



TECHNICAL REPORT

2022 SURVEY (WAVE 6)

SEPTEMBER 5, 2024



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FUNDING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY STUDY WAS PROVIDED BY A CANADIAN INSTITUTES OF HEALTH RESEARCH (CIHR) PROJECT GRANT (PJT-162167), WITH ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE ADULT SURVEY FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISORDERS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (R01 DK128967). THE CONTENT IS SOLELY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUTHORS AND DOES NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT THE OFFICIAL VIEWS OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTES FOR HEALTH RESEARCH, OR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH. THE STUDY HAS NO AFFILIATIONS WITH THE FOOD INDUSTRY AND THERE ARE NO CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS TO DECLARE.

SUGGESTED CITATION

HAMMOND D, WHITE CM, RYNARD VL. INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY STUDY: TECHNICAL REPORT – 2022 SURVEY (WAVE 6). UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. SEPTEMBER 2024. AVAILABLE AT WWW.FOODPOLICYSTUDY.COM/METHODS

CONTACT

DAVID HAMMOND PhD
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
WATERLOO, ON CANADA N2L 3G1
DHAMMOND@UWATERLOO.CA
WWW.DAVIDHAMMOND.CA



RESEARCH TEAM

CANADA

David Hammond, School of Public Health Sciences, University of Waterloo (PI)
 Lana Vanderlee, School of Nutrition, Université Laval
 Rachel Acton, School of Public Health Sciences, University of Waterloo
 Joel Dubin, Department of Statistics & Actuarial Science; School of Public Health Sciences,
 University of Waterloo
 Sharon Kirkpatrick, School of Public Health Sciences, University of Waterloo
 Tarra Penney, School of Global Health, York University
 Monique Potvin-Kent, School of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Ottawa
 Vicki Rynard, School of Public Health Sciences, University of Waterloo
 Christine White, School of Public Health Sciences, University of Waterloo

AUSTRALIA

Gary Sacks, Collaborating Centre for Obesity Prevention, Deakin University
 Adrian Cameron, Collaborating Centre for Obesity Prevention, Deakin University

MEXICO

Simon Barquera, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, Mexico
 Alejandra Jáuregui de la Mota, Instituto de Salud Pública, Mexico

UNITED KINGDOM

Martin White, Centre for Diet and Activity Research, University of Cambridge
 Jean Adams, Centre for Diet and Activity Research, University of Cambridge

UNITED STATES

James Thrasher, Arnold School of Public Health, University of South Carolina
 Rachel Davis, Arnold School of Public Health, University of South Carolina
 Christina Roberto, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania

FUNDING AND POLICY ON INDUSTRY SUPPORT

Funding for the International Food Policy Study was provided by a Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Project Grant (PJT-162167), with additional support for the adult survey from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disorders of the National Institutes of Health (R01 DK128967). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Canadian Institutes for Health Research, or the National Institutes of Health. The study has no affiliations with the food industry and the Principal Investigator (Hammond) has no conflicts of interests to declare. It is a general policy of the project that authors should not accept industry funding for any work related to this project and should declare all potential conflicts of interest.

METHODS

The primary objective of the International Food Policy Study (IFPS) is to evaluate the impact of national-level food policies. Repeat cross-sectional studies are being conducted in each of five countries—Australia, Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom (UK), and the United States (USA)—to examine dietary patterns and policy-relevant behaviours across countries. The study provides a quasi-experimental design for evaluating federal-level policies by providing both ‘within’ and ‘between-country’ measures over time.

SAMPLE & RECRUITMENT

Online surveys were conducted in 2022 with a total of 26,273 respondents from five countries: Australia (n=4,206), Canada (n=4,437), Mexico (n=6,113), UK (n=4,203), and USA (n=7,314). The first wave of the survey was conducted in December 2017, with subsequent waves conducted annually in November-December from 2018 to 2022.

A total of 1,383 respondents completed surveys in both Wave 1 and Wave 2 (6.1% of the Wave 2 sample). A total of 1,684 respondents completed surveys in both Wave 2 and Wave 3 (8.0% of the Wave 3 sample). A total of 342 respondents completed surveys in both Wave 3 and Wave 4 (1.6% of the Wave 4 sample). A total of 453 respondents completed surveys in both Wave 4 and Wave 5 (1.7% of the Wave 5 sample). A total of 372 respondents completed surveys in both Wave 5 and Wave 6 (1.4% of the Wave 6 sample). A total of 38 respondents completed surveys in Waves 4 to 6 (0.1% of Wave 6 sample). Fewer than 10 respondents completed surveys in Waves 3 to 6 (n=8), Waves 2 to 6 (n=3) and Waves 1 to 6 (n=2) (<0.1% of Wave 6 sample). A total of 583 respondents completed surveys in Waves 1 to 3 (2.8% of Wave 3 sample). A total of 73 respondents completed surveys in Waves 1 to 4 (0.3% of Wave 4 sample). A total of 19 respondents completed surveys in Waves 1 to 5 (0.1% of Wave 5 sample).

The main sample was recruited from the Nielsen Consumer Insights Global Panel, which maintains and/or has partner panels in each country. The panels are recruited using both probability and non-probability sampling methods. The Nielsen panel provides standardized recruitment sampling across countries. For the current study, Nielsen drew random samples stratified for age and sex from the online panels in each country based on the quotas described below. Oversamples of respondents with lower educational attainment from Mexico and Mexican Americans from the United States were recruited from Qualtrics, and their partner panels.

Quotas for age and sex were applied to facilitate recruitment of a diverse sample that approximated the known proportions in each country for males and females in four age groups: 18-29, 30-44, 45-64, and 65+. Sample targets were also used to recruit English- and French-speaking respondents in Canada proportional to the population distribution, although in 2022, a technical issue with the panel led to recruitment of lower proportion of French-speaking respondents than intended (13.6% vs ~20%). Targets were also used to recruit Spanish-speaking respondents in the US. Sample targets were also used to recruit a proportion of respondents with low education resembling the population distribution in each country; this was considered a target rather than a strict quota: Nielsen’s Mexico panel had limited sample with low education so the targets could not be strictly enforced in the main sample, but respondents in Mexico with lower educational attainment were over-sampled by Qualtrics. In addition, respondents in the United States who identified as Mexican, Mexican-American or Chicano were over-sampled by Qualtrics to facilitate comparisons with respondents in Mexico. Furthermore, respondents in Canada residing in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador were oversampled by Nielsen to support analyses in this provincial subsample.

