HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES

INVESTIGATING THE ITEM NONRESPONSE AND UNREPORTING IN A PANEL SURVEY BY ADDING A SENSITIVITY DIMENSION

Ebru ÖZYİĞİT

Department of Social Research Methodology

Master's Thesis

Ankara

June 2024

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APPROVAL PAGE

Investigating the Item Nonresponse and Unreporting in a Panel Survey by Adding a Sensitivity Dimension

Ebru Özyiğit

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ABSTRACT

Item nonresponse and unreporting are significant challenges leading to biases, reducing the precision of estimates, and compromising the validity of inferences drawn from the data. Addressing these challenges with the relationship to research design (panel survey), the data collection modes (face-to-face vs. telephone), and sensitivity and emotional burden remains an important research problem to be solved in the field of survey methodology. The main objective of the current thesis is to investigate the effect of data collection mode on the item nonresponse and unreporting at different sensitivity levels and emotion types in a panel survey. The sub-objectives are to examine the impact of the data collection mode on the item nonresponse and unreporting according to other interview characteristics as well as respondents' some sociodemographic attributes. To reach these objectives, the individual data set of the National Crime Victimization Survey 2022 (the NCVS 2022) and the data obtained from the Expert Opinion Survey were analyzed through descriptive analyses and logistic regression models. The results reveal that the mode of data collection has significant interactions with day, season, and tenure variables as well as age, education level and employment status. However, the associations differ according to the sensitivity level and the dominant emotion of the questions. The findings of this study shed light on the importance of the mode of interview, other interview characteristics, respondent traits, and the complex interplay between these factors as well as the tradeoff between the nonresponse and measurement errors in social survey research, particularly in the context of question sensitivity and emotional burden.

Key words: panel, item nonresponse, unreporting, response quality, sensitivity.

ÖZET

Madde cevapsızlığı ve raporlamama yanlılıklara yol açan, tahminlerin kesinliğini azaltan ve verilerden çıkarılan sonuçların geçerliliğini gölgeleyen önemli zorluklardır. Bu zorlukların araştırma tasarımı, veri toplama modları, duyarlılık ve duygusal yük ile ilişkilendirilerek ele alınması, sosyal araştırma metodolojisi alanında çözülmesi gereken önemli bir araştırma sorunu olmaya devam etmektedir. Bu tezin temel amacı, bir panel araştırmada veri toplama modunun farklı hassasiyet seviyelerinde ve duygu türlerinde madde yanıtsızlığı ve raporlamama üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. Alt amaçlar ise veri toplama modunun madde yanıtsızlığı ve raporlamama üzerindeki etkisini görüşmenin diğer özelliklerine ve cevaplayıcıların bazı sosyodemografik özelliklerine göre incelemektir. Bu amaçlara ulaşmak için, Ulusal Suç Mağduriyeti Araştırması 2022'nin (NCVS 2022) bireysel veri seti ve Uzman Görüşü Anketinden elde edilen veriler, betimsel analizler ve lojistik regresyon modelleri aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, veri toplama modunun gün, mevsim ve kıdem değişkenlerinin yanı sıra yaş, eğitim seviyesi ve çalışma durumu ile anlamlı etkileşimlere sahip olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Ancak, bu ilişkiler soruların hassasiyet düzeyine ve baskın duyguya göre farklılık göstermektedir. Bu çalışmanın bulguları, sosyal araştırmalarda, özellikle soru hassasiyeti ve duygusal yük bağlamında, görüşme modunun, diğer görüşme özelliklerinin, cevaplayıcı özelliklerinin ve bu faktörler arasındaki karmaşık etkileşimin yanı sıra cevapsızlık ve ölçüm hataları arasındaki dengenin önemine ışık tutmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: panel, madde cevapsızlığı, raporlamama, cevap kalitesi, hassasiyet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ABBREVIATIONS

ACASI	Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
CAI	Computer-Assisted Interviewing
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CASI	Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CSAQ	Computerized Self-Administered Questionnaires
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
NACJD	National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
NCVS	National Crime Victimization Survey
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
RDD	Random Digit Dialing
SAQ	Self-Administered Questionnaires
T-ACASI	Telephone Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing
TDE	Touchtone Data Entry
TSE	Total Survey Error
The U.S.	United States of America

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

In this very first section of the thesis; research problem, research questions and objectives, as well as significance expected contributions of the study are presented in order to introduce the issues that reveal the main idea and motivation of the thesis.

1.1. Research Problem

Social research is an important tool used by social scientists to learn about people and societies and to analyze social phenomena so that they can design services and products to meet people's diverse needs. When it is aimed to obtain reliable and valid information about large masses of people through social research, it involves arduous processes in terms of both time and cost. Therefore, improving research quality under budget and time constraints is a fundamental challenge that researchers come across while conducting social research. When it comes to data quality, the critical aspects of social research are the *research design*, the *mode of data collection* and the *content of the data* collected.

Panel surveys are a powerful method that allows monitoring changes by collecting data from the same individuals over time. However, this type of research has some drawbacks and challenges in terms of data quality. One of the drawbacks of such costly and time-consuming surveys is *panel attrition*, which is defined as the dropout of participants over time. This can lead to a reduction in the sample size and hence a decrease in data quality. In addition, dropping out individuals with certain demographic or behavioral characteristics may distort the representativeness of the sample, leading to results that are biased. Even if respondents remain in the panel, a different risk to data quality, *panel conditioning*, still remains. Respondents answering the same questions repeatedly may influence their behavior and responses. Respondents may change the way they respond, anticipating the purpose of the research or the effects of answers to certain questions. This can negatively affect data quality. A situation similar to panel conditioning is *response fatigue*. Over time, participants in the panel process may become bored with the continuous data collection processes and provide less careful responses. This can reduce the accuracy of

responses and willingness to provide detailed data, which can reduce overall data quality.

The most commonly used modes of data collection in social research are face-to-face interviews and telephone interviews. From a data quality perspective, different aspects of both methods pose potential risks. One of the most prominent risks in face-to-face interviews is *interviewer bias*, i.e. the possibility that factors such as the interviewer's behavior, body language or tone of voice may influence the respondent's responses. This can reduce the objectivity of responses and respondents may give the answers they think the interviewer expects. Similarly, respondents may feel social pressure in face-to-face interviews. This pressure can lead to respondents giving dishonest or socially acceptable responses, which is known as *response pressure*.

On the other hand, telephone interviews also pose their own risks. Respondents may be concerned about *privacy and data security* in telephone interviews. These concerns may lead respondents to leave some questions unanswered or give dishonest answers. In telephone interviews, the *complexity and depth* of questions are limited. Complex or sensitive topics may elicit superficial responses, which can reduce data quality. In telephone interviews, it may be more difficult to focus respondents' *attention* or they may be more easily influenced by environmental distractors.

Collecting data on sensitive or emotionally charged contents presents a range of challenges and drawbacks. Sensitive or emotive topics may raise *privacy concerns, emotional reactions* and *response fatigue.* These potential risks associated with sensitive or emotionally charged questions may lead respondents to exhibit certain behaviors that reduce data quality. First of all, such questions may lead respondents to avoid answering, resulting in item nonresponse. Respondents may tend to give socially accepted answers instead of real answers. Sensitive or emotionally charged topics may provoke intense emotional responses or trigger conscious or unconscious biases in respondents. In this situation, respondents may give incomplete or distorted answers. Long or repetitive questions on emotionally charged topics may cause respondents to tire. This may reduce the accuracy of responses and respondents may tend to end the questionnaire early or switch quickly.

In summary, data quality in social research is influenced by many factors playing role in different stages of the process, and research design, mode of data collection and the content are of critical importance. Item nonresponse and unreporting are significant challenges leading to biases, reducing the precision of estimates, and compromising the validity of inferences drawn from the data. Addressing these challenges with the relationship to research design (panel survey), the data collection modes (face-to-face vs. telephone), and sensitivity and emotional burden remains an important research problem to be solved in the field of survey methodology.

1.2. Research Questions and Objectives

The main research question of this thesis is what is the effect of data collection mode on the item nonresponse and unreporting at different sensitivity levels and emotion types in a panel survey. The sub-questions of the thesis are as follows:

- What is the effect of the data collection method on the item nonresponse and unreporting according to *other interview characteristics* at different sensitivity levels and emotion types in a panel survey?
- What is the effect of the data collection method on response quality according to the factors related to *respondent characteristics* at different sensitivity levels and emotion types in a panel survey?

Based on these research questions, the main objective of the current thesis is to investigate the effect of data collection mode on the item nonresponse and unreporting at different sensitivity levels and emotion types in a panel survey. The sub-objectives are as follows:

- To investigate the effect of the data collection method on the item nonresponse and unreporting according to *other interview characteristics* at different sensitivity levels and emotion types in a panel survey
- To investigate the effect of the data collection method on response quality according to the factors related to *respondent characteristics* at different sensitivity levels and emotion types in a panel survey

1.3. Significance and Expected Contributions

This thesis investigates item nonresponse and unreporting in relation to data collection modes (face-to-face and telephone) as well as sensitivity and emotional burden in a panel-design survey. By identifying the specific factors that contribute to these behaviors, the study will provide a comprehensive framework for addressing them in future survey designs.

Understanding the impact of data collection mode on response quality in panel surveys is of paramount importance in contemporary survey methodology. The implications of different modes of data collection on response quality, particularly in sensitive topics such as risky behaviors, crime victimization, or personal finances, remain underexplored. By investigating this issue, this thesis aims to fill a critical gap in the literature, providing valuable insights for both researchers and practitioners engaged in survey design and implementation.

This thesis will contribute to the advancement of survey methodology by comparing the impacts of face-to-face and telephone modes on item nonresponse and unreporting behaviors in a panel survey context with sensitivity and emotional burden aspects. Employing rigorous statistical analyses will offer methodological insights into the strengths and limitations of different survey modes as well as the interaction of these modes with respondent characteristics, thus guiding researchers in selecting the most appropriate mode for their studies.

An improved understanding of how data collection mode influences response quality will enable researchers to implement strategies that enhance the reliability as well as validity of survey data. Through identifying factors that affect respondent behaviors of nonresponding and unreporting across different modes, this research will inform best practices for minimizing biases and errors in survey research, ultimately leading to higher-quality data and more robust research findings. By shedding light on the trade-offs between different data collection modes in terms of survey errors and response quality, it will help practitioners make informed decisions when designing and implementing sensitive panel surveys, thereby maximizing the utility of survey data for decision-making and policy formulation.

CHAPTER 2. CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter of the present study the fundamental concepts and theoretical approaches on which the thesis is built are presented under the headings of *basic concepts of survey methodology, the Total Survey Error framework, the concept of sensitivity, mechanisms of social desirability, the concept of emotion*, and the groundwork for the following chapters of the thesis is laid.

2.1. Basic Concepts of Survey Methodology

2.1.1. Survey

Survey is a purposeful and structured approach to collecting data from entities with the aim of describing or estimating quantitative representations of characteristics. Surveys can be conducted as sample surveys or censuses. In *sample surveys*, the data is collected from a subset, that is a sample, of the population under interest. On the other hand, as the earliest type of survey, *censuses* are comprehensive surveys that attempt to collect data from every member of the entire population (Groves et al., 2004).

When surveys are categorized in terms of their temporal characteristics, they are divided into cross-sectional and panel studies. If data is collected only once from a certain sample, this type of survey is called *cross-sections*. With the purpose of investigating changes over time, surveys might be repeated on a regular basis but with different samples. In this case, they are called *repeated cross-sections*. On the other hand, a survey in which data are collected from the same sample more than once at certain intervals is called a *panel survey*. If the same sample same individuals are followed over time, this is a *longitudinal panel* while if participants are replaced by new individuals at each wave, this is a *rotating panel* (Stoop & Harrison, 2012)

2.1.2. From Population to Respondent

The dictionary definition of the term population is all the individuals living in a particular place, area, or county (Cambridge University Press, n.d.). Within the survey methodology literature, there are different types of populations. The target

population refers to the specific universe in which the researcher aims to generalize findings, make inferences, or draw conclusions (Groves et al., 2004; Neuman, 2014). On the other hand, as a subset of the target population, the frame population is the list of the elements in the population under study from which the sample will be drawn, which is also called *sampling frame* (Groves et al., 2004). It is generally constituted by households' addresses, telephone records, e-mail addresses, administrative records, etc. (Bautista, 2012).

Sample is a subset of the population that is considered representative of the target population under study (Heiman, 2011). In a similar term, *sampling* is the process of systematically selecting a subset of individuals from a larger population with the aim of making inferences or generalizations about the entire population (Neuman, 2014). Within the sample, the individuals who are successfully measured are called the *respondents* (Groves et al., 2004) or participants (Heiman, 2011).

Figure 1. Logic of Sampling

Note. From *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* (p. 254), by L. Neuman, 2014, Pearson.

2.1.3. Modes of Data Collection.

In social research methodology literature, the term "mode" means the way of administering the survey and collecting the survey data (Weisberg, 2005). There are several modes of data collection that are commonly used in data-gathering processes in social research (Groves et. al., 2004). Decision on the mode of data collection depends on numerous factors like the objectives of the research, the nature of the data, the target population, available resources, and ethical considerations. From the TSE

perspective, the sources of error to be encountered or the weight of these sources of error vary depending on which data collection method is used.

Data collection modes are basically divided into categories according to the amount of interaction involved and the use of technology. Modes that involve high interaction are interview-administered data collection methods, whereas modes with low or no interaction are self-administered methods of data collection (Figure 2). In terms of technology use, modes of data collection have evolved from traditional face-to-face and mail surveys to telephone surveys, and from telephone surveys to CAPI, CATI, and web surveys (Figure 3) (Groves et al., 2004; Neuman, 2012).

Figure 2. Modes of Data Collection According to the Level of Interaction

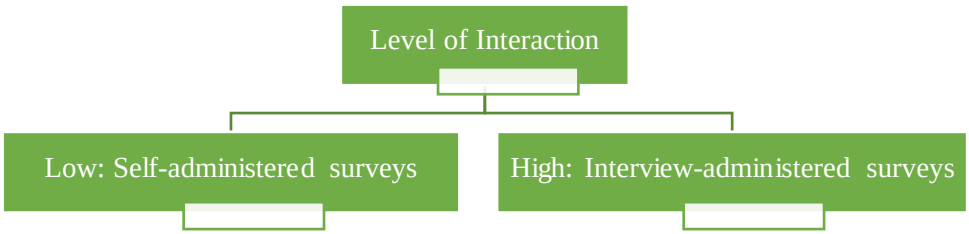
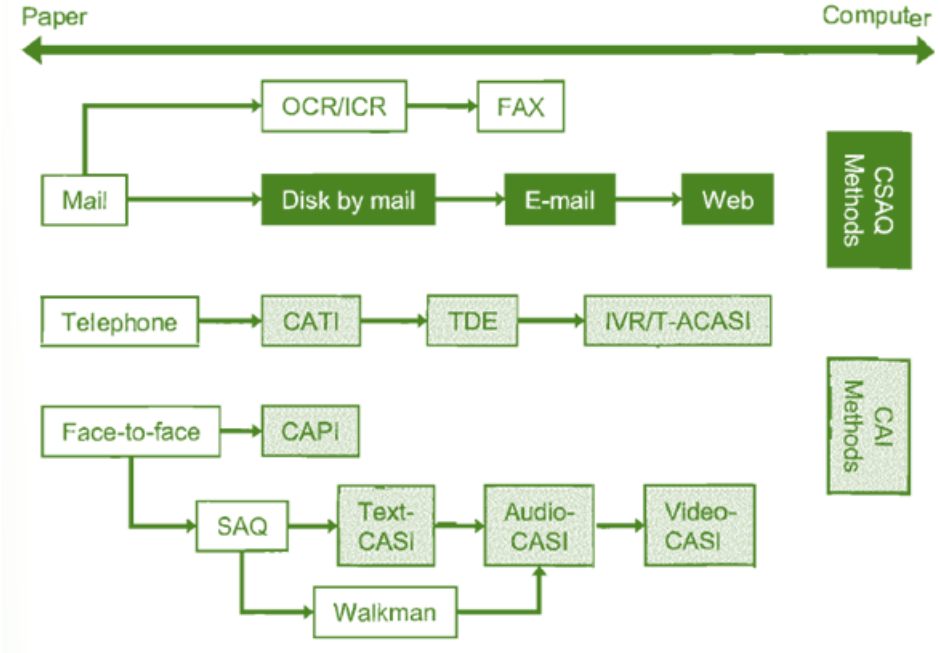


Figure 3. Modes of Data Collection According to the Use of Technology



Note. From *Survey Methodology* (p. 140), by R. M. Groves et al., 2004, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

The evolution of data collection modes goes along with the development of information technology. Until the 1970s, the most dominant method was face-to-face interviews. By the 1970s, telephone surveys become a very popular alternative to face-to-face methods, and it was suggested that it is comparable in terms of data quality (Chang & Krosnick, 2009). Telephone interviewing is also the first method that benefited from computerized techniques (Dillman, 2007). In addition, the transition from landline to cellular phone services has also initiated dramatic changes in the mode of telephone interviewing.

Another major change came along with the Internet, which revealed web surveys (Couper, 2017). Within the last 20 years, the use of multiple modes of data collection has become prominent, as well (Brenner, 2020). The last development in the history of survey methodology is the introduction of big data to the survey world, which includes the use of administrative data, transaction data, sensor data, tracking device data, and social media data (Couper, 2017).

2.1.4. From Response to Statistic

Response refers to the act of providing answers to questions, *data* represents the collected information resulting from those responses, and *statistics* are numerical summaries or measures derived from the data to describe, analyze, and interpret research findings.

2.1.5. Errors: Bias and Variance

The term of *error* corresponds to the difference between the obtained value which is reported or recorded through the survey and the true or underlying value for the entire population of interest (Groves, et al., 2004; Weisberg, 2005; Groves & Lyberg, 2010).

The error may occur either systematically or randomly, which leads us to two distinct categories of error. Systematic *error*, also called *bias*, is related to patterned error or a systematic tendency in one direction in measurement. Directly impacting the mean value, bias decreases validity, which is the extent to which a research study accurately measures the construct it claims to measure (Weisberg, 2005). *Random*

error, also called *variance*, is not patterned, so it can be in either direction and decreases reliability (Kappelhof, 2017).

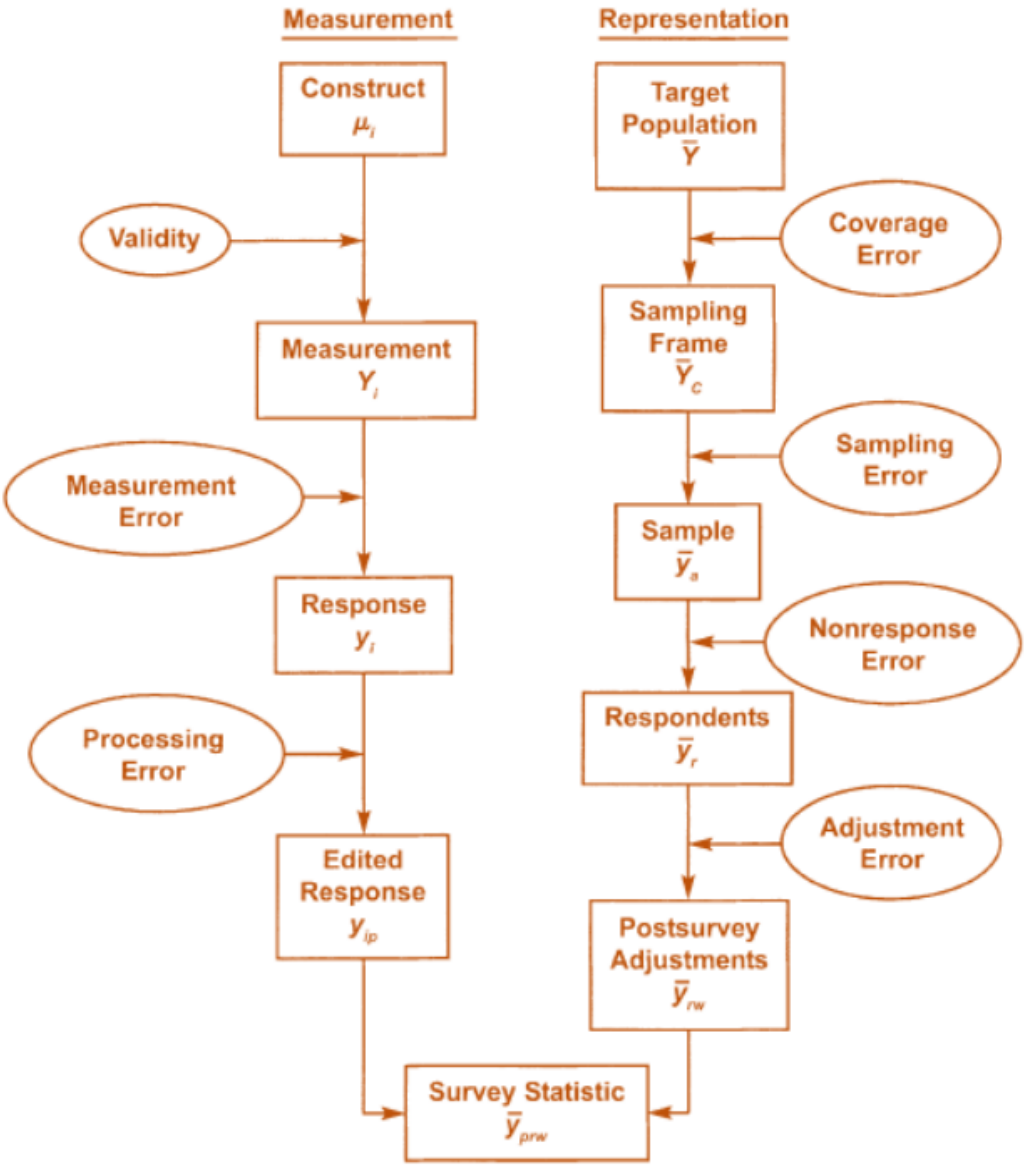
2.2. Total Survey Error Framework

Total Survey Error (TSE) stands as a foundational framework within survey methodology, serving to comprehensively delineate and address the multifarious sources of error inherent in survey research endeavors. This perspective indeed acknowledges that there are various sorts of survey-related errors that might occur at different stages throughout the survey process (Groves et al., 2004; Brenner, 2020). The TSE framework underscores the interplay among these disparate sources of error and advocates for a comprehensive approach to error management throughout the survey lifecycle (Weisberg, 2005).

