

Study descriptions

To differentiate countries in the crosstabulations within this codebook we have decided to use (mainly) the international automobile identification codes:

Australia	AUS
Bulgaria	BG
Canada	CDN
Czech Republic	CZ
Germany (West)	D-W
Germany (East)	D-E
Great Britain	GB
Hungary	H
Ireland	IRL
Israel	IL
Italy	I
Japan	J
Netherlands	NL
New Zealand	NZ
Northern Ireland	NIRL
Norway	N
Philippines	RP
Poland	PL
Russia	RUS
Slovenia	SLO
Spain	E
USA	USA

Study description: Australia

Study title: International Social Science Surveys / Australia (ISSS/A) 1993-1994

Fieldwork dates: December 1993 to October 1994

Principal investigator: Jonathan Kelley, Clive Bean, Mariah Evans

Sample type: Panel of respondents from the ISSS/A 1993 'Inequality II' survey, which was in turn a panel on the earlier National Social Science Survey 'Family' and 'Lifestyles' surveys, conducted in late 1989 and early 1990 (from which the socio-demographic background variables for the 1993-94 data are taken). The sample for the 1989-90 surveys was a nationwide simple random sample drawn from the (compulsory) Australian electoral rolls by the Australian Electoral Commission. Potential respondents were eligible for inclusion in the 1993-94 survey if they had completed the 1993 survey, had not indicated that they did not wish to participate further and were still contactable at the same address.

Fieldwork institute: ISSS/A, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, in conjunction with Datacol. We acknowledge the financial support of the Australian Institute of Family Studies as well as the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University.

Fieldwork methods: Self-completeion questionnaire mailed out to respondents and returned by reply-paid mail. Potential non-respondents were pursued by up to five follow-up mailings.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:
Questionnaire containing ISSP 'Environment' and 'Family II' modules.

Sample size: 1779

Response rates:

2318	A - Total issued
416	B - Ineligible / out of scope
1902	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1779	D - Total completed ISSP questionnaires received
101	F - Refusals
22	H - Other (valid questionnaires received without information necessary to link panel respondents to background data from previous wave of the survey)

Language: English

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Australia*Source:*

Census 1991	NSSS 89-90	ISSS/A 1993	ISSS/A 93-94
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Gender:

Male	49.0 %	49.5 %	53.3 %	51.2 %
Female	51.0 %	50.5 %	46.7 %	48.8 %
N=	6037	2197	1775	

Age Groups:

(The survey figures are based on age at the time of the 1989-90 survey)

18 - 24	15.4 %	11.7 %	8.6 %	8.5 %
25 - 34	22.1 %	22.3 %	19.0 %	18.8 %
35 - 44	20.7 %	22.8 %	23.5 %	24.3 %
45 - 54	14.8 %	16.3 %	18.2 %	18.8 %
55 - 64	11.5 %	13.3 %	16.2 %	15.5 %
65+	15.5 %	13.6 %	14.6 %	14.0 %
N=	5971	2153	1746	

Age left School:

(Census figures are for persons aged 15 and over, with not stated and those still at school omitted from both census and survey figures)

Under 15/none	18.3 %	18.3 %	17.6 %	16.3 %
15	24.0 %	23.5 %	22.4 %	22.1 %
16	22.0 %	23.4 %	23.6 %	23.0 %
17	18.5 %	21.1 %	21.9 %	23.5 %
18	10.7 %	10.7 %	11.9 %	12.5 %
19 and over	6.6 %	3.0 %	2.7 %	2.7 %
N=	5666	2144	1735	

Occupation of Employed Persons:

(Figures are for persons aged 20 and over, with not stated and inadequately described categories omitted.)

Managers and administrators	13.8 %	12.5 %	14.6 %	13.7 %
Professionals	14.3 %	18.4 %	20.7 %	21.4 %
Para-professionals	7.6 %	11.2 %	12.1 %	12.9 %
Tradespersons	14.0 %	12.3 %	11.9 %	10.7 %
Clerks	16.3 %	16.6 %	15.2 %	15.8 %
Sales and personal service	13.2 %	12.2 %	9.8 %	9.9 %
Plant and machine operators	7.9 %	6.9 %	6.2 %	5.6 %
Labourers and related workers	12.8 %	10.0 %	9.6 %	10.1 %
N=	3407	1229	1034	

Labour Force Status:

(Figures are for persons aged 20 and over, with not stated and inadequately described categories omitted.)

Employed	57.6 %	65.0 %	65.6 %	64.9 %
Unemployed	6.8 %	2.4 %	1.5 %	1.4 %
Not in labour force	35.6 %	32.8 %	32.9 %	33.6 %
N=	5099	1972	1674	

Source: Census data are from 1991 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 2722.0

Study description: Bulgaria*Study title:* Environment ISSP 1993*Fieldwork dates:* March 7, 1994 - March 31, 1994*Principal investigator:* Lilia Dimova, Institute for Trade Union and Social Research, Sofia

Sample type: The sampling model used is that of a two-stage cluster sample. It is representative for the population of Bulgaria aged 18 years and over. At the first stage 105 clusters (which represent the smallest organizational units of the latest population census - December 1992) were selected at random with probability proportional to their size (the number of households in each cluster). At the second stage territorial areas (streets and apartment houses) within each cluster were selected at random; 12 addresses were sequentially visited. In each household 1 respondent was interviewed; respondents were selected employing a modified Kish scheme.

The sample is stratified by type of community. No replacements of temporary absent or refusing to participate respondents were allowed.

Fieldwork methods: The method employed is face-to-face interview. Fieldwork was conducted by the field-force of the Agency for Social Analyses, Sofia. All interviewers employed have undergone the necessary training and have considerable fieldwork experience.

Sample size: 1183*Response rates:*

1370	Total questionnaires issued
110	Respondents not found on the respective addresses including:
	43 empty apartments, non-residential dwellings
	67 long term absence
75	Respondents that were found but not interviewed
	64 refusal to be interviewed
	5 temporary absence
	5 difficult contact (sick, too old, etc.)
	1 dead
3	Cancelled questionnaires

Language: Bulgarian*Weighted:* Yes

Weighting procedure: There are no indications for systematic bias in survey data. However, comparisons with general population data revealed the necessity of weighting. The weighting-factor is calculated using data from the 2% sample of the Census of December 1992 and is based on age, education

and type of community. Comparisons between population data, net survey sample and weighted sample show that only minor deviations "remain" in survey data after the weighting procedure.