Individuals were eligible to participate if they were 18 to 100 years of age, and resided in the target country. Invitations with unique survey access links were shared with a random sample of panelists within each country after targeting for demographics; panelists known to be ineligible were not invited. Potential respondents were screened for eligibility and quota requirements using age, and sex. Additional potential respondents for the Mexico over-sample were also screened for eligibility based on educational attainment, and respondents for the US over-sample were screened for eligibility based on Mexican, Mexican-American or Chicano origin. After screening, all potential respondents were provided with information about the study and were asked to provide consent before participating.

Respondents received remuneration in accordance with their panel's usual incentive structure, which includes points-based or monetary rewards that can be redeemed for e-gift cards, catalog items, cash, donations and/or chances to win monthly prizes. These incentives have been shown to increase response rates and decrease response bias in sub-groups under-represented in surveys, including disadvantaged subgroups.^{1,2,3}

All data collection was conducted online, which provides several advantages, including the use of product images to assess beverage consumption and in experimental tasks, and the use of 'skip patterns' and questionnaire routing to account for differential patterns of use. Online surveys can also reduce social desirability bias, compared to in-person and phone surveys, by providing greater anonymity for sensitive topics such as weight bias and stigma.^{4,5}

Online survey methods are well-established, and are emerging as the preferred mode for population-based surveys given declining response rates from random digit dialled (RDD) phone surveys.^{6,7,8,9} Until recently, online surveys were constrained by limited internet penetration. However, internet penetration now exceeds "landlines", even among lower socioeconomic groups: in Australia, Canada, UK and USA, internet usage in the population approximates 90% or more.^{10,11,12,13} Internet penetration is lower in Mexico, but still widespread with approximately 76% of Mexicans using the internet.¹⁴

Respondents were permitted to complete the survey on desktop or laptop computers, or mobile devices including smartphones or tablets. Some survey measures rendered differently on devices with smaller screen sizes. Measures involving scales from 0 to 10 displayed the scale horizontally on desktops and laptops, and vertically on smartphones and tablets. Overall, 58% of respondents completed the survey on a smartphone. Completion on a smartphone was highest in Mexico and USA, particularly among those recruited for the oversamples: about two-thirds of all respondents in USA and nearly three-quarters of all respondents in Mexico used a smartphone, with 77% and 94% of those in the US and Mexico oversamples using a smartphone, respectively.

PARTICIPATION RATES

Table 1 indicates the number of survey invitations sent in each country. The survey was ‘closed’ when target quotas were met.

TABLE 1: Dispositions of potential respondents for the International Food Policy Study, by country, 2022

Disposition	Total		Australia		Canada		Mexico		United Kingdom		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Invitations sent	568,297		94,512		104,444		132,575		101,093		135,673	
Did not access survey	527,797	92.9	88,676	93.8	97,907	93.7	122,876	92.7	95,002	64.0	123,336	90.9
Total accessed survey	40,500	7.1	5,836	6.2	6,537	6.3	9,699	7.3	6,091	6.0	12,337	9.1
Accessed survey link, unknown eligibility ^a	513	0.1	85	0.1	93	0.1	108	0.1	64	0.1	163	0.1
Eligible, no consent	3,364	0.6	507	0.5	708	0.7	484	0.4	611	0.6	1,054	0.8
Ineligible ^b	1,825	0.3	17	0.0	31	0.0	226	0.2	14	0.0	1,537	1.1
Completes	35,214	6.2	5,227	5.5	5,705	5.5	8,881	6.7	5,402	5.3	9,999	7.4
Excluded, data quality ^c	8,941	1.6	1,021	1.1	1,268	1.2	2,768	2.1	1,199	1.2	2,685	2.0
No/ineligible region	7,207	1.3	846	0.9	956	0.9	2,339	1.8	1,019	1.0	2,047	1.5
Fail data quality check	1,489	0.3	158	0.0	265	0.3	368	0.3	163	0.2	535	0.4
Speeding	163	0.0	3	0.0	41	0.0	49	0.0	8	0.0	62	0.0
Other quality issue	82	0.0	14	0.0	6	0.0	12	0.0	9	0.0	41	0.0
Complete, retained	26,273	4.6	4,206	4.5	4,437	4.2	6,113	4.6	4,203	4.2	7,314	5.4

^a Respondent closed the survey link before the age and sex screening questions (and where applicable, the ethnicity, education and region screening questions) were completed and eligibility determined.

^b Respondent screened ineligible due to ineligible age (<18), ineligible ethnicity for the US Mexican-American oversample, or ineligible education for the Mexico low education oversample.

^c Respondent quit the survey prior to completing the region question, otherwise failed to state their region, or stated their region as in another country or an ineligible region (i.e., a territory in Canada), and/or failed to answer or incorrectly answered the data quality check question, “What is the current month?”, and/or completed the survey in less than 10 minutes (or 15 minutes in the Canada French sample, Mexico samples or US Spanish samples), indicating “speeding” and presumably lack of attention, and/or had unreasonable or extreme responses to at least three of 20 open-ended measures.

For commercial panels that include non-probability based samples, the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) recommends reporting the ‘participation rate’, also referred to as a ‘completion rate’. The participation rate is defined as “the number of respondents who have provided a usable response divided by the total number of initial personal invitations requesting participation”.¹⁵ Participation rates are largely a product of sample management and the amount of sample that is ‘released’ prior to reaching target quotas.