Through considering the entire survey process holistically, the TSE approach provides a systematic lens through which statisticians and researchers can understand, quantify, and mitigate the impact of errors on the validity and reliability to improve the overall quality of the survey (Groves & Lyberg, 2010).

The key idea behind TSE is to strike a balance between minimizing errors and managing costs, as resources such as time and money are finite. Ultimately, adherence to the principles of the TSE framework empowers researchers to produce survey data of the utmost quality, thereby fostering informed decision-making about where to allocate resources to reduce the most significant sources of error given the constraints of the survey project and advancing scientific inquiry (Biemer, 2010). As Biemer stated the emphasis of this framework is on reducing the major sources of error, because even under the best of circumstances it is not possible to make a social survey process completely free from errors; so, the aim is to avoid the most flagrant errors and to control others to acceptable levels (2010). One of the steps to facilitate achieving this goal is to decompose these errors into smaller components (Biemer, 2010). According to the TSE perspective, errors in surveys arise from both sampling and non-sampling processes (Biemer & Lyberg, 2003).

Figure 4. Survey Cycle from TSE Perspective



Note. From *Survey Methodology* (p. 42), by R. M. Groves et al., 2004, John Wiley & Sons, Inc

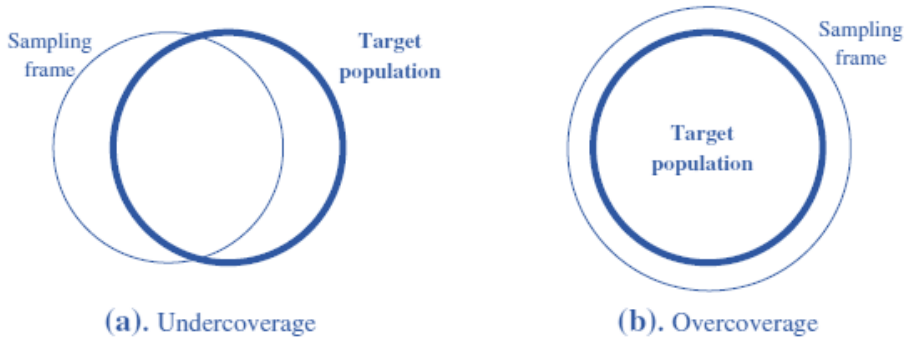
Sampling error emanates from the inherent variability between the sample and the population from which it is drawn. That is, it is due to the fact that the survey is conducted with a sample instead of the entire population. Rooted in the nature of random processes, sampling error manifests as deviances between sample estimates and true population parameters (Neuman, 2014); so, this type of error is easiest to estimate statistically (Weisberg, 2005).

Sampling error can be further broken into divided into two different components, which are sampling bias and sampling variance. Scientific sampling requires that all members of the population have a non-zero probability of being selected for the survey sample. On the other hand, if some individuals are excluded or have lower chances of being chosen, *sampling bias* occurs. If the sampling process is repeated many times, many cases (but not the same individuals) are drawn from the same population in the same way, and each time slightly different results will be obtained, which is called *sampling variance* (Bautista, 2012).

The TSE framework points out that surveys face errors beyond those regarding sampling (Groves & Lyberg, 2010). The other main source of error is called *non-sampling errors* which comprise a diverse array of errors stemming from factors beyond the sampling process. This category encompasses at least three error sources: coverage, nonresponse, and measurement (Bautista, 2012). Some resources in the literature further break down non-sampling errors into five by adding processing and adjustment errors (Brenner, 2020).

Coverage error, which is also called *frame error* (Biemer, 2020), is the lack of correspondence between the sampling frame and the target population (Biemer & Lyberg, 2003). The deviation from coverage of the target population can come about in two ways. If some of the elements of the target population are systematically excluded from the sampling frame, undercoverage occurs. On the other hand, if there are other elements within the sampling frame that do not belong to the target population, overcoverage arises (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Components of Coverage Error



Note. From *Handbook of Survey Methodology* (p. 42), by L. Gideon (Ed.), 2012, Springer.

Nonresponse error arises when the survey data are missing. This error manifests itself in two forms. The first is known as unit nonresponse, and the second is item nonresponse (Groves & Lyberg, 2010). *Unit nonresponse* occurs when data cannot be collected from the sampled element (Weisberg, 2005). In other words, it is a situation where selected individuals fail to participate in the survey, so it is not possible for the sampled person to become a respondent (Biemer & Lyberg, 2003). This may be due to no contact with the sample unit, refusal, or inability to participate (Groves et al., 2004).

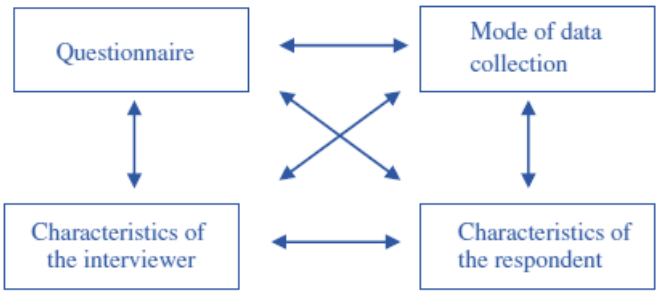
The second type of nonresponse error, *item nonresponse*, is the failure of the respondent to provide a response to the question. There are three separate types of item nonresponse: *"don't know"*, *refusal*, *skipping* (Weisberg, 2005), and premature termination (Biemer, 2010). Item non-response manifested as "don't know" may be due to a cognitive reason such as the respondent not having the information required for the answer or not remembering this information. However, "don't know" may also occur as a form of satisficing. In this case, even though the respondent knows or remembers the answer, he/she intentionally selects "don't know" owing to preferring not to share it. Another manifestation of item nonresponse is refusal, which is the case when the respondent explicitly states that he/she does not want to give an answer to the question. It is known that refusal is quite rare, even in sensitive questions (Weisberg, 2005). This could be due to the fact that "don't know" is taking the place of refusal. Skipping occurs when the respondent or interviewer accidentally or intentionally leaves the question blank (Biemer, 2010; Weisberg, 2005). Lastly, item

nonresponse might take place due to premature termination (Biemer, 2010). There may be several reasons for premature termination. The respondent may leave at a certain point in the questionnaire because he/she gets bored, the interview may be interrupted by a third party in such a way that it is not possible to continue, or the respondent or interviewer may have to end the interview for a reason such as a health problem.

Another source of error, *measurement error*, is the discrepancy between the true value and the estimated value that is obtained through the survey. There are some kinds of response styles that produce measurement error: Extreme responding, midpoint responding, acquiescence, denying, and socially desirable responding (Silber & Johnson, 2020; Bautista, 2012). Extreme responding involves selecting the extreme options on response scales regardless of item content whereas midpoint responding involves favoring the midpoint option on response scales. Acquiescence refers to the inclination to agree with statements irrespective of their content while denying is the opposite tendency, involving the inclination to disagree with statements (Billiet & Matsuo, 2012). Finally, socially desirable responding is the tendency to provide answers that are perceived as socially acceptable or favorable, rather than being completely honest or accurate.

Measurement error stems from inaccuracies in responses originating from four main sources, which are the method of data collection, the respondent's characteristics, the interviewer's characteristics, and the questionnaire design. These sources are interconnected and can collectively contribute to measurement errors simultaneously.

Figure 6. Sources of Measurement Error



Note. From *Handbook of Survey Methodology* (p. 42), by L. Gideon (Ed.), 2012, Springer.

In some resources in the literature, the last two sources of error are considered together and called postsurvey errors whereas some resources define them separately. According to the approach treating them as distinct errors, *processing errors* include errors in data entry, editing, coding, and imputation while adjustment error involves inaccurate weighting (Bautista, 2012; Smith, 2011; Weisberg, 2005).

2.3. The Concept of Sensitivity

According to the Britannica Dictionary, "sensitivity" can be defined in multiple contexts. In general, it refers to the quality of being easily affected or influenced by external factors. This can involve being easily upset by criticism or sensitive to the emotions of others, demonstrating empathy and awareness. Sensitivity can also mean having a heightened physical reaction to environmental factors, such as sensitive skin reacting to certain chemicals. Additionally, in technical terms, it describes the capability of devices or instruments to detect or respond to small changes or stimuli (Encyclopaedia Britannica, n.d.).

The question of what makes an item or a question "sensitive" within the context of social surveys was answered two decades ago in 2000 by Tourangeau, Rips, and Rasinski. They have contended that sensitivity has three separate meanings. These are intrusiveness, threat or risk of disclosure, and social desirability, the last two of which overlap (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007; Kirchne, 2015; Yan, 2021).

The first meaning of sensitivity term refers to the inherent *intrusiveness* of certain questions. These questions delve into taboo issues typically inappropriate for ordinary conversations or deemed off-limits for other's inquiry. These questions are perceived as an invasion of privacy and none of the other's business irrespective of the respondent's personal circumstances related to the question or the context of the interview. Examples include questions about income, abortion, or religious beliefs (Tourangeau, Rips, & Rasinski, 2000; Tourangeau & Yan, 2007; Yan, 2021).

The second meaning of sensitivity pertains to the potential consequences or *threat of disclosure*, where respondents fear the repercussions if their truthful answers become known to third parties not involved in the survey. In this type of sensitive question, respondents' concerns about disclosure vary depending on both whether they

have anything to hide and who the third party is. (Tourangeau et al., 2000; Tourangeau & Yan, 2007; Yan, 2021). For instance, this type of question may be perceived as sensitive for the perpetrators of a crime that has not yet been reported to the authorities, but not for non-perpetrators. A question about illicit drug use might be considered sensitive by a teenager if his parents could overhear his responses, but less so in a peer group setting.

The third meaning of sensitivity relates to *social desirability*, which involves the degree to which a question prompts socially unacceptable answers. This concept assumes established social norms for traits, attitudes, or behaviors; responses aligning with these norms are seen as socially desirable, while those deviating are considered undesirable. Sensitivity here is influenced by the potential answer of the respondent. That is, if it requires the respondent to admit to violating a social norm, it is sensitive for that respondent (Tourangeau et al., 2000; Tourangeau & Yan, 2007; Yan, 2021). As stated earlier under this title, social desirability is quite similar to the threat of disclosure. The potential negative consequence of disclosure is social disapproval in the case of social desirability whereas there are other kinds of sanctions such as punishment in the case of the threat of disclosure. Examples of sensitivity due to social desirability include questions about sexist attitudes or non-voting behavior.

2.4. Mechanisms of Social Desirability: Self-Deception and Impression Management

As the underlying mechanisms leading respondents to engage in socially desirable responding, several factors were identified. In 1964, Wiggins proposed two fundamental factors and named them as the Alpha and Gamma factors (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007). Two decades after Wiggins, Paulhaus also divided social desirability into two components as self-deception and impression management, which essentially correspond to the Alpha and Gamma factors of Wiggins (Paulhaus, 1984; Tourangeau & Yan, 2007).

Mostly an automatic process (Holtgraves, 2004), *self-deception* takes two forms. The first form is self-deceptive enhancement, where positive traits are sincerely but inaccurately claimed and the second is self-deceptive denial involving

unconsciously denying one's faults. Pauhaus claims that self-deceptive enhancement is categorized under egoistic bias whereas self-deceptive denial is under moralistic bias (Paulhaus, 2002; Tourangeau & Yan, 2007).

Mostly a conscious process (Holtgraves, 2004), *impression management* is also divided into two categories as self-promotion, which refers to the act of strategically marketing oneself with the intention of enhancing one's reputation, visibility, or success in various contexts, and communion management, which is the deliberate minimization of mistakes through excuses and damage control (Paulhaus, 2002; Tourangeau & Yan, 2007). The perspective of impression management originally proposed by Goffman in 1959, has been widely embraced in social psychology literature. According to this perspective, individuals are driven to control how others perceive them in order to make good impressions, gain acceptance, and avoid rejection (Goffman, 1956; Brenner, 2020).

2.5. The Concept of Emotion

Emotion is a fundamental aspect of the human experience, which plays a critical role in human behavior, decision-making, social interactions, and overall mental health. In the literature, there is no scientific consensus on the definition of emotion (Kleinginna & Kleinginna, 1981; Cabanac, 2002). Merriam-Webster defines emotion as "a conscious mental reaction subjectively experienced as strong feeling usually directed toward a specific object and typically accompanied by physiological and behavioral changes in the body", "a state of feeling", and "the affective aspect of consciousness" (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).

Emotion is a complex psychological state that encompasses a range of subjective experiences, physiological responses, and behavioral expressions. It is a multi-faceted phenomenon that arises in response to internal or external stimuli and significantly influences human perception, cognition, and actions. Scherer's Component Process Model (CPM) provides a comprehensive framework of emotion that describes emotions as dynamic processes resulting from the interaction of multiple components. This model emphasizes the continuous and recursive nature of emotional processes and how different components interact to generate an emotional experience.

According to Scherer's CPM, emotions arise from a sequence of appraisals or evaluations of stimuli in relation to an individual's goals, needs, and well-being. The five main components of the model are; (1) Cognitive Appraisal, (2) Physiological Response, (3) Motor Expression, (4) Motivational Changes, and (5) Subjective Feeling (Strongman, 2003; Scherer, 2005; Eisenberger, 2016).

Based on in extensive research on facial expressions and cross-cultural studies, Paul Ekman proposed that certain emotions are universally experienced and expressed by humans, regardless of cultural background. Ekman identified six basic emotions that he argued are universally recognized and expressed by people from diverse cultures. These emotions are; happiness, sadness, fear, disgust, anger, and surprise (Ekman, 1992; Strongman, 2003; Eisenberger, 2016).

- *Happiness* is characterized by feelings of joy, contentment, and pleasure.
- *Sadness* is associated with feelings of loss, disappointment, and grief.
- *Fear* is linked to the perception of threat or danger.
- *Disgust* is elicited by something considered offensive, unclean, or repulsive.
- *Surprise* is resulting from an unexpected event.

CHAPTER 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter of the current thesis; sensitivity issues in social survey research as well as the association of interview and response characteristics with response quality are presented to review what has already existed in the survey methodology literature on the topic.

3.1. Sensitivity in Social Survey Research

In the social research methodology literature, several empirical studies have focused on researching sensitive topics, such as sexual behaviors, illicit drugs, crime victimization, values, religion, and income. In a review article on reporting errors in surveys regarding sensitive issues, it is suggested that misreporting is common, and the extent depends on survey design (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007). Similarly, another review showed that distorted reporting on sensitive topics due to social desirability concerns could be decreased through specifically designed survey methods, in particular through selecting appropriate strategies for data collection (Krumpal, 2013).

Like misreporting, non-reporting is a challenge in conducting social research on sensitive topics, which addresses measurement error as well as nonresponse error. A study conducted by Sakshaug, Yan, and Tourangeau (2010) exploring nonresponse and measurement errors in sensitive questions indicated that in items about socially undesirable characteristics, measurement error is larger while in items regarding socially desirable or neutral characteristics, nonresponse error is the largest source of error. Similarly, Riphahn and Serfling found that item nonresponse behavior varies according to the sensitivity of the item; that is, nonresponse is higher in items about income and wealth (2005).

3.2. Interview Characteristics and Response Quality

3.2.1. Mode and Response Quality

When the results of studies comparing modes in sensitive questions in the literature are reviewed, it is seen that social desirability bias is the least in self-administered modes, that is, misreporting can be eliminated at high levels in data collection modes where there is no interviewer present (Tourangeau & Smith, 1998; Tourangeau et al., 2000). On the other hand, when face-to-face and telephone interviews on sensitive issues are compared, the findings are not so consistent.

Smith (1984) found no difference in terms of socially desirable responses between face-to-face and telephone surveys. Similar to this finding, according to a study conducted by Midanik, Greenfield, and Rogers, there was no significant difference between face-to-face and telephone surveys for the items related to social, financial, and home-life harms brought by alcohol use (2001). On the other hand, within the same study, it is also indicated that for the items about the negative effects of alcohol on health and work-life, telephone surveys yielded higher rates of prevalence (Midanik et al., 2001).

Some point out the disadvantages of telephone mode. The research by Jackle, Roberts, and Lynn using the data of the European Social Survey, found that social desirability in the responses is less likely in the face-to-face mode of data collection (2006). Some studies have even found that face-to-face and telephone surveys are advantageous in different situations. According to one of these studies, reporting of alcohol and drug use behaviors is higher in the telephone mode for any period of life and higher in the face-to-face mode for use in the past year (Pridemore, Damphousse, & Moore, 2005).

3.2.2. Other Interview Characteristics and Response Quality

Studies examining the impact of interview characteristics such as tenure, day, and season on response quality as well as data collection mode are present in the literature. A study conducted by Vigderhous in 1981 indicated that there is no significant difference among the days of the week in terms of interview completion

performance. Investigating also seasonal patterns in telephone interviews, Vigderhous found that summer and winter are more disadvantageous months, while spring and autumn are better (1981). The findings of the study by Losch, Maitland, Mariolis, and Gleason (2002) revealed that the efficiency of data collection did not vary significantly according to the month or season in which the interviews were conducted. When comparing the averages of the number of attempts to complete the interviews, on the other that, their results revealed that data collection required more attempts in the summer months, especially in July, albeit with small differences.

As one of the phenomena that we encounter in the survey methodology literature panel conditioning refers to respondents' altering their behavior or responses owing to participating in multiple interviews or the repeated exposure to the survey process (Bach, 2021). In some resources, it is used synonymously with time in survey effects, question-behavior effects, or mere measurement effects, as well (Warren & Halpern-Manners, 2012). There are several research in the literature that uncovered evidence for the effect of panel conditioning on changing the behavior of the respondents (Cantor, 2008), so this phenomenon is a crucial consideration in panel and longitudinal surveys.

Frick, Goebel, Schechtman, Wagner, and Yitzhaki (2004) who conducted an analysis on changes in the coefficient for income inequality discovered that new panel interviews indicated higher income inequality compared to older panels. However, as respondents from the new panel were interviewed more times, their responses aligned with those from the longer-running sample. Frequent survey takers, who are masters in terms of tenure, may exhibit inattentiveness, leading to satisficing behavior, where they exert less cognitive effort in responding (Krosnick, 1991). This behavior might be demonstrated by selecting "don't know" options, skipping questions, random answering, or consistently giving the same response, which is called straight-lining (Hillygus, Jackson, & Young, 2014).

3.3. Respondent Characteristics and Response Quality

Studies on the research methodology indicated the impact of the data collection mode is differentiated by the demographic characteristics of the respondents (Pridemore et al., 2005; Aquilino & LoSciuto, 1990; Greenfield, Midanik, & Rogers, 2000). Therefore, another sub-objective of the current thesis is to examine the effect of respondent characteristics on item nonresponse error as well as their interaction with the mode of data collection on item nonresponse and measurement errors.

The literature suggests that specific personal characteristics tend to increase the response rates in surveys. Accordingly, people who are women, married, and with higher education levels have a higher likelihood of responding (Andreeva et al., 2015). In another study, it is indicated that older participants displayed a higher tendency towards providing answers that were difficult to code or necessitated clarification. Similar to older, those with a high school education or below demonstrated a reduced likelihood of offering satisfactory responses and exhibited a greater propensity towards providing problematic substantive answers (Olson, Smyth, & Ganshert, 2019).

A study examining the effect of education and age on the reliability of responses found that in terms of reporting attitudes, older and less educated respondents provide the least reliable responses (Alwin & Krosnick, 1991). On the other hand, the sex, age, and educational characteristics of the respondents were investigated in a study by Revilla (2012) and it was found that face-to-face and web survey quality do not differ significantly based on the characteristics of respondents. Similarly, another study examining data collection mode and respondent characteristics indicated that the characteristics of the respondents are not a major factor predicting variation in in data quality (Andrews, 1984).

CHAPTER 4. METHODOLOGY

Research method approach, data sources, data preparation and study variables, methods of data analysis, and ethics are presented in this section of the current study.

4.1. Research Method Approach

The current thesis adopts quantitative methods to collect and analyze data, allowing for statistical inference for the target population.

4.2. Data Sources

In this thesis, two data sources were used. One of them is the individual data set of the National Crime Victimization Survey (the NCVS), which was conducted in the United States of America in 2022. The second data source includes the data set of the Expert Opinion Study, which was conducted within the scope of the thesis to obtain expert opinions on the sensitivity level and dominant emotion of the selected questions used in the NCVS.

