipment or tools; carry out printing work; and produce or process foodstuffs, textiles, wooden, metal and other articles, including handicraft goods. Competent performance in most occupations in this major group requires skills at the second ISCO skill level. The work is carried out by hand and by hand-powered and other tools which are used to reduce the amount of physical effort and time required for specific tasks, as well as to improve the quality of the products. The tasks call for an understanding of all stages of the production process, the materials and tools used, and the nature and purpose of the final product. Tasks performed by craft and related trades workers usually include: constructing, maintaining and repairing buildings and other structures; casting, welding and shaping metal; installing and erecting heavy metal structures, tackle and related equipment; making machinery, tools, equipment and other metal articles; setting for operators, or setting and operating various machine tools; fitting, maintaining and repairing industrial machinery, engines, vehicles, electrical and electronic instruments and other equipment; making precision instruments, jewellery, household and other precious metal articles, pottery, glass and related products; producing handicrafts; executing printing work; producing and processing foodstuffs and various articles made of wood, textiles, leather and related materials. Supervision of other workers may be included. Self-employed craft and related trades workers, who operate their own businesses either independently or with assistance from a small number of others, may also perform a range of tasks associated with management of the

		business, account and record keeping and client service, although such tasks would not normally comprise the major component of the work.
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers operate and monitor industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment on the spot or by remote control; drive and operate trains, motor vehicles and mobile machinery and equipment; or assemble products from component parts according to strict specifications and procedures. Competent performance in most occupations in this major group requires skills at the second ISCO skill level. The work mainly calls for experience with and an understanding of industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment, as well as an ability to cope with machine-paced operations and to adapt to technological innovations. Tasks performed by plant and machine operators and assemblers usually include: operating and monitoring mining or other industrial machinery and equipment for processing metal, minerals, glass, ceramics, wood, paper or chemicals; operating and monitoring machinery and equipment used to produce articles made of metal, minerals, chemicals, rubber, plastics, wood, paper, textiles, fur or leather, and which process foodstuffs and related products; driving and operating trains and motor vehicles; driving, operating and monitoring mobile industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment; and assembling products from component parts according to strict specifications and procedures. Supervision of other workers may be included.
9	Elementary Occupations	Elementary occupations involve the performance of simple and routine tasks which may require the use of hand-held tools and considerable physical effort. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the first ISCO skill level. Tasks performed by workers in elementary occupations usually include: cleaning, restocking supplies and performing basic maintenance in apartments, houses, kitchens, hotels, offices and other buildings; washing cars and windows; helping in kitchens and performing simple tasks in food preparation; delivering messages or goods; carrying luggage and handling baggage and freight; stocking vending-machines or reading and emptying meters; collecting and sorting refuse; sweeping streets and similar places; performing various simple farming, fishing, hunting or trapping tasks; performing simple tasks connected with mining, construction and manufacturing including product-sorting; packing and unpacking produce by hand, and filling shelves; providing various street services; pedalling or hand-guiding vehicles to transport passengers and goods; driving animal-drawn vehicles or machinery. Supervision of other workers may be included.
0	Armed Forces Occupations	Armed forces occupations include all jobs held by members of the armed forces. Members of the armed forces are those personnel who are currently serving in the armed forces, including auxiliary services, whether on a voluntary or compulsory basis, and who are not free to accept civilian employment and are subject to military discipline. Included are regular members of the army, navy, air force and other military services, as well as conscripts enrolled for military training or other service for a specified period.

Source: ILO. https://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/index.htm