**ISSP 2004 Germany
Citizenship I
ZUMA Report on the German Study**

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Contents

1 The International Social Survey Programme

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a continuing annual programme of cross-national collaboration. It brings together pre-existing social science projects and co-ordinates research goals, thereby adding a cross-national perspective to the individual national studies.

It started late in 1983 when SCPR,[1] London, secured funds from the Nuffield Foundation to hold meetings to further international collaboration between four existing surveys - the **G**eneral **S**ocial **S**urvey (GSS), conducted by NORC in the USA, the **B**ritish **S**ocial **A**ttitudes Survey (BSA), conducted by SCPR in Great Britain, the **All**gemeine **B**evölkerungs**u**mfrage der **S**ozialwissenschaften (ALLBUS), conducted by ZUMA in West Germany and the **N**ational **S**ocial **S**cience Survey (NSS), conducted by ANU in Australia. Prior to this, NORC and ZUMA had been collaborating bilaterally since 1982 on a common set of questions.

The four founding members agreed to (1) jointly develop modules dealing with important areas of social science, (2) field the modules as a fifteen-minute supplement to the regular national surveys (or a special survey if necessary), (3) include an extensive common core of background variables and (4) make the data available to the social science community as soon as possible.

Each research organisation funds all of its own participation costs. There are no central funds. The merging of the data into a cross-national data set is performed by the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, University of Cologne. Since 1996, the archive has been aided in its work by ASEP, one of the Spanish member institutes in the ISSP. ZUMA compiles the study monitoring reports for the ISSP and provides the study monitoring questionnaires.

In 2005, the ISSP has 38 members; the founding four - Australia, Germany, Great Britain and the United States - plus Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Flanders (for Belgium), France, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Korea (South), Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

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[1] In 1999 SCPR became NCSR (National Centre for Social Research).

The annual topics for the ISSP are developed over several years by a sub-committee and are pre-tested in various countries. The annual plenary meeting of the ISSP then adopts the final questionnaire. ISSP questions need to be relevant to all countries and expressed in an equivalent manner in all languages. The questionnaire is drafted in British English and then translated into other languages.

The ISSP is unique in a number of ways. First, the cross-national collaboration between organisations is not *ad hoc* or intermittent, but routine and continual. Second, while necessarily more circumscribed than collaboration dedicated solely to cross-national research on a single topic, the ISSP makes cross-national research a basic part of the national research agenda of each participating country. Third, by combining a cross-time with a cross-national perspective, two powerful research designs are being used to study societal processes. The ISSP is also one of the few cross-national studies to conduct and publish study monitoring reports of the annual studies. These are appended to the relevant codebooks and are downloadable from the archive web pages. Other projects, such as the European Values Study have, in fact, adapted the ISSP study monitoring questionnaire for their projects.

2　Archiving of Citizenship Datasets

In order to be officially archived member countries need to deliver data sets to the archive along with a study monitoring description sheet, deliver a study monitoring report (SMQ) to ZUMA and, if any difficulties are noted in the SMQ, have these resolved.

Citizenship I Data Sets Archived by 1st December 2005

	ISSP members	ISSP 2004		
		Data delivered	SMQ approved	Officially archived
1	Australia	In preparation	NA	No
2	Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Brazil	No	NA	No
4	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Chile	In preparation	NA	No
7	Cyprus	Yes	No	No
8	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Flanders	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	France	Yes	No	No
13	Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Great Britain	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Northern Ireland	No	NA	No
15	Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Israel	No	NA	No
18	Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	Mexico	No	NA	No
21	Netherlands	No	NA	No
22	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes
23	Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	Poland	No	NA	No
26	Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	Russia	Yes	No	No
28	Slovakian Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes
30	South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	South Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes
32	Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes
33	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes
34	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	Yes
36	Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Yes
37	USA	Yes	Yes	Yes
38	Venezuela	Yes	Yes	Yes

The addresses of the institutes and organisations involved in each country are provided in Appendix B, together with telephone, email and fax of principal contacts. For further information on the ISSP and regular updates of contact information material, see the ISSP web site (http://www.issp.org/).