4.2.1. National Crime Victimization Survey

The NCVS is the national ongoing survey series conducted since 1973 by the United States Census Bureau on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), which is an agency affiliated with the U.S. Department of Justice (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2023). The previous name of the survey was the National Crime Surveys (NCS). The NCVS collects data on both personal and household victimization from a nationally representative sample of residential addresses in the United States of America. With the main objective to gain insight into crimes and their victims, and to assess both reported and unreported crimes (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1988), four sub-objectives guide the design of the NCVS:

(1) Creating comprehensive data on crime victims and consequences

(2) Estimating the type and number of crimes that unreported to the police

(3) Providing standard measurements for a subset of crime types

(4) Enabling year-to-year comparisons

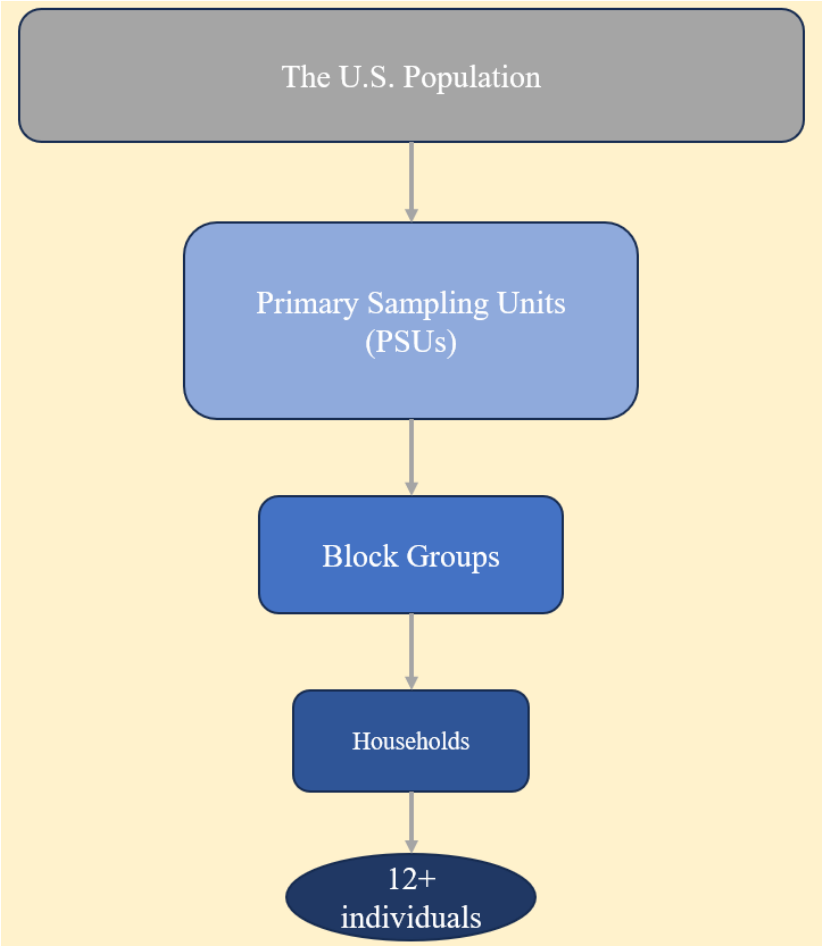
NCVS provides information on both personal and property crimes. Personal crimes are defined as crimes committed against persons. This type of crime may be violent or nonviolent. Violent crime involves attempted or completed attacks or threats of harm while in nonviolent crime, the offender takes of attempts to take the property/cash from the victim directly with no force or threat. On the other hand, in property crime, there is no direct contact between the victim and the offender. It is committed against a household other than directly against persons.

4.2.1.1. Target Population and Sampling Design. The target population for NCVSs consists of all persons who are aged 12 or older residing in the United States and the District of Columbia. Personnel of armed forces who live in military barracks, crew of sea vessels, institutionalized people, the homeless, U.S. citizens not residing in the U.S., and foreign visitors to the U.S. are excluded from the sample frame (Rand, 2006). Within the scope of the NCVSs, a household is defined as a group of people whose usual place of residence is the sampled address (Bureau of Justice Statistics, n.d.).

The stratified, multi-stage cluster and rotating panel sampling designs are used to determine the housing units and individuals to be included in the sample. The stratified, multi-stage cluster sampling method involves several intricately designed steps, where first, through stratified sampling, the population is separated into different subgroups or strata based on certain attributes such as age, sex, or income. Subsequently, in the multi-stage sampling process, primary sampling units are selected from each stratum, followed by further sampling within these units to choose secondary units. Finally, employing cluster sampling, clusters such as geographical areas or schools are randomly selected, and individuals within these clusters are surveyed (Neuman, 2014). In rotating panel sampling, the other design employed in the sampling process of NCVS, a panel of individuals is selected to participate in multiple survey waves at regular intervals. However, instead of interviewing the entire panel in each wave, only a portion of the panel is surveyed in any given wave (Groves et al., 2004).

Within the *stratified, multistage cluster sampling design* of the NCVS, initially, the country is divided into primary sampling units (PSUs), The PSUs include metropolitan areas, large cities, or groups of counties. To ensure representativeness, the PSUs are grouped into strata depending on comparable demographic and geographic attributes such as region, urbanicity, and population size according to the most recent decennial Within each PSU, there are smaller geographical units such as census blocks or block groups, which were called Enumeration Districts (EDs) before the 1990 Census, which typically include blocks or block groups with populations ranging from 750 to 1,500 people in size. These block groups are the secondary stage of the sampling process and within these blocks, households are sampled. Finally, individuals aged 12 and older within each household are chosen to participate (Rand, 2006; Groves et al., 2004; Hashima & Finkelhor, 1999).

Figure 7. Stratified Multistage Cluster Sampling Design of the NCVS



The NCVS utilizes a *rotating panel design*. Under this methodology, once a household is randomly selected for the sample, it remains part of the survey for three years. The sampled households are interviewed initially and then undergo interviews every six months for a total of seven interviews spanning three years. The survey operates continuously throughout the year, employing a design that divides the sample addresses into seven rotating groups. Within these groups, six panels are identified, each interviewed monthly for their first through seventh interviews, creating a dynamic sample that overlaps with data collected six months prior. To ensure the perpetuity of the sample, new units are regularly introduced to replace those completing their three-year term. That is, after the seventh interview, a new household is brought into the sample (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2017; Rand, 2006; Groves et al., 2004; Hashima & Finkelhor, 1999; Xie & Baumer, 2021).

Figure 8. The NCVS's Rotation Chart for Data Collection in 2021 and 2022

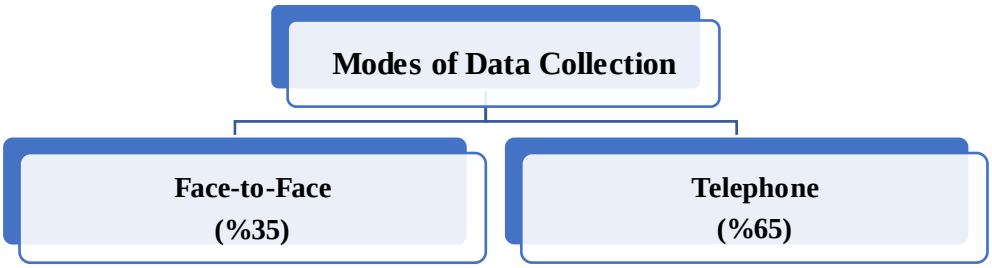
Interview Year and Month		Sampling Year											
		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
2021	JAN	12	13	14	15	16	17	11					
	FEB	22	23	24	25	26	27	21					
	MAR	32	33	34	35	36	37	31					
	APR	42	43	44	45	46	47	41					
	MAY	52	53	54	55	56	57	51					
	JUN	62	63	64	65	66	67	61					
	JUL		13	14	15	16	17	11	12				
	AUG		23	24	25	26	27	21	22				
	SEP		33	34	35	36	37	31	32				
	OCT		43	44	45	46	47	41	42				
	NOV		53	54	55	56	57	51	52				
	DEC		63	64	65	66	67	61	62				
2022	JAN			14	15	16	17	11	12	13			
	FEB			24	25	26	27	21	22	23			
	MAR			34	35	36	37	31	32	33			
	APR			44	45	46	47	41	42	43			
	MAY			54	55	56	57	51	52	53			
	JUN			64	65	66	67	61	62	63			
	JUL				15	16	17	11	12	13	14		
	AUG				25	26	27	21	22	23	24		
	SEP				35	36	37	31	32	33	34		
	OCT				45	46	47	41	42	43	44		
	NOV				55	56	57	51	52	53	54		
	DEC				65	66	67	61	62	63	64		

The NCVS aims to collect data from approximately 240,000 interviews annually, drawn from about 150,000 unique households. In 2022, 64% of sampled households completed the interview, and a total of 143,794 household interviews are included in the NCVS 2022 data set. There were 226,962 individual interviews conducted within participating households; this amounts to an 82% unweighted response rate among eligible individuals from responding households in 2022 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, n.d.).

4.2.1.2. Data Collection Procedure. Data is collected from the persons aged 12 years and above usually residing in the selected household at the time of the interview and have no place of residence elsewhere. During the data collection process, mixed-mode design, a combination of personal and telephone interviews, is used. As Dillman (2000) stated collecting data at different stages within the panel survey is one of the five circumstances in which researchers could prefer to combine different modes of data collection.

In the NCVS, face-to-face interviewing technique is used mostly in the initial and 5th interviews while telephone interviewing techniques are used in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th interviews if the respondent is willing and able to be interviewed over the phone. In addition, if the respondent is not available at the initial interview, the 1st interview can also be conducted over the telephone (Bureau of Justice Statistics, n.d.). In 2022, %35 of the interviews was conducted face-to-face whereas %65 was over the telephone. The details about the mode of data collection in NCVS 2022 are provided in Figure 9.

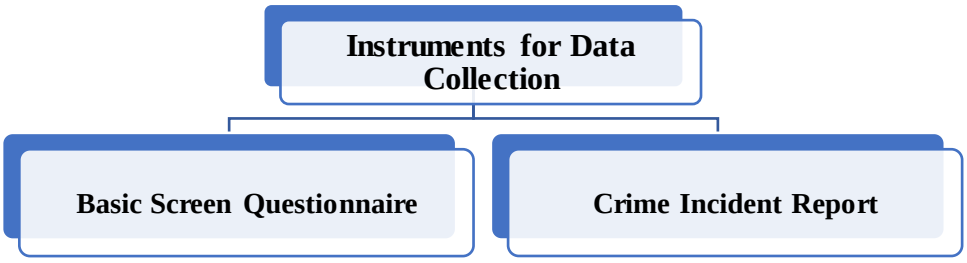
Figure 9. Modes of Data Collection in NCVS 2022



4.2.1.3. Instruments for Data Collection. The NCVS employs a meticulous two-stage process to ascertain whether respondents have experienced crime during reference period of a six-month and to gather comprehensive information about any victimization revealed during screening. Initially, the *Basic Screen Questionnaire* is utilized to identify potential crime victimizations within households or individual household members, employing a diverse range of questions strategically crafted to prompt recollection of various offenses. These questions cover different offense types and circumstances in which individuals may become victims, including victimizations by acquaintances or family members, as well as inquiries specifically addressing rape and sexual assault (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2017; Teplin, McClelland, Abram, & Weiner, 2005; Rand, 2006).

Subsequently, for each crime identified in the screening process, respondents are queried about the frequency of victimization during the reference period, and a detailed instrument, the *Crime Incident Report* is completed for each instance of victimization. This report collects comprehensive information about the event itself, including the time and location of occurrence, details about the offender, consequences to the victim such as injuries or property damage, and whether the incident was reported to law enforcement (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2017; Teplin et al., 2005; Rand 2006).

Figure 10. Instruments for Data Collection in NCVS 2022



The instruments used in the NCVS are available on the BJS website[4]. Within the scope of the thesis, selected questions from the Basic Screen Questionnaire were used.

[4] https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs#6-0

4.2.1.4. Data Sets and Availability. Reports, related studies, questionnaire forms, user guides, and codebooks are directly available to the public on the webpage of BJS[5] and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data[6], which is part of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, a research center of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

On the other hand, access and usage facilities for the micro data sets which are constituted by the address, household, person, and incident record are provided by NACJD upon creating a user account and agreeing to the Terms of Use regarding respondent confidentiality, data sharing, and referencing. For the purpose of this thesis, complying with the rules and agreeing to the terms of use, a user account was created and all microdata files were downloaded. The microdata files are constituted by 5 different files which are Address Record Data File, Household Record Data File, Person Record Data File, Incident Report Data File, and Final Merged Data File. Within the analyses, the Person Record Data File was used.

4.2.1.5. Reason for Using the NCVS 2022. In conducting a thesis with the focus on mode comparison regarding sensitive surveys, the NCVS stands out as a preferred choice mainly due to its unique focus on *capturing sensitive information* related to crime victimization. Crime victimization is inherently sensitive, often involving traumatic experiences and potential legal ramifications. Moreover, the NCVS's extensive experience in collecting sensitive data enables researchers to assess how different survey modes, like face-to-face interviews or telephone interviews may influence respondents' willingness to disclose sensitive information about their victimization experiences.

Beyond being a sensitive topic survey, another important factor in the preference for the NCVS with its rigorous methodology utilizing a *rotating panel design*, allowing for longitudinal tracking of individuals over time, which is particularly advantageous for analyzing changes in reporting behavior across different survey modes. Furthermore, the NCVS's extensive sample size and *nationally*

[5] https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs
[6] https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38603

representative sampling frame provide a diverse and inclusive dataset, enabling to draw generalizable conclusions about mode effects on sensitive survey responses.

4.2.2. Expert Opinion Study

The sub-objectives of the thesis are to examine the impact of the data collection mode on response quality in terms of the *sensitivity level* of the questions and the *dominant emotion* that the question evokes in the respondent. Expert opinions were needed in the process of evaluating the sensitivity levels and dominant emotions. The main objective of conducting the Expert Opinion Study is to reach a common conclusion through getting the opinions of experts in this field rather than grouping the questions only based on the subjective evaluation of the researcher.

When the literature is reviewed, it is seen that the procedure of obtaining expert opinion is generally used in scale development studies. In this context, expert opinions are obtained on the extent to which the items in the scale are sufficient to cover the concept or phenomenon for which data are to be collected (Büyüköztürk et al., 2013). Thanks to the evaluations of experts who are practitioners or academicians in the field, the face and content validity of the scale being developed is verified (Elangovan & Sundaravel, 2021).

According to Tourangeau and Yan (2007), there are two methods of assessing the sensitivity of survey questions, which are asking coders (Sudman & Bradburn, 1974) and getting respondent ratings (Bradburn et al., 1979). Since a ready-to-use data set of NCVS 2022 was used in this thesis, it was not possible to obtain respondent ratings. Therefore, the first method, coder ratings, was employed.

4.2.2.1. Participants. The target participant group of the Expert Opinion Study consisted of 15 experts between the ages of 18 and 50 from the fields of psychology, sociology, social services, psychological counseling and guidance, communication, law, and public administration. Purposive sampling, one of the non-probability sampling methods, was used in the data collection process to obtain expert opinion. The distribution of the participants regarding their educational status and fields of study is presented in Tables below.

Table 1. Distribution of Experts According to Education Level

Education Level	Frequency
Bachelor's degree (only)	4
Master student	5
Master's graduate (only))	2
PhD student	4
Total	15

Table 2. Distribution of Experts According to Fields of Education

Field	Frequency		
	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	PhD
Social work	4	2	1
Psychology	3	1	1
Psychological counseling and guidance	2	1	-
Sociology	2	1	-
Law	3	1	1
Communication	1	1	-
Women studies	-	2	-
Social policy	-	1	-
Family counseling	-	1	-
Social research methodology	-	-	1
Total	15	11	4

The Bachelor's field includes only graduates, while the Master's and PhD fields include both graduates and students.

4.2.2.2. Instruments and Data Collection Procedure. A preliminary study was conducted on the questions included in the Basic Screen Questionnaire used within the scope of the NCVS 2022. In the preliminary study, questions that may differ from each other in terms of sensitivity levels and the dominant emotion they evoke in the respondent were selected and an *Expert Opinion Questionnaire* was generated with the selected questions (Appendix A). Since the interviews to be conducted within the scope of the Expert Opinion Study were in Turkish, the selected questions in the Expert Opinion Questionnaire were translated from English to Turkish.

In addition to the Expert Opinion Questionnaire, *Rating Cards* (Appendix B) and *Emotion Cards* (Appendix C) were prepared as visual aids to help experts evaluate the questions. The data for the expert opinion study were collected using a Paper and Pen Interviewing (PAPI) technique. Each interview lasted approximately 30 minutes.

4.3. Pre-Analysis Data Preparation and Variables

In order to conduct the analyses that enable testing the hypotheses within the scope of the thesis, a preliminary data preparation was carried out to generate dependent and independent variables.

The operational definition of response quality, which is the main outcome variable of the thesis, is based on 2 separate components. These components are *responding* and *measurement*. For the responding component, *item nonresponse* was used and for the measurement, *item unreporting* was used as the indicator (Figure 11).

In the NCVS, there are four types of item nonresponse. These are refused, residue, out of universe, item invalid until, and item invalid after. The *refused* value is coded when the respondent refuses to answer the question or says don't know. On the other hand, *residue* is a value code indicating an invalid entry resulting from a keying error by the interviewer, by an unusable or incorrect answer by the respondent, or by a no answer since the question that should have been asked was not asked. The value code of *out of universe* indicates that the question is not applicable to the respondent, so the question is skipped. *Item invalid until* value code is used when the respondent is no longer in the NCVS sample when the question is added. Finally, *item invalid after* value is coded when the question is no longer used in the NCVS questionnaire when the respondent joins the sample (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2017).

Within the scope of the thesis, for the item nonresponse indicator, values coded as *refused and/or residue* were used, whereas values coded as *no* were used for the unreporting component (Figure 11). In order to generate dependent variables representing the components of response quality, recoding procedures were carried out on the variables corresponding to the 16 questions covered in the Expert Opinion Study (Table 3 and Table 4).

Figure 11. Components of Response Quality

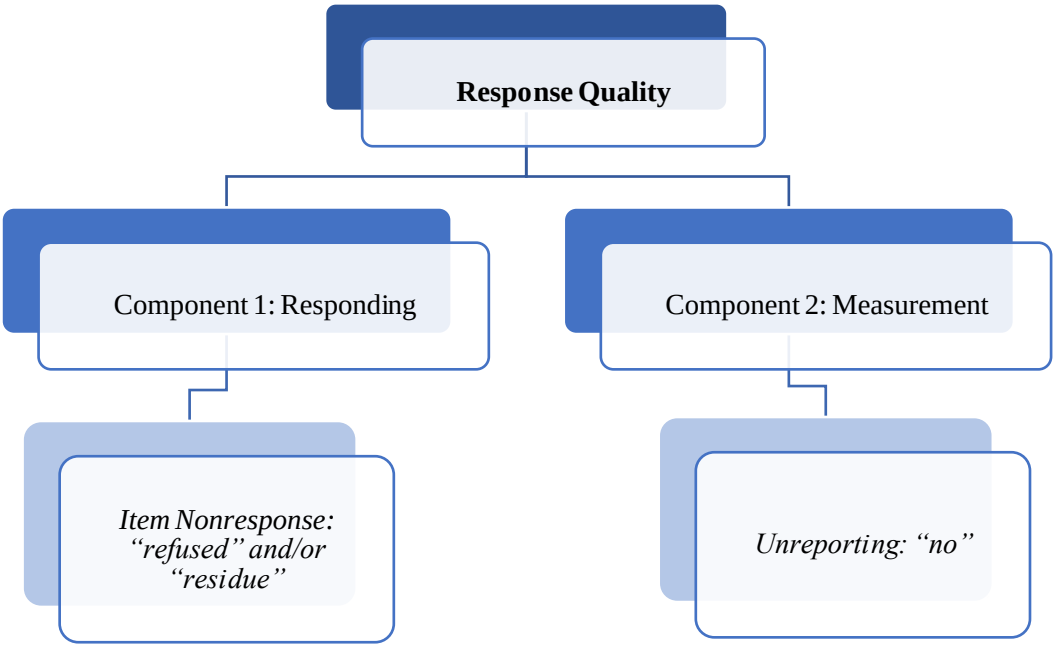


Table 3. Questions Used to Generate Dependent Variables

No	Variable Code	Question
1	**V3_V4526H3B**	Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
2	**V3_V4526H5**	Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty: Concentrating, remembering or making decisions?
3	**V3_V4526H5**	(Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty:) Walking or climbing stairs?
4	**V3_V4526H6**	(Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty:) Dressing or bathing?
5	**V3_V4526H7**	(Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty:) Doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?
6	**V3034**	I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers. As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since _____ _____, 20 ____. Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as – (a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase book (b) Clothing, jewelry, or cellphone (c) Bicycle or sports equipment (d) Things in your home - like a TV, stereo, or tools (e) Things outside your home such as a garden hose or lawn furniture (f) Things belonging to children in the household (g) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs (h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you? (Did any incidents of this type happen to you?)
7	**V3040**	(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since _____ _____, 20 ____, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you – (a) At home including the porch or yard (b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home (c) At work or school d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport (e) While riding in any vehicle (f) On the street or in a parking lot (g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting (h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places? (Did any incidents of this type happen to you?)

8	**V3042**	(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways - (Exclude telephone threats) (a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife (b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick (c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle (d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking (e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack (f) Any face-to-face threats (g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime. (Did any incidents of this type happen to you?)
9	**V3044**	People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by - (Exclude telephone threats) (a) Someone at work or school (b) A neighbor or friend (c) A relative or family member (d) Any other person you've met or known? (Did any incidents of this type happen to you?)
10	**V3046**	Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by - (a) Someone you didn't know (b) A casual acquaintance (c) Someone you know well? (Did any incidents of this type happen to you?)
11	**V3048**	During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?
12	**V3054**	During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did anything which you thought was a crime happen to YOU, but you did NOT report to the police?
13	**V3071**	Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)
14	**V3072**	Did you have a job or work at a business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?
15	**V3073**	Did that (job/work) last 2 consecutive weeks or more?
16	**V3078**	Are you employed by a college or university?

Table 4. Original and Recoded Categories of DVs

Original Categories	Recoded Categories (responding)	Recoded Categories (measurement)
-1 Invalid until	1 Response (1, 2)	1 Report (1)
1 Yes	2 Nonresponse (3, 8)	2 Unreporting (2)
2 No		
3 Refused		
8 Residue		
9 Out of universe		

To examine the effect of mode on the response quality according to the sensitivity level and dominant emotion of the questions are the sub-objectives of the current thesis. As a result of the Expert Opinion Survey, among the 16 questions, 3 questions were categorized in the *high-sensitivity group* and 3 were categorized in the *low-sensitivity group.* The questions were also grouped according to the dominant emotion they evoked. Accordingly, 3 among the 16 questions were included in the *sadness group* and 3 in the *fear group* (Table 5).

Table 5. Questions Used to Generate Dependent Variables

No	High Sensitivity Group	Low Sensitivity Group	Sadness Group	Fear Group
1	V3042	V3071	V3_V4526H5	V3034
2	V3044	V3073	V3_V4526H6	V3040
3	V3046	V3078	V3_V4526H7	V3042

After the questions were grouped, new dependent variables were created to be coded as 1 if there was at least one nonresponse in the responses given to the questions within each group and 0 if there was no nonresponse. A similar procedure was carried out for the unreporting component. Dependent variables were generated with a value of 1 if at least one of the questions categorized in the same group was responded as "no", and 0 if all responses were "yes". At the end of the data preparation process of dependent variables, *8 dependent variables* were generated (Table 6).