Participation rates for eligible participants were calculated for the current study as follows:

$$\text{Participation Rate} = \text{Completes} / \text{Total Eligible Invites}$$

$$\text{Total Eligible Invites} = \text{Unknown Eligible} - [\text{Unknown Eligible} * (\text{Ineligible} / (\text{Known Eligible} + \text{Unknown Eligible} + \text{Ineligible}))] + \text{Eligible, no consent} + \text{Completes}$$

$$\text{Unknown Eligible} = \text{Did not access survey} + \text{Accessed survey, unknown eligibility}$$

The total participation rate was 6.2%. As shown in Table 1, 568,297 invitations were sent to panelists; 40,500 potential respondents (7.1%) accessed the survey link; and 26,273 respondents (4.6%) completed the IFPS survey and were retained in the sample.

The cooperation rate represents “the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted”.¹⁵ Across all countries, the cooperation rate was 68.0%, which was calculated based on AAPOR Cooperation Rate #2, as the percentage of respondents who completed the survey (26,273) of those eligible who accessed the survey link (38,652).

SURVEY CONTENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The study assessed seven primary policy domains: price/taxation, food packaging and labelling, retail food policies, food marketing, nutritional labelling in restaurants, nutrition information and education, and food guide/dietary recommendations. The study has a particular focus on sugary drink policies and beverage intake, in addition to the following consumer perceptions and behaviours: sources of food purchases and food preparation, weight loss behaviour, nutrition knowledge, food security, and weight bias/stigma. In Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States (main sample only), respondents were also asked to complete a 24-hour dietary recall.

The majority of questionnaire items were drawn or adapted from national surveys or selected based on previous research. Several new measures were also developed by the research team. Cognitive interviewing was previously conducted with 50 young adults in Canada to evaluate and improve several new items including the food source and beverage frequency measures.^{16,17}

Surveys were conducted in English in Australia and the United Kingdom; Spanish in Mexico; English or French in Canada; and English or Spanish in the United States (based on the panelist’s known language preference). The 2017 baseline questionnaire was translated to French by Communications Parisella, etc. Inc (Montreal, Canada) and Spanish by Benton & Associates (Mexico City, Mexico). In 2018, updates to both French and Spanish surveys were completed by Communications Parisella, etc. Inc. In 2019 and 2020, updates to the French survey were completed by Sirois French Translation Services, and updates to the Spanish surveys were completed by Communications Parisella, etc. Inc. In 2021 and 2022, updates to the translations were completed by Communications Parisella, etc. Inc. (French and Spanish) and the Mexican National Institute of Public Health (Spanish). Members of the research team who were native in each language reviewed the French and Spanish translations independently, and confirmed nutrition-related terminology.

Surveys were also adapted for country-specific terminology (e.g., “soda or pop” in Canada vs. “fizzy drinks” in the United Kingdom). Survey teams in each country also reviewed beverage and food lists and images to ensure that the measures were representative of the products available in each market.

The median survey completion time across countries was 36 minutes (see Table 2 for time, by country).

TABLE 2: Median survey time, by country, 2022

Country	Median survey time minutes
Australia ^a	35
Canada – overall ^a	35
Canada – English ^a	35
Canada – French ^a	39
Mexico	45
United Kingdom ^a	33
United States – overall ^a	32
United States – English ^a	31
United States – Spanish ^a	40
OVERALL	36

^a Median survey time for Australia, Canada, United Kingdom and United States excludes time to complete 24-hour dietary recall.

24-HOUR DIETARY RECALL

Upon completion of the main survey module, all respondents except those in Mexico and the US Mexican-American oversample were asked to complete a 24-hour dietary recall.

Respondents in Australia, Canada, and the United States (main sample only) were redirected to a US National Institutes of Health website to complete the Automated Self-Administered 24-hour Recall (ASA24[®]), developed by the National Cancer Institute.¹⁸ Versions ASA24-Australia-2016, ASA24-Canada-2018, and ASA24-2022, were used in each of Australia, Canada and the United States, respectively. Modules for 'location', 'ate with' and 'supplements' were turned on in the ASA24 system.

Respondents in the United Kingdom were redirected to Intake24.org (software version 3, United Kingdom NDNS V2_2022) to complete the Intake24 dietary recall. The Intake24 system is an open-source dietary assessment research tool, freely available to researchers, maintained and developed by the Nutrition Measurement Platform, MRC Epidemiology Unit, University of Cambridge, in collaboration with Open Lab, Newcastle University.¹⁹

For all 24-hour dietary recalls (ASA24 and Intake24), the intake frame was from midnight to midnight of the previous day. Respondents were required to complete reporting in a single session. A total of 11,011 respondents completed a 24-hour dietary recall, including 2,767 respondents from Australia (65.8%); 2,808 respondents from Canada (63.3%); 3,276 respondents from the United Kingdom (77.9%); and 2,160 respondents from the United States (54.2% of the main US sample).

DATA INTEGRITY

As a data integrity check, part of the way through the survey, respondents were asked to select the current month from a list. The month selected by the respondent was compared to the month when the survey was submitted (November or December). Respondents who failed to answer the question and those with month discrepancies were excluded from the analytic sample, unless the selected month was within two days of the date the survey was submitted (e.g., selected November but submitted on December 1st or 2nd).

Respondents who completed surveys below a minimum survey completion time based on the median survey time were considered "speeders" and were excluded from the analytic sample. Specifically, respondents who completed surveys that had a country/language median completion time of less than 35 minutes *before* exclusions based on data integrity checks (Australia, Canada EN, UK, USA EN main sample, US EN oversample) were considered "speeders" if they finished the survey in less than 10 minutes. Respondents who completed surveys that had a country/language median completion time of ≥ 35 minutes (Canada FR, Mexico samples, USA SP main, and US SP oversample) were considered "speeders" if they finished the survey in less than 15 minutes.

Additional data integrity analyses were conducted during data cleaning. A total of 20 numeric or text open-ended measures were reviewed within which problematic responses were flagged. The numeric open-ended measures reviewed included beverage intake amounts, fruit and vegetable consumption amounts, and self-reported height and weight. The text open-ended measures reviewed included responses to the newest vital sign measure, favourite social media influencer, as well as 'other' responses for the types of locations where meals were prepared away from home, purchase locations for food prepared at home, purchase methods for food prepared at home, gender, occupation, children's age, living situation, ethnicity, education, health service use (Mexico only), water source, religious practices for eating, weight loss/maintenance methods, marketing

exposure locations, and food guide use. Participants who had unreasonable responses, such as extreme numeric values, nonsensical typing, or response content not related to the survey question, for at least three of these measures were excluded from the analytic sample.