National Population Characteristics: Bulgaria

Population aged 18 and over (%)

Source:

Census Dec.4, 1992	Net Sample	Weighted Sample
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Gender:

Male	48.6 %	47.8 %	46.9 %
Female	51.4 %	52.2 %	53.1 %

Age Groups:

18 - 30	22.1 %	16.9 %	22.5 %
31 - 50	35.9 %	36.0 %	35.8 %
51 and over	42.0 %	47.1 %	41.7 %

Education:

4 years and lower	15.5 %	15.2 %	16.1 %
Primary (8 years)	30.9 %	26.0 %	30.6 %
Secondary	39.7 %	40.3 %	39.4 %
Semi-higher	4.2 %	5.3 %	4.1 %
University	9.7 %	13.2 %	9.6 %

Type of Community:

Sofia	13.3 %	12.5 %	12.0 %
County Centers	30.2 %	31.2 %	32.9 %
Other cities	22.0 %	19.9 %	20.5 %
Village	34.5 %	36.4 %	34.7 %

N	130760	1183	1183
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Study description: Canada*Study title:* 1993 ISSP Canadian Environment Study*Fieldwork dates:* Feb. 1, 1993 - Mar. 1, 1993*Principal investigator:* Carleton University Survey Centre*Sample type:* Stratified Multi-stage Random Sample*Fieldwork methods:* Self-completion with drop-off and collection

Sampling method: A stratified multi-stage sampling method was employed using as the primary strata for the five main regions: Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Western Canada and British Columbia. Within these regions major sub-areas were randomly selected from Federal Electoral Districts.

Atlantic Canada	St. Johns, Newfoundland, St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Islands
Quebec	Quebec East, Hull/Aylmer, St. Honore/Westmount
Ontario	Ottawa East, Mississauga North, Kingston and the Islands
Western Canada	St. Boniface, Manitoba, Regina East, Saskatchewan, Calgary West, Alberta
British Columbia	Fraser Valley East, North Vancouver/Burnaby, Vancouver Centre

Within each of these districts two Enumeration Areas were randomly selected. Using Census maps the first two streets that began with the letter M and R and contained more than 50 residential units were chosen resulting in a total of 64 sampling frames. Interviewers were instructed to divide the number of residences on any given street by the number of sample points required. In-home sampling used the "first birthday" technique.

Sample size: 2018*Response rates:*

2018	Total questionnaires issued
2018	Total eligible
1467	Total ISSP questionnaires received
551	Total non-response
436	Refusals
115	Non-contact

Language: French / English

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Due to stratification by province, the data are weighted for age, sex and province using 1991 Statistics Canada census parameters.

National Population Characteristics: Canada

Source: Statistics Canada

Gender:

Male	49.3 %
Female	50.7 %

Age Groups:

18 - 24	13.3 %
25 - 34	23.8 %
35 - 44	21.6 %
45 - 54	14.7 %
55 - 64	11.8 %
65+	14.8 %

Years of Schooling: (population 18+)

1 - 9 years	20.5 %
10 - 11 years	19.0 %
12 - 13 years	30.1 %
14+ years	30.1 %

Employment:

Employed	61.0 %
Unemployed	6.9 %
Not in labour force	32.1 %

Study description: Czech Republic*Study title:* Attitudes towards Environment and Local Politics*Fieldwork dates:* November 20 - November 30, 1993*Sample types:* Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague

Sample type: Multistage random sample

- first stage - sampled localities (fixed sample)
- second stage - electoral sectors (list of voters) (voters list of 1992 elections - population 20+)
- the age cohort 18, 19 years old were supplied with method of exclusive quotas - i.e. randomly selected interviewers were tasked to do an interview with the respondent 18 or 19 years old
- third stage - sampled respondent

Controlling procedure: Response cards were sent at all sampled addresses of the respondents. This card was a proof for the interviewer that the questionnaire was realized with the properly sampled respondent.

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews

Context of ISSP questionnaire:
Individual Survey

Sample size: 1005
961 randomly chosen
44 exclusive quota (18 & 19 years old respondents)

<i>Response rates:</i>	1349	A - Total Issued
	8	B - Ineligible
	1341	C - Total eligible
	961	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	380	E - Total non-response
	112	F - Refusals
	113	G - Non-contact
	155	H - Other

Language: Czech*Weighted:* No

Known systematic properties:

44 interviews done by quota sampling procedure to reach representative sample of 18+ population (the reason for use of supply of quota sampling was out-dated voting list).

Publications:

Postoje k zivotnimu prostredi. DATA a FAKTA, cislo 5, kveten 1994, Praha, Sociologicky ustav AV CR /Attitudes towards Environment/
Odbory - pohled ocima ceske verejnosti. DATA a FAKTA, cislo 4, duben 1994, Praha, Sociologicky ustav AV CR /Trade Unions/

National Population Characteristics: Czech Republic

Source: Census 1991

Gender:

Male	48.6 %
Female	51.4 %

Age Groups:

0 - 14	21.1 %
15 - 19	8.4 %
20 - 24	6.7 %
25 - 34	13.3 %
35 - 44	16.0 %
45 - 54	11.7 %
55 - 59	5.0 %
60 +	17.7 %

Education:

Primary	33.1 %
Secondary (1)	35.4 %
Secondary	22.8 %
University	7.2 %

(Secondary (1): Vocational training without secondary school diploma or secondary without sec. school diploma)

Employment Status:

employed	51.4 %
unemployed	1.2 %
not in labour force	47.4 %

Study description: Germany (East)

Study title: ISSP 1993 and REAP (Research into Environmental Attitudes and Perceptions)

Fieldwork dates: May 10 - July 7, 1993

Principal investigator: Prof. Dr. Peter Ph. Mohler, ZUMA

Sample type: Random sample

Fieldwork methods: Self-completion

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

Special survey for the EU (REAP) in combination with the ISSP Environment module

Sample size: 1498

Response rates:

1680	A - Total issued - total sample
182	B - Ineligible
1498	C - Total eligible
1096	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
402	E - Total non-response
244	F - Refusals
132	G - Non-contact
26	H - Other

Language: German

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Germany (East)

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch der DDR 1988, 1990 and other sources of the central administration, 1991

Gender:

Male	47.8 %
Female	52.2 %

Age Groups:

Children - 15 years	21.6 %
Age able to work 16-65 years	62.3 %
Pensionable age	16.1 %

Employed in:

Industry/construction	46.8 %
Agriculture, forestry	11.4 %
Science, culture, Education, health	16.0 %

Study description: **Germany (West)**

Study title: ISSP 1993 and REAP (Research into Environmental Attitudes and Perceptions)

Fieldwork dates: May 10 - July 7, 1993

Principal investigator: Prof. Dr. Peter Ph. Mohler, ZUMA

Sample type: Random sample

Fieldwork methods: Self-completion

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

Special survey for the EU (REAP) in combination with the ISSP Environment module

Sample size: 1440

Response rates::

1680	A - Total issued - total sample
240	B - Ineligible
1440	C - Total eligible
1020	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
420	E - Total non-response
253	F - Refusals
138	G - Non-contact
29	H - Other

Language: German

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Germany (West)

Source: Microcensus 89

Gender:

Male	47.1 %
Female	52.9 %

Age Groups:

18 - 19	3.2 %
20 - 24	10.3 %
25 - 29	10.4 %
30 - 34	8.8 %
35 - 39	8.0 %
40 - 44	6.9 %
45 - 49	8.9 %
50 - 54	9.2 %
55 - 59	7.2 %
60 - 64	7.3 %
65 - 69	6.9 %
70 +	12.9 %

Professional status:

Self-employed	5.8 %
Civil servants	4.8 %
Employees	23.0 %
Labourers	18.3 %
Not in labour force, NA	48.1 %

Education:

Lower secondary qualification without vocational training	26.1 %
Lower secondary qualification with vocational training	37.4 %
Middle school qualification	20.4 %
Abitur	8.4 %
University degree	7.6 %

Study description: Great Britain*Study title:* British Social Attitudes 1993*Fieldwork dates:* April to June 1993*Principal investigator:* Roger Jowell, Lindsay Brook, Lizanne Dowds and Daphne Ahrendt

Sample type: Stratified random probability. The sample is designed to be representative of adults aged 18 or over living in private accommodation in Great Britain. It was drawn from the Postcode Address File (PAF) which is a list of addresses compiled by the Post Office. The sampling method involved a multi-stage design: first 176 postcode sectors were selected with probability proportionate to the number of addresses in each sector. 28 addresses were then selected in each sector by starting from a random point on the list of addresses for each sector and choosing each address at a fixed interval. Finally when interviewers called at the addresses, they selected one dwelling unit and one respondent at the selected dwelling unit using a Kish grid.

Fieldwork methods: Self-completion supplement given to respondents following the face-to-face interview (on which the classification questions were asked). The supplement was either collected by the interviewer or posted back to the office.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

SCPR's British Social Attitudes 1993 - B version of self-completion questionnaire

Sample size: Achieved on ISSP: 1261*Response rates::*

2464	A - Total issued - total sample
310	B - Not eligible
2154	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1261	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
893	E - Non-responses
572	F - Refusals (main)
200	(self completion)
72	G - Non-contact
49	H - Other

Language: English*Weighted:* Yes

Weighting procedure: Data were weighted to take account of the fact that not all units covered in the survey had the same probability of selection. The weighting

applied reflected the relative selection probabilities of the individual at the three main stages of selection: address, household and individual. The average weight supplied was 1.9

Publications:

Jowell, R., Curtice, J., Brook, L., Ahrendt, D. with Park, A. (eds.) (1994) British Social Attitudes: The 11th Report, Aldershot: Dartmouth

National Population Characteristics: Great Britain

Source:

1991 Census	BSA 1993
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Gender:

Male	48.4 %	
Female	51.6 %	

Age Groups:

18 - 24	13.2 %	9.5 %
25 - 34	19.2 %	20.2 %
35 - 44	18.0 %	20.8 %
45 - 54	15.0 %	15.2 %
55 - 64	13.3 %	11.4 %
65 - 74	11.6 %	14.0 %
75 +	9.1 %	8.8 %

Source:

Labour Force Survey Spring 1993

Employment Status:

employed	55.2 %	(ILO measure of unemployment)
unemployed	6.4 %	
not in labour force	38.4 %	

Study description: Hungary

Study title: Environment Module

Fieldwork dates: November 27 to December 8, 1993

Principal investigator: Tamas Kolosi, TARKI, Budapest

Sample type: Follow-up sample. The sample was a 1500 subsample of the 3000 persons interviewed in Spring 1992. The original sample of 3000 was two-stage proportional random sample. The first stage of sampling was constituted by the selection of communities, the second stage was the selection of individuals. The sample consisted of 2x1500 respondents and both of these subsamples were expected to be representative regarding sex, age over 18 and regional distribution of Hungarian population. As a consequence of this procedure, the youngest respondents of the sample are 19 years old.

Fieldwork methods: Personal interview.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

In addition to the Environment Module, the questionnaire included a section on special environmental issues in Hungary financed by the Ministry of Environment as well as attitudes towards mortality and abortion financed by the Institute for Demography of Central Statistical Office.

Sample size: 1167

Response rates:

1500	A - Total issued - total sample
0	B - Not eligible
1500	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1167	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
333	E - Non-responses

Language: Hungarian

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: In order to correct the sampling error we computed a weighting variable taking into account the type of residence, sex, age and highest educational level. The weight of each cases was computed as $WEIGHT = (n/n') * (N'/N)$, where $N=153553$ (respondent above the age of 18 in the 2% sample of the 1990 census), $N'=1167$, n = frequency of the population category in the census subsample the case belongs to, n' = the parallel frequency in the Inequality Module of TARKI.

Known systematic properties:

As a consequence of the follow-up sampling procedure, the youngest respondents of the survey are 19 years old.

Publications:

Janos Szanto, Attitudok a környezettel és a környezetvédelemmel kapcsolatban a felnőtt magyar lakosság körében (Attitudes towards environment and environmental protection among the Hungarian adult population. TRAKI Research Report, 1994.

National Population Characteristics: Hungary*Source:*

2 % of Census 1990	Statistical Yearbook Hungary 1993
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Gender:

Male	46.9 %	47.9 %
Female	53.1 %	52.1 %

Age Groups:

18-29	19.8 %	22.1 %
30-39	20.8 %	18.5 %
40-49	18.2 %	18.9 %
50-59	15.4 %	15.1 %
60-69	14.6 %	13.6 %
70+	11.1 %	11.7 %

Years of Schooling:

no education	1.1 %	
primary and vocational	68.8 %	
secondary	21.4 %	
tertiary	8.7 %	

Employment Status: (age 15-74)

employed		52.5 %
unemployed		6.7 %
not in labour force		40.8 %

Study description: Ireland*Study title:* Attitudes to the Environment*Fieldwork dates:* September / October 1993*Principal investigator:* Social Science Research Center UCD and Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)*Sample type:* National random sample*Fieldwork methods:* Personal interview*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*
Additional questions on the environment (REAP)*Sample size:* 957

<i>Response rates:</i>	1500	A - Total issued
	257	B - Ineligible
	1243	C - Total eligible
	957	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	286	E - Total non-response
	112	F - Refusals
	150	G - Non-contact
	24	H - Other

Language: English*Weighted:* No*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*
Trade-union membership not included

National Population Characteristics: Ireland

Source 1: Census 1991

Gender:

Male	49.7 %
Female	50.3 %

Age Groups:

0 - 14	26.7 %
15 - 24	17.1 %
25 - 44	27.2 %
45 - 64	17.6 %
65+	11.4 %

Source 2: Census 1986 (Distribution of persons whose full-time education has ceased)

Years of Schooling:

less than 10	28.6 %
10 - 11	31.5 %
12 - 13	28.0 %
14+	12.0 %
16+	11.7 %

Source 3: Labour Force Survey 1990
(Population aged 15 years +)

Employment Status:

employed	44.2 %
unemployed	7.0 %
not in labour force	48.8 %

Study description: **Israel**

Study title: Attitudes towards the Environment

Fieldwork dates: December 1993

Principal investigator: Prof. N. Lewin-Epstein and Prof. E. Yaar

Sample type: Area probability sample

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews

Context of ISSP questionnaire:
 Exclusive ISSP questionnaire

Sample size: 1198

Language: Hebrew

Weighted: No

Known systematic properties:
 Only Jewish population surveyed

National Population Characteristics: Israel*Source:*

Total	Jews only
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Gender:

Male	49.6 %	49.9 %
Female	50.4 %	50.5 %

Age Groups:

0 - 19	39.7 %	36.9 %
20 - 24	8.2 %	7.9 %
25 - 29	7.3 %	6.9 %
30 - 34	6.9 %	6.9 %
35 - 44	13.3 %	14.2 %
45 - 54	8.4 %	8.9 %
55 - 64	6.8 %	7.5 %
65 - 74	5.6 %	6.4 %
74+	3.8 %	4.4 %

Years of Schooling:

0	5.2 %	4.0 %
1 - 8	17.6 %	14.5 %
9 - 12	49.3 %	50.3 %
13 - 15	16.2 %	17.9 %
16+	11.7 %	13.3 %

Employment Status:

employed	46.2 %	
unemployed	5.8 %	
not in labour force	48.0 %	

Unemployment rate:

	11.2 %	
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Study description: Italy

Study title: Environment

Fieldwork dates: May 4 - May 21, 1993

Fieldwork Institute: EURISCO

Sample type: Probability with quotas

Fieldwork methods: Personal interviews

Context of ISSP questionnaire:
Italian Social Survey 1993

Sample size: 1000

<i>Response rates::</i>	1000	assigned
	1606	contacts
	606	Ineligible
	76	absents
	201	refusals
	48	recruiting condition not valid
	11	questionnaires interruption
	270	out of scope

Language: Italian

Weighted: Yes

National Population Characteristics: Italy

Source: Census 1991

Gender:

Male	48.5 %
Female	51.5 %

Age Groups:

14 - 17	7.0 %
18 - 24	14.5 %
25 - 34	18.1 %
35 - 44	17.6 %
45 - 54	16.5 %
55 - 64	15.5 %
65 - 74	10.8 %

Education:

Elementary school	25.2 %
Lower high school	27.3 %
High school	36.4 %
University, with or without	11.2 %

Occupation:

Professionals	1.8 %
Managers, Executives	15.4 %
Self-employed	12.2 %
Labourers	19.0 %
Housewife	19.9 %
Students	10.8 %
Retired	14.3 %
Unemployed	6.5 %

Geographic areas:

North-West	27.1 %
North-East	18.4 %
Centre	19.1 %
South & Islands	35.4 %

Status:

Low	29.2 %
Average	53.8 %
High	17.0 %

Study description: Japan

Study title: Attitudes towards the Environment

Fieldwork dates: November 28 - December 6, 1992

Principal investigator: Tomohiro Tsuji

Sample type: We used a two-stage stratified random sample of Japanese 16 or older. Properties of the sample: Representative of the Japanese Population 16 and older.

First urban and rural areas are divided into a number of groups (strata) based on similarities in local features and industrial structures. From each of those groups, streets and village sections are again grouped together to form sampling units. 150 survey spots are selected at random. Then, from the Basic Resident Register for these spots, 12 sample individuals aged 16 or over are selected according to a fixed random number.

Fieldwork methods: Personal interview (face-to-face interview)

Sample size: 1305

Response rates::

1800	A - Total issued
103	B - Ineligible
	17 respondents not found
	81 respondents moved somewhere else
	5 respondents died
1697	C - Total eligible
1305	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
392	E - Total non-response
116	F - Refusals
263	G - Non-contact
	20 respondents had not lived at home for one year or more
	42 respondents had not lived at home for 10-364 days
	17 respondents had not lived at home for 9 days or less
	57 respondents came home at midnight
	107 respondents were not at home temporarily
	20 respondents were ill in bed at home
13	H - Other

Language: Japanese

Weighted: No

Deviations from ISSP questions:

Q5.a prices and jobs --> recession

Q23 3. a small city or town --> a small or medium city

Q23 4. a country village --> a town or village

National Population Characteristics: Japan*Source:*

Census 1990 total population	16 years and older
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Gender:

Male	49.1 %	48.5 %
Female	50.9 %	51.5 %

Age Groups:

0 - 4	5.3 %	
5 - 14	12.9 %	
15 - 24	15.2 %	
16 - 17	4.1 %	
18 - 24	12.9 %	
25 - 34	12.8 %	16.0 %
35 - 44	15.9 %	19.9 %
45 - 54	13.8 %	17.3 %
55 - 64	11.7 %	14.6 %
65 - 74	7.2 %	9.0 %
75+	4.8 %	6.0 %
not reported	0.3 %	

Education:

Compulsory completed	29.3 %	
High school completed	42.1 %	
Junior college completed	8.6 %	
University or graduate school completed	11.0 %	
Student	8.7 %	
none	0.2 %	

Employment Status:

Employed	62.6 %	
Unemployed	1.9 %	
Not in labour force	35.5 %	

Study description: Netherlands*Study title:* Cultural Changes in the Netherlands 1993*Fieldwork dates:* October 1, 1993 - January 15, 1994

Principal investigator: Project coordination: Jos Becker, SCP - Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau
 Fieldwork: NIPO, Netherlands

Sample type: Random, based on addresses or households*Fieldwork methods:* Personal interview (face-to-face interview)

Context of ISSP questionnaire:
 Drop-off questionnaire to be filled in by the respondents themselves

Sample size: 1852

<i>Response rates::</i>	3200	A - Total issued
	338	B - Ineligible
	2862	C - Total eligible
	1852	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	1010	E - Total non-response
	882	F - Refusals
	128	G - Non-contact

Language: Dutch*Weighting:* No

National Population Characteristics: Netherlands*Source:* 1992*Age Groups:*

0 - 19	24.6 %
20 - 39	32.9 %
40 - 64	29.4 %
65+	13.0 %
N	15,238,000

Education: (pupils/students, full- and part-time)

Basic education	1,464,000
Special education	112,000
General secondary education	751,000
Junior vocational training	229,000
Senior vocational training	527,000
Vocational colleges	263,000
Universities	194,000
Total	3,540,000

Employment Status:

Full-time employees 15 - 64 yrs, yearly average	6,610,000
Registered unemployed yearly averages	305,000

Study description: **New Zealand**

Study title: ISSP 1993 Survey: New Zealanders' Attitudes to the Environment

Fieldwork dates: September to November 1993

Principal investigator: P. Gendall, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Sample type: The sample was selected using the 1993 New Zealand electoral rolls which contain the names of all registered voters over the age of 18 years. New Zealand is divided into 99 electorates of approximately equal size. A systematic random sample was taken from each electorate. There were no age or sex quotas and, because the electoral rolls were used, the sample reflects the distribution of the population.

Fieldwork institute: Department of Marketing, Massey University

Fieldwork methods: Mail survey: The questionnaire was administered in three waves. An initial questionnaire was sent to the 1993 selected participants along with a covering letter explaining the study. Four weeks later a reminder package was sent to non-respondents. A second reminder was posted to remaining non-respondents after a further three weeks. The survey was in the field for a total of twelve weeks.

Sample size: 1271

Response rates::

1883	Total issued - total sample
66	Ineligible
1817	Total eligible (in scope sample)
1271	Productive responses
546	Non-responses
115	Refusals
425	Non-contacts
6	Deceased

Language: English

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: New Zealand

Source 1: Key Statistics March 1994

Gender:

Male	1,720,700
Female	1,764,700
Total	3,485,400

Age Groups:

under 5	286,330
5 - 9	255,760
10 - 14	254,800
15 - 19	280,390
20 - 24	284,320
25 - 29	271,350
30 - 34	287,370
35 - 39	253,090
40 - 44	236,590
45 - 49	192,900
50 - 54	171,650
55 - 59	140,010
60 - 64	142,220
65 - 69	131,220
70 - 74	105,080
75 - 79	79,310
80 +	82,550
Total	3,454,900

Source 2: 1991 Census

Education:

School certificate in 1 or more subjects	535,023
6th Form certificate or University entrance in 1 or more subjects	410,568
Higher School or Higher Leaving Certificate	150,048
University Bursary or Scholarship	140,214
Overseas Qualification	101,430
Other	113,973
No school qualification	1,054,107
Not specified	84,921
Total	2,590,287

Source 3: Labour Market Statistics
1993

Employment Status:

Employed	1,470,400
Unemployed	165,600
Total	1,636,000
Not in labour force	953,200
Working age population	2,589,200

Labour Force Participation Rate	63.2 %
Unemployment Rate	10.1 %

Study description: Northern Ireland*Study title:* Northern Ireland Social Attitudes 1993*Fieldwork dates:* Spring 1993*Principal investigator:* Roger Jowell, Lindsay Brook, Lizanne Dowds and Daphne Ahrendt*Sample type:* Stratified random probability, drawn from the rating list.*Fieldwork methods:* Fieldwork was carried out by the Policy and Planning Research Unit (PPRU) in Belfast which has a panel of qualified interviewers who attended a one-day briefing conference to familiarise them with the selection procedures and questionnaires.*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

SCPR's Northern Ireland Social Attitudes 1993 - self-completion questionnaire

Sample size: Achieved on ISSP: 767*Response rates::*

1400	A - Total issued - total sample
144	B - Not eligible
1256	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
767	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
489	E - Non-responses
348	F - Refusals (main)
75	(self completion)
41	G - Non-contact
25	H - Other

Language: English*Weighted:* Yes*Weighting procedure:* Data were weighted to adjust for the fact that individuals living in large households had a lower chance of being included than those in small households.*Publications:* Breen, R., Devine P. and Robinson, G. (eds.) (1995) Social Attitudes in Northern Ireland: The 4th Report, Belfast: Appletree Press

Study description: Norway

Study title: Environment, Norway 1993

Fieldwork dates: February 10 to April 30, 1993.

Principal investigator: NSD, Bergen

Fieldwork institute: Norwegian Social Science Data Services

Fieldwork methods: Data were collected by postal self-completion questionnaire with one reminder sent out February 17 and two follow-ups with questionnaires sent out March 3 and March 22.

Sample type: The sample was a simple random sample from the Central Register of Persons, aged 16-79 years.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

The survey contains the ISSP Environment module and additional questions covering topics as consumer- and environment-related behaviour, cultural theory, positivism and scepticism in attitudes towards technology and religion. Principal investigators are:

Pal Kjetil Botvar, Diaconica College Centre, Oslo (religion)

Gunnar Grenstad, Norwegian Research Centre in Organization and Management, Unibersity of Bergen (cultural theory)

Randi Lavik, National Institute for Consumer Research, Oslo (behaviour)

Torben Hviid Nielsen, Centre for Technology and Culture, University of Oslo (technology)

Sample size: 1414

Response rates::

2300	Issued
21	Reported as non-eligible (in hospital, dead)
48	Unknown or out-of-date addresses, emigrated
2231	adjusted sample
817	Refusals and not reported non-response
1414	Net sample

Language: Norwegian

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Norway*Source 1:*

Population 16-79 years January 1, 1993 Central Register of Persons	Net sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1993
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

Sex and age: % of total

Male	49.8 %	49.7 %
16 - 24	9.0 %	9.0 %
25 - 39	10.3 %	11.2 %
35 - 44	9.7 %	10.2 %
45 - 54	8.0 %	7.0 %
55 - 64	5.6 %	5.4 %
65 - 79	7.2 %	6.9 %

Female	50.2 %	50.3 %
16 - 24	8.6 %	9.9 %
25 - 39	9.8 %	11.2 %
35 - 44	9.3 %	8.7 %
45 - 54	7.7 %	8.4 %
55 - 64	5.8 %	5.2 %
65 - 79	9.1 %	6.9 %

Region:

Central east counties 2 & 3	21.4 %	19.6 %
East counties 1, 4-7	24.4 %	25.2 %
South counties 8-10	9.4 %	9.3 %
West counties 11-15	25.1 %	25.9 %
Middle counties 16 & 17	8.8 %	9.1 %
North counties 18-20	10.8 %	10.8 %
N	3,255,094	1414

Source 2:

Labour force survey 1993 16-74 years	Net sample 16-74 years
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Labour force status:

In labour force	64.0 %	68.8 %
In school (pupil/student)	9.8 %	9.4 %
Retired	8.3 %	9.6 %
Social welfare	7.5 %	4.1 %
Home working	4.7 %	3.7 %
Unemployed	4.9 %	2.8 %
Other	0.7 %	0.0 %
Missing	0.0 %	1.1 %

Education:

University, college (all levels)	20.7 %	
(Gymnasium (general) background)	22.4 %	
University, college (vocational background)	6.2 %	
High school (all levels)	52.2 %	47.3 %
Primary and Secondary school	24.5 %	22.8 %
Missing	2.6 %	1.3 %
N	22,362	1374

Comments on labour force status and education

The NSD data are compared with data from the Norwegian Labour Force Surveys (LFS). The LFS are conducted every month with a gross sample of about 10000 persons aged 16-74 years. The aim of the LFS is to watch the development in the labour market and to estimate the composition of the population with respect to labour force participation and main activity. In the LFS members of the labour force are defined as people

1. who have some sort of paid work or are drafted in military service (the questions tapping this aspect are identical in the LFS and the NSD surveys);
2. who work in family business;
3. who are temporarily out of work (e.g. sick, laid off).

From the NSD background variable questions we are able to construct a labour force status variable which is a good comparison with the LFS data. There might be a small uncertainty about people who are temporarily out of work and for some reason answer that they don't have paid work. Since the Central Bureau of Statistics uses a combination of telephone and personal interviewing in the LFS, we also believe that the Central Bureau achieves relative higher *Response rates*: among marginal social groups. The construction of comparable education variables is more uncertain, and the data should be interpreted with great care.

Study description: Philippines

Study title: Social Weather Station's National Survey

Fieldwork dates: December 2 to December 23, 1993

Principal investigator: Social Weather Stations, Inc. (SWS)

Fieldwork institute: Social Weather Stations, Inc. (SWS)

Sample type: The SWS sample had 1200 voting-age (18 years and over) respondents. It took quotas of 300 each of four major areas: National Capital Region, Balance of Luzon (within Luzon but outside the National Capital Region), Visayas and Mindanao. The National Capital Region is entirely urban. The other three regions had sample quotas of 150 urban and 150 rural respondents each. Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of the sample. The last stage prior to the selection of the dwelling contained 150 urban electoral precincts and 90 rural barangays (villages). The regional and national figures are obtained by applying appropriate census-based population weights to the sample quotas and the sub-quotas.

Fieldwork methods: The survey was based on face-to-face oral interviews, using a structured questionnaire, that lasted from 45 minutes to one hour (considering both ISSP and non-ISSP components). The survey had two types of respondents: the head of household, who answered some questions pertaining to the household, and a randomly chosen adult respondent, possibly but not necessarily the head of household, who answered the rest (the bulk) of the questions. The ISSP questions were directed to the adult respondent.

Sample size: 1200

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: To come up with total Philippine figures, appropriate weights, based on the National Statistics Office's (NSO) 1980 projections for the year 1985, were applied. The obtained weights are given below.

The allocation of sample units in each stage is as follows:

Urban:

	Provinces	Cities	Precincts	Households	Respondents
Metro Manila	--	14	60	300	300
Balance Luzon	10	30	30	150	150
Visayas	5	15	30	150	150
Mindanao	5	15	30	150	150
Total	20	54	150	750	750

Rural:

	Barangays	Households	Respondents
Balance Luzon	30	150	150
Visayas	30	150	150
Mindanao	30	150	150
Total	90	450	450

Weight = population / sample size:

	Projected # of adults 1985 (in 000)	Total sample size	Weights
Metro Manila	4074	300	13.58
Balance Luzon	12333	300	41.11
Urban	3895	150	25.97
Rural	8438	150	56.25
Visayas	6690	300	22.30
Urban	1892	150	12.61
Rural	4798	150	31.99
Mindanao	6682	300	22.27
Urban	1704	150	11.36
Rural	4978	150	33.19

Study description: **Poland**

Study title: ISSP 1993: Environment

Fieldwork dates: May 4 to June 7, 1993

Principal investigator: Bogdan Cichomski, Institute for Social Studies, University of Warszawa

Fieldwork institute: Center of Field Research (ORBS) at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Science

Sample type: National multi-stage random sample - The sample was a three stage national random sample of private households. In the first stage the area of Poland was divided into 77 primary sampling units (strata). They consisted of (1) all cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants (in the case of five cities having larger number of inhabitants city districts were established as separate strata), (2) all cities having less than 100,000 inhabitants were grouped into four categories according to the number of inhabitants (less than 10 thousand, 10-19 thousand, 20-49 thousand, and 50-100 thousand) and. finally, (3) rural areas were divided into eight regions. In the second stage single cities or communities were selected separately from each primary unit consisting of cities under 100 thousand inhabitants or rural areas. The number of secondary sampling units was proportional to the size of the primary sampling unit they were selected from. All cities having more than 100 thousand inhabitants (or their district) automatically became secondary sampling units. Finally, 223 secondary sampling units were selected.

The third stage consisted in selecting households from each secondary sampling unit. In case of units representing cities having more than 100 thousand inhabitants, the number of households drawn was proportional to the size of the unit. From other units the approximately equal number of households (4 to 6) were selected.

Through the procedure described above 2000 addresses of households were selected. Coming to every household an interviewer gathered information about month and year of birth of all persons living in the household and then selected respondent from all persons 18 or more years old, using a special table of selection (unique for every household).

Fieldwork methods: The background data were collected through personal interviewing, the ISSP Module was conducted as a separate self-completion questionnaire and then returned to the interviewer.

Sample size: 1641

Response rates::

2000	A - Total issued - total sample
53	B - Not eligible
1947	C - Total eligible (in scope sample)
1641	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
306	E - Non-responses
210	F - Refusals
96	G - Non-contact and other

Language: Polish

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: The weighting factor used consists of two elements. First each case was weighted by the number of persons 18 or more years old, living in a household. Then, post-stratification weighting was applied. Using official data about gender, age (three categories) and type of place of living (seven categories of size for the cities and eight regions for rural areas), a 90-cell table was created. For every cell a sampling rate was estimated. Post-stratification weighting was based on those coefficients. Finally, the weighting factor was normalized to the number of interviews conducted in the sample.

Known systematic properties:

Representative for population aged 18 and over living in private households

National Population Characteristics: Poland

Source 1: National Demographic Yearbook, Warsaw
1994

Gender:

Male	47.7 %
Female	52.3 %

Age Groups:

18 - 29	23.1 %
30 - 39	22.3 %
40 - 49	19.5 %
50 - 59	13.3 %
60 - 69	12.5 %
70 - 79	6.3 %
80+	3.0 %
N	27,472,600

Source 2: The 1993 Household Budget Survey Central Statistical
Office, Warsaw 1994

Education: (Population 15 years and over)

Elementary incompl.	6.4 %
Elementary compl.	25.8 %
Vocational	26.7 %
Secondary	36.0 %
Higher	5.2 %

Employment Status:

Employed	52.1 %
Unemployed	9.1 %
Not in labour force	38.8 %
N	28,380,000

Study description: **Russia**

Study title: Attitudes towards the Environment

Fieldwork dates: August 1 - 29, 1993

Principal investigator: Dr. Ludmilla Khakhulina

Sample type: Three stage regionalized stratified address sample of Russia's population in an age of 16 years and older.

At the first stage, the total planned amount of sample - 2,000 completed interviews - was distributed over 11 economic geographical regions of Russia proportionally to the shares of population in an age of 16 years and older, living in each region. The population of the Northern and North-Western regions were united in one region.

At the second stage, the questionnaires relating to each region were divided by 6 strata proportionally to the shares of population of an age 16 years and older living in them:

- 1) Moscow and St.-Petersburg
- 2) Central cities of krais (territories) and oblasts
- 3) Capitals of autonomies
- 4) Peripheral cities in krais and oblasts
- 5) Peripheral cities in autonomies
- 6) Rural settlements

For each stratum, the number of sampling points was determined issuing from the maximum number of questionnaires in one sampling point (40 in a rural settlement, 70 in a city/town), and the number of questionnaire relating to one sampling point. Thus, the sample includes 50 sampling points, incl. 30 urban and 20 rural.

At the third stage, in urban sampling points were randomly selected 2 or three city districts (no more than 25 interviews in each district) and the number of interviews relating to a city was equally divided between the city districts. In each of the city districts (rural settlements) respondents' addresses for the survey were selected in the necessary number by a systematic method from lists of address offices (household registration books).

In case of a false address or respondent's absence, after an interviewer's two callbacks the interviewer was given a new address selected by the same method.

Fieldwork institute: VCIOM, Moscow

Fieldwork methods: drop-off, self-completion questionnaire - In the fieldwork, employees and part-time interviewers of 12 VCIOM regional centres (RO) were engaged. The interviewing was conducted at respondent's home in the presence of the interviewer who was to prevent an influence of other household members on answers of the respondent. If a respondent was

absent at the moment of an interviewer's call, callbacks to this address were envisaged, not exceeding three in number. The work of every interviewer was controlled by telephone or a callback in the proportion of 1 per 10 interviews.

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

The questionnaire of the study included 95 questions (incl. the socio-demographic bloc). ISSP-modul was preceded in the questionnaire by 7 simple questions concerning the socio-political situation in the country; ISSP-module was immediately followed by 15 questions concerning environmental problems (environmental situation at the place where the respondent lives, attitude the government actions of environment protection, environmental publications), which were followed by 27 questions continuing the study on socio-economic problems and the material situation of the family; further - the socio-demographic questions.

Sample size: 1931

Response rates::

3069	A - Total issued
669	B - Not eligible
2400	C - Total eligible
1931	D - Total received
469	E - Non-responses
427	F - Refusals
32	G - Non-contact
10	H - Other non-response

Language: Russian

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Reference on the distribution of respondents' totality and corrected sampling by controlled social groups. Weight coefficients are defined as extreme ones for the sum of squares of deviations of weighted estimates from corresponding precise values of proportions of the following social groups within the surveyed population

- Gender groups: 1. Male;
2. Female.
- Age groups: 3. 16 - 19 years;
4. 20 - 24 years;
5. 25 - 39 years;
6. 40 - 54 years;
7. 55 and over years.

Education groups: 8. University or equivalent, complete or incomplete;
9. Common school (9-10 classes) or special engineerings;
10. Incomplete common school.

Settlement groups: 11. Oblast's centers;
12. Other cities and towns;
13. Rural settlements.

Sum of weight coefficients makes $n = 1931.0$

Publications:

Doktorov B. On the Russians' Environmental Consciousness, in: Economic and Social Change: The Monitoring of Public Opinion, 1993, No. 7

National Population Characteristics: Russia

Source: Census 1989 Russian population 16 years and older

Gender:

Male	45.5 %
Female	54.5 %

Age Groups:

16 - 24	16.1 %
25 - 39	33.1 %
40 - 54	22.7 %
55+	28.1 %

Education:

Higher and incomplete higher	14.3 %
Secondary and secondary specialized	48.0 %
Below secondary	37.7 %

Employment Status:

Employed	68.6 %
Non-employed	31.4 %

N	111,800,000
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Study description: Slovenia

Study title: Slovenian Public Opinion 1993/2 (SJM93/2); International Study about Environment and Family

Fieldwork dates: October 16 to November 12, 1993

Principal investigator: Niko Tos; Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre, Ljubljana

Sample type: Systematic multistage sample with random start of adults aged 18 years or older living at noninstitutional address in Slovenia is based on Central Register of Population. 140 PSU and 420 SSU are formed, with names and addresses of persons in final clusters. A replacement procedure is used for non-responses. Half of the sample with every second person selected were used for SJM93/1 (non ISSP) and SJM93/2 (ISSP) survey. See: Marjan Blejec: Nacrti in analiza vzorcev za ankete "Slovensko javno mnenje" SJM68, SJM69 in SJM70, VSSPN, Ljubljana 1970

Fieldwork methods: Personal Interviews with trained interviewers

Fieldwork institute: Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre, Ljubljana

Context of ISSP questionnaire:

ISSP 1994 - Family and ISSP 1993 - Environment questionnaires were asked simultaneously one after another and formed the introductory part of Slovenian Public Opinion Survey 1993/2.

Sample size: 1032

Response rates::

2557	A - Total issued
201	B - Not eligible
2356	C - Total eligible
2074	D - Total SJM93 questionnaires received
	1042 - SJM93/1 without ISSP
	1032 - SJM93/2 with ISSP modules
282	E - Non-responses
136	F - Refusals
93	G - Non-contact
53	H - Other non-response

Language: Slovenian

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Slovenia

Source 1: Census 1991 population 15 years and over

Gender:

Male	47.7 %
Female	52.3 %

Age Groups:

0 - 14	20.6 %
15 - 29	22.5 %
30 - 44	23.5 %
45 - 64	22.5 %
65+	10.9 %

Education:

0-7 years of elementary school	17.3 %
Elementary school	30.3 %
Completed vocational school	19.7 %
Completed middle school	23.7 %
University degree	9.0 %

Source 2: Labour Force Survey 1993 Population 15 years and over

Employment Status:

Economically active	52.5 %
Unemployed	5.3 %
Not in labour force	42.2 %

Study description: Spain*Study title:* Attitudes towards the Environment*Fieldwork dates:* July 11 to 16, 1994*Principal investigator:* Juan Diez Nicolas, ASEP (Análisis Sociológicos Económicos y Políticos)*Sample type:* Representative sample of adults aged 18 years and over living in private households in Spain. The Canary and Balearic Islands are included; Ceuta and Melilla are excluded.

Affixation: proportional; Sample points: 135 municipalities

Source: 1991 Census, Instituto Nacional de Estadística

Sampling Procedure: Interviews are distributed by regions (Autonomous Communities) and by size of place categories within regions, proportional to their population 18 years and over. Municipalities are then selected randomly within each size of place category. Electoral sections within each municipality are selected randomly too. Then, random routes are used to select households on the basis of Kish's Tables. (The data-file may be weighted by age and sex, at convenience, through the weight-variable). There are 17 regions (Autonomous Communities). Size of place categories used for sampling: less than 2000 inhabitants; between 2001 and 10,000; between 10,001 and 50,000; between 50,001 and 100,000; and more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Fieldwork methods: Personal interview at R's home*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

Regular monthly omnibus

Sample size: 1208*Response rates::*

1230	A - Total issued
1230	C - Total eligible
1208	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
22	E - Total non-response
2	F - Refusals
2	G - Non-contact
18	H - Other

Language: Spanish*Weighted:* Yes*Weighting procedure:* Optional: according to sex and age groups

National Population Characteristics: Spain

Source: Census 1991

Gender:

Male	19,055,844
Female	19,843,917

Age Groups:

less than 5	2,065,002
5 - 9	2,450,996
10 - 14	3,124,932
15 - 24	6,549,835
25 - 34	5,947,059
35 - 44	4,904,188
45 - 54	4,171,746
55 - 64	4,340,795
65+	5,345,208
N	38,899,761

Education Level: (population 10 years and older)

No studies	2,656,903
Incomplete studies	5,166,006
4 - 10 years	12,249,030
11 - 14 years	6,029,079
15 - 18 years	5,667,110
19 - 21 years	1,139,157
22 +	1,254,017
N	34,161,300

Employment Rate: (population 16 years and older)

Active population	15,272,988
Employed	12,390,200
Unemployed	2,882,788
Not in labour force	14,939,066

Study description: USA*Study title:* General Social Survey 1993 (GSS)*Fieldwork dates:* February 5 to April 26, 1993*Principal investigator:* James A. Davis, Tom Smith, NORC*Sample type:* Three-stage NORC Master Sampling: Full Probability Sample*Fieldwork institute:* National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, NORC*Fieldwork methods:* Self-administered supplement completed after the main GSS questionnaire*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The ISSP data are part of the GSS

Sample size: 1557 achieved ISSP*Response rates::*

2296	A - Original Sample
0	B - Out of sample
65	C - Not a dwelling unit
246	D - Vacant
66	E - Language problems
31	F - New dwelling unit
1950	G - Net sample
1606	H - Completed cases
285	I/J - Refusals, break offs
18	K/L - No one home, unavailable
41	M - Other
49	N - Did no ISSP

Language: American English*Weighted:* Yes*Publications:* General Social Survey, 1972-1994; Cumulative Codebook, November 1994, Conducted for the National Data Program for the Social Sciences at the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago; Data distributed by the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut; NORC Edition

National Population Characteristics: USA

Source: CPS 1988

Gender:

Male	47.8 %
Female	52.2 %

Age Groups:

18 - 24	14.7 %
25 - 29	12.0 %
30 - 34	12.0 %
35 - 39	10.5 %
40 - 44	8.9 %
45 - 49	7.2 %
50 - 54	6.1 %
55 - 59	6.0 %
60 - 64	6.0 %
65 +	6.7 %

Years of Schooling:

0 - 8	12.1 %
9 - 12	11.7 %
12	38.9 %
13 - 15	17.0 %
16 +	20.3 %

Labor force participation: (16 years or older)

Employed	62.3 %
Unemployed	3.6 %
Not in labour force	34.1 %