Table 6. Components and Dependent Variables

Components	Dependent Variables	Categories
Responding	1) Nonresponse (high sensitivity)	0 No nonresponse 1 At least one nonresponse
	2) Nonresponse (low sensitivity)	
	3) Nonresponse (sadness)	
	4) Nonresponse (fear)	
Measurement	5) Unreporting (high sensitivity)	0 No unreporting 1 At least one unreporting
	6) Unreporting (low sensitivity)	
	7) Unreporting (sadness)	
	8) Unreporting (fear)	

In this thesis, where response quality is examined methodologically in terms of the characteristics of the interview and the characteristics of the respondents. The *main independent or predictor variable* related to interview characteristics is *mode* while others are *day*, *season*, and *tenure*. Tenure indicates the number of completed interviews by the respondents. Since the NCVS is a panel survey, the respondents remain in the sample for 3.5 years, during which time they are interviewed for 7 times. Each time the respondent completes an interview, his/her tenure value is incremented. Therefore, a higher value means that the respondent has more tenure in the NCVS interviewing process. The independent variables related to the characteristics of the respondents are *age*, *education level*, *employment status*, *marital status*, and *crime victimization experience*.

Mode, tenure, age, education level, employment status, and marital status were already present in the data set whereas day, season, and crime victimization experience variables were computed through using one or more existing variables.

Before proceeding to the data analysis procedure, the distributions of the independent variables to be used as independent variables were calculated. In this way, the categories and missing values were determined. Then, transformations were performed on the variables. Within the scope of transformations; user-missing values

and values outside the categories to be addressed within the scope of the thesis were converted to system missing to eliminate the bias that can occur on estimates. Recoding was conducted and it was made to have the desired value categories in accordance with the thesis objectives (Table 7).

Table 7. Original and Recoded Categories of Predictors

Groups	IVs	Categories	
		Original	**Recoded**
Interview Characteristics	Mode (main IV)	1 Personal/self 2 Telephone/self 3 Personal/proxy 4 Telephone/proxy 5 Noninterview 6 Non inter/created	1 Face-to-face (1) 2 Telephone (2)
	Day	-	1 Weekdays 2 Weekends
	Season	-	1 Spring 2 Summer 3 Autumn 4 Winter
	Tenure	0-7 (numeric)	1 Beginner (1st) 2 Intermediate (2nd - 4th) 3 Master (5th - 7th)
Respondent Characteristics	Age	12+ (numeric)	1 Adolescents (12-17) 2 Adults (18-64) 3 Elderly (65+)
	Education level	1-9 Elementary 10-12 High school 21-26 College 27 12th grade (no diploma) 28 High school graduate 40 Some college (no degree) 41 Associate degree 42 Bachelor degree 43 Master degree 44 Prof school degree 45 Doctorate degree	1 Low (1-9) 2 Moderate (10-40) 3 High (41+)
	Marital status	1 Married 2 Widowed 3 Divorced 4 Separated 5 Never married 6 Not inter last	1 Never married (5) 2 Currently married (1) 3 Previously married (2, 3, 4)
	Employment status	1 Yes 2 No	1 Employed (1) 2 Unemployed (2)
	Crime victimization experience	-	1 No 2 Yes

In this thesis, both independent variables related to interview characteristics and independent variables related to respondent characteristics were used to predict item nonresponse whereas only factors related to interview characteristics were used to predict unreporting. This is because the operational definition of unreporting is based on the presence of at least one "no" answer in the set of questions. In other words, measurement error is measured by a proxy indicator, so unreporting does not have a methodological meaning as much as item nonresponse. For these reasons, if factors related to respondent characteristics were used as predictors in the model, the results would reflect the results of a demographic study rather than the results of a methodological study. Therefore, while both interview characteristics and respondent characteristics were used as predictors in the regression models for item nonresponse, only interview characteristics were used as predictors in the models for unreport, whereas respondent characteristics were regarded as controls.

4.4. Methods of Data Analysis

The quantitative data obtained or used within the scope of the thesis was analyzed with the SPSS 23 package program and Microsoft Excel. Through the analyses, *descriptive and inferential statistics* were calculated.

4.4.1. Descriptive Analyses

In order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the variables used in the current thesis, descriptive analyses were conducted to organize and summarize the large data into meaningful and interpretable formats. In this scope, *measures of central tendency* and *dispersion* were analyzed for continuous variables which are dependent variables in this thesis. Moreover, a *one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test* was conducted to determine whether the continuous variables were normally distributed, or not.

For the categorical variables which are independent variables, frequency analysis was conducted through forming *frequency tables*. In addition, *crosstabulations* were generated between dependent and independent variables as well. Through custom tables, the distribution of responding and measurement

components of the response quality was examined by interview and respondent characteristics.

4.4.2. Inferential Analyses

In order to test the hypotheses of the thesis and determine whether there are significant relationships between the variables, or whether the independent variables significantly predict the dependent variables, inferential statistical techniques were employed. First of all, patterns and potential associations were identified, which gave initial insights for further investigation with multivariate analyses. Within this framework, *correlation* analyses were conducted between dependent and independent variables.

In order to reach the aim of this thesis, which is to investigate the effect of mode and other factors related to interview and respondent characteristics on response quality in a survey about sensitive issues, multivariate analyses were conducted since this type of analysis enables the examination of relationships between multiple variables simultaneously. In order to develop and test predictive models, *binary logistic regression* models were constructed and tested. As a type of regression, which is a statistical analysis method used to examine the effect of the independent variable(s) on the dependent variable, binary logistic regression estimates the probability that a categorical binary dependent variable is affected by one or more independent variables through using a logistic function (Harrell, 2015; Stoltzfus, 2011; Harris, 2021). The regression formula is as follows:

$$y = \frac{e^{(\beta_0+\beta_1 X)}}{1 + e^{(\beta_0+\beta_1 X)}}$$

y: Value of predicted output (DV)

x: Value of input (IV)

β_0: Intercept or bias term

β_1: Coefficient for IV

Binary logistic regression is based on some basic assumptions. First, it assumes that the dependent variable is binary, meaning that it has only two possible outcomes such as yes/no, present/absent, or true/false (*Outcome Structure*). Secondly, binary logistic regression assumes that observations are independent of each other, meaning that there is no duplicate response in the data (*Independence*). Another assumption is that the relationship between the continuous independent variables and the logarithmic odds ratios of the dependent variable is linear (*Linearity*). Lastly, it requires that there is no high correlation between the independent variables (*Multicollinearity*) (Stoltzfus, 2011; Harris, 2021).

Since violations of the assumptions might impact the reliability and validity of the results, related diagnostics were examined to check assumptions before executing the binary logistic regression models.

4.5. Ethics

In line with research ethics responsibilities, the rules stated as Terms of Use (Appendix D) were strictly adhered to. The data and related documents were used within the scope of this thesis, were not shared with any third parties or institutions, and were kept in compliance with confidentiality and security rules.

In addition, ethical permission was obtained from the Hacettepe University Ethics Committee since data was collected within the scope of the Expert Opinion Study (Appendix E). Before each interview, the participant's consent for their voluntary participation was obtained (Appendix F).

CHAPTER 5. RESULTS

5.1. Results of Descriptive Analyses

5.1.1. Descriptive Statistics for Dependent Variables

The results of the descriptive analyses for dependent variables show that *item nonresponse* is quite rare in highly-sensitive questions and in fear-dominant questions. On the other hand, *unreporting* is very frequent in highly-sensitive questions and again in fear-dominant questions. None of the variables have normal distribution according to the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test.

Table 8. Descriptive Statistics of Dependent Variables

		Frequency		Central Tendency and Dispersion		Normality	
		Percent	**Number**	**Mean**	**SE of Mean**	**Test Statistic**	**Sig.**
Nonresponse (high sensitivity)	*No*	99.9	187,282	0.00	0.000	0.51	p<0.01
	Yes	0.1	121				
	Total	100.0	187,403				
Nonresponse (low sensitivity)	*No*	98.8	173,279	0.01	0.000	0.53	p<0.01
	Yes	1.2	2,165				
	Total	100.0	175,444				
Nonresponse (sadness)	*No*	99.4	186,214	0.01	0.000	0.53	p<0.01
	Yes	.6	1,190				
	Total	100.0	187,403				
Nonresponse (fear)	*No*	100.0	187,398	0.00	0.000	0.50	p<0.01
	Yes	0.0	6				
	Total	100.0	187,403				
Unreporting (high sensitivity)	*No*	0.0	10	1.00	0.000	0.50	p<0.01
	Yes	100.0	187,393				
	Total	100.0	187,403				
Unreporting (low sensitivity)	*No*	2.5	4,405	0.97	0.000	0.54	p<0.01
	Yes	97.5	169,512				
	Total	100.0	173,917				
Unreporting (sadness)	*No*	0.9	1,764	0.99	0.000	0.53	p<0.01
	Yes	99.1	185,145				
	Total	100.0	186,909				
Unreporting (fear)	*No*	0.0	47	1.00	0.000	0.51	p<0.01
	Yes	100.0	187,357				
	Total	100.0	187,403				

Note. The values in the total row may vary due to missing data.

5.1.2. Descriptive Statistics for Independent Variables

The descriptive analyses conducted on the main independent variable of the thesis showed that among 172,225 interviews conducted in NCVS 2022, 42.4% were conducted face-to-face while 57.6% were over the telephone (Table 9). The fact that the rates of face-to-face and telephone interviews are close to each other makes comparative analyses possible.

Table 9. Percentage Distribution of Main Predictor Variable

Variable	Category	Percent	Number
Mode	*Face-to-face*	42.4	72,994
	Telephone	57.6	99,231
	Total	100.0	172,225

According to the results of the descriptive analysis of predictor variables related to interview characteristics among the 187,403 interviews; 73.4% were conducted on weekdays, and 26.6% on weekends. Most of the interviews were carried out in the spring season (38%), which was followed by winter (28.3%) in accordance with the data collection period. When the distribution of the number of interviews, that is tenure, is analyzed, it is seen that 45.1% of the interviews are at the beginner level while 41.6% are at the intermediate and 13.4% are at the master level. (Table 10).

According to the results of the descriptive analysis of predictor variables related to respondent characteristics; 50.9% of the interviews were conducted with females, 22.1% of the interviews with respondents who were between the ages of 35 and 49, and 51.7% of the interviews with respondents with moderate level education. In terms of marital status, most of the interviews (44.8%) were conducted with married respondents. Additionally, 60% of the interviews were conducted with employed respondents and 98% with respondents who never experienced crime (Table 10).

Table 10. Percentage Distribution of Study Predictors

Variable	Category	Percent	Number
Interview Characteristics			
Day	*Weekdays*	73.4	137,618
	Weekends	26.6	49,786
	Total	100.0	187,404
Season	*Spring*	38.0	71,203
	Summer	21.2	39,639
	Autumn	12.6	23,529
	Winter	28.3	53,031
	Total	100.0	187,402
Tenure	*Beginner (1st)*	45.1	84,434
	Intermediate (2nd - 4th)	41.6	77,867
	Master (5th - 7th)	13.4	25,101
	Total	100.0	187,402
Respondent Characteristics			
Sex	*Male*	49.1	91,949
	Female	50.9	95,454
	Total	100.0	187,403
Age	*Adolescent (12-17)*	9.4	17,678
	Adult (18-64)	71.8	134,526
	Elderly (65+)	18.8	35,199
	Total	100.0	187,403
Education Level	*Low*	7.9	14,579
	Moderate	51.7	95,508
	High	40.4	74,706
	Total	100.0	184,793
Marital Status	*Never married*	38.5	71,661
	Currently married	44.8	83,379
	Previously married	16.6	30,953
	Total	100.0	185,993
Employment Status	*Employed*	60.0	104,312
	Unemployed	40.0	69,586
	Total	100.0	173,898
Crime Victimization Experience	*No*	98.0	183,678
	Yes	2.0	3,725
	Total	100.0	187,403

Note. The values in the total row may vary due to missing data.

In addition to forming frequency tables for independent variables, crosstabulation was prepared to examine the frequency distributions of other predictor variables according to the main predictor variable (Table 11-12). Accordingly, most of the interviews, both in face-to-face and telephone mode, were conducted on weekdays. The seasons with the highest face-to-face interview rates are summer and winter, while the highest telephone interview rate is in summer. Most of the face-to-face interviews were conducted with beginners and most of the telephone interviews were conducted with intermediates. The distribution of interview mode according to sociodemographic variables is in the same direction, with more interviews conducted with women, adults, moderately educated, currently married, employed and those with no experience of crime victimization in both modes.

Table 11. Percentage Distribution of Survey Mode by Other Interview Characteristics

Variable	Category	Survey Mode				
		Face-to-face		Telephone		Total
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Day	*Weekdays*	66.6	48,625	78.2	77,602	126,227
	Weekends	33.4	24,369	21.8	21,629	45,998
	Total	100.0.0	72,994	100.0	99,231	172,225
Season	*Spring*	34.6	25,275	4.6	40,282	65,557
	Summer	23.9	17,464	19.2	19,090	36,554
	Autumn	17.5	12,777	8.8	8,764	21,541
	Winter	23.9	17,478	31.3	31,095	48,573
	Total	100.0	72,994	100.0	99,231	172,225
Tenure	*Beginner (1st)*	63.5	46,358	31.1	30,892	77,250
	Intermediate (2nd - 4th)	29.9	21,824	50.0	49,661	9,084
	Master (5th - 7th)	6.6	4,812	18.8	18,678	5,489
	Total	100.0	72,994	100.0	99,231	91,823

Note. The values in the total row may vary due to missing data.

Table 12. Percentage Distribution of Survey Mode by Respondent Characteristics

Variable	Category	Survey Mode				
		Face-to-face		Telephone		Total
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Sex	*Male*	49.4	36,029	48.4	48,071	84,100
	Female	50.6	36,965	51.6	51,160	88,125
	Total	100.0	72,994	100.0	99,231	172,225
Age	*Adolescent (12-17)*	8.0	5,847	8.1	8,085	13,932
	Adult (18-64)	73.9	53,970	72.3	9,962	125,676
	Elderly (65+)	18.1	13,177	19.6	19,439	32,616
	Total	100.0	72,994	100.0	99,230	172,224
Education Level	*Low*	7.2	5,166	6.3	6,229	11,395
	Moderate	54.5	39,115	49.3	48,444	87,559
	High	38.3	27,481	44.3	43,503	70,984
	Total	100.0	71,762	100.0	98,176	169,938
Marital Status	*Never married*	39.3	28,373	35.6	35,081	63,454
	Currently married	43.1	31,142	47.4	46,756	77,898
	Previously married	17.6	12,720	17.0	16,803	29,523
	Total	100.0	72,235	100.0	98,639	170,875
Employment Status	*Employed*	59.3	40,587	62.1	57,965	98,552
	Unemployed	40.7	27,894	37.9	35,355	63,249
	Total	100.0	68,481	100.0	93,320	161,801
Crime Victimization Experience	*No*	97.7	71,348	98.0	97,217	168,565
	Yes	2.3	1,646	2.0	2,013	3,659
	Total	100.0	72,994	100.0	99,230	172,224

Note. The values in the total row may vary due to missing data.

5.1.3. Descriptive Statistics for Dependent Variables by Independent Variables

The frequency distribution of the dependent variables with respect to the independent variables was examined for both item nonresponse and unreporting. The results of the analyses showed that item nonresponse was observed very rarely in the *fear-dominant question group* and unreporting was observed very rarely in the *highly-sensitive question group*.

When the item nonresponse in the fear-dominant group of questions is distributed according to the interview characteristics, the average number of observations is 6, and when it is distributed according to the respondent characteristics, the average number of observations is 5. The most item nonresponse behavior occurred in the low sensitivity group of questions, in interviews conducted on weekends, in interviews with beginners and in interviews conducted over the phone. In fact, in some subgroups of predictors, there is no item nonresponse at all. These subgroups are; weekend interviews, interviews conducted in spring, summer, or fall, those who are beginners or masters in terms of interview tenure, men, adolescents, and elderly, those with low levels of education, and those who have never been married.

When the unreporting in the highly-sensitive group of questions is distributed according to the interview and respondent characteristics, the average number of observations is about 10. The most unreporting behavior occurred in interviews conducted with respondents with no crime victimization in the low sensitivity groups and sadness-dominant of questions, as well as among females for lowly-sensitive questions. In fact, in some subgroups of predictors, there is no unreporting at all. These subgroups are; men, adolescents, and those with low levels of education. In fact, in some subgroups of predictors, there is no unreporting at all. These subgroups are; men, adolescents, and those with low levels of education.

Table 13. Frequency Distribution of Outcome Variables (Item Nonresponse) by Study Predictors (Interview Characteristics)

Variable	Category	Nonresponse (high sensitivity)		Nonresponse (low sensitivity)		Nonresponse (sadness)		Nonresponse (fear)	
		No	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***
Mode	*Face-to-face*	72,941	53	68,227	927	72,532	462	72,992	2
	Telephone	99,179	52	93,021	1,025	98,648	583	99,227	4
	Total	172,120	105	161,248	1,952	171,180	1,045	172,219	6
Day	*Weekdays*	137,534	84	127,514	1,551	136,724	893	137,612	6
	Weekends	49,748	38	45,765	615	49,489	296	49,786	0
	Total	187,282	122	173,279	2,166	186,213	1,189	187,398	6
Season	*Spring*	71,161	42	66,162	779	70,751	452	71,203	0
	Summer	39,622	17	36,582	500	39,353	286	39,639	0
	Autumn	23,501	29	21,546	287	23,366	163	23,529	0
	Winter	52,998	33	48,990	599	52,743	289	53,026	5
	Total	187,282	121	173,280	2,165	186,213	1,190	187,397	5
Tenure	*Beginner (1st)*	84,351	83	76,369	1,082	83,629	806	84,434	0
	Intermediate (2nd - 4th)	77,831	36	72,692	928	77,538	330	77,863	5
	Master (5th - 7th)	25,099	2	24,218	155	25,047	54	25,101	0
	Total	187,282	121	173,279	2,165	186,214	1,190	187,398	5

Note. The values in the total row may vary due to missing data.

Table 14. Frequency Distribution of Outcome Variables (Item Nonresponse) by Study Predictors (Respondent Characteristics)

Variable	Category	Nonresponse (high sensitivity)		Nonresponse (low sensitivity)		Nonresponse (sadness)		Nonresponse (fear)	
		No	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***
Sex	*Male*	91,906	44	84,711	1,077	91,353	596	91,949	0
	Female	95,376	78	88,568	1,089	94,860	594	95,448	6
	Total	187,282	122	173,279	2,166	186,213	1,190	187,397	6
Age	*Adolescent (12-17)*	17,630	47	5,704	14	17,565	113	17,678	0
	Adult (18-64)	134,472	54	132,594	1932	133,736	790	134,521	5
	Elderly (65+)	35,180	20	34,981	219	34,913	287	35,199	0
	Total	187,282	121	173,279	2,165	186,214	1,189	187,398	5
Education Level	*Low*	14,548	31	5,235	51	14,508	71	14,579	0
	Moderate	95,454	54	92,042	894	95,158	350	95,506	2
	High	74,683	23	74,021	683	74,448	258	74,703	3
	Total	184,685	108	171,298	1,628	184,114	679	184,788	5
Marital Status	*Never married*	71,593	67	59,125	597	71,329	332	71,661	0
	Currently married	83,351	28	82,461	903	83,013	366	83,375	4
	Previously married	30,939	14	30,681	269	30,839	114	30,951	2
	Total	185,883	108	172,266	1,770	185,181	812	185,986	6
Employment Status	*Employed*	104,280	32	103,760	552	103,914	398	104,310	2
	Unemployed	69,541	45	69,519	67	69,183	403	69,583	3
	Total	173,821	77	173,279	619	173,097	801	173,893	5
Crime Victimization Experience	*No*	183,562	116	169,622	2,140	182,516	1,162	183,676	2
	Yes	3,720	5	3,657	25	3,697	28	3,721	3
	Total	187,282	121	173,279	2,165	186,213	1,190	187,397	5

Note. The values in the total row may vary due to missing data.

Table 15. Frequency Distribution of Outcome Variables (Unreporting) by Study Predictors (Interview Characteristics)

Variable	Category	Unreporting (high sensitivity)		Unreporting (low sensitivity)		Unreporting (sadness)		Unreporting (fear)	
		No	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***
Mode	*Face-to-face*	7	72,987	1,724	66,766	447	72,350	21	72,974
	Telephone	4	99,227	2,459	90,869	435	98,558	26	99,205
	Total	11	172,214	4,183	157,635	882	170,908	47	172,179
Day	*Weekdays*	9	137,609	3,178	124,789	1,431	135,833	37	137,581
	Weekends	2	49,784	1,227	44,723	333	49,313	10	49,776
	Total	11	187,393	4,405	169,512	1,764	185,146	47	187,357
Season	*Spring*	5	71,198	1,719	64,696	704	70,288	17	71,186
	Summer	4	39,635	848	35,857	355	39,159	6	39,633
	Autumn	1	23,529	660	20,973	180	23,306	12	23,517
	Winter	1	53,031	1,177	47,986	526	52,392	11	53,020
	Total	11	187,393	4,404	169,512	1,765	185,145	46	187,356
Tenure	*Beginner (1st)*	6	84,429	2,167	74,532	732	83,453	40	84,395
	Intermediate (2nd - 4th)	3	77,865	1,770	71,195	747	76,912	5	77,863
	Master (5th - 7th)	2	25,099	468	23,784	285	24,780	2	25,099
	Total	11	187,393	4,405	169,511	1,764	185,145	47	187,357

Note. The values in the total row may vary due to missing data.