ETHICS CLEARANCE

The study was reviewed by and received ethics clearance through a University of Waterloo Research Ethics Board (REB # 30829).

SURVEY WEIGHTS

Post-stratification sample weights were constructed for each country separately based on known population totals by age, sex at birth, region, education, and ethnicity (except in Canada). Respondents were classified into sex-by-age-by-region groups, ethnicity-by-region groups (except in Canada), Hispanic status groups (in the US only), and education groups. Corresponding population estimates (sex, age, region populations) from each country were obtained.^{20,21,22,23,24} Census data on ethnicity and education from each country were also obtained.^{25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36} Separately by country, a raking algorithm was applied to compute weights that are calibrated to these groupings. The SAS macro “RAKE_AND_TRIM_G4_V5” was used, with trimming to 5 (rescaled) if necessary.^{37,38} Finally, the weights were rescaled to sum to the sample size in each country. Note: the approach to weighting ethnicity in the United States was enhanced beginning in 2020, as described below. Furthermore, in 2021 and 2022, an additional specialized weight for use when excluding the oversamples was constructed using the same process as outlined above, except that, it is calibrated for the smaller sample, and for Mexico, the weight was not calibrated to education, as described below.

The tables below indicate the age, sex at birth, region, ethnicity and education categories used for weighting by country.

AUSTRALIA

Age groups	Sex at birth	Regions	Ethnicity	Education
1) 18-29 years	1) Male	1) New South Wales	1) Speak language	1) Year 12 or lower
2) 30-44 years	2) Female	2) Victoria	other than English	2) Trade certificate/diploma/
3) 45-59 years		3) Queensland	in the home	some university (below
4) 60+ years		4) Western Australia	2) Speak English only	bachelor’s level)
		5) South Australia	in the home	3) Bachelor’s degree or more
		6) Tasmania/Australian Capital Territory/ Northern Territory		

Note: Respondents from Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory were collapsed into one category due to small sample sizes. This means that the Australian data are adjusted to the age, sex and ethnicity of the five larger states but not to Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory, nor Northern Territory individually.

The survey weights for Australia ranged from 0.33 to 4.16.

CANADA

Age groups	Sex at birth	Regions	Education
1) 18-29 years	1) Male	1) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island	1) Less than high school diploma
2) 30-44 years	2) Female		2) High school diploma
3) 45-59 years		2) Quebec	3) Trade certificate/diploma/some university (below bachelor's level)
4) 60+ years		3) Ontario	4) Bachelor's degree or more
<i>Newfoundland and Labrador</i>			
1) 18-34 years		4) Prairie Provinces	
2) 35-44 years		5) British Columbia	
3) 45-59 years		6) Newfoundland and Labrador	
4) 60+ years			

Note: 2 respondents from each of the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and the Yukon were excluded from the sample. Ages were grouped differently in Newfoundland and Labrador to accommodate small cell numbers. Ethnicity was not incorporated in the development of weights for Canada due to inconsistent collection methods/response options used in national surveys/census.

The survey weights in Canada ranged from 0.06 to 5.03.

MEXICO

Age groups	Sex at birth	Regions	Ethnicity	Education
1) 18-29 years	1) Male	1) North region	1) Indigenous	1) Secondary or less
2) 30-44 years	2) Female	2) South region	2) Not Indigenous	2) Tertiary or more
3) 45-54 years		3) Centre region		
4) 55+ years		4) Mexico City region		

Note: Upper age group categories were altered from other countries due to small sample sizes for females aged 60+ years.

The survey weights for Mexico ranged from 0.03 to 5.10.

In 2021 and 2022, an additional specialized weight intended for use with select analyses involving measures where the Mexico oversample was excluded, was constructed; this specialized weight was calibrated to the smaller sample size and not calibrated to education. Without the oversample, the Mexico sample included so few respondents with lower education that education could not be used, as was the case in previous rounds.

Categories used in specialized survey weight for measures excluding low education oversample:

Age groups	Sex at birth	Regions	Ethnicity
1) 18-29 years	1) Male	1) North region	1) Indigenous
2) 30-44 years	2) Female	2) South region	2) Not Indigenous
3) 45-54 years		3) Centre region	
4) 55+ years		4) Mexico City region	

Note: Education was not incorporated in the development of this weight for Mexico because the proportion of respondents with lower educational attainment was so much smaller than in population estimates from census data that weights could not be obtained.

The specialized survey weights for measures excluding the oversample for Mexico ranged from 0.17 to 4.85.

UNITED KINGDOM

Age groups	Sex at birth	Regions	Ethnicity	Education
1) 18-29 years	1) Male	1) North East	1) White alone	1) No qualification/Level 1
2) 30-44 years	2) Female	2) North West	2) Other	2) Level 2 (incl. 5+ O level, etc.)/ Apprenticeship/Foreign qualification (level unknown)/ not stated
3) 45-59 years		3) Yorkshire and the Humber		3) Level 3 (incl. 2+ A levels, etc)
4) 60+ years		4) East Midlands		4) Level 4 (incl. degree or higher / professional qualifications)
		5) West Midlands		
		6) East of England		
<i>Northern</i>		7) London		
<i>Ireland</i>		8) South East		
1) 18-44 years		9) South West		
2) 45+ years		10) Scotland		
		11) Wales		
		12) Northern Ireland		

Note: Age group categories were collapsed for Northern Ireland only due to small sample sizes in the region. South West, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland were collapsed for the ethnicity-by-region groups due to low numbers in the 'Other' ethnicity cells.

The survey weights for the United Kingdom ranged from 0.29 to 4.15.