3   ISSP Modules 1985-2008

1985	Role of Government I	Attitudes towards the government plus general political attitudes.
1986	Social Networks I	Ego-centred network survey in the Claude Fisher tradition ("to whom would you turn") plus a series of questions concerning the structure and composition of respondents' networks.
1987	Social Inequality I	Opinions and attitudes toward inequality in terms of rich and poor and privileged and underprivileged.
1988	Family and Changing Gender Roles I	Attitudes towards women as part of the labour force and possible conflicts with traditional roles of men and women in society, general attitudes to the family.
1989	Work Orientations I	General attitudes to work and leisure, work organisation and work content.
1990	Role of Government II	Replication of the main topics of Role of Government I (1985).
1991	Religion I	Attitudes towards traditional religious beliefs and topics now connected with secular social ideologies.
1992	Social Inequality II	Replication of the main topics of Social Inequality I (1987).
1993	Environment I	Attitudes to the environment, nature and pollution, together with questions assessing knowledge of science and environmental issues.
1994	Family and Changing Gender Roles II	A partial replication of Family and Changing Gender Roles I (1988), with new questions.
1995	National Identity I	Questions on attitudes to aspects of national life and culture, citizenship, minorities in society and to foreigners.
1996	Role of Government III	A partial replication of Role of Government II (1990), one third new.
1997	Work Orientations II	A partial replication of Work Orientations I (1989), one third new.
1998	Religion II	A partial replication of Religion I (1991), with new questions.
1999	Social Inequality III	A partial replication of the Social Inequality modules from 1987 and 1992, with new questions.
2000	Environment II	A partial replication of Environment I (1993), with new questions.
2001	Social Networks II: Social Relations and Support Systems	Based on Social Networks I (1986), with new questions.
2002	Family and Changing Gender Roles III	A partial replication of Family and Changing Gender Roles II (1994), with new questions.
2003	National Identity II	A partial replication of National Identity I (1995), with new questions.
2004	Citizenship I	A new module.
2005	Work Orientations III	A partial replication of Work Orientations II (1997), with new questions.

Modules planned

2006	Role of Government IV	A partial replication of Role of Government III (1996), with new questions (module finalised).
2007	Leisure Time and Sport I	A new module (in preparation).
2008	Religion III	A partial replication of Religion II (1998), with new questions (in preparation).

4   Contents of the Citizenship Module

The 2004 survey was a new ISSP module. The decision for a new module on citizenship was taken at the general ISSP assembly 2001, the questionnaire was developed over two years. The multi-national drafting group prepared several questionnaire drafts in accordance with decisions taken at general assembly meetings. These drafts were circulated to ISSP members for input and commentary. A final draft version was discussed and signed off at the general assembly meeting 2003, prior to the year of fielding.

The members of the drafting group for Citzenship 2004 were Canada, Denmark (co-convenors), Mexico, the Philippines, Portugal, and Slovenia.

The table below outlines the topics covered in the module. The questionnaire item numbers are in the first column. If different, the German questionnaire numbers are included in brackets. The variables in the second column are those of the international data set.

Table 1: Contents of ISSP 2004 module

(German question numbers in brackets)

English (German) Question Numbers	Variables	No. of Items	Abbreviated Text of Question
2004			Abbreviated Text of Question
Duties and Obligations of Citizenship			
1 (1a)	V4	10	Vote in elections
2 (1b)	V5		Never evade taxes
3 (1c)	V6		Always obey laws
4 (1d)	V7		Keep watch on actions of government
5 (1e)	V8		Activity in social/political associations
6 (1f)	V9		Try understand reasoning of other people
7 (1g)	V10		Choose products for ethical etc. reasons
8 (1h)	V11		Help poor people in (COUNTRY)
9 (1i)	V12		Help poor people elsewhere
10 (1j)	V13		Serve in armed forces
Tolerance			
11(2a)	V14	3	Allow public meetings: religious extremists
12 (2b)	V15		Allow public meetings: revolutionaries
13 (2c)	V16		Allow public meetings: racists
Participation			
14 (3a)	V17	13	Sign petition
15 (3b)	V18		Boycott products
16 (3c)	V19		Participate in demonstrations
17 (3d)	V20		Attend politcal meetings
18 (3e)	V21		Contact politician or official
19 (3f)	V22		Donate money for social/political activity
20 (3g)	V23		Contact media about issues
21 (3h)	V24		Join internet political forum
22 (4a)	V25		Membership: political party
23 (4b)	V26		Membership: union, business or professional association
24 (4c)	V27		Membership: church, religious organization
25 (4d)	V28		Membership: sports, leisure or cultural group
26 (4e)	V29		Membership: other voluntary organization