Table 16. Frequency Distribution of Outcome Variables (Unreporting) by Study Predictors (Respondent Characteristics)

Variable	Category	Unreporting (high sensitivity)		Unreporting (low sensitivity)		Unreporting (sadness)		Unreporting (fear)	
		No	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***	***No***	***Yes***
Sex	*Male*	0	91,949	2,081	82,969	816	90,886	24	91,926
	Female	10	95,443	2,324	86,544	948	94,259	23	95,431
	Total	10	187,392	4,405	169,513	1,764	185,145	47	187,357
Age	*Adolescent (12-17)*	0	17,678	0	5,704	101	17,553	0	17,678
	Adult (18-64)	10	134,516	4,147	129,041	738	133,472	45	134,481
	Elderly (65+)	1	35,199	258	34,767	925	34,121	2	35,198
	Total	11	187,393	4,405	169,512	1,764	185,146	47	187,357
Education Level	*Low*	0	14,579	30	5,214	268	14,286	2	14,577
	Moderate	9	95,499	1,317	90,960	1,102	94,228	25	95,483
	High	1	74,705	2,928	71,355	319	74,260	20	74,686
	Total	10	184,783	4,275	167,529	1,689	182,774	47	184,746
Marital Status	*Never married*	5	71,656	1,875	57,434	622	70,926	25	71,635
	Currently married	2	83,377	1,982	80,748	475	82,724	11	83,368
	Previously married	4	30,949	443	30,329	647	30,235	10	30,942
	Total	11	185,982	4,300	168,511	1,744	183,885	46	185,945
Employment Status	*Employed*	5	104,307	4,404	99,908	65	104,116	21	104,291
	Unemployed	5	69,580	0	69,586	1,627	67,803	23	69,563
	Total	10	173,887	4,404	169,494	1,692	171,919	44	173,854
Crime Victimization Experience	*No*	2	183,676	4,297	165,956	1,734	181,462	32	183,646
	Yes	8	3,716	108	3,557	30	3,684	14	3,710
	Total	10	187,392	4,405	169,513	1,764	185,146	46	187,356

Note. The values in the total row may vary due to missing data.

5.2. Results of Correlation Analyses

The correlation between independent and dependent variables was calculated with Cramer's V coefficient, which is used to examine the relationships between categorical variables. The findings showed that the majority of the calculated correlation coefficients were statistically significant. For the item nonresponse, the highest correlation is between item nonresponse in sadness dominant questions and tenure with a coefficient of *0.04* ($p < 0.01$). The correlations that did not reach the level of significance are as follows:

- The correlation of item nonresponse in highly-sensitive questions with *mode and day of interview,* and *respondent's crime victimization experience*.
- The correlation of item nonresponse in lowly-sensitive questions with *sex* and *education level*.
- The correlation of item nonresponse in sadness-dominant questions with *mode and day of interview, sex, marital status,* and *respondent's crime victimization experience*.
- The correlation of item nonresponse in fear-dominant questions with *mode and day of interview, age, education level, marital status,* and *employment status.*

The highest correlation in terms of unreporting is between unreporting in lowly-sensitive questions and employment status with a coefficient of *0.13* ($p < 0.01$). The correlations that did not reach the level of significance are as follows:

- The correlation of unreporting in highly-sensitive questions with *mode, day, and season of interview, tenure, age, education level, marital status,* and *employment status*.
- The correlation of unreporting in lowly-sensitive questions with *mode* and *respondent's crime victimization experience.*
- The correlation of unreporting in sadness-dominant questions with *respondent's crime victimization experience.*
- The correlation of unreporting in fear-dominant questions with *mode and day of data collection, sex, education level,* and *employment status.*

Table 17. Correlation between Predictor and Outcome Variables (Item Nonresponse)

	Nonresponse (high sensitivity)		**Nonresponse (low sensitivity)**		**Nonresponse (sadness)**		**Nonresponse (fear)**	
	Cramer's V	**Significance**	**Cramer's V**	**Significance**	**Cramer's V**	**Significance**	**Cramer's V**	**Significance**
Mode	00.004	00.093	00.011	$p < 0.01$	0.003	0.230	0.001	0.654
Day	0.003	0.252	0.005	$p < 0.05$	0.003	0.191	0.003	0.141
Season	0.009	$p < 0.01$	0.007	$p < 0.05$	0.008	$p < 0.01$	0.008	$p < 0.01$
Tenure	0.013	$p < 0.01$	0.023	$p < 0.01$	0.037	$p < 0.01$	0.006	$p < 0.05$
Sex	0.007	$p < 0.01$	0.002	0.439	0.002	0.480	0.006	$p < 0.05$
Age	0.026	$p < 0.01$	0.034	$p < 0.01$	0.011	$p < 0.01$	0.003	0.374
Education Level	0.019	$p < 0.01$	0.002	0.594	0.006	$p < 0.05$	0.002	0.606
Marital Status	0.012	$p < 0.01$	0.008	$p < 0.01$	0.005	0.105	0.005	0.138
Employment Status	0.008	$p < 0.01$	0.036	$p < 0.01$	0.014	$p < 0.01$	0.002	0.362
Crime Victimization Experience	0.004	0.091	0.007	$p < 0.01$	0.002	0.365	0.021	$p < 0.01$

Table 18. Correlation between Predictor and Outcome Variables (Unreporting)

	Unreporting (high sensitivity)		**Unreporting (low sensitivity)**		**Unreporting (sadness)**		**Unreporting (fear)**	
	Cramer's V	**Significance**	**Cramer's V**	**Significance**	**Cramer's V**	**Significance**	**Cramer's V**	**Significance**
Mode	0.003	0.154	0.004	0.141	0.012	$p < 0.01$	0.001	0.750
Day	0.001	0.529	0.005	$p < 0.05$	0.017	$p < 0.01$	0.002	0.412
Season	0.004	0.407	0.014	$p < 0.01$	0.008	$p < 0.01$	0.007	$p < 0.05$
Tenure	0.002	0.623	0.019	$p < 0.01$	0.009	$p < 0.01$	0.013	$p < 0.01$
Sex	0.007	$p < 0.01$	0.005	$p < 0.05$	0.005	$p < 0.05$	0.001	0.784
Age	0.003	0.342	0.067	$p < 0.01$	0.084	$p < 0.01$	0.008	$p < 0.01$
Education Level	0.006	0.052	0.082	$p < 0.01$	0.046	$p < 0.01$	0.002	0.650
Marital Status	0.005	0.108	0.038	$p < 0.01$	0.055	$p < 0.01$	0.007	$p < 0.05$
Employment Status	0.002	0.519	0.132	$p < 0.01$	0.114	$p < 0.01$	0.004	0.097
Crime Victimization Experience	0.041	$p < 0.01$	0.004	0.107	0.002	0.387	0.032	$p < 0.01$

5.3. Results of T-Tests

As explained in detail in the method section, the Expert Opinion Survey was conducted in order to group the questions to be used in the generation of the dependent variables of this thesis according to sensitivity level and dominant emotion. In other words, since it was not possible to obtain respondent opinions on the sensitivity level and dominant emotion of the questions, hypothetical dependent variable groups were formed based on expert opinions. This method was also chosen for the reasons of being able to obtain assessments from others' perspectives and to avoid introducing bias.

It was aimed to test whether there is a significant difference between these variable groups in terms of item nonresponse and unreporting behaviors, which the thesis considers as indicators of response quality. For this purpose, t-test analyses were conducted between the dependent variable groups. The findings showed that *the means of item nonresponse and unreporting behaviors are significantly different from each other in the dependent variable groups* hypothetically generated based on the Expert Opinion Study.

Table 19. T-Tests between Outcome Variables (Item Nonresponse)

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% CI of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
			Nonresponse (high sensitivity)			
Nonresponse (low sensitivity)	44.36	175,443	p <.01	.012	.011	.012
Nonresponse (sadness)	31.07	187,402	p <.01	.006	.005	.006
Nonresponse (fear)	-49.09	187.402	p <.01	-.001	-.001	-.001
			Nonresponse (low sensitivity)			
Nonresponse (high sensitivity)	-198.92	187,402	p <.01	-.012	-.012	-.012
Nonresponse (sadness)	-32.67	187,402	p <.01	-.006	-.006	-.006
Nonresponse (fear)	-977.53	187.402	p <.01	-.012	-.012	-.012

Table 20. T-Tests between Outcome Variables (Item Nonresponse)

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% CI of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Nonresponse (sadness)						
Nonresponse (high sensitivity)	-96.96	187,402	p <.01	-.006	-.006	-.006
Nonresponse (low sensitivity)	22.74	175,443	p <.01	.006	.006	.007
Nonresponse (fear)	-501.64	187,402	p <.01	-.006	-.006	-.006
Nonresponse (fear)						
Nonresponse (high sensitivity)	10.51	187,402	p <.01	.001	.001	.001
Nonresponse (low sensitivity)	46.71	175,443	p <.01	.012	.012	.013
Nonresponse (sadness)	34.44	187,402	p <.01	.006	.006	.007

Table 21. T-Tests between Outcome Variables (Unreporting)

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% CI of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Unreporting (high sensitivity)						
Unreporting (low sensitivity)	-67.08	173,916	p <.01	-.025	-.026	-.025
Unreporting (sadness)	-41.95	186,908	p <.01	-.009	-.010	-.009
Unreporting (fear)	-5.29	187,402	p <.01	-.000	-.000	-.000
Unreporting (low sensitivity)						
Unreporting (high sensitivity)	1,467.47	187,402	p <.01	.025	.025	.025
Unreporting (sadness)	71.05	186,908	p <.01	.016	.016	.016
Unreporting (fear)	688.93	187,402	p <.01	.025	.025	.025
Unreporting (sadness)						
Unreporting (high sensitivity)	544.82	187,402	p <.01	.009	.009	.009
Unreporting (low sensitivity)	-42.17	173,916	p <.01	-.016	-.017	-.015
Unreporting (fear)	252.45	187,402	p <.01	.009	.009	.009
Unreporting (fear)						
Unreporting (high sensitivity)	11.17	187,402	p <.01	.000	.000	.000
Unreporting (low sensitivity)	-66.57	173,916	p <.01	-.025	-.026	-.024
Unreporting (sadness)	-41.09	186,908	p <.01	-.009	-.010	-.009

5.4. Results of Regression Analyses

Before proceeding to regression analysis, the assumptions of binary logistic regression were tested. According to the results obtained, it was seen that the assumptions of binary logistic regression were met.

Assumption 1: Outcome Structure

The variables to be used as dependent variables in the models are related to whether or not at least one targeted answer is present in a certain question group. If it is present, the variable takes the value "1", otherwise it takes the value "0". Accordingly, the first assumption of logistic regression, *outcome structure*, is met.

Assumption 2: Independence

Within the panel design of NCVS, respondents remain in the sample for 3.5 years and are interviewed at most 2 times in 1 year. Accordingly, there are 2 interview data for some respondents in the NCVS 2022 data. In order to meet the *independence* assumption of binary logistic regression, second responses from the same respondent in the data set were filtered and not included in the analysis.

Assumption 3: Linearity

Since all of the variables used as independent variables in the models are categorical, there is no need to examine the *linearity* assumption.

Assumption 4: Multicollinearity

Lastly, in order to check the *multicollinearity* assumption, correlation analysis was conducted between independent variables. The results indicated that there are no highly correlated variables among the predictors; that is the highest correlation coefficient among the predictors is .48, which is smaller than the value of .70. Therefore, all predictors were used in the models. (Table 22).

Table 22. Correlation Coefficients Between Predictor Variables

	Mode	Day	Season	Tenure	Sex	Age	Education Level	Marital Status	Employment Status	Crime Victimization Exp.
Mode	1.00	0.13	0.16	0.33	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01
Day	0.13	1.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Season	0.16	0.03	1.00	0.25	0.01*	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02
Tenure	0.33	0.03	0.25	1.00	0.01*	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.04
Sex	0.01	0.01	0.01*	0.01*	1.00	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.01
Age	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.010	0.04	1.00	0.41	0.36	0.48	0.04
Education Level	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.41	1.00	0.20	0.19	0.03
Marital Status	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.36	0.20	1.00	0.12	0.02
Employment Status	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.48	0.19	0.12	1.00	0.02
Crime Victimization Experience	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	1.00

**p > .05*

5.4.1. Factors Affecting Item Nonresponse Behavior

This section presents regression results for high-sensitivity, low-sensitivity, sadness-dominant and fear-dominant question groups, controlling for interview and respondent characteristics respectively - but mainly focusing on the main predictor variable of the thesis, mode of data. Findings that are generally significant will be interpreted.

5.4.1.1. Factors Affecting Item Nonresponse Behavior According to Sensitivity Level. A binary logistic regression was performed to ascertain the effects of interview and respondent characteristics on the likelihood that a respondent will have an item nonresponse in high sensitivity group of questions. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test indicated that the model's estimates fit the data at an acceptable level ($p > .05$), which means that there is a statistically significant difference between the observed and model-predicted values. Omnibus Tests indicated that the logistic regression model is statistically significant, $\chi 2$ (31, 150730) = 63.17, $p < .01$. The model explained 7% (Nagelkerke R^2) of the variance in item nonresponse in highly-sensitive questions.

Table 23. Goodness of Fit, Omnibus Tests, and Model Summary Results for Item Nonresponse in Highly-Sensitive Questions

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			**Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients**			**Model Summary**		
$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
2.55	8	.960	63.17	31	.001	836.63	.000	.07

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

The results indicated that respondents' *tenure*, is a significant predictor of item nonresponse behavior in highly-sensitive questions. Accordingly, beginner respondents are *0.27 times* more likely to have item nonresponse (OR = 0.265, 95% CI [0.100, 0.701], $p < .01$). However, this main effect varies with the interaction of data collection mode. For telephone interviews, beginners are 5 times more likely to be nonrespondents than intermediates who are interviewed face-to-face (OR = 5.415, 95% CI [1.538, 19.065], $p < .01$).

Table 24. Variables in the Equation for Item Nonresponse in Highly-Sensitive Questions

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B) Odds Ratio	95% CI for Exp(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Mode								
Face-to-face (ref.)								
Telephone	-.51	.866	.346	1	.556	.60	.11	3.28
Day								
Weekdays (ref.)								
Weekends	-.06	.491	.015	1	.904	.94	.36	2.47
Weekends*Telephone	.03	.662	.002	1	.967	1.03	.28	3.76
Season								
Spring (ref.)								
Summer	.36	.601	.352	1	.553	1.43	.44	4.65
Autumn	-.38	.986	.147	1	.702	.69	.10	4.73
Winter	.59	.558	1.133	1	.287	1.81	.61	5.41
Summer*Telephone	-1.30	.873	2.219	1	.136	.27	.05	1.51
Autumn*Telephone	.46	1.135	.161	1	.688	1.58	.17	14.58
Winter*Telephone	-1.07	.719	2.206	1	.137	.34	.08	1.41
Tenure								
Intermediate (ref.)								
Beginner	-1.33	.496	7.168	1	**.007**	**.27**	.10	.70
Master	-13.81	569.377	.001	1	.981	.00	.00	.
Beginner*Telephone	1.69	.642	6.920	1	**.009**	**5.42**	1.54	19.07
Master*Telephone	12.82	569.378	.001	1	.982	367605.20	.00	.
Sex								
Female (ref.)								
Male	-.70	.485	2.079	1	.149	.50	.19	1.29
Male*Telephone	.39	.616	.395	1	.530	1.47	.44	4.92
Age								
Adult (ref.)								
Adolescent	.02	1.251	.000	1	.989	1.02	.09	11.82
Elderly	1.22	.629	3.766	1	.052	3.39	.99	11.62
Adolescent*Telephone	1.89	1.384	1.860	1	.173	6.60	.44	99.39
Elderly*Telephone	-1.33	.830	2.551	1	.110	.27	.05	1.35
Education Level								
Moderate (ref.)								
Low	-.240	1.414	.029	1	.865	.79	.05	12.56
High	.05	.486	.012	1	.913	1.06	.41	2.74
Low*Telephone	1.56	1.553	1.012	1	.314	4.77	.23	100.20
High*Telephone	.07	.657	.013	1	.910	1.08	.30	3.90
Marital Status								
Never married (ref.)								
Currently married	-1.07	.552	3.774	1	.052	.34	.12	1.01
Previously married	-1.34	.750	3.191	1	.074	.26	.06	1.14
C. married*Telephone	1.24	.748	2.751	1	.097	3.46	.80	14.99
P. married*Telephone	1.25	1.004	1.558	1	.212	3.50	.49	25.06
Employment Status								
Unemployed (ref.)								
Employed	.05	.540	.008	1	.927	1.05	.37	3.03
Employed*Telephone	-1.04	.699	2.228	1	.136	.35	.09	1.39
Crime Victimization Exp.								
No (ref.)								
Yes	1.53	.823	3.438	1	.064	4.60	.92	23.12
Yes*Telephone	.16	1.043	.025	1	.875	1.18	.15	9.10
Constant	-7.09	.659	115.651	1	.000	.00		

A binary logistic regression was performed to investigate the effects of interview and respondent characteristics on the likelihood that a respondent will have an item nonresponse in the low-sensitivity group of questions. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test indicated that the model's estimates fit the data at an acceptable level ($p > .05$), and Omnibus Tests indicated that the logistic regression model is statistically significant, $\chi 2$ (31, 150730) = 280.16, $p < .01$. The model explained 5% (Nagelkerke R^2) of the variance in item nonresponse in lowly-sensitive questions.

Table 25. Goodness of Fit, Omnibus Tests, and Model Summary Results for Item Nonresponse in Lowly-Sensitive Questions

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			**Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients**			**Model Summary**		
$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
10.11	8	.257	280.16	31	.000	5428.88[a]	.002	.05

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

Among the factors related to interview characteristics, *season* and *tenure* are statistically significant predictors of item nonresponse in lowly-sensitive questions. Accordingly, compared to the spring season, conducting the interview in autumn increases the odds of item nonresponse *0.47 times* (OR = 0.472, 95% CI [0.258, 0.861], $p < .05$). On the other hand, if the interview is conducted over the telephone instead of face-to-face, the effect reverses, and conducting the interview increases the odds by *almost 4 times* (OR = 3.741, 95% CI [1.791, 7.816], $p < .05$).

Similar to the case of high sensitivity, respondents' tenure, is a significant predictor of item nonresponse behavior in low-sensitive questions, as well. Accordingly, *beginner* respondents are *0.48 times* (OR = 0.477, 95% CI [0.348, 0.653], $p < .01$) and *master* respondents are *0.35 times* (OR = 0.351, 95% CI [0.155, 0.797], $p < .05$) more likely to have item nonresponse. However, this main effect for beginners decreases with the interaction of data collection mode; that is, conducting the interview with beginners on the telephone increases the probability of nonresponding 2 times (OR = 2.103, 95% CI [1.363, 3.246], $p < .01$).

In terms of respondent characteristics; *age, education level*, and *employment status* are significant predictors for item nonresponse in lowly-sensitive questions. Accordingly, controlling for other factors related to interview and respondent characteristics within the model;

- The odds for elderly respondents to have item nonresponse are *0.27 times* higher than the odds of adult respondents (OR = 0.272, 95% CI [0.108, 0.685], $p < .01$).
- Respondents who have a high level of education are *66%* more likely to engage in item nonresponse behavior if the interview is conducted over the telephone compared to moderately educated respondents who are interviewed face-to-face (OR = 1.661, 95% CI [1.101, 2.507], $p < .05$).
- Respondents who are employed are *4.59 times* more likely to have item nonresponse when compared to unemployed respondents (OR = 4.590, 95% CI [2.691, 7.830], $p < .01$).

Table 26. Variables in the Equation for Item Nonresponse in Lowly-Sensitive Questions

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% CI for Exp(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Mode								
Face-to-face (ref.)								
Telephone	-.32	.406	.615	1	.433	.73	.33	1.61
Day								
Weekdays (ref.)								
Weekends	.21	.155	1.877	1	.171	1.24	.91	1.68
Weekends*Telephone	-.13	.219	.352	1	.553	.88	.57	1.35
Season								
Spring (ref.)								
Summer	.14	.188	.564	1	.453	1.15	.80	1.66
Autumn	-.75	.307	5.996	1	**.014**	**.47**	.26	.86
Winter	-.14	.200	.502	1	.478	.87	.59	1.28
Summer*Telephone	-.13	.268	.224	1	.636	.88	.52	1.49
Autumn*Telephone	1.32	.376	12.324	1	**.000**	**3.74**	1.79	7.82
Winter*Telephone	.30	.256	1.364	1	.243	1.35	.82	2.23
Tenure								
Intermediate (ref.)								
Beginner	-.74	.161	21.263	1	**.000**	**.48**	.35	.65
Master	-1.05	.418	6.261	1	**.012**	**.35**	.16	.80
Beginner*Telephone	.74	.221	11.282	1	**.001**	**2.10**	1.36	3.25
Master*Telephone	.45	.476	.873	1	.350	1.56	.61	3.96
Sex								
Female (ref.)								
Male	.20	.156	1.691	1	.193	1.23	.90	1.66
Male*Telephone	-.11	.204	.274	1	.601	.90	.60	1.34
Age								
Adult (ref.)								
Adolescent	-14.79	865.708	.000	1	.986	.00	.00	.
Elderly	-1.30	.471	7.639	1	**.006**	**.27**	.11	.69
Adolescent*Telephone	-.04	1134.695	.000	1	1.000	.96	.00	.
Elderly*Telephone	.61	.561	1.197	1	.274	1.85	.62	5.55
Education Level								
Moderate (ref.)								
Low	-.39	.539	.514	1	.473	.68	.24	1.95
High	-.21	.159	1.740	1	.187	.81	.59	1.11
Low*Telephone	.37	.748	.243	1	.622	1.45	.33	6.26
High*Telephone	.51	.210	5.847	1	**.016**	**1.66**	1.10	2.51
Marital Status								
Never married (ref.)								
Currently married	-.01	.170	.003	1	.954	.99	.71	1.38
Previously married	.16	.228	.487	1	.485	1.17	.75	1.83
C. married*Telephone	-.25	.223	1.218	1	.270	.78	.51	1.21
P. married*Telephone	-.35	.309	1.284	1	.257	.71	.39	1.29
Employment Status								
Unemployed (ref.)								
Employed	1.52	.272	31.274	1	**.000**	**4.59**	2.69	7.83
Employed*Telephone	-.33	.352	.878	1	.349	.72	.36	1.43
Crime Victimization Exp.								
No (ref.)								
Yes	-.16	.538	.084	1	.772	.86	.30	2.45
Yes*Telephone	-.34	.760	.201	1	.654	.71	.16	3.15
Constant	-6.56	.312	442.385	1	.000	.00		

5.4.1.2. Factors Affecting Item Nonresponse Behavior According to Emotion Type. A binary logistic regression was performed to ascertain the effects of interview and respondent characteristics on the likelihood that a respondent will have an item nonresponse in high sensitivity group of questions. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test indicated that the model's estimates fit the data at an acceptable level ($p > .05$), and Omnibus Tests indicated that the logistic regression model is statistically significant, $\chi 2$ (31, 150730) = 113.54, $p < .01$. The model explained 2% (Nagelkerke R^2) of the variance in item nonresponse in lowly-sensitive questions.