UNITED STATES

Age groups	Sex at birth	Regions	Ethnicity	Hispanic Status	Education
1) 18-29 years	1) Male 2) Female	1) New England	1) White alone and not Hispanic	1) Hispanic 2) Not Hispanic	1) 11 th Grade or lower 2) High school diploma (or some college)
2) 30-44 years		2) Middle Atlantic			
3) 45-59 years		3) East North Central	2) Other		3) Associates's degree / vocational certificate
4) 60+ years		4) West North Central			4) Bachelor's degree or more
		5) South Atlantic			
		6) East South Central			
		7) West South Central			
		8) Mountain			
		9) Pacific			

The survey weights for the United States ranged from 0.08 to 5.05.

Beginning in the 2020 survey wave, the method previously used to construct weights for US respondents was revised. Papers completed before 2022 using data from 2018-2019 IFPS survey waves employed weights for US respondents where ethnicity was categorized as 'White alone' (regardless of Hispanic status) or 'Other'. In the 2020 and 2021 waves, ethnicity was instead categorized as 'White alone and not Hispanic' or 'Other' to better align with census estimates. Revised weights were also constructed retroactively for the 2018-2019 US datasets; any new papers using 2018-2019 US data should use these revised weights.

In 2021 and 2022, an additional specialized weight intended for use with select analyses involving measures where the US oversample was excluded, such as the ASA24 data, was constructed and calibrated to the smaller sample size (no change in categories used for weighting).

Categories used in specialized survey weight for measures excluding Mexican American oversample:

Age groups	Sex at birth	Regions	Ethnicity	Hispanic Status	Education
1) 18-29 years	1) Male	1) New England	1) White alone and not Hispanic	1) Hispanic	1) 11 th Grade or lower
2) 30-44 years	2) Female	2) Middle Atlantic		2) Not Hispanic	2) High school diploma (or some college)
3) 45-59 years		3) East North Central	2) Other		3) Associates's degree / vocational certificate
4) 60+ years		4) West North Central			4) Bachelor's degree or more
		5) South Atlantic			
		6) East South Central			
		7) West South Central			
		8) Mountain			
		9) Pacific			

The specialized survey weights for measures excluding the oversample for the US ranged from 0.25 to 5.09.

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The demographic characteristics of the sample, by country, are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3: Sample Demographics, by country, 2022 n=26,273

Disposition	Australia n=4,206		Canada n=4,437		Mexico n=6,113		United Kingdom n=4,203		United States n=7,314	
	Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)	Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)	Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)	Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)	Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)
Sex										
Male	49.4% (2,076)	49.1% (2,066)	49.0% (2,173)	49.4% (2,192)	48.9% (2,990)	48.0% (2,932)	49.0% (2,060)	48.4% (2,032)	47.2% (3,455)	49.2% (3,596)
Female	50.6% (2,130)	50.9% (2,140)	51.0% (2,264)	50.6% (2,245)	51.1% (3,123)	52.0% (3,181)	51.0% (2,143)	51.6% (2,171)	52.8% (3,859)	50.8% (3,718)
Age										
(mean; SD)	48.1 years (SD=17.47)	47.0 years (SD=17.39)	49.1 years (SD=17.04)	48.0 years (SD=17.51)	38.7 years (SD=12.89)	40.6 years (SD=14.59)	48.5 years (SD=17.68)	48.3 years (SD=17.43)	43.9 years (SD=16.50)	47.1 years (SD=17.22)
Education										
Low	31.0% (1,302)	37.4% (1,575)	23.7% (1,052)	40.4% (1,794)	44.3% (2,708)	76.0% (4,645)	28.4% (1,194)	40.0% (1,682)	42.8% (3,128)	55.0% (4,024)
Medium	34.5% (1,452)	32.2% (1,353)	39.3% (1,742)	31.5% (1,397)	10.9% (669)	9.0% (552)	25.5% (1,073)	25.1% (1,056)	21.4% (1,565)	9.9% (724)
High	34.0% (1,432)	29.9% (1,258)	36.5% (1,620)	27.6% (1,225)	44.7% (2,730)	14.9% (910)	45.2% (1,901)	34.0% (1,427)	35.5% (2,594)	34.6% (2,533)
Not stated	0.5% (20)	0.5% (21)	0.5% (23)	0.5% (21)	0.1% (6)	0.1% (6)	0.8% (35)	0.9% (38)	0.4% (27)	0.4% (32)
Ethnicity										
Majority	81.5% (3,429)	70.1% (2,950)	75.1% (3,332)	75.0% (3,329)	78.0% (4,768)	78.8% (4,819)	87.1% (3,659)	84.9% (3,569)	39.5% (2,890)	62.1% (4,544)
Minority	18.3% (769)	29.7% (1,248)	23.3% (1,034)	23.2% (1,031)	20.1% (1,231)	18.7% (1,144)	12.4% (520)	14.6% (613)	59.9% (4,382)	37.5% (2,739)
Not stated	0.2% (8)	0.2% (7)	1.6% (71)	1.7% (77)	1.9% (114)	2.5% (150)	0.6% (24)	0.5% (21)	0.6% (42)	0.4% (31)
BMI										
Underweight	3.0% (125)	3.0% (125)	3.0% (131)	3.6% (158)	2.1% (131)	2.0% (120)	3.3% (140)	3.3% (138)	2.8% (206)	3.2% (237)
Normal weight	33.5% (1,408)	35.1% (1,475)	34.8% (1,543)	34.8% (1,545)	32.5% (1,987)	29.4% (1,800)	36.2% (1,522)	34.5% (1,449)	31.1% (2,278)	32.1% (2,349)
Overweight	26.8% (1,129)	25.4% (1,069)	27.6% (1,225)	25.7% (1,139)	27.6% (1,688)	28.7% (1,755)	24.7% (1,040)	24.1% (1,012)	27.3% (1,999)	26.7% (1,951)
Obese	21.7% (911)	21.2% (892)	20.3% (899)	19.7% (876)	14.3% (877)	16.3% (997)	16.8% (708)	17.8% (747)	24.0% (1,754)	22.3% (1,632)
Missing	15.0% (633)	15.4% (646)	14.4% (639)	16.2% (720)	23.4% (1,430)	23.6% (1,440)	18.9% (793)	20.4% (859)	14.7% (1,077)	15.7% (1,145)

COMPARISONS WITH NATIONAL BENCHMARK SURVEYS

Australia

Table 4 compares estimates of education, ethnicity, and BMI from Wave 6 (2022) with Australian estimates from the Australian Census of Population and Housing conducted in August 2021 and the National Health Survey collected in 2022.

TABLE 4: Prevalence estimates for education, ethnicity and BMI in Australia

Table 4a. Education	Census of Population and Housing 2021, age 15+^a	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=4,206)
	%	Weighted %
No qualification	37.5	37.4 ^b
Vocational	16.2	12.3
Advanced diploma or diploma	9.4	19.9 ^c
Bachelor or higher degree	26.3	29.9
Not stated	10.6	0.5

^a Australian Bureau of Statistics. Census of Population and Housing 2021: Level of highest educational attainment, 2021. Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/AUS>.

^b IFPS estimate includes 'Did not complete secondary school' and 'Year 12 or equivalent'.

^c IFPS estimate includes 'Diploma or certificate from CAE' and 'Some university, or university certificate/diploma below the bachelor's level'.

Table 4b. Ethnicity	Census of Population and Housing 2021, all ages^d	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=4,206)
	%	Weighted %
Only speaks English at home	72.0	75.6
Speaks a language besides English at home	24.8	24.2
Not stated	3.2	0.2

^d Australian Bureau of Statistics. Census of Population and Housing 2021: Language used at home, 2021. Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/AUS>.

Table 4c. BMI	National Health Survey 2022, age 18+, self-reported^e	IFPS 2022, age 18+, self-reported (n=4,206)
	%	Weighted %
Overweight or obese	65.7 ^f	55.1 excluding missing/not stated
	--	46.6 including missing/not stated

^e Australian Bureau of Statistics. Waist circumference and BMI. Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/health-conditions-and-risks/waist-circumference-and-bmi/2022>. Source data obtained from National Health Survey 2022.

^f A total of 40.8% of respondents aged 15 years and over did not have their height, weight or both measured. For these respondents, imputation was used to obtain height, weight and BMI scored.

Canada

Table 5 compares estimates of education, ethnicity, and BMI from Wave 6 (2022) with Canadian estimates from the Canadian Census conducted in 2021, the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) conducted in 2015 and 2018 and OECD collected in 2019 and 2021.

TABLE 5: Prevalence estimates for education, ethnicity and BMI in Canada

Table 5a. Education	Census 2021, age 15+^a	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=4,437)
	%	Weighted %
No certificate, diploma or degree	16.2	14.3
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	26.7	26.2
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	8.7	6.4
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	18.8	16.9
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	3.0	8.2
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	26.7	27.6
Not stated	--	0.5

^a Statistics Canada. Table 98-10-0384-01 Highest level of education by census year: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Available at: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=9810038401>

Table 5b. Ethnicity	CCHS 2015, age 12+^b	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=4,437)
	%	Weighted %
White only	77.0	75.1
Chinese only ^c	3.3	8.2
South Asian only	3.4	3.6
Black only	2.0	2.7
Indigenous inclusive	4.7	3.6
Mixed/other/not stated/missing	9.6	6.9

^b Statistics Canada. 2015 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS): Ethnic origin, 2015.

^c IFPS estimate includes 'East/Southeast Asian (Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Taiwanese descent; Filipino, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Thai, Indonesian, other Southeast Asian descent)'

Table 5c. BMI	OECD 2019, age 15+, directly measured^d	OECD 2021, age 15+, self-reported^e	CCHS 2018, age 18+, adjusted self-report^f	IFPS 2022, age 18+, self-reported (n=4,437)
	%	%	%	Weighted %
Overweight or obese	59.8	55.5	63.1 ^g	54.2 excluding missing/not stated
	--	--	--	45.4 including missing/not stated

^d Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Overweight or obese population: Measured, 2019. Available at: <https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/overweight-or-obese-population.htm>. Source data obtained from the 2019 Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS).

^e Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Overweight or obese population: Self-reported, 2021. Available at: <https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/overweight-or-obese-population.htm>. Source data obtained from the 2021 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS).

^f Statistics Canada. Overweight and obese adults, 2018. Available at: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/82-625-x/2019001/article/00005-eng.pdf?st=YPrJKhW5>

^g Non-responses were removed from the CCHS self-reported calculation.

Mexico

Table 6 compares estimates of education, ethnicity, and BMI from Wave 6 (2022) with Mexican estimates from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) collected in 2015, and 2020, and OECD collected in 2018.

TABLE 6: Prevalence estimates for education, ethnicity and BMI in Mexico

Table 6a. Education	INEGI 2020, age 15+^a	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=6,113)
	%	Weighted %
Less than primaria ^b	13.4	0.4
Educación primaria	16.3	2.2
Educación secundaria baja ^c	31.4	19.6
Educación secundaria alta ^d	22.8	60.6
Educación terciaria de ciclo corto ^e	1.4	2.2
Educación terciaria (Superior) or above ^f	14.5	14.9
Not stated	0.2	0.1

^a Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI): Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020: Tabulados del Cuestionario Básico. Tabulado 14: Población de 15 años y más por entidad federativa, sexo y grupos quinquenales de edad según Clasificación Internacional Normalizada de la Educación (CINE o ISCED) y grado promedio de escolaridad. Fecha de elaboración: 16/03/2021. Available at: <https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ccpv/2020/#Tabulados>

^b Includes: Ninguno; Preescolar

^c Includes: Secundaria; Estudios técnicos o comerciales con primaria terminada

^d Includes: Preparatoria o bachillerato; Normal básica; Estudios técnicos o comerciales con secundaria terminada

^e Includes: Estudios técnicos o comerciales con preparatoria terminada

^f Includes: Normal de licenciatura; Licenciatura/professional; Maestría; Doctorado

Table 6b. Ethnicity	INEGI 2020, age 3+^e	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=6,113)
	%	Weighted %
Indigenous	19.4	18.7
Not indigenous/not stated	80.6	81.3

^e Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI): Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020: Tabulados del Cuestionario Ampliado. Tabulado 2: Estimadores de la población de 3 años y más y su distribución porcentual según condición de autoadscripción indígena por entidad federativa, sexo y condición de habla indígena. Fecha de elaboración: 16/03/2021. Available at: <https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ccpv/2020/#Tabulados>

Table 6c. BMI	OECD 2020, age 15+, directly measured^f	IFPS 2022, age 18+, self-reported (n=6,113)
	%	Weighted %
Overweight or obese	74.1	58.9 excluding missing/not stated
	--	45.0 including missing/not stated

^f Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Overweight or obese population: Measured, 2020. Available at: <https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/overweight-or-obese-population.htm>. Source data obtained from the 2020 Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición (ENSANUT).

United Kingdom

Table 7 compares estimates of education, ethnicity, and BMI from Wave 6 (2022) with British estimates from the UK Census conducted in March 2021 and OECD collected in 2019.

TABLE 7: Prevalence estimates for education, ethnicity and BMI in the United Kingdom

Table 7a. Education	UK Census 2021, age 16+, England and Wales ^a	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=4,206)
	%	Weighted %
No qualifications	18.2	6.4
Level 1	9.6	23.0
Level 2	13.4	16.0
Apprenticeship	5.3	2.3
Level 3	16.9	16.6
Level 4+	33.8	34.0
Other ^b	2.8	1.7

^a Office for National Statistics. Statistical bulletin: Education, England and Wales: Census 2021. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/educationandchildcare/bulletins/educationenglandandwales/census2021#highest-level-of-qualification>

^b In the IFPS data, the 'other' category includes foreign qualifications (if level unknown) and 'not stated' responses.

Table 7b. Ethnicity	UK Census 2021, all ages, England and Wales ^c	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=4,206)
	%	Weighted %
White (including Gypsy/Traveller/Irish Traveller)	81.7	84.9
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	2.9	4.6
Asian/Asian British	9.3	6.6
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	4.0	2.7
Other Ethnic Group	2.1	0.7
Not stated	--	0.5

^c Office for National Statistics. Statistical bulletin: Ethnic group, England and Wales: Census 2021. Released 29 November 2022. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/bulletins/ethnicgroupenglandandwales/census2021>

Table 7c. BMI	OECD 2019, age 15+, directly measured ^d	IFPS 2022, age 18+, self-reported (n=4,206)
	%	Weighted %
Overweight or obese	64.2 ^e	52.6 excluding missing/not stated 41.9 including missing/not stated

^d Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Overweight or obese population: Measured, 2019. Available at: <https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/overweight-or-obese-population.htm>. Source data obtained from 2019 Health Survey for England (England only).

^e OECD data were weighted for non-response.

United States

Table 8 compares estimates of education, ethnicity, and BMI from Wave 6 (2022) with American estimates from the US Current Population Survey conducted in 2022, US population estimates from 2022, and OECD collected in 2018 and 2021.

TABLE 8: Prevalence estimates for education, ethnicity and BMI in the United States

Table 8a. Education	Current Population Survey 2022, age 18+^a	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=7,314)
	%	Weighted %
8th grade or lower	3.3	2.7
9th grade	1.1	1.4
10th grade	1.3	2.1
11th grade	3.8	3.2
High school graduate or some college with no degree	45.7	45.5
Associate's degree	9.9	9.9
Bachelor's degree or more	34.8	34.6
Not stated	--	0.4

^a U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey, 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC): Educational Attainment of the Population 18 Years and Over, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2022. Available at: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2021/demo/educational-attainment/cps-detailed-tables.html>

Table 8b. Ethnicity	US Population Estimates, 2022, age 18+^b	IFPS 2022, age 18+ (n=7,314)
	%	Weighted %
White only (and not Hispanic)	61.6	62.1
Black or African American only (and not Hispanic)	12.3	13.9
Other race only (and not Hispanic)	7.1	4.8
Two or more races, and/or Hispanic	19.0	18.7
Not stated	--	0.4

^b United States Census Bureau, Population Division. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021. June 2023. Accessed June 27, 2024. Available from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>

Table 8c. BMI	OECD 2018, age 20+, directly measured^c	OECD 2021, age 18+, self-reported^d	IFPS 2022, age 18+, self-reported (n=7,314)
	%	%	Weighted %
Overweight or obese	73.1 ^e	67.5 ^e	58.1 excluding missing/not stated 49.0 including missing/not stated
	--	--	

^c Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Overweight or obese population: Measured, 2018. Available at: <https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/overweight-or-obese-population.htm>. Source data obtained from the 2017-2018 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).

^d Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Overweight or obese population: Self-reported, 2021. Available at: <https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/overweight-or-obese-population.htm>. Source data obtained from the 2021 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

^e Estimates were weighted to represent the U.S. civilian non-institutionalised population.

REFERENCES

- 1 Groves RM, Fowler FJ, Couper MP, Lepkowski JM, Singer E, Tourangeau R. Survey Methodology, 2nd Edition. John Wiley & Sons. 2009.
- 2 Groves R. Non-response rates and non-response bias in household surveys. Public Opinion Quarterly. 2006; 70(5):646–75.
- 3 Juan D, Barón JK, Bruenig RV, Cobb-Clark D, Gørgens T, Sartbayeva A. Does the Effect of Incentive Payments on Survey Response Rates Differ by Income Support History? Institute for the Study of Labor. 2008. Discussion Paper No. 3473. Available from: <http://ftp.iza.org/dp3473.pdf>
- 4 Dennis MJ, Li R. More honest answers to surveys? A study of data collection mode effects. Journal of Online Research. 2007.
- 5 Braunsberger K, Wybenga H, Gates R. A comparison of reliability between telephone and web-based surveys. Journal of Business Research 2007; 60(7):758-64.
- 6 Groves, R.M. Three eras of survey research. Public Opinion Quarterly. 2011; 75(5): 861-871.
- 7 Statistics Canada. Residential telephone service survey. Government of Canada. 2010. Available from: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/110405/dq110405a-eng.htm>
- 8 Blumberg S, Luke JV, Ganesh N, Davern ME, Boudreaux MH. Wireless Substitution: State-level Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 2010–2011. National Health Statistics Reports. 2012; 61.
- 9 Blumberg S, Luke JV. Re-evaluating the need for concern regarding noncoverage bias in landline surveys. Am J Public Health. 2009; 99(10):1806–10.
- 10 Statista. Active internet users as percentage of the total population in Australia from 2015 to 2022. Statista. 2022. Available from: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/680142/australia-internet-penetration/>
- 11 Statistics Canada. Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2020. The Daily. 2021 June 22. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 11-001-X Available from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/daily-quotidien/210622/dq210622b-eng.pdf> (accessed February 28, 2022).
- 12 Office for National Statistics. Internet users, UK: 2020. Office for National Statistics. 2021. Available from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/itandinternetindustry/bulletins/internetusers/2020>
- 13 Pew Research Center. Internet/Broadband Fact Sheet. Pew Research Center. 2021. Available from: <https://www.pewinternet.org/fact-sheet/internet-broadband/>
- 14 The World Bank. Individuals using the Internet (% of population) - Mexico. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. 2021. Available from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS?locations=MX>
- 15 The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2023. Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 10th edition. AAPOR. Available at: <https://aapor.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Standards-Definitions-10th-edition.pdf>
- 16 O'Neill M, White CM, Vanderlee L, Reid JL, Acton RB, Hammond D. Validation of a brief measure to assess food source and preparation: the Food Source Dietary Recall. [Under review].
- 17 Vanderlee L, Reid JL, White CM, Hobin EP, Acton RB, Jones AC, O'Neill ML, Kirkpatrick SI, Hammond D. Evaluation of the online Beverage Frequency Questionnaire (BFQ). Nutrition Journal. 2018; 17:73. doi: 10.1186/s12937-018-0380-8.
- 18 National Cancer Institute. Automated Self-Administered 24-Hour (ASA24®) Dietary Assessment Tool. National Institutes of Health. Available at: <https://epi.grants.cancer.gov/asa24/>
- 19 MRC Epidemiology Unit, University of Cambridge. Intake24. University of Cambridge. Available at: <https://intake24.org>

-
- ²⁰ Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0005-01 - Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex, 2022. Accessed August 14, 2023. Available from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1710000501>
- ²¹ Office for National Statistics. Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2021, 2022. Accessed August 3, 2023. Available from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/mid2021>
- ²² United States Census Bureau, Population Division. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022. June 2023. Accessed August 22, 2023. Available from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>
- ²³ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía. Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020: Tabulados del Cuestionario Básico, 2021. Table: Población total por entidad federativa y edad desplegada según sexo y relación hombres-mujeres. Accessed May 11, 2021. Available from: <https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ccpv/2020/>
- ²⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics. National, state and territory population, December 2022: Table 8 Estimated resident population, by age and sex-at 30 June 2022. Accessed August 16, 2023. Available from: <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0>
- ²⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics. Census of Population and Housing, 2021, TableBuilder – Employment, Income and Education (QALLP). Accessed August 16, 2023. Available from: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder>
- ²⁶ Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population: Highest level of education by geography for the population aged 15 years and over in private households of Canada. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-10-0386-01. Accessed August 15, 2023. Available from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=9810038601>
- ²⁷ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI). Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020. Tabulados del Cuestionario Básico, 2021. Table: Población de 15 años y más por entidad federativa, sexo y grupos quinquenales de edad según Clasificación Internacional Normalizada de la Educación (CINE o ISCED) y grado promedio de escolaridad. Accessed July 9, 2021. Available from: <https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ccpv/2020/>
- ²⁸ Office for National Statistics. Census 2021: DC5107EW1a – England and Wales, Age (B) (11 categories) and Highest level of qualification (8 categories). Accessed August 9, 2023. Available from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create>
- ²⁹ National Records of Scotland. Scotland’s Census 2011: QS501SC – Highest level of qualification, All people aged 16 and over. Accessed April 29, 2019. Available from: <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-analyser/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>
- ³⁰ Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. Census 2021: Qualifications (Highest level) by age – 86 categories. Accessed August 9, 2023. Available from: https://build.nisra.gov.uk/en/custom/variables?d=PEOPLE&v=HIGHEST_QUALIFICATION&v=AGE_SYOA_85
- ³¹ U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey, 2022, Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Educational Attainment of the Population 18 Years and Over, by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 2022. Released February 16, 2023. Accessed August 22, 2023. Available from: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/demo/educational-attainment/cps-detailed-tables.html>
- ³² Australian Bureau of Statistics. Census of Population and Housing, 2021, Table Builder – Cultural Diversity (LANP and ENGLP). Accessed August 16, 2023. Available from: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder>
- ³³ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI). Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020. Tabulados del Cuestionario Ampliado, 2021. Table: Estimadores de la población de 3 años y más y su distribución porcentual según condición de autoadscripción indígena por entidad federativa, sexo y condición de habla indígena. Accessed May 11, 2021. Available from: <https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ccpv/2020/>
- ³⁴ Office for National Statistics. Census 2021: Census 2021 estimates that classify usual residents in England and Wales by ethnic group, by sex, and by age. Release date March 28, 2023. Customised. Accessed August 3, 2023. Available from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/RM032/editions/2021/versions/1>

-
- ³⁵ National Records of Scotland. Scotland’s Census 2011, DC2101SC – Ethnic group by sex by age. Accessed April 29, 2019. Available from: <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html>
- ³⁶ Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. Census 2021, MS-B01 – Ethnic group by age– 86 categories. Accessed August 9, 2023. Available from: https://build.nisra.gov.uk/en/custom/data?d=PEOPLE&v=ETHNIC_GROUP_INTERMEDIATE&v=AGE_SYOA_85
- ³⁷ Abt Associates. SAS Macro: Rake and Trim G4 V5. Accessed October 19, 2021. Available from: https://www.abtassociates.com/sites/default/files/files/Insights/Tools/rake_and_trim_G4_V5.sas
- ³⁸ Battaglia MP, Izrael D, Ball SW. Tips and Tricks for Raking Survey Data with Advanced Weight Trimming. Accessed October 19, 2021. Available from: https://www.abtassociates.com/sites/default/files/files/Insights/Tools/SD_62_2017.pdf