2004			Abbreviated Text of Question
English and German Question Numbers	**Variables**	**No. of Items**	
Citizens' Rights in a Democracy: How Important is…			
27 (5a)	V30	6	Adequate standard of living for all citizens
28 (5b)	V31		Government respects minority rights
29 (5c)	V32		Equal treatment independent from social position
30 (5d)	V33		Politicians respect political views of citizens
31 (5e)	V34		More participation in public decision-making
32 (5f)	V35		Engagement in civil disobedience
Empowerment and Trust			
33 (6a)	V36	6	People no say about what government does
34 (6b)	V37		Government does not care about people's ideas
35 (6c)	V38		R good understanding of political issues
36 (6d)	V39		Most people better politically informed than R
37 (7)	V40		How likely R would take action against unjust law
38 (8)	V41		How likely parliament would take notice of R's action
Political Interest and Political Opinion Formation			
39 (9)	V42	3	Degree of R's political interest
44 (13)	V47		Frequency of R's political discussions
45 (14)	V48		Frequency of R's persuading friends to share views
Political Trust			
40 (10a)	V43	2	Trust in government to do the right thing
41 (10b)	V44		Politicians in politics for personal advantage
Social Trust			
42 (11)	V45	2	Other people try to take advantage of you
43 (12)	V46		General trust in people
Global citizenship: Subsidiarity			
46 (15)	V49	3	R's opinion on United Nations' amount of power
47 (16)	V50		Who should decide in international organizations: government representatives vs. citizens' organizations
48 (17)	V51		Should UN intervene if human rights violated
Evaluation of Institutions and Democracy			
49 (18a)	V52	8	Parties encourage people to become active in politics
50 (18b)	V53		Parties offer no real policy choices
51 (18c)	V54		Referendum good means for important political issues
52 (19)	V55		National election fair in counting of votes
53 (20)	V56		National election fair in opportunities of candidates to campaign
54 (21)	V57		Public service: how committed to serve people
55 (22)	V58		Mistakes of public service: how likely to be corrected
56 (23)	V59		Corruption of public service: how widespread
Democracy			
57 (24a)	V60	4	Quality of democracy today
58 (24b)	V61		Quality of democracy 10 years ago
59 (24c)	V62		Quality of democracy 10 years from now
60 (25)	V63		Restriction of democratic rights
Information Formation			
Optional: Not Asked in Germany			
		4	Frequency of…
61	V64		Reading newspapers
62	V65		Watching news on tv
63	V66		Listening news on radio
64	V67		Internet use for political information
Respect and Tolerance			
Optional: Not Asked in Germany			
		2	Importance:
65	V68		Demonstration of respect at first meeting
66	V69		Demonstration of tolerance if disagreement

German ISSP 2004*			Abbreviated Text of Question
German Question Number	Variables in ALLBUS 2004	No. of Items	
Personality Items			
(26)	V858-V867	10	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? I see myself as someone who… is reserved is generally trusting does a thorough job is relaxed, handles stress well has an active imagination is outgoing, sociable can be cold and aloof tends to be lazy gets nervous easily has few artistic interests

* Only asked in Germany; included in German General Social Survey (ALLBUS) 2004; not included in international data file

5 The German Module

The study description sheet below was submitted to the archive with the 2004 data. We expand somewhat on the information contained in this in sections which follow. A detailed questionnaire on the 2004 fielding was completed by ISSP members, including Germany, in 2004 and 2005 and will be available in 2006 on the GESIS web site.

Table 2: ISSP Study Description Form: 2004 GERMANY

Study Title:	ISSP 2004 Germany – Citizenship I			
Fieldwork Dates:	2.3.2004-12.7.2004			
Principle Investigator:	Dr. Janet Harkness, Prof. Dr. Peter Ph. Mohler			
Sample Type:	Two stage random sample. Names and addresses from registers of inhabitants kept by municipalities. Adults of 18 and older living in private accommodation.			
Fieldwork Methods:	Self-completion questionnaire, interviewer in attendance. Background variables were asked face-to-face (CAPI).			
Context of ISSP Questionnaire:	Self-completion questionnaire following on from a 45 minutes face-to-face CAPI interview (ALLBUS). ISSP 2004 fielded in split with ISSP 2003.			
Sample Size:	1332 ISSP 2004 and ISSP 2003 were fielded in split together with ALLBUS, the German General Social Survey; number of ALLBUS 2004 interviews: 2946; number of ISSP 2003 interviews: 1287			
Response Rates:	Real numbers for (W) western and (E) eastern states			
	N=3603	W=2471	E=1132	A – Total issued (total sample)
	N=351	W=242	E=109	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages, etc.)
	N=3252	W=2229	E=1023	C – (= A−B) Total eligible
	N=1332	W=896	E=436	D – Total ISSP 2002 interviews received
	N=1920	W=1333	E=587	E – (= C−D) Total non-response
	N=1390	W=945	E=445	F – Refusals
	N=217	W=159	E=58	G – Non-contact (never contacted)
	N=313	W=229	E=84	H – Other reactions (ALLBUS without ISSP Interviews included here)
Language:	German			
Weighted (yes/no):	No			
Weighting Procedure:	Sample for eastern Germany deliberately over-samples the five eastern federal states. If all of Germany is taken as the unit of analysis (rather than the eastern and western states) weighting is necessary. Weighting factor for Western Germany: 1,210130*; weighting factor for Eastern Germany: 0,568173*; recoding of the country variable V3 is necessary: *recode V3(2=3).* *add values labels V3 3 'Germany'.*			
Known Systematic Properties in Sample:	None for the total sample			
Deviations from ISSP Questionnaire:	ISSP substantive questionnaire: no deviations; Background variables: no deviations			
Publications:	ALLBUS Methods Report 2004 (forthcoming); ISSP 2003 Methods Report on the German Study (forthcoming) For further information see ISSP bibliography on the ISSP homepage (http://www.issp.org/biblio.htm)			

* Own calculation based on data of Microcensus 2003; figures provided by the German Federal Statistical Office.

5.1   Translation of the Source Questionnaire

Two independent translations were made of the new questions in the module, one by a translation expert and one by a member of the ISSP team. These were discussed in a group meeting with members of the ISSP team and members of the ZUMA cognitive testing laboratory.

5.2 Sample

The ISSP modules for 2004 (Citizenship) and 2003 (National Identity) were fielded together with the ALLBUS 2004 study in a split. The ALLBUS sample in 2004 was designed to yield a representative sample of the adult population (18 years and older) living in private accommodation in Germany, including foreigners able to complete the questionnaire in German. The sample was drawn in a two-stage design from official registers of inhabitants kept by municipalities throughout Germany. First the communities and sample points were selected randomly and then named individuals randomly selected from each sampling point. Full details of the sample are presented (in German) in the methods report on ALLBUS 2004 (Haarmann et al., forthcoming).

5.3 Fielding and Response

Fielding began on March 2nd 2004 and ended on July 12th 2004. The ISSP module was a self-completion questionnaire administered at the end of the ALLBUS CAPI interview. A total of 1332 questionnaires were completed for the module 896 in western states; 436 in eastern states. 89.8 % of ALLBUS respondents agreed to complete the ISSP module. The total ALLBUS response rate was 45.7 % (44.9 % in western states; 47.6 % in eastern states). Based on this, the response rate for the ISSP 2004 was 41.0 % (40.3 % in western states; 42.7 % in eastern states). While ISSP modules are designed as self-completion questionnaires, about 12.7 % of the cases were administered as interviews for various reasons (13.1 % in western states; 11.9 % in eastern states). In addition, a few respondents were administered the "wrong" questionnaire in terms of the split design: 42 respondents got the Citizenship module instead of National Identity and 29 respondents got the National Identity module instead of the Citzenship module.

5.4 Data Editing and Occupational Coding (ISCO 1988)

The fielding institute delivered a formally edited data set to ZUMA. ZUMA carried out additional data editing and prepared the data for merging in accordance with the ISSP 2004 set-up from the ISSP archive. Coding of current or former occupation was also carried out at ZUMA (ISCO 1988; for details of ISCO 1988, see, for example, Appendix I of the cumulative codebook of the GSS, 1972-1998; Davis and Smith 1999).

6   Data Availability

The data were deposited to the Central Archive for Empirical Social Research at the University Cologne, the offical ISSP archive since 1986. Together with **A**nalisis **S**ociologicos, **E**conomicos y **P**oliticos (ASEP), Madrid, the archive is responsible for merging the ISSP data and producing the international merged data sets.

7 References

Davis, James Allan and Smith, Tom W. (1999). *General Social Surveys, 1972-1998.* Cumulative Codebook. Chicago by the National Opinion Research Center.

Haarmann, Alexander; Scholz, Evi; Wasmer, Martina; Blohm, Michael; Harkness, Janet (forthcoming). *Konzeption und Durchführung der "Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften"(ALLBUS) 2004.* ZUMA-Methodenbericht. Mannheim ZUMA.

Appendix A

The Questionnaires (English and German)
The numbering of the German questionnaire differs slightly from the English. Filter questions were asked as separate questions and not as part of the substantive questions. Obligatory background variables not included in the self-completion questionnaire were asked in the ALLBUS survey which preceded the ISSP module.

English Questionnaire
German Questionnaire

FINAL SOURCE QUESTIONNAIRE

CITIZENSHIP 2004

There are different opinions as to what it takes to be a good citizen. As far as you are concerned personally on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is not at all important and 7 is very important, how important is it:

	Not at all Important					Very Important		Can't Choose
1. Always to vote in elections	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Never to try to evade taxes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Always to obey laws and regulations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. To keep watch on the actions of government	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. To be active in social or political associations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. To try to understand the reasoning of people with other opinions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. To choose products for political, ethical or environmental reasons, even if they cost a bit more.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. To help people in (COUNTRY) who are worse off than yourself	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. To help people in the rest of the world who are worse off than yourself	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. To be willing to serve in the military at a time of need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

There are a number of groups in society.

11. Should religious extremists be allowed to hold public meetings?

Should definitely be allowed   ……… 1
Should probably be allowed   ……… 2
Should probably not be allowed ……. 3
Should definitely not be allowed …… 4
Can't Choose ………………….... 8

12. Should people who want to overthrow the government by force be allowed to hold public meetings?

Should definitely be allowed   ……… 1
Should probably be allowed   ……… 2
Should probably not be allowed ……. 3
Should definitely not be allowed …… 4
Can't Choose ………………….... 8

13. Should people prejudiced against any racial or ethnic group be allowed to hold public meetings?

Should definitely be allowed   ……… 1
Should probably be allowed   ……… 2
Should probably not be allowed ……. 3
Should definitely not be allowed …… 4
Can't Choose ………………….... 8

Here are some different forms of political and social action that people can take. Please indicate, for each one,
- ■ whether you have done any of these things in the past year,
- ■ whether you have done it in the more distant past,
- ■ whether you have not done it but might do it
- ■ or have not done it and would never, under any circumstances, do it.

	Have done it in the past year	Have done it in the more distant past	Have not done it but might do it	Have not done it and would never do it	Can't choose
14. Signed a petition	1	2	3	4	8
15. Boycotted, or deliberately bought, certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	1	2	3	4	8
16. Took part in a demonstration	1	2	3	4	8
17. Attended a political meeting or rally	1	2	3	4	8

	Have done it in the past year	Have done it in the more distant past	Have not done it but might do it	Have not done it and would never do it	Can't choose
18. Contacted, or attempted to contact, a politician or a civil servant to express your views	1	2	3	4	8
19. Donated money or raised funds for a social or political activity	1	2	3	4	8
20. Contacted or appeared in the media to express your views	1	2	3	4	8
21. Joined an Internet political forum or discussion group	1	2	3	4	8

People sometimes belong to different kinds of groups or associations. For each type of group, please indicate whether you,
- belong and actively participate,
- belong but don't actively participate,
- used to belong but do not any more,
- or have never belonged to it.

	Belong and actively participate	Belong but don't participate	Used to belong	Never belonged	Can't Choose
22. A political party	1	2	3	4	8
23. A trade union, business, or professional association	1	2	3	4	8
24. A church or other religious organization	1	2	3	4	8
25. A sports, leisure or cultural group	1	2	3	4	8
26. Another voluntary association	1	2	3	4	8

There are different opinions about people's rights in a democracy. On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is not at all important and 7 is very important, how important is it:

	Not at all Important					Very Important		Can't Choose
27. That all citizens have an adequate standard of living	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28. That government authorities respect and protect the rights of minorities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29. That government authorities treat everybody equally regardless of their position in society	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30. That politicians take into account the views of citizens before making decisions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. That people be given more opportunities to participate in public decision-making	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32. That citizens may engage in acts of civil disobedience when they oppose government actions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Can't Choose
33. People like me don't have any say about what the government does	1	2	3	4	5	8
34. I don't think the government cares much what people like me think	1	2	3	4	5	8
35. I feel I have a pretty good understanding of the important political issues facing (COUNTRY).	1	2	3	4	5	8
36. I think most people in (COUNTRY) are better informed about politics and government than I am.	1	2	3	4	5	8

Suppose a law were being considered by [appropriate national legislature] that you considered to be unjust or harmful.

37. If such a case arose, how likely is it that you, acting alone or together with others, would be able to try to do something about it?

Very likely   ………………………..   1
Fairly likely ………………………..   2
Not very likely………………………... 3
Not at all likely …………………….. 4
Can't choose ……………………….   8

38. If you made such an effort, how likely is it that [appropriate national legislature] would give serious attention to your demands?

Very likely   ………………………..   1
Fairly likely ………………………..   2
Not very likely………………………... 3
Not at all likely …………………….. 4
Can't choose ……………………….   8

39. How interested would you say you personally are in politics?

Very interested   ………………………..   1
Fairly interested   ………………………..   2
Not very interested   ………………………..   3
Not at all interested   ………………………..   4
Can't choose   ……………………….   8

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Can't Choose
40. Most of the time we can trust people in government to do what is right	1	2	3	4	5	8
41. Most politicians are in politics only for what they can get out of it personally	1	2	3	4	5	8

42. How often do you think that people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance, and how often would they try to be fair?

Try to take advantage almost all of the time ….. 1
Try to take advantage most of the time ………. 2
Try to be fair most of the time …………………3
Try to be fair almost all of the time ……………4
Can't Choose ……………………………… 8

43. Generally speaking, would you say that people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

People can almost always be trusted …………………………… 1
People can usually be trusted ………………………………… 2
You usually can't be too careful in dealing with people ……….. 3
You almost always can't be too careful in dealing with people ... 4
Can't Choose …………………………………………… 8

44. When you get together with your friends, relatives or fellow workers, how often do you discuss politics?

Often ……………………… 1
Sometimes ………………... 2
Rarely …………………….. 3
Never ……………………… 4
Can't choose ……………… 8

45. When you hold a strong opinion about politics, how often do you try to persuade your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views?

Often ……………………… 1
Sometimes ………………... 2
Rarely …………………….. 3
Never ……………………… 4
Can't choose ……………… 8

Now we would like to ask your opinion about international issues.

46. Thinking about the United Nations, which comes closest to your view?

The United Nations has too much power ………………… 1
or
The United Nations has about the right amount of power .. 2
or
The United Nations has too little power ………………… 3
or
Don't know what the United Nations is ………………… 4
or
Can't Choose ………………………………………….. 8

47. Which of these two statements comes closer to your view?

In international organizations, decisions should be left to
national government representatives ……………………………… 1
or
In international organizations, citizens' organizations
should be involved directly in the decision-making process ……. 2
or
Can't choose………………………………………………… 8

48. Which of these two statements comes closer to your view?

If a country seriously violates human rights, the United
Nations should intervene ………………………………….   1
or
Even if human rights are seriously violated, the country's
sovereignty must be respected, and the United Nations
should not intervene ……………………………………   2
or
Don't know what the United Nations is ……………………   3
or
Can't choose …………………………………………………   8

Thinking now about politics in (COUNTRY), to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Can't Choose
49. Political parties encourage people to become active in politics	1	2	3	4	5	8
50. Political parties do not give voters real policy choices	1	2	3	4	5	8
51. Referendums are a good way to decide important political questions.	1	2	3	4	5	8

52. Thinking of the last national election in (COUNTRY), how honest was it regarding the counting and reporting of the votes?

Very honest …………………… 1
Somewhat honest …………….. 2
Neither honest or dishonest ….. 3
Somewhat dishonest …………. 4
Very dishonest ………………. 5
Can't choose ………………… 8

53. Thinking of the last national election in (COUNTRY), how fair was it regarding the opportunities of the candidates and parties to campaign?

Very fair …………………….. 1
Somewhat fair ………………. 2
Neither fair nor unfair ………. 3
Somewhat unfair …………….. 4
Very unfair …………………. 5
Can't choose ………………… 8

54. Thinking of the public service in (COUNTRY), how committed is it to serve the people?

Very committed ……………. 1
Somewhat committed……… 2
Not very committed ……….. 3
Not at all committed ..………. 4
Can't choose ………………. 8

55. When the public service makes serious mistakes in (COUNTRY) how likely is it that they will be corrected?

Very likely ………………… 1
Somewhat likely …………… 2
Not very likely …………….. 3
Not at all likely ……………. 4
Can't choose ………………. 8

56. How widespread do you think corruption is in the public service in (COUNTRY)?

Hardly anyone is involved …………………………………….. 1
A small number of people are involved……………………….. 2
A moderate number of people are involved …………………… 3
A lot of people are involved …………………………………… 4
Almost everyone is involved ………………………………….. 5
Can't choose …………………………………………………… 8

On the whole, on a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is very poorly and 10 is very well.

	Very Poorly	Very Well	Can't Choose
57. How well does democracy work in (COUNTRY) today?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		98
58. And what about 10 years ago? How well did democracy work in (COUNTRY) then?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		98
59. And how about 10 years from now? How well do you think democracy will work in (COUNTRY) then?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		98

60. Here are some views regarding (COUNTRY'S) political system. Which of these statements is closer to your view?

Under no circumstances should democratic rights be restricted by the government…………… 1
  or
When the government thinks it is necessary it should restrict democratic rights. …………….. 2
  or
  Can't choose …………………………………………………………………………………..
    8

OPTIONAL

On average, how often do you:

	Every day	3-4 days a week	1-2 days a week	Fewer than 1-2 days a week	Never	Can't choose
61. Read the political content of a newspaper	1	2	3	4	5	8
62. Watch political news on television	1	2	3	4	5	8
63. Listen to political news on the radio	1	2	3	4	5	8
64. Use the Internet to obtain political news or information	1	2	3	4	5	8

Now we have some questions about your relations with other people. On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is not at all important and 7 is very important, how important is it for you personally:

	Not at all Important	Very Important	Can't Choose
65. When you meet people for the first time, how important is it that you do or say something to show that you have respect for them?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		8
66. When you meet people you strongly disagree with, how important is it to do or say something to show you tolerate them?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		8

TRANSLATION NOTES
(Numbers refer to questions)

1. **Elections** refer to those held for public officials.

2. **Evade** has the connotation of illegality in not paying taxes owed, and does not mean "avoid", since "tax avoidance" is not illegal.

3. **Regulations** refers to the operationalization of laws into specific provisions having direct applicability to everyday life.

4. **Keep watch** means exercise vigilance in observing government, with a view to pointing out unwarranted actions or ensuring that proper actions are conducted. **Government** refers to elected and non-elected state authorities. It is not specific to "The Government" in places where that refers to the party in power.

8 & 9. **Worse off** means having a lower standard of living.

11. **Religious extremists** means people who have religious beliefs far from the mainstream. The term usually means these people are not content to simply hold these beliefs, but try to impose them on others.

Preamble to 14-21. **Social action** means public activity intended to produce some kind of impact on the society at large, or a segment of it.

Coding for 14-21. If more than one response, code the more participative one (that is, the one closer to the left end of the scale.)

18. **Civil servant** should be translated with the appropriate term for the public service. Do not use the term "bureaucrat."

28 & 29. **Government authorities** refers to public officials, both elected and non-elected (i.e. employees).

28. **Minorities** are those groups which, because of their lesser numbers in society, are often identified as needing special attention.

54-56. **Public service** should be translated with the appropriate term (see note on 18) for government officials. Do not use the term "bureaucracy."