Table 27. Goodness of Fit, Omnibus Tests, and Model Summary Results for Item Nonresponse in Sadness-Dominant Questions

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			**Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients**			**Model Summary**		
$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
10.09	8	.259	113.54	31	.000	5051.12[a]	.001	.02

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

In terms of interview characteristics, *season* and *tenure* are statistically significant predictors of item nonresponse in sadness-dominant questions. Accordingly, controlling for other factors related to interview and respondent characteristics within the model;

- Compared to the spring season, conducting the interview in autumn increases the odds of item nonresponse *0.50 times* (OR = 0.498, 95% CI [0.275, 0.903], $p < .05$) and conducting the interview in winter increases the odds of item nonresponse *0.51 times* (OR = 0.506, 95% CI [0.300, 0.852], $p = .01$) On the other hand if the interview is conducted over the telephone instead of face-to-face, these effects decrease. In this case, conducting the interview in autumn increases the odds by *2.22* (OR = 2.220 95% CI [1.066, 4.624], $p < .05$), and conducting the interview in winter increases the odds by *84%* (OR = 1.837, 95% CI [1.000, 3.374], $p = .05$).
- Compared to intermediate-level respondents, *masters* are *0.11 times* (OR = 0.112, 95% CI [0.018, 0.691], $p < .05$) more likely to have item nonresponse.

- *Beginner-level* respondents are *70%* more likely to have item nonresponse if the interview is conducted over the telephone compared to the intermediate respondents who are interviewed face-to-face (OR = 1.697, 95% CI [1.047, 2.750], $p < .05$)

In terms of respondent characteristics; *age* and *education level* are significant predictors for item nonresponse in sadness-dominant questions. Accordingly, controlling for other factors related to interview and respondent characteristics within the model;

- The odds for elderly respondents to have item nonresponse are *2.07 times* higher than the odds of adult respondents (OR = 2.073, 95% CI [1.284, 3.346], $p < .01$). On the other hand, the interview mode reverses this effect, meaning that conducting the interview on the phone with the elderly increases the odds of nonresponding by 0.51 (OR = 0.508, 95% CI [0.279, 0.925], $p < .05$).
- Respondents who have a high level of education are *almost 4 times* more likely to engage in item nonresponse behavior if the interview is conducted over the telephone compared to moderately educated respondents who are interviewed face-to-face (OR = 3.817, 95% CI [1.077, 13.525], $p < .05$).

Table 28. Variables in the Equation for Item Nonresponse in Sad-Dominant Questions

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B) Odds Ratio	95% CI for Exp(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Mode								
Face-to-face (ref.)								
Telephone	-.37	.345	1.166	1	.280	.69	.35	1.36
Day								
Weekdays (ref.)								
Weekends	.16	.191	.682	1	.409	1.17	.81	1.70
Weekends*Telephone	-.22	.249	.782	1	.377	.80	.49	1.31
Season								
Spring (ref.)								
Summer	-.20	.225	.779	1	.377	.82	.53	1.27
Autumn	-.70	.303	5.275	1	**.022**	**.50**	.28	.90
Winter	-.68	.266	6.557	1	**.010**	**.51**	.30	.85
Summer*Telephone	.16	.288	.293	1	.588	1.17	.67	2.05
Autumn*Telephone	.80	.374	4.538	1	**.033**	**2.22**	1.07	4.62
Winter*Telephone	.61	.310	3.845	1	**.050**	**1.84**	1.00	3.37
Tenure								
Intermediate (ref.)								
Beginner	.00	.198	.000	1	.990	1.00	.68	1.48
Master	-2.19	.928	5.561	1	**.018**	**.11**	.02	.69
Beginner*Telephone	.53	.246	4.606	1	**.032**	**1.70**	1.05	2.75
Master*Telephone	1.83	.951	3.706	1	.054	6.24	.97	40.26
Sex								
Female (ref.)								
Male	-.08	.185	.192	1	.662	.92	.64	1.33
Male*Telephone	.36	.227	2.570	1	.109	1.44	.92	2.24
Age								
Adult (ref.)								
Adolescent	-15.02	889.536	.000	1	.987	.00	.00	.
Elderly	.73	.244	8.900	1	**.003**	**2.07**	1.28	3.35
Adolescent*Telephone	15.12	889.536	.000	1	.986	3694839.79	.00	.
Elderly*Telephone	-.68	.306	4.909	1	**.027**	**.51**	.28	.93
Education Level								
Moderate (ref.)								
Low	-.46	.581	.621	1	.431	.63	.20	1.98
High	-.08	.193	.180	1	.671	.92	.63	1.35
Low*Telephone	1.34	.645	4.307	1	**.038**	**3.82**	1.08	13.53
High*Telephone	.07	.238	.077	1	.781	1.07	.67	1.70
Marital Status								
Never married (ref.)								
Currently married	-.35	.223	2.509	1	.113	.70	.45	1.09
Previously married	-.13	.265	.255	1	.614	.88	.52	1.47
C. married*Telephone	.48	.274	3.003	1	.083	1.61	.94	2.75
P. married*Telephone	.23	.337	.453	1	.501	1.25	.65	2.43
Employment Status								
Unemployed (ref.)								
Employed	-.24	.216	1.190	1	.275	.79	.52	1.21
Employed*Telephone	-.09	.264	.105	1	.746	.92	.55	1.54
Crime Victimization Exp.								
No (ref.)								
Yes	-.11	.631	.027	1	.868	.90	.26	3.10
Yes*Telephone	.93	.698	1.790	1	.181	2.54	.65	9.99
Constant	-5.77	.277	435.686	1	.000	.00		

A binary logistic regression was performed to investigate the effects of interview and respondent characteristics on the likelihood that a respondent will have an item nonresponse in the fear-dominant group of questions. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test indicated that the model's estimates fit the data at an acceptable level ($p > .05$), and Omnibus Tests indicated that the logistic regression model is statistically significant, $\chi 2$ (31, 150730) = 66.81, $p < .01$. The model explained 61% (Nagelkerke R^2) of the variance in item nonresponse in fear-dominant questions.

Table 29. Goodness of Fit, Omnibus Tests, and Model Summary Results for Item Nonresponse in Fear-Dominant Questions

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			**Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients**			**Model Summary**		
$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
0.00	8	1.000	66.81	31	.000	42.83[a]	.000	.61

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

Although Omnibus Tests show that the regression model for item nonresponse in the fear-dominant question group is statistically significant, when the variables in the equation are analyzed, it is seen that neither the factors of interview characteristics nor the factors related to respondent characteristics are a significant predictor. This may be due to the fact that the number of observations with a "yes" value in the fear-dominant group is quite low.

Table 30. Variables in the Equation for Item Nonresponse in Fear-Dominant Questions

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% CI for Exp(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Mode								
Face-to-face (ref.)								
Telephone	-6.12	339.094	.000	1	.986	.00	.000	9.569E+285
Day								
Weekdays (ref.)								
Weekends	-1.45	190.003	.000	1	.994	.23	.000	1.258E+161
Weekends*Telephone	-8.80	257.114	.001	1	.973	.00	.000	1.084E+215
Season								
Spring (ref.)								
Summer	4.68	260.841	.000	1	.986	108.08	.000	1.153E+224
Autumn	5.22	284.537	.000	1	.985	184.91	.000	2.917E+244
Winter	10.43	155.207	.005	1	.946	33891.72	.000	4.388E+136
Summer*Telephone	-4.39	355.134	.000	1	.990	.01	.000	2.411E+300
Autumn*Telephone	-3.85	416.404	.000	1	.993	.02	.000	.
Winter*Telephone	.76	208.275	.000	1	.997	2.14	.000	4.116E+177
Tenure								
Intermediate (ref.)								
Beginner	-9.14	111.496	.007	1	.935	.00	.000	8.605E+90
Master	-11.13	338.197	.001	1	.974	.00	.000	1.094E+283
Beginner*Telephone	-1.26	186.905	.000	1	.995	.29	.000	3.529E+158
Master*Telephone	.53	390.408	.000	1	.999	1.70	.000	.
Sex								
Female (ref.)								
Male	-4.10	165.966	.001	1	.980	.02	.000	3.097E+139
Male*Telephone	-6.46	205.113	.001	1	.975	.00	.000	6.120E+171
Age								
Adult (ref.)								
Adolescent	5.23	706.262	.000	1	.994	185.87	.000	.
Elderly	-10.32	210.695	.002	1	.961	.00	.000	7.268E+174
Adolescent*Telephone	4.59	907.344	.000	1	.996	98.62	.000	.
Elderly*Telephone	.05	275.929	.000	1	1.000	1.05	.000	7.779E+234
Education Level								
Moderate (ref.)								
Low	-.79	551.776	.000	1	.999	.45	.000	.
High	-8.52	130.138	.004	1	.948	.00	.000	1.190E+107
Low*Telephone	.33	787.323	.000	1	1.000	1.39	.000	.
High*Telephone	18.72	175.029	.011	1	.915	134785411.13	.000	1.302E+157
Marital Status								
Never married (ref.)								
Currently married	3.29	225.979	.000	1	.988	26.85	.000	6.060E+193
Previously married	8.62	153.818	.003	1	.955	5559.41	.000	4.732E+134
C. married*Telephone	7.28	271.793	.001	1	.979	1452.54	.000	3.258E+234
P. married*Telephone	-8.40	287.168	.001	1	.977	.00	.000	6.185E+240
Employment Status								
Unemployed (ref.)								
Employed	-8.14	108.647	.006	1	.940	.00	.000	8.847E+88
Employed*Telephone	7.622	108.653	.005	1	.944	2043.57	.000	6.252E+95
Crime Victimization Exp.								
No (ref.)								
Yes	12.07	102.989	.014	1	.907	174779.43	.000	8.074E+92
Yes*Telephone	-8.04	102.996	.006	1	.938	.00	.000	1.516E+84
Constant	-32.34	243.295	.018	1	.894	.00		

5.4.2. Factors Affecting Unreporting Behavior

5.4.2.1. Factors Affecting Unreporting Behavior According to Sensitivity Level. A binary logistic regression was performed to ascertain the effects of interview characteristics on the likelihood that a respondent will have an unreporting in high sensitivity group of questions. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test indicated that the model's estimates do not fit the data at an acceptable level ($p < .01$), which means that there is no difference between the observed and model-predicted values. Therefore, further analyses were not carried out.

Table 31. Goodness of Fit, Omnibus Tests, and Model Summary Results for Unreporting in Highly-Sensitive Questions

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			**Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients**			**Model Summary**		
$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
21.03	8	.007	103.83	31	.000	117.74	.00	.47

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

A binary logistic regression was performed to investigate the effects of interview characteristics on the likelihood that a respondent will have an unreporting in low sensitivity group of questions. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test indicated that there is no difference between the observed and model-predicted values ($p < .01$), so further analyses were not carried out.

Table 32. Goodness of Fit, Omnibus Tests, and Model Summary Results for Unreporting in Lowly-Sensitive Questions

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			**Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients**			**Model Summary**		
$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
108.74	8	.000	5,025.33	31	.000	32,529.00	.03	.15

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

5.4.2.2. Factors Affecting Unreporting Behavior According to Emotion Type. A binary logistic regression was performed to ascertain the effects of interview characteristics on the likelihood that a respondent will have an unreporting in sadness-dominant group of questions. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test indicated that the model's estimates fit the data at an acceptable level ($p > .05$), and Omnibus Tests indicated that the logistic regression model is statistically significant, $\chi 2$ (31, 150730) = 1605.04, $p < .01$. The model explained 16% (Nagelkerke R^2) of the variance in item nonresponse in fear-dominant questions.

Table 33. Goodness of Fit, Omnibus Tests, and Model Summary Results for Unreporting in Sadness-Dominant Questions

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			**Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients**			**Model Summary**		
$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
9.58	8	.296	1605.04	31	.000	8747.35	.01	.16

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

Among interview characteristics, *day* is the only statistically significant predictor of unreporting in sadness-dominant questions. Accordingly, compared to weekdays, conducting the interview at the weekends increases the odds of unreporting *1.46 times* (OR = 1.460, 95% CI [1.156, 1.844], $p < .05$).

Since the respondent-related factors are used as control variables in the models for unreporting, the main effects of these factors are not interpreted. Only the interaction results with the mode of data collection were planned to be interpreted, but according to the findings, none of these results are statistically significant.

Table 34. Variables in the Equation for Item Nonresponse in Sadness-Dominant Questions

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B) Odds Ratio	95% CI for Exp(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Mode								
Face-to-face (ref.)								
Telephone	-.02	.205	.005	1	.944	.99	.66	1.47
Day								
Weekdays (ref.)								
Weekends	.38	.119	10.107	1	**.001**	**1.46**	1.16	1.84
Weekends*Telephone	.05	.186	.071	1	.790	1.05	.73	1.51
Season								
Spring (ref.)								
Summer	.20	.134	2.186	1	.139	1.22	.94	1.58
Autumn	.20	.159	1.582	1	.208	1.22	.89	1.67
Winter	.12	.130	.821	1	.365	1.13	.87	1.45
Summer*Telephone	-.01	.193	.001	1	.976	.99	.68	1.45
Autumn*Telephone	.45	.285	2.489	1	.115	1.57	.90	2.74
Winter*Telephone	.17	.175	.951	1	.330	1.19	.84	1.67
Tenure								
Intermediate (ref.)								
Beginner	-.04	.114	.092	1	.761	.97	.77	1.21
Master	-.02	.185	.013	1	.910	.98	.68	1.41
Beginner*Telephone	-.13	.171	.573	1	.449	.88	.63	1.23
Master*Telephone	-.12	.222	.284	1	.594	.89	.58	1.37
Sex								
Female (ref.)								
Male	.10	.103	1.011	1	.315	1.11	.91	1.36
Male*Telephone	-.27	.145	3.498	1	.061	.76	.57	1.01
Age								
Adult (ref.)								
Adolescent	16.45	873.842	.000	1	.985	13869479.49	.00	.
Elderly	-.36	.116	9.448	1	**.002**	**.70**	.56	.88
Adolescent*Telephone	-14.82	873.842	.000	1	.986	.00	.00	.
Elderly*Telephone	.07	.167	.185	1	.667	1.08	.78	1.49
Education Level								
Moderate (ref.)								
Low	-.77	.161	22.648	1	**.000**	**.46**	.34	.64
High	.40	.122	10.451	1	**.001**	**1.49**	1.17	1.89
Low*Telephone	-.27	.234	1.323	1	.250	.76	.48	1.21
High*Telephone	.21	.174	1.487	1	.223	1.24	.88	1.74
Marital Status								
Never married (ref.)								
Currently married	.38	.149	6.511	1	**.011**	**1.46**	1.09	1.96
Previously married	-.72	.144	25.065	1	**.000**	**.49**	.37	.65
C. married*Telephone	.38	.209	3.345	1	.067	1.47	.97	2.20
P. married*Telephone	.38	.202	3.465	1	.063	1.46	.98	2.16
Employment Status								
Unemployed (ref.)								
Employed	2.77	.212	171.498	1	**.000**	**16.00**	10.56	24.22
Employed*Telephone	.16	.298	.277	1	.599	1.169	.65	2.10
Crime Victimization Exp.								
No (ref.)								
Yes	-.66	.259	6.409	1	**.011**	**.52**	.31	.86
Yes*Telephone	.42	.414	1.050	1	.306	1.53	.68	3.44
Constant	4.24	.153	764.147	1	.000	69.07		

A binary logistic regression was performed to investigate the effects of interview characteristics on the likelihood that a respondent will have an unreporting in fear-dominant group of questions. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test indicated that the model's estimates fit the data at an acceptable level ($p > .01$), and Omnibus Tests indicated that the logistic regression model is statistically significant, $\chi 2$ (31, 150730) = 140.91, $p < .01$. The model explained 18% (Nagelkerke R^2) of the variance in unreporting in the fear-dominant group of questions.

Table 35. Goodness of Fit, Omnibus Tests, and Model Summary Results for Unreporting in Fear-Dominant Questions

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			**Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients**			**Model Summary**		
$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	$\chi 2$	df	Sig.	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
7.11	8	.524	140.91	31	.000	662.05	.00	.18

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

Regarding interview characteristics, *season* and *tenure* are statistically significant predictors of unreporting in fear-dominant questions. Accordingly, controlling for other factors related to interview and respondent characteristics within the model;

- Compared to the spring season, conducting the interview in summer increases the odds of unreporting *7.92 times* (OR = 7.924, 95% CI [1.272, 49.372], $p < .05$). On the other hand, conducting the interview on the phone in summer season decreases the odds of unreporting by *0.89* (OR = 0.108, 95% CI [0.012, 0.978], $p < .05$).
- The interaction effect for winter is significant. Accordingly, conducting the interview over the telephone in the winter season increases the odds of unreporting by *0.13* (OR = 0.129, 95% CI [0.018, 0.904], $p < .05$) compared to interviewing face-to-face in spring.
- Compared to intermediate-level respondents, beginners are *0.05 times* more likely to engage in unreporting (OR = 0.051, 95% CI [0.003, 0.814], $p < .05$).

The main effects of these factors are not interpreted since the respondent-related factors are used as control variables in the models for unreporting. In terms of interaction effects, employment status is statistically significant; that is employed respondents who are interviewed via telephone are *0.17 times* more likely to do unreporting compared to unemployed ones interviewed face-to-face (OR = 0.165, 95% CI [0.037, 0.735], $p < .05$).

Table 36. Variables in the Equation for Unreporting in Fear-Dominant Questions

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B) Odds Ratio	95% CI for Exp(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Mode								
Face-to-face (ref.)								
Telephone	1.72	1.646	1.094	1	.296	5.59	.22	140.81
Day								
Weekdays (ref.)								
Weekends	-.06	.512	.014	1	.907	.94	.35	2.57
Weekends*Telephone	1.02	.867	1.390	1	.238	2.78	.51	15.19
Season								
Spring (ref.)								
Summer	2.07	.933	4.918	1	**.027**	**7.92**	1.27	49.37
Autumn	.670	.538	1.671	1	.196	2.01	.70	5.76
Winter	1.57	.819	3.679	1	.055	4.81	.97	23.99
Summer*Telephone	-2.23	1.124	3.918	1	**.048**	**.11**	.01	.98
Autumn*Telephone	-1.37	.808	2.872	1	.090	.25	.05	1.24
Winter*Telephone	-2.05	.995	4.249	1	**.039**	**.13**	.02	.90
Tenure								
Intermediate (ref.)								
Beginner	-2.98	1.414	4.433	1	**.035**	**.05**	.00	.81
Master	10.09	510.469	.000	1	.984	24106.32	.00	.
Beginner*Telephone	1.03	1.540	.444	1	.505	2.79	.14	57.04
Master*Telephone	-10.51	510.469	.000	1	.984	.00	.00	.
Sex								
Female (ref.)								
Male	.53	.495	1.162	1	.281	1.71	.65	4.50
Male*Telephone	-1.21	.650	3.456	1	.063	.30	.08	1.07
Age								
Adult (ref.)								
Adolescent	14.19	813.591	.000	1	.986	1453444.81	.00	.
Elderly	2.03	1.194	2.902	1	.088	7.64	.74	79.29
Adolescent*Telephone	-1.33	1067.839	.000	1	.999	.27	.00	.
Elderly*Telephone	-.31	1.573	.040	1	.842	.73	.03	15.97
Education Level								
Moderate (ref.)								
Low	-1.25	.782	2.542	1	.111	.29	.06	1.33
High	.58	.651	.797	1	.372	1.79	.50	6.41
Low*Telephone	13.55	750.068	.000	1	.986	763934.72	.00	.
High*Telephone	-1.05	.777	1.827	1	.176	.35	.08	1.60
Marital Status								
Never married (ref.)								
Currently married	1.65	.712	5.335	1	**.021**	**5.18**	1.28	20.92
Previously married	.47	.645	.530	1	.467	1.60	.45	5.66
C. married*Telephone	-1.03	.871	1.384	1	.239	.36	.07	1.98
P. married*Telephone	-1.17	.816	2.042	1	.153	.31	.06	1.54
Employment Status								
Unemployed (ref.)								
Employed	2.12	.606	12.254	1	**.000**	**8.35**	2.55	27.41
Employed*Telephone	-1.80	.762	5.592	1	**.018**	**.17**	.04	.74
Crime Victimization Exp.								
No (ref.)								
Yes	-1.88	.640	8.664	1	**.003**	**.15**	.04	.53
Yes*Telephone	-.92	.771	1.428	1	.232	.40	.09	1.80
Constant	8.22	1.432	32.927	1	.000	3697.42		

CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this thesis shed light on the importance of the mode of interview, other interview characteristics, and respondent traits as well as the complex interplay between the mode of data collection and these characteristics in predicting item nonresponse and unreporting behaviors in social survey research, particularly in the context of question sensitivity and emotional burden. The discussion below outlines the interpretations, possible explanations, and implications of these findings within the broader context of understanding respondent behavior and survey research methodology.

Before delving into the explanations for the inferential findings of the thesis, it is worth highlighting that in NCVS 2022, item-level nonresponse is quite low. It is proposed by Segers (2014) that three different types of nonresponses occur after a person agrees to be a panel member, which are *item nonresponse, wave nonresponse,* and *drop-out/attrition*. Among these types of nonresponse behavior, item nonresponse is the weakest form according to Seger. In line with Segers' argument, the findings of this thesis also reveal that the level of item nonresponse behavior of NCVS 2022 respondents is quite low in 2022. In contrast to very low levels of nonresponse behavior, unreporting is quite high. This descriptive finding suggests that respondents may tend to prefer "no" answers, i.e. unreporting instead of nonresponding. This may result in an *increase in measurement error while decreasing nonresponse error*.

There are some measures taken to reduce item nonresponse, i.e. nonresponse error in the NCVS. To illustrate, responses of "don't know" and "refuse to answer" were not explicitly provided as options to the respondents, but were accepted if the respondent chose to give them (DeVoe & Bauer, 2011). Moreover, the Basic Screen Questionnaire only includes check boxes for "yes" or "no" responses, without options for "don't know" or "refused". Consequently, these item nonresponses are likely misrepresented as legitimate "no" responses, indicating no victimization (National Research Council, 2014).

Panel surveys can introduce further complexities with the *tradeoff between the item nonresponse and measurement errors* since after a respondent has completed one or more waves of the panel survey, they may realize that answering "yes" to a screening question triggers a series of follow-up questions about the incident. Therefore, respondents are likely to give "no" answers to the screening questions in order to quickly move to the next question, which makes the NCVS vulnerable to satisficing (National Research Council, 2014).

Literature on the survey methodology tends to define the quality of a survey largely based on the response rates including item nonresponse levels (Biemer, 2001). Contrary to this trend in the survey literature, the current thesis proposes that it is also equally important to prioritize controlling measurement error, taking the tradeoff between these two sources of error into consideration. Similar to what this finding of this thesis points out, Biemer and Lyberg (2003) also stated that some questioning strategies to be used to reduce item nonresponse can be effective in this regard, but may also increase measurement error on the other hand.

The findings revealed low levels of item nonresponse and high levels of unreporting, especially in highly-sensitive questions and fear-dominant questions of which characteristics/emotions are determined through an expert opinion study conducted within the thesis. This is likely to suggest that the negative directional relationship between item nonresponse error and measurement error is more evident in items that touch on personal or private matters or are highly charged with emotions. Several studies in the literature support this conclusion, indicating that sensitive items related to socially undesirable behaviors are highly vulnerable to measurement error, but this may not always be the case for nonresponse error (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007; Sakshaug et al., 2010).

In order to examine the impact of mode, other interview characteristics and respondent characteristics on response quality, which is operationally defined as being free from item nonresponse and unreporting, a binary logistic regression method was used, as detailed in the methodology and findings chapters. At the very beginning of the study, some linear regression experiments were conducted, but since logistic

regression models produce more interpretable results, logistic regression results are presented and interpreted in this thesis.

6.1. Impact of Interview Characteristics on Response Quality

The results of the inferential analyses conducted to investigate the impacts of factors of interviewing on response quality indicate that the *mode* of data collection, the main independent variable of this thesis, does not have a main effect on its own. However, it has significant interaction effects with other variables related to interview or respondent characteristics. This result indicated us that the mode of data collection used in sub-groups of respondents or interviews appears to be much more influential on the likelihood of item nonresponding and unreporting.

The *day* of the interview was found to be an important factor in terms of measurement error for interviews in sad-dominant issues. More specifically, interviews conducted at the weekends over the telephone are more likely to have unreporting behavior than those conducted face-to-face on weekdays. The explanation for why respondents report less in sadness-dominant questions during weekend interviews compared to weekdays might be the context in which the interviews take place. Weekends are typically associated with time spent with family and friends or engaging in recreational activities. This environment might not be conducive to discussing emotional topics over the phone, leading respondents to withhold certain information or downplay their experiences, increasing measurement error through false "no" answers. In addition, respondents who are busy with these activities at the weekends may have preferred to answer "no" to the screening questions in order to avoid being subjected to further questions in order not to disturb their weekend activities with the interview and to finish the interview as soon as possible. This explanation is also supported by findings of a relevant study in the field. In a study by Berger, Daneshpayeh, Cook, & Sachs (2011), it was found that 8% of those who did not participate in the interview on Saturday cited the reason for not wanting to be disturbed on the weekend.

Another important factor affecting the response quality is the *season* when the interview is conducted. In other words, the findings illuminate the importance of

another aspect of “when” factor regarding the data collection process in terms of the quality of the responses. Before turning to what the findings of the thesis say about the seasonal effect, a methodological note is worth mentioning. Under the panel design of the NCVS, respondents remain in the sample for 3.5 years and are interviewed at most 2 times in 1 year. Accordingly, for some participants, there are 2 interviews in the NCVS 2022 data. To meet the independence assumption of binary logistic regression, second responses from the same respondent in the dataset were filtered out and not included in the analysis. Although we selected only the first interviews for the analyses, it is normal for interviews to come from all seasons because respondents' first interviews can be conducted at different times of the year.

It is suggested by the findings of this thesis that compared to springtime, interviewing in the autumn season reduces item nonresponse error in lowly-sensitive questions and sadness-dominant questions if the interview is conducted face-to-face. The possible explanation for the advantage of the autumn season over spring in face-to-face interviewing might be the fact that springtime often coincides with the end of the academic year, and this makes students and parents busy with exams or final projects. In addition, the spring season means the beginning of outdoor activities like picnics and outdoor festivals or social events such as weddings and graduations. Being busy with final exams or social and vacational activities could distract individuals and reduce respondents’ ability to accurately recall past events or experiences, which leads to item nonresponse or underreporting. In contrast, during autumn, outdoor activities might decrease as the weather gets colder. Moreover, after the summer break, people might have settled into more regular routines in autumn. making people more available to fully participate in face-to-face interviews.

Similarly, summer is the holiday time when people are generally on vacation or leisure activities. Being engaged in these sorts of activities potentially affects respondents’ willingness to fully participate in the face-to-face interview process or provide information, leading to rushing through interviews or providing incomplete responses. However, this is not the case for telephone interviews in the summer. Although they are not entirely consistent, Vigderhous (1981) and Losch et al. (2002) also have results that point in a similar direction to the findings of this thesis. In these

studies, summer months were found to be the most disadvantageous period in terms of quality data collection (Vigderhous, 1981; Losch et al., 2002).

Regarding the winter season, the findings of the thesis reveal a rather complex picture. Accordingly, for fear-dominant and sadness-dominant questions, it is more advantageous to conduct interviews in winter, regardless of the data collection mode, in terms of response quality. On the other hand, for sadness-dominant questions, conducting interviews over the phone carries a higher probability of errors. The reason behind that may be honest answers without the physical appearance of interviewers.

Tenure or experience, which refers to the total number of completed interviews emerges as a significant predictor regardless of the sensitivity or emotional burden of the question. This finding points to an important issue that should be taken into consideration in panel studies; that is, the fact that respondents are interviewed more than once has an impact on response quality. The respondents who are in their first round are less likely to do nonresponding as well as unreporting if they are interviewed face-to-face according to the results of this thesis. This important result calls for developing strategies to keep panel respondent's attention at a high level particularly for second and further interviews.

The fact that beginners (1st interviews) provide better answers in terms of response quality might be explained by the phenomenon of panel conditioning, which refers to respondents' altering their behavior or responses owing to participating in multiple interviews or the repeated exposure to the survey process (Bach, 2021). Similar to the findings of the current thesis, there are several studies in the literature that provide evidence for the fact that getting experienced in survey taking may decrease response quality through increasing inattentiveness and satisficing whereas decreasing fatigue and curiosity (Krosnick, 1991; Frick et al., 2004; Segers & Franses, 2013; Hillygus et al., 2014).

A striking point is that the impact of the tenure is quite affected by the mode of data collection. That is, if the beginners are interviewed over the telephone, the response quality decreases irrespective of the sensitivity or emotionality characteristics of the questions. This finding highlights the importance of face-to-face mode for the

first wave of the panel surveys. Face-to-face interviewing facilitates the establishment of rapport and trust between interviewers and respondents (Nandi & Platt, 2017; Aquilino, 1994) through observable non-verbal cues, eye contact, and body language as well as the nuanced nature and dynamics of respondent-interviewer face-to-face interaction. It also allows interviewers to better clarify any confusing questions on the spot, ensuring more accuracy and enhancing the depth of understanding. Moreover, face-to-face mode enables respondents to fully comprehend the survey process and their role within it, laying a strong foundation for the entire panel study.

For respondents in the most experienced group in terms of interview experience (masters with 5^{th}-7^{th} interviews), the situation is a bit more complicated. In face-to-face interviews, response quality is lower if the question is less sensitive and it is higher if the question is sadness-dominant. More errors in low-sensitivity questions can be explained by inattentiveness and fatigue while fewer errors in sadness-dominant questions can be explained by the sense of trust that comes from having been interviewed many times throughout the panel process.

6.2. Impact of Respondent Characteristics on Response Quality

The results of the inferential analyses conducted to investigate the impacts of factors regarding respondent characteristics on response quality indicate that *age, education level,* and *employment status* are significant predictors of the likelihood of response quality.

Age emerges as a consistent predictor of item nonresponse across lowly-sensitive and sadness-dominant question types but the association is in different directions. The interviews conducted with the elderly on lowly-sensitive questions had a lower probability of item nonresponse error. That is, when the questions do not touch upon personal or private matters, the elderly are more willing to answer, as expected. On the other hand, for the sadness-dominant questions, the likelihood of lower response quality is higher in face-to-face surveys. In terms of the sadness-dominant case, it is seen that this finding of the thesis is consistent with the findings of the prior studies (Andrews & Herzog, 1986; Slymen, Drew, Wright, Elder, & Williams, 1994; Colsher & Wallace, 1989; Yan & Curtin, 2010).

The association between older age and higher item nonresponse is generally explained by declining health (e.g., increased rates for physical/mental diseases) in older ages (Guadagnoli & Cleary, 1992; Mignogna et al., 2023). It is noteworthy that the current thesis underlines the considerable effect of the emotional load of the questions on the relationship between age and response quality, which underscores the influence of life stage and generational factors on respondents' willingness to disclose emotionally burdensome information. In other words, the telephone may ease to disclose answers for sadness-dominant questions decreasing the burden. The elderly' higher rates of item nonresponse on sadness-dominant questions may be attributed to factors, such as vulnerability to stress and depression (Bandura, 1997) due to decreased health, increased dependency and the loss of their loved ones, having negative self-perception (Meléndez, Mayordomo, Sancho, & Tomás, 2012), using emotion-focused methods of coping mechanisms (LaChapelle & Hadjistavropoulos, 2005) as well as being more sensitive to social desirability effect (Deshields, Tait, Gfeller, & Chibnall, 1995).

The findings point that in both lowly-sensitive and sadness dominant question types, highly educated respondents have a higher probability of producing item nonresponse error when they are interviewed via telephone. In contrast to the finding of this thesis regarding interactions between interview mode and education status, Midanik et al. (2001) found higher reporting of alcohol-related harms by respondents with higher education levels when they are interviewed over the telephone. This finding of the thesis brings to mind a relationship between a higher level of education and a lower-level of trust or rapport in telephone interviews. However, contrary to this possible explanation coming to mind based on this finding, the research in the literature indicates that a higher level of education is positively associated with interpersonal trust and optimism (Hooghe, Marien, & de Vroome, 2012; Uslaner, 1998; Huang, van den Brink, & Groot 2009; Aslam & Ghouse, 2022) or there is no significant relationship with the education level (Frederiksen, Larsen, & Lolle, 2016) and level of rapport (Horsfall, Eikelenboom, Draisma, & Smit, 2021).

As another explanation for the association between higher education and lower response quality in telephone interviews, the phenomenon of social desirability can be

pointed out. In contrast to face-to-face interviews, in a telephone interview, the NCVS does not record whether the interviewee is accompanied or not. Therefore, during a telephone interview, the respondent may be alone or in a crowded group. Therefore, those who are not alone feel social pressure to present themselves in a certain light, and together with a greater tendency of highly educated respondents towards the social desirability effect for behavior-related items (Heerwig & McCabe, 2009), they may provide lower quality responses.

Finally, the last significant predictor is found to be the employment status of the respondent. When the employed respondents are interviewed face-to-face on lowly-sensitive questions, the probability of item nonresponse error is higher compared to interviews with the unemployed. On the other hand, if they are interviewed over the phone on fear-dominant issues, they are less likely to engage in unreporting compared to unemployed ones interviewed face-to-face. The explanation for lower response quality in face-to-face interviews about lowly sensitive items among employed respondents might be related to the combination of their time constraints or busyness due to working (Couper, 1997) and their consideration of less sensitive questions as not important or noteworthy. As seen from the findings obtained the impact of this predictor on response quality is complex, the underlying mechanisms for this impact are very challenging to explain, so it needs further investigation.

6.3. Implications for Survey Practice

Understanding the determinants of item nonresponse and unreporting is critical for social research. The insights gleaned from this thesis have practical implications for survey design and implementation. The findings underscore the complex tradeoff between various factors in shaping respondent behavior during interviews. They highlight the need for researchers to adopt a holistic approach to understanding and ensuring response quality through taking various factors at play regarding both interview and respondent characteristics into account as well as tailoring specific strategies to obtain data much free from item nonresponse and measurement errors in upcoming data collection endeavors.

Whether the data will be collected face-to-face or over the telephone greatly differentiates the budget of the research, increasing cost in face-to-face surveys. In light of the findings of the current study, in panel surveys that employed the mixed mode design due to various reasons (e.g., increased rates of unit response, reduced cost etc.), it is important to do the first contact face-to-face. Through the nuanced nature of respondent-interviewer face-to-face interaction, respondents who are not yet familiar with the survey process could be adapted to the process and a rapport could be built. After the first interview, conducting the upcoming interviews via telephone seems not only cost-effective but also makes no difference in terms of response quality when the factors of the day and the season of the interview, as well as the age, education level, and employment status of the respondents, are controlled for. Given that respondents with intermediate tenure have more item nonresponse and unreporting in many cases, the findings point out that special precautions are needed for respondents in this phase. Pre-notification letters prepared to send before the 2nd-4th interviews would be useful, reminding the importance of the survey to the respondents.

Understanding the influence of timing is crucial for ensuring the validity of the data collected and conducting effective social research. In light of the findings of the current study, the season of the interview and the mode of data collection need to be carefully planned.

It is also quite important to adapt the mode of data collection according to the target population. That is, if the respondents are those who have a high level of education, the face-to-face mode of data collection is likely to produce less biased responses compared to the telephone mode. The fact that age emerges as a significant predictor of response quality underscores the importance of considering developmental differences in respondent behavior when designing surveys, particularly those involving emotionally burdened topics. If the respondents are of older ages and the topic is likely to produce sadness emotion, the telephone interview seems better to get higher item-level responses, considering their psychological well-being.

In conclusion, the findings of this thesis underscore the multifaceted nature of item nonresponse and unreporting behaviors in survey research, highlighting the

importance of considering both interview and respondent characteristics in understanding survey response patterns. By addressing these factors through tailored survey methodologies and targeted interventions, researchers can enhance the reliability and validity of survey data, ultimately informing more accurate assessments and policy decisions on the relevant issue.

6.4. Suggestions for Future Methodological Research Based on Study Limitations

While the findings of the study provide valuable insights into the contributing factors of item nonresponse and measurement errors, several limitations warrant consideration. The findings are based on the specific characteristics of the U.S. sample and survey setting, so may not be generalizable to broader populations due to cultural differences. Therefore, survey data coming from a panel study carried out in Türkiye or experimental study designs would be useful to get high quality survey data.

The categorization of the questions according to sensitivity level and dominant emotion was done hypothetically according to the results of the Expert Opinion Study. In future studies, this categorization could be based on the opinions of the respondents, themselves, which might facilitate comparisons in terms of sensitivity and emotional load and make the conclusions more relevant. Thus, questionnaires designed to collect information about the question emotions evaluated by respondents should be used in that case. Furthermore, with the development of technology, artificial intelligence tools have become quite common. Therefore, it is possible to perform the sensitivity and emotion assessment by using an artificial intelligence tool, and the differences can be examined by using this method in future research.

Additionally, the study primarily focuses on quantitative analyses due to using a secondary data. The study's reliance on quantitative analyses may overlook the nuanced qualitative dimensions of response behavior and limit the depth of understanding of underlying mechanisms driving response behaviors. Future research could employ mixed-method approaches to explore the qualitative dimensions of item nonresponse and unreporting, as well as investigate additional contextual factors influencing responding behaviors in social surveys.

Within the current thesis, measurement error is measured by unreporting, and unreporting is defined operationally as whether or not there is at least one "no" response in a particular set of questions. This means that the measurement error is measured by a proxy indicator. The "no" answer can be an accurate answer of a particular group of respondents. In future research, it would be worthwhile to replicate the models with a variable that would be a different proxy for measurement error. In this sense, external records (if available) would be better to detect any mismeasurement in responses. Also, error component separation methods (e.g., West et al., 2018) can be used to determine how much of the total response is due to measurement error.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: Expert Opinion Questionnaire

Lütfen öncelikli olarak Gönüllü Katılım Formu'nu doldurunuz.

YÖNERGE

Bu çalışma kapsamında sizden; "***Veri Toplama Yönteminin Cevap Kalitesi Üzerindeki Etkisinin Hassas Bir Panel Araştırmada İncelenmesi***" başlıklı yüksek lisans tezi çalışmasının temel veri kaynağını oluşturan araştırmadaki bazı soruların hassasiyet düzeyi ve kişide uyandırdığı duygu durumu boyutları açısından değerlendirmenizi isteyeceğiz.

Öncelikle size araştırmanın soru kağıdında yer alan soruyu okuyacağım. Ardından sizden okuduğum sorunun hassasiyet düzeyini *"1 (hiç hassas değil)"* ve *"5 (çok hassas)"* şeklinde 1'den 5'e kadar derecelendirmenizi isteyeceğim. Derecelendirme yaparken size göstereceğim 5 adet derecelendirme kartından birini seçmenizi isteyeceğim.

Ardından size aynı sorunun, sizin fikrinize göre sorulan kişide herhangi bir duygu oluşturup oluşturmadığı, oluşturduğunu düşünüyorsanız oluşturacağı en baskın duyguyu ve oluşturacağı ikinci baskın duyguyu belirtmenizi isteyeceğim. Yine her soru için size göstereceğim *"Mutluluk", "Üzüntü", "Öfke", "Şaşkınlık", "Korku" ve "Tiksinti"* duygularından oluşan 6 adet duygu kartından birini seçmenizi isteyeceğim. Eğer okuduğum sorunun, bu 6 duygudan farklı bir duygu oluşturduğunu düşünüyorsanız lütfen belirtin.

Bu şekilde birlikte soruların sahip olduğu hassasiyet düzeyi ve kişide oluşturduğu duygu açısından değerlendirmelerinizi almış olacağız.

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
0101	Suç sorularına geçmeden önce suçların nerede ve neden meydana geldiğini anlamaya yardımcı olacak bazı sorularım var. SOR VEYA DOĞRULA Ne zamandır bu adreste yaşıyorsunuz? EĞER 1 YILDAN AZ İSE 0 KODLA CEVAP _____ Yıl (EN YAKIN TAM YILA YUVARLA) EĞER = 0 İSE 33b'Yİ SOR EĞER = DK VEYA RF İSE 33c'YE ATLA DİĞER CEVAPLAR İÇİN 33d'YE ATLA	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
0202	Kaç aydır bu adreste yaşıyorsunuz? CEVAP _____ Ay (1-11) 33e'YE ATLA	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
0305	Son 5 yılda, yani _____, _____, 20__ tarihinden beri toplamda kaç kez taşındınız? KAÇ KEZ OLDUĞUNU GİR CEVAP _____ Kez EĞER HANEHALKI CEVAPLAYICISI İSE 34'Ü SOR, AKSİ TAKDİRDE 36a'YA ATLA	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
0406	YALNIZCA HANEHALKI CEVAPLAYICISINA SOR Bu hanede bu adreste işletme yürüten herhangi biri var mı? CEVAP 1 Evet (35'İ SOR) 2 Hayır (36a'YA ATLA)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
0508	Bu çalışmanın kapsadığı suç türleri hakkında size fikir verecek bazı örnekler okuyacağım. Ben bunları okurken, son 6 ayda, yani _____ _____, 20__ tarihinden bu yana bunlardan herhangi birinin başınıza gelip gelmediğini bana söyleyin. SİZE ait bir şey çalındı mı, örneğin: HER KATEGORİYİ OKU (a) Bagaj, cüzdan, el çantası, evrak çantası, kitap gibi taşıdığınız şeyler (b) Giyim, mücevher veya hesap makinesi (c) Bisiklet veya spor malzemeleri (d) Evinizdeki şeyler (televizyon, müzik seti veya aletler gibi) (e) Bahçe hortumu veya çim mobilyası gibi evinizin dışındaki şeyler *(YALNIZCA HANEHALKI KATILIMCISINA SOR)* (f) Evdeki çocuklara ait eşyalar (YALNIZCA HANEHALKI KATILIMCISINA SOR) (g) Araçtan alınan paket, yiyecek, kamera veya kaset gibi şeyler VEYA (h) Birisi size ait herhangi bir şeyi çalmaya ÇALIŞTI MI? YALNIZCA GEREKİRSE SOR Sizin başınıza bu tür olaylar geldi mi?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
	CEVAP				
	1 Evet (36b'Yİ SOR) 2 Hayır (HANEHALKI CEVAPLAYICISI İSE 7a'YI SOR; AKSİ TAKDİRDE 40a'YA ATLA)				

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
0609	Kaç kez? CEVAP _____ Kez	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
0711	(Daha önce bahsedilen olaylar dışında) herhangi biri: HER KATEGORİYİ OKU (a) Bir kapıyı veya pencereyi zorlayarak, birisini iterek, bir kilidi kurcalayarak, bir perdeyi keserek veya açık bir kapı veya pencereden evinize zorla girdi mi veya zorla girme GİRİŞİMİNDE bulundu mu? (b) Yasa dışı olarak garaja, bahçe kulübesine ya da depoya girdi mi veya girmeye çalıştı mı? VEYA (c) Yasa dışı olarak kaldığınız otel veya motel odası ya da tatil evine girdi mi veya girmeye çalıştı mı? YALNIZCA GEREKİRSE SOR Sizin başınıza bu tür olaylar geldi mi? CEVAP 1 Evet (37b'Yİ SOR) 2 Hayır (38'E ATLA)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
0814	YALNIZCA HANEHALKI CEVAPLAYICISINA SOR Son 6 ay içinde sizin veya bu hanedeki herhangi bir üyenin sahip olduğu TOPLAM araba, kamyonet, kamyon, motosiklet veya diğer motorlu taşıt sayısı kaçtır? Artık sahip olmadıklarınızı ekleyin. CEVAP 0 Yok (40a'YA ATLA) 1 1 adet 2 2 adet 3 3 adet 4 4 veya daha fazla adet	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
0915	YALNIZCA HANEHALKI CEVAPLAYICISINA SOR (Daha önce bahsedilen olaylar dışında) son 6 ay içerisinde (araç /araçlardan herhangi biri): HER KATEGORİYİ OKU (a) Çalındı mı veya izinsiz kullanıldı mı? (b) Birisi (ondan/onlardan) lastik, araba teybi, jant kapağı veya pil gibi herhangi bir parçayı çaldı mı? (c) Birisi (ondan/onlardan) herhangi bir gaz çaldı mı? VEYA (d) Birisi (ona/onlara) bağlı herhangi bir aracı veya parçayı çalmaya ÇALIŞTI MI? YALNIZCA GEREKİRSE SOR Sizin başınıza bu tür olaylar geldi mi?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
	CEVAP 1 Evet (39b'Yİ SOR) 2 Hayır (40a'YA ATLA)				

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
1018	(Daha önce bahsedilen olaylar dışında) az sonra sayacağım yerlerden birinde _____ ___, 20__ tarihinden beri saldırıya uğradınız mı, tehdit edildiniz mi ya da sizden çalınan bir şey oldu mu? - HER KATEGORİYİ OKU (a) Veranda veya bahçe dahil olmak üzere evde (b) Bir arkadaşınızın, akrabanızın veya komşunuzun evinde veya yakınında (c) İşyerinde veya okulda (d) Depo veya çamaşırhane, alışveriş merkezi, restoran, banka veya havaalanı gibi yerlerde (e) Herhangi bir araçta (f) Sokakta veya otoparkta (g) Parti, tiyatro, spor salonu, piknik alanı, bowling salonu gibi yerlerde veya balık tutarken ya da avlanırken VEYA (h) Herhangi biri bu yerlerden herhangi birine saldırmaya veya size ait herhangi bir şeyi çalmaya teşebbüs etti mi? YALNIZCA GEREKİRSE SOR Sizin başınıza bu tür olaylar geldi mi?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
	CEVAP 1 Evet (40b'Yİ SOR) 2 Hayır (41a'YA ATLA)				

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
1121	(Daha önce bahsedilen olaylar dışında) herhangi biri size az sonra sayacağım yollardan herhangi biriyle saldırdı mı veya sizi tehdit etti mi? TELEFON ÜZERİNDEN YAPILAN TEHDİTLERİ HARİÇ TUT HER KATEGORİYİ OKU (a) Herhangi bir silahla, örneğin tabanca veya bıçakla (b) Beysbol sopası, kızartma tavası, makas veya sopa gibi herhangi bir şeyle (c) Taş veya şişe gibi fırlatılan bir şeyle (d) Herhangi bir sıkma, yumruklama veya boğmayı içerecek şekilde (e) Her türlü tecavüz, tecavüz girişimi veya diğer türden cinsel saldırı şeklinde (f) Yüz yüze herhangi bir tehdit şeklinde VEYA (g) Herhangi bir kişi tarafından herhangi bir saldırı, tehdit veya güç kullanımı oldu mu? Suç olduğundan emin olmasanız bile lütfen belirtin. YALNIZCA GEREKİRSE SOR Sizin başınıza bu tür olaylar geldi mi?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
	CEVAP 1 Evet (41b'Yİ SOR) 2 Hayır (42a'YA ATLA)				

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
1224	İnsanlar çoğu zaman tanıdıkları birinin işlediği olayları düşünmezler. (Daha önce bahsedilen olaylar dışında), bu kişiler tarafından sizden bir şey çalındı mı, saldırıya uğradınız mı veya tehdit edildiniz mi? TELEFON ÜZERİNDEN YAPILAN TEHDİTLERİ HARİÇ TUT HER KATEGORİYİ OKU (a) İşteki veya okuldaki biri (b) Bir komşu veya arkadaş (c) Bir akraba veya aile üyesi (d) Tanıştığınız veya tanıdığınız başka biri YALNIZCA GEREKİRSE SOR Sizin başınıza bu tür olaylar geldi mi?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
	CEVAP 1 Evet (42b'Yİ SOR) 2 Hayır (43a'YA ATLA)				

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
1327	Zorla veya istenmeyen cinsel eylemleri içeren olayların konuşulması genellikle zordur. (Daha önce bahsedilen olaylar dışında), aşağıdakiler tarafından istenmeyen cinsel faaliyette bulunmaya zorlandınız mı veya bu konuda size baskı uygulandı mı? HER KATEGORİYİ OKU (a) Daha önce tanımadığınız biri (b) Sıradan bir tanıdık VEYA (c) İyi tanıdığınız biri mi? YALNIZCA GEREKİRSE SOR Sizin başınıza bu tür olaylar geldi mi? CEVAP 1 Evet (43b'yi SOR) 2 Hayır (44a'ya ATLA)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..…1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
1430	(Daha önce bahsedilen olaylar dışında) son 6 ay içerisinde başınıza gelen ve suç olduğunu düşündüğünüz bir olayı bildirmek için polisi aradınız mı? CEVAP 1 Evet (44b'yi SOR) 2 Hayır (45a'ya ATLA)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..…1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
1532	B MADDESİNİ KONTROL ET, EMİN DEĞİLSEN SOR Saldırıya uğradınız veya tehdit edildiniz mi, ya da size veya başka bir aile üyesine ait olan bir şey çalındı mı ya da çalınmaya kalkışıldı mı? CEVAP 1 Evet (44d'Yİ SOR) 2 Hayır (45a'YA ATLA)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
1634	(Daha önce bahsedilen olaylar dışında) son 6 ay içerisinde suç olduğunu düşündüğünüz ama polise bildirmediğiniz bir şey oldu mu? CEVAP 1 Evet (45b'Yİ SOR) 2 Hayır (71'E ATLA)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
1736	C MADDESİNİ KONTROL ET, EMİN DEĞİLSEN SOR Saldırıya uğradınız veya tehdit edildiniz mi, ya da size veya başka bir aile üyesine ait olan bir şey çalındı mı ya da çalınmaya kalkışıldı mı? CEVAP 1 Evet (45d'Yİ SOR) 2 Hayır (71'E ATLA)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
1842	1., 3., 5. VE 7. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR Sağır mısınız veya duymakta ciddi zorluk mu yaşıyorsunuz? CEVAP 1 Evet 2 Hayır	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
1943	1., 3., 5. VE 7. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR Kör müsünüz veya gözlük takarken dahi görmede ciddi zorluk yaşıyor musunuz?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir?
	CEVAP				
	1 Evet 2 Hayır	1---2---3---4---5	Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
2044	1., 3., 5. VE 7. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR Fiziksel, zihinsel veya duygusal bir durum nedeniyle konsantre olmakta, hatırlamakta veya karar vermekte ciddi zorluk yaşıyor musunuz?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir?
	CEVAP				
	1 Evet 2 Hayır	1---2---3---4---5	Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
2145	1., 3., 5. VE 7. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR (Fiziksel, zihinsel veya duygusal bir durum nedeniyle) yürürken veya merdiven çıkarken (ciddi zorluk yaşıyor musunuz?)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir?
	CEVAP				
	1 Evet 2 Hayır	1---2---3---4---5	Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
2246	1., 3., 5. VE 7. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR (Fiziksel, zihinsel veya duygusal bir durum nedeniyle) giyinmekte veya banyo yapmakta (ciddi zorluk yaşıyor musunuz?)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir?
	CEVAP				
	1 Evet 2 Hayır	1---2---3---4---5	Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
2347	1., 3., 5. VE 7. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR YALNIZCA 15 YAŞ VE ÜZERİ CEVAPLAYICILARA SOR Fiziksel, zihinsel veya duygusal bir rahatsızlık nedeniyle doktor muayenehanesine gitmek veya alışveriş yapmak gibi günlük işleri tek başınıza yapmakta zorluk çekiyor musunuz?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir?
	CEVAP	1---2---3---4---5	Evet…...…...….1	Mutluluk……...….1	Mutluluk……..….1
	1 Evet 2 Hayır		Hayır...……..…2	Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
2448	1. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR ÖNCEKİ GÖRÜŞMEDE "HAYIR" VEYA "BİLMİYOR/REDDETTİ" CEVAPLARI ALINMIŞSA SOR Amerika Birleşik Devletleri vatandaşı mısınız? Yani, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde veya ABD topraklarında mı doğdunuz, ABD vatandaşı ebeveynlerden mi doğdunuz, yoksa vatandaşlığa kabul yoluyla ABD vatandaşı mı oldunuz?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir?	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir?
	CEVAP	1---2---3---4---5	Evet…...…...….1	Mutluluk……...….1	Mutluluk……..….1
	1 Evet, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde doğdu 2 Evet, Porto Riko, Guam, ABD Virgin Adaları veya Kuzey Marianas'ta doğdu 3 Evet, yurtdışında ABD vatandaşı ebeveyn veya ebeveynlerden doğdu 4 Evet, vatandaşlığa kabul yoluyla ABD vatandaşı 5 Hayır, ABD vatandaşı değil		Hayır...……..…2	Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
2554	(18 YAŞ VEYA ÜSTÜ KİŞİLERE SOR 1. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR ÖNCEKİ GÖRÜŞMEDE "HİÇ ASKERLİK YAPMAMIŞ" VEYA "BİLMİYOR/REDDETTİ" CEVABI ALINMIŞSA SOR. 40 YAŞ VE ÜZERİ İSE VE ÖNCEKİ GÖRÜŞMEDE GEÇERLİ CEVAP ALINMIŞSA SORMA ABD Silahlı Kuvvetlerinde, Yedeklerinde veya Ulusal Muhafızlarında hiç aktif görevde bulundunuz mu? BİR KUTUYU İŞARETLE	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
	CEVAP 1 Hiç askerlik yapmadı. 2 Yalnızca Yedeklerde veya Ulusal Muhafızlarda eğitim için aktif görev aldı. 74'E ATLA 3 Şimdi aktif görevde 4 Geçmişte aktif görevdeydi, ancak şimdi değil 89'U SOR				

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
2655	18 YAŞ VEYA ÜSTÜ KİŞİLERE SOR 1. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR ÖNCEKİ GÖRÜŞMEDE "HAYIR" VEYA "BİLMİYOR/REDDETTİ" CEVABI ALINMIŞSA SOR CEVAPLAYICI 40 YAŞ VE ÜZERİ İSE VE ÖNCEKİ GÖRÜŞMEDE GEÇERLİ CEVAP ALINMIŞSA SORMA ABD Silahlı Kuvvetlerinde ne zaman aktif görevde bulundunuz? YALNIZCA DÖNEMİN BİR KISMI İÇİN OLSA BİLE, KİŞİNİN HİZMET VERDİĞİ HER DÖNEM İÇİN BİR KUTU İŞARETLE	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
	CEVAP 1 Eylül 2001 veya sonrası 2 Ağustos 1990 - Ağustos 2001 (Basra Körfezi Savaşı dahil) 3 Mayıs 1975 - Temmuz 1990 4 Vietnam dönemi (Ağustos 1964 - Nisan 1975) 5 Şubat 1955 - Temmuz 1964 6 Kore Savaşı (Temmuz 1950 - Ocak 1955) 7 Ocak 1947 - Haziran 1950 8 İkinci Dünya Savaşı (Aralık 1941 - Aralık 1946) 9 Kasım 1941 veya öncesi				

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
2757	Geçen hafta bir işiniz mi vardı ya da bir işletmede çalıştınız mı? GÖNÜLLÜ İŞLERİ VEYA EV İŞLERİNİ DAHİL ETME HANEDE ÇİFTLİK VEYA İŞLETME İŞLETİCİSİ VARSA, ÜCRETSİZ İŞ OLUP OLMADIĞINI SOR CEVAP 1 Evet (76a'YA ATLA) 2 Hayır (75b'Yİ SOR)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
2858	SOR VEYA DOĞRULA SON 6 AY İÇİNDE bir işiniz oldu mu ya da bir işletmede çalıştınız mı? CEVAP 1 Evet (75c'YI SOR) 2 Hayır (80'E ATLA)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
2959	Bu (iş) art arda 2 hafta veya daha uzun sürdü mü? CEVAP 1 Evet (76a'YI SOR) 2 Hayır (80'E ATLA)	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
3060	SOR VEYA DOĞRULA Aşağıdakilerden hangisi işinizi en iyi şekilde tanımlıyor? ...'de çalışıyor muydunuz? CEVAPLAYICI "EVET" DİYENE KADAR HER KATEGORİYİ OKU, ARDINDAN UYGUN ÖN KODU GİR CEVAP 1 Tıp Mesleği? *(76c'YE ATLA)* 2 Ruh Sağlığı Hizmetleri Alanı? *(76e'YE ATLA)* 3 Öğretmenlik Mesleği? *(76g'YE ATLA)* 3 Kolluk Kuvvetleri mi, Güvenlik Alanı mı? *(76i'YE ATLA)* 4 Perakende Satışlar? *(76k'YA ATLA)* 5 Ulaşım Alanı? *(76m'YE ATLA)* 7 Başka bir şey mi? Belirtin (*76b'Yİ SORUN)*	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…..…..….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

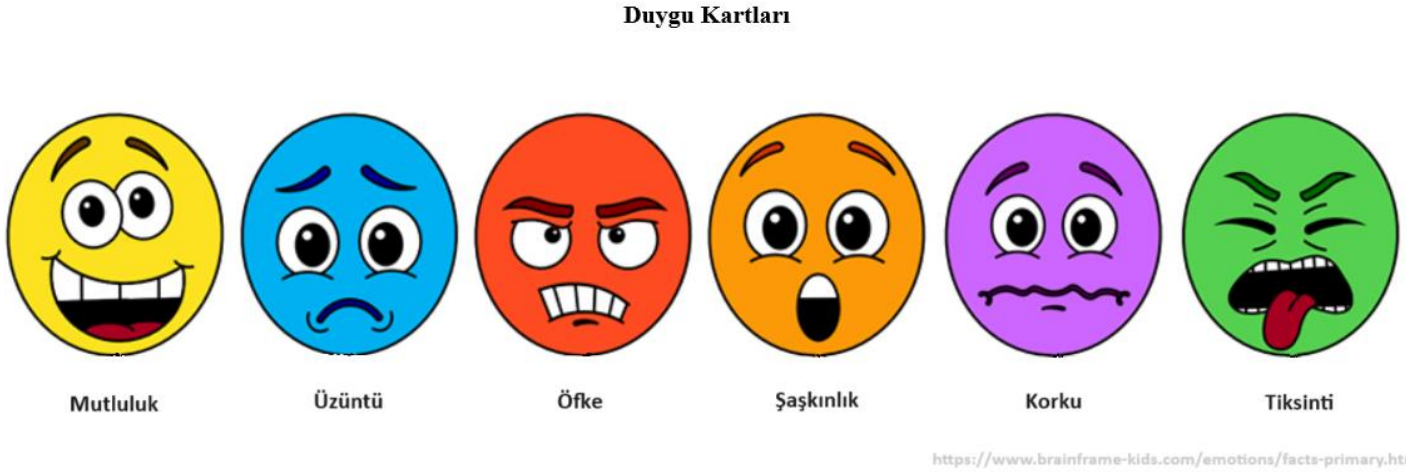
NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
3162	Bir kolej veya üniversitede mi çalışıyorsunuz? CEVAP 1 Evet 2 Hayır	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
NO	**SORU**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**
3263	İşinizde çalışırken çoğunlukla şu alanlarda mı çalışıyorsunuz? HER KATEGORİYİ OKU CEVAP 1 Bir şehir mi? 2 Banliyö bölgesi? 3 Kırsal alan mı? 4 Bunlardan herhangi birinin kombinasyonu mu?	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....……5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99

NO	SORU	D1	D2	D3	D4
3365	HANEHALKI CEVAPLAYICISINA SOR 1., 3. 5. VEYA 7. GÖRÜŞMEDE SOR DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ SORULMADIYSA SOR ÖNCEKİ GÖRÜŞMEDE "HAYIR" VEYA "BİLMİYOR/REDDETTİ" CEVABI ALINMIŞSA SOR Bu HANE HALKININ tüm üyelerinin son 12 aydaki TOPLAM birleştirilmiş gelirini hangi kategori temsil ediyor? Bu, işlerden elde edilen parayı, iş, çiftlik veya kiradan elde edilen net geliri, emekli maaşlarını, temettüleri, faizleri, sosyal güvenlik ödemelerini ve bu HANE HALKININ 14 yaşında veya daha büyük olan üyelerinin aldığı diğer para gelirlerini içerir.	Bu sorunun **hassasiyet düzeyi**ni numaralandırınız 1---2---3---4---5	Sizce bu soru sorulan kişide **herhangi bir duygu** oluşturur mu? Evet…...…...….1 Hayır...……..…2	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **en baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……...….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke…….....3 Şaşkınlık…….…....4 Korku …….....…..5 Tiksinti...……6 Diğer_____99	Sizce bu sorunun sorulan kişide oluşturduğu **ikinci baskın duygu** hangisidir? Mutluluk……..….1 Üzüntü……...…2 Öfke……...….3 Şaşkınlık…….....4 Korku …….....…….5 Tiksinti...……...6 Diğer_____99
	CEVAP 1 5.000 $'den az 2 5.000 ila 7.499 $ 3 7.500 ila 9.999 $ 4 10.000 ila 12.499 $ 5 12.500 ila 14.999 $ 6 15.000 ila 17.499 $ 7 17.500 ila 19.999 $ 8 20.000 ila 24.999 $ 9 25.000 ila 29.999 $ 10 30.000 ila 34.999 $ 11 35.000 ila 39.999 $ 12 40.000 ila 49.999 $ 13 50.000 ila 74.999 $ 14 75.000 ila 99.999 $ 15 100.000 ila 149.999 $ 16 150.000 ila 199.999 $ 17 200.000 $ veya daha fazla				

APPENDIX B: Rating Cards

Derecelendirme Kartları

APPENDIX C: Emotion Cards



APPENDIX D: Terms of Use

On 2023-10-12, Ebru Özyiğit agreed to the terms below pursuant to the download of study 38603.

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proxies, or other persons on whom the respondent or proxy provides information, are presumed to be confidential.

Research subject: A person or organization observed for purposes of research. Also called a respondent. A respondent is generally a survey respondent or informant, experimental or observational subject, focus group participant, or any other person providing information to a study or on whose behalf a proxy provides information.

In addition, the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data stipulates the following conditions:

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APPENDIX E: Ethical Committee Approval Form

T.C.
HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜ
Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Araştırma Etik Kurulu

Sayı : E-66777842-300-00003257001 15/12/2023
Konu : Etik Kurulu İzni (Ebru ÖZYİĞİT)

NÜFUS ETÜTLERİ ENSTİTÜSÜ MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

İlgi : 04.12.2023 tarihli ve E-85844849-300-00003232918 sayılı yazınız.

Enstitünüz Sosyal Araştırma Yöntemleri Anabilim Dalı Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencilerinden **Ebru ÖZYİĞİT**'in, **Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Melike SARAÇ** danışmanlığında yürüttüğü ***"Intvestigating the Effects of Data Collection Mode on Response Quality in a Sensitive Panel Survey (Veri Toplama Yönteminin Cevap Kalitesi Üzerindeki Etkisinin Hassas Bir Panel Araştırmada İncelenmesi)"*** başlıklı tez çalışması Üniversitemiz Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Araştırma Etik Kurulunun **12 Aralık 2023** tarihinde yapmış olduğu toplantıda incelenmiş olup, etik açıdan uygun bulunmuştur.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini rica ederim.

Prof. Dr. İsmet KOÇ
Kurul Başkanı

Bu belge güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

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Telefon: Faks:
Kep:

Bilgi için: Burak CİHAN
Bilgisayar İşletmeni
Telefon: 03123051082

APPENDIX F: Informed Consent Form

Sizi Hacettepe Üniversitesi Nüfus Etütleri Enstitüsü Sosyal Araştırma Yöntemleri Anabilim Dalı yüksek lisans öğrencisi Ebru ÖZYİĞİT tarafından yazılan, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Melike SARAÇ danışmanlığında yürütülen "Veri Toplama Yönteminin Cevap Kalitesi Üzerindeki Etkisinin Hassas Bir Panel Araştırmada İncelenmesi" başlıklı yüksek lisans tezi çalışmasının bir bölümü için görüşmeye davet ediyoruz. Araştırmanın temel amaçları arasında veri kalitesinin soruların hassasiyet düzeyi ve kişide uyandırdığı duygu durumu gibi soru özelliklerine ilişkin farklı değişkenler ile ilişkisini değerlendirmek de bulunmaktadır.

Bu araştırmada Uzman Görüşü Soru Kağıdı'nda yer alan soruların hassasiyet ve duygu boyutları üzerinden değerlendirmesi yapılacaktır. Araştırmamıza katıldığınız ve görüşmeyi kabul ettiğiniz için teşekkür ederim. Araştırmaya katılımınız tamamen gönüllülük esasına dayalıdır. Araştırma kapsamında herhangi bir risk, rahatsızlık hissi veya aksi tesir oluşması beklenmemektedir. Ancak, herhangi bir rahatsızlık hissetmeniz durumunda istediğiniz zaman hiçbir neden ya da koşul belirtmeden araştırmadan çekilebilir ve cevap vermeyi bırakabilirsiniz. Bu durum size hiçbir sorumluluk getirmeyecektir. Rahatsızlığınızın giderilmesi için gereken destek sağlanacaktır. Araştırma kapsamında herhangi bir ses veya görüntü kaydı alınmayacak, sorulara vereceğiniz cevaplar yoluyla elde edilecek veriler anonim hale getirilerek yalnızca tez çalışması ve tez çalışmasından üretilecek diğer çalışmalar kapsamında kullanılacaktır. Görüşmemiz yaklaşık olarak 30 dakika sürecektir.

Bu araştırma kapsamında "Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Araştırma Etik Kurulu"ndan gerekli etik onay alınmıştır. Araştırma ile ilgili verilen bu bilgiler dışında şimdi veya sonra daha fazla bilgiye ihtiyaç duyarsanız araştırmacıya sorabilir veya e-posta adresinden yazılı olarak iletebilirsiniz.

Yukarıda yer alan yazılı açıklamayı ve aşağıda adı belirtilen araştırmacı tarafından yapılan sözlü açıklamayı anladım. Bu koşullarda söz konusu araştırmaya kendi isteğimle, hiçbir baskı ve telkin olmaksızın katılmayı kabul ediyorum.

Katılımcı:	**Araştırmacı:**
Adı, soyadı:	Adı, soyadı:
Adres:	Adres:
Telefon:	Telefon:
İmza:	İmza:
Tarih:	Tarih: