

**International Social Survey Programme**

**Study Monitoring 2013**

**National Identity III**

**Report to the ISSP General Assembly  
on monitoring work undertaken for the ISSP  
by the Methodology Committee**

**January 2016**

Dominique Joye / Marlène Sapin

Quartier UNIL-Mouline

Bâtiment Géopolis

CH-1015 Lausanne

Switzerland

[issp@fors.unil.ch](mailto:issp@fors.unil.ch)

# International Social Survey Programme

## Contents

Introduction .....	3
Monitoring Findings Chart.....	4
Appendix I: Information about other studies the ISSP was fielded with .....	34
Appendix II: Description of the stratification variables used.....	35
Appendix III: Description of the sampling frame .....	37
Calculation of Response Figures Based on Reported Figures.....	39

## Introduction

The aim of ISSP monitoring and reporting is twofold: to record for internal ISSP purposes how ISSP studies were conducted in each country and how implementations met or failed to meet ISSP requirements as defined by the ISSP Working Principles. These aims are related to the pursuit of basic good or best practices in ISSP studies but also to comparability of data across ISSP datasets.

For users of ISSP data, the Study Monitoring Reports bring together information of relevance for analysis not otherwise available in such a compact form. The documentation provided on major aspects of each member's fielding and outcomes goes a considerable way towards guiding researchers on which differences between ISSP countries they might ignore and which they should consider.

This report is based on the study monitoring survey conducted by Methodology Committee of the ISSP for the 2013 National Identity module. Thirty-three member countries so far completed the monitoring questionnaire for this module. Details of the individual answers members provided are presented in the summary charts which follow. The information we received was checked with members, who were given the opportunity to make corrections. The report is available on the ISSP Archive web site.

## International Social Survey Programme

### Monitoring Findings Chart

#### For

Belgium (BE)	Lithuania (LT)
Croatia (HR)	Mexico (MX)
Czech Republic (CZ)	Norway (NO)
Denmark (DK)	Philippines (PH)
Estonia (EE)	Portugal (PT)
Finland (FI)	Russia (RU)
France (FR)	Slovakia (SK)
Georgia (GE)	Slovenia (SI)
Germany (DE)	South Africa (ZA)
Great Britain (GB)	South Korea (KR)
Hungary (HU)	Spain (ES)
Iceland (IS)	Sweden (SE)
India (IN)	Switzerland (CH)
Ireland (IE)	Taiwan (TW)
Israel (IL)	Turkey (TR)
Japan (JP)	United States (US)
Latvia (LV)	

## Language(s) and translation

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																	
<b>Language 1 (L1)</b>	Dutch	Croatian	Czech	Danish	Estonian	Finnish	French	Georgian	German	English	Hungarian	Icelandic	Hindi	English	Hebrew <sup>11</sup>	Japanese	Latvian
<b>Language 2 (L2)</b>	French				Russian	Swedish		Russian					Marathi	Gaeilge	Arabic		Russian
<b>Language 3 (L3)</b>													Gujarati		Russian		
<b>Language 4 (L4)</b>													Bengali				
<b>Language 5 (L5)</b>													Oriya				
<b>Language 6 (L6)</b>													Telugu				
<b>Language 7 (L7)</b>													Tamil				
<b>Language 8 (L8)</b>													Malayalam				
<b>Language 9 (L9)</b>													Kannada				
<b>Language 10 (L10)</b>													Assamese				
<i>Was the questionnaire translated?</i>																	
<b>Yes, translated:</b>																	
- by member(s) of research team	L1-L2	X	X	X	L1-L2	L1-L2	X	L1-L2			X	X		L2	L1	X	L1-L2
- by translation bureau	L1-L2												L1-L10				
- by specially trained translator(s)						L1-L2			X						L2-L3	X	
<b>- other</b>																	
<b>No, not translated</b>										X				L1			

<sup>11</sup> The most common language of interview was Hebrew; therefore the following questions will refer to Hebrew.

**Language(s) and translation (continued)**

	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																
<b>Language 1 (L1)</b>	Lithuanian	Spanish	Norwegian	Filipino	Portuguese	Russian	Slovak	Slovenian	English	Korean	Spanish	Swedish	German <sup>CH</sup>	Chinese	Turkish	English
<b>Language 2 (L2)</b>				Iluko					Afrikaans				French			Spanish
<b>Language 3 (L3)</b>				Bicol					Zulu				Italian			
<b>Language 4 (L4)</b>				Hiligaynon					Tsonga							
<b>Language 5 (L5)</b>				Cebuano					Tswana							
<b>Language 6 (L6)</b>				Waray					Xhosa							
<b>Language 7 (L7)</b>				Maranao												
<i>Was the questionnaire translated?</i>																
<b>Yes, translated:</b>																
- by member(s) of research team	X		X	L1-L7		X	X	X		X	X	X	L1-L3	X	X	
- by translation bureau																
- by specially trained translator(s)		X			X				L2-L6				L1-L3			L2
- other																
<b>No, not translated</b>									L1							L1

<sup>CH</sup> In Switzerland, the German questionnaire mostly is translated on the fly to Swiss-German (a non-written but widely used dialect in oral situations) by the interviewer.

## Translation

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																	
<b>Language 1 (L1)</b>	Dutch	Croatian	Czech	Danish	Estonian	Finnish	French	Georgian	German	English	Hungarian	Icelandic	Hindi	English	Hebrew	Japanese	Latvian
<b>Language 2 (L2)</b>	French				Russian	Swedish		Russian					Marathi	Gaeilge	Arabic		Russian
<b>Language 3 (L3)</b>													Gujarati		Russian		
<b>Language 4 (L4)</b>													Bengali				
<b>Language 5 (L5)</b>													Oriya				
<b>Language 6 (L6)</b>													Telugu				
<b>Language 7 (L7)</b>													Tamil				
<b>Language 8 (L8)</b>													Malayalam				
<b>Language 9 (L9)</b>													Kannada				
<b>Language 10 (L10)</b>													Assamese				
<i>Was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?</i>																	
<b>Yes:</b>																	
- group discussion		X	X	X	L1-L2	L1-L2	X	L1-L2	X			X			L1 <sup>IL</sup>		
- expert checked it	L1-L2				L1-L2	L1-L2		L1-L2	X		X <sup>HU</sup>			L2	L3	X	L1-L2
- back translation								L1-L2					L1-L10				
- other	L1-L2 <sup>BE</sup>																
<b>No</b>																	
<b>Not applicable</b>										X				L1			

<sup>BE</sup> Dutch: First phase: expert check within institute Flanders (Belgium); Second phase: The ISSP module 2013 was independently translated by the institute in Flanders (Belgium) and the Netherlands. Both translations were compared to each other and in a discussion with experts; the differences were cleared out and final decisions were taken although respecting "local" differences in use of language. French: First phase: expert check within institute Wallonia (Belgium). Second phase: The ISSP module 2013 was independently translated by the institute in Wallonia (Belgium) and France. Both translations were compared to each other and the differences were cleared out and final decisions were taken although respecting "local" differences in use of language.

<sup>HU</sup> Only new questions.

<sup>IL</sup> In Arabic the translation was not checked, in Russian the translation was checked by an expert.

**Translation (continued)**

	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																
<b>Language 1 (L1)</b>	Lithuanian	Spanish	Norwegian	Filipino	Portuguese	Russian	Slovak	Slovenian	English	Korean	Spanish	Swedish	German	Chinese	Turkish	English
<b>Language 2 (L2)</b>				Iluko					Afrikaans				French			Spanish
<b>Language 3 (L3)</b>				Bicol					Zulu				Italian			
<b>Language 4 (L4)</b>				Hiligaynon					Tsonga							
<b>Language 5 (L5)</b>				Cebuano					Tswana							
<b>Language 6 (L6)</b>				Waray					Xhosa							
<b>Language 7 (L7)</b>				Maranao												
<i>Was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?</i>																
<b>Yes:</b>																
- group discussion	X		X	L1-L7	X <sup>PT</sup>		X	X		X		X	L1-L3	X	X	L2
- expert checked it						X			L2-L6		X		L1-L3	X	X	L2
- back translation		X														
- other				L1-L7 <sup>PH</sup>									L1-			
<b>Not applicable</b>									L1							L1

<sup>PH</sup> Cognitive testing with Field Anchors. Pre-tested on 12 randomly selected adults of different ages, sex and classes and then an assessment discussion with those who pre-tested the module..

<sup>PT</sup> Only the new questions were checked.

<sup>CH</sup> Translation by two professional translators, then comparison between the two versions in a group discussion and adjudication of best translation by a reviewer of the team. The three language versions are then compared and some adjustments made.

## Translation

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																
<b>Language 1 (L1)</b>	Dutch	Croatian	Czech	Danish	Estonian	Finnish	French	Georgian	German	English	Hungarian	Icelandic	Hindi	English	Hebrew	Japanese
<b>Language 2 (L2)</b>	French				Russian	Swedish		Russian					Marathi	Gaeilge	Arabic	
<b>Language 3 (L3)</b>													Gujarati		Russian	
<b>Language 4 (L4)</b>													Bengali			
<b>Language 5 (L5)</b>													Oriya			
<b>Language 6 (L6)</b>													Telugu			
<b>Language 7 (L7)</b>													Tamil			
<b>Language 8 (L8)</b>													Malayalam			
<b>Language 9 (L9)</b>													Kannada			
<b>Language 10 (L10)</b>													Assamese			
<i>Was the questionnaire pre-tested</i>																
<b>Yes</b>	L1-L2				L1-L2			L1-L2	X			X	X			
<b>No</b>		X	X	X		L1-L2	X				X			L2	L1	X
<b>Not applicable</b>										X				L1		
<i>Were there any questions... which caused problems when translating?</i>																
<b>Yes</b>					L1-L2 <sup>EE</sup>				X <sup>DE</sup>							
<b>No</b>	L1-L2	X	X	X		L1-L2	X	L1-L2			X	X	X	L2	L1	X
<b>Not applicable</b>										X				L1		

<sup>EE</sup> **Words or concepts:** *Nation* and *immigrants* are the concepts which cause difficulties in translation. Especially as Estonia is a country of a lot of second and third generation immigrants, it is possible that the interviewees have them in mind when answering the question on immigrants, or new arrivals – this is impossible to differentiate. Also, Estonian nation may refer to Estonian peoples, or Estonians as an ethnic category. **Solutions:** *Immigrants* was left ambiguous. *Nation* was usually translated so as to possibly include also other ethnic groups, something that refers to *Estonian peoples* more than *Ethnic Estonians*. However, it is possible that the interviewees had specific meaning in mind.

<sup>DE</sup> **Words or concepts:** Items 3h (shortcomings), 6e (citizen of the world), 9h (equal access to public education) offer room for interpretation.

To solve the problems, we run a cognitive pretest; discussed the results in the German ISSP team and with expert translators and then decided on a final German wording.

Translation (continued)

	LV	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Language(s) of the fielded module</i>																	
<b>Language 1 (L1)</b>	Latvian	Lithuanian	Spanish	Norwegian	Filipino	Portuguese	Russian	Slovak	Slovenian	English	Korean	Spanish	Swedish	German	Chinese	Turkish	English
<b>Language 2 (L2)</b>	Russian				Iluko					Afrikaans				French			Spanish
<b>Language 3 (L3)</b>					Bicol					Zulu				Italian			
<b>Language 4 (L4)</b>					Hiligaynon					Tsonga							
<b>Language 5 (L5)</b>					Cebuano					Tswana							
<b>Language 6 (L6)</b>					Waray					Xhosa							
<b>Language 7 (L7)</b>					Maranao												
<i>Was the questionnaire pre-tested?</i>																	
<b>Yes</b>		X	X		L1-L7	X			X		X	X		L1-L3	X	X	
<b>No</b>	L1-L2			X			X	X		L2-L6			X				L2
<b>Not applicable</b>										L1							L1
<i>Were there any questions... which caused problems when translating?</i>																	
<b>Yes</b>																	
<b>No</b>	L1-L2	X	X	X	L1-L7	X	X	X	X	L2-L6	X	X	X	L1-L3	X	X	L2
<b>Not applicable</b>										L1							L1

## Survey Context

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US		
<i>How was the ISSP module fielded?</i>																																			
<b>Individual survey</b>		X				X	X	X				X	X		X	X			X	X									X						
<b>Larger survey:</b>																																			
- with ISSP at start			X	X							X										X				X						X				
- with ISSP in middle	X				X					X				X			X	X				X		X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	
- with ISSP at end									X														X												

### Question Coverage and Order

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV
<i>Were the ISSP questions asked in prescribed order?</i>																	
<b>Yes</b>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>No</b>			X <sup>CZ</sup>														
<i>Were all the core ISSP items included?</i>																	
<b>Yes, all included</b>	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>No, not all included:</b>																	
- from module																	
- background items					X <sup>EE</sup>					X							

<sup>CZ</sup> Two items from ISSP 2003 module on National Identity II were added to Q6.

<sup>EE</sup> There is an omission of the question on individual income, so this was calculated afterwards from estimations. There is also no direct question on the fact if the spouse ever or never worked; the answers are derived from other questions as much as possible.

### Question Coverage and Order (continued)

	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Were the ISSP questions asked in prescribed order?</i>																
<b>Yes</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
<b>No</b>														X <sup>TW</sup>		
<i>Were all the core ISSP items included?</i>																
<b>Yes, all included</b>	X	X		X	X	X <sup>RU</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
<b>No, not all included:</b>																
- from module																
- background items			X <sup>NO</sup>										X <sup>CH</sup>	X <sup>TW_2</sup>		

<sup>NO</sup> BVQ\_35. F\_BORN and BVQ\_36. M\_BORN. These new background variables since 2013 were simply forgotten. They are included as of the 2014 Citizenship module.

<sup>RU</sup> Question «V71 How close do you feel to: Asia?» has been added.

<sup>CH</sup> CH\_ETHN1/CH\_ETHN2 WAS NOT ASKED. The concept of ethnic group is not significant in Switzerland. The Swiss society is founded on cultural and linguistic diversity. There is no official classification of ethnicity, and it is not a debate nor a social reality in Switzerland.

<sup>TW</sup> The order of Q15 and Q12 was changed in order to incorporate the question items from the TSCS National Identity module.

<sup>TW\_2</sup> Variable PARTY\_LR was not included in the questionnaire. This kind of party affiliation (left-right) does not fit for Taiwan's political situation.

## Sampling

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV
<i>The sample was designed to be representative of...</i>																	
...only adult citizens of country		X		X				X					X		X		
...adults of any nationality	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X
<i>Was your sample designed to be representative of adults living in...</i>																	
... <u>private accommodation only</u>	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X
... <u>private &amp; institutional accommodation</u>				X <sup>DK</sup>				X <sup>GE</sup>				X				X	
<i>Lower age cut-off</i>																	
18	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
17																	
16					X											X	
15						X						X					

<sup>DK</sup> All Danish citizens with any kind of address in Denmark were included in the sample.

<sup>GE</sup> IDP Centers

### Sampling (continued)

	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>The sample was designed to be representative of...</i>																
<b>...only adult citizens of country</b>		X		X		X	X			X <sup>KR</sup>		X		X	X	
<b>...adults of any nationality</b>	X		X		X			X	X		X		X			X
<i>Was your sample designed to be representative of adults living in...</i>																
<b>...private accommodation only</b>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>KR_2</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>...private &amp; institutional accommodation</b>			X <sup>NO</sup>													
<i>Lower age cut-off</i>																
<b>18</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>17</b>																
<b>16</b>									X							
<b>15</b>																

<sup>NO</sup> Excluded from the sampling frame are diplomats, illegal immigrants, people with secret address or unknown address, people with residential address abroad and people in institutions like prisons and psychiatric hospitals. People living in institutions like homes for the elderly are included in the sample frame.

<sup>KR</sup> Foreigners (those who are not Korean citizens) residing in Korea comprise only about 1.9% of the total population in Korea (Resident Registration, 2013). The remaining 98.1% are of Korean nationality.

<sup>KR\_2</sup> Approximately 98.8% of the adult population in South Korea live in private accommodations (Population and Housing Survey in Korea, 2013). Excluded from the survey are those residing in institutional arrangements, such as dorms, military quarters, work camps, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, and the like.

## Sampling

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	
<i>Was there an upper age cut-off?</i>																																		
<b>Yes</b>				X		X											X			X									X					
<b>Age</b>				79		74											74			79									80					
<b>No</b>	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
<i>Did you use any variables for stratification?</i>																																		
<b>Yes*</b>		X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
<b>No</b>	X			X	X		X							X						X							X		X					
<b>Other</b>																																X		

\*The variables used for stratification are described in APPENDIX III (on page 35)

## Sampling

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	
<i>How many stages does your sampling design have?</i>																																		
<b>One stage</b>	X			X	X	X														X									X	X				
<b>Two stages</b>							X		X		X	X		X		X								X	X									
<b>Three stages</b>		X	X							X							X		X			X				X	X				X	X		
<b>Four or more stages</b>								X					X		X			X			X		X						X					X

## Sampling

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US		
<i>Does your sampling frame consist of...*</i>																																			
<b>Addresses</b>			X		X			X		X	X			X	X			X					X										X	X	
<b>Household</b>		X					X										X									X	X							X	
<b>Named individuals (target persons)</b>	X			X		X			X			X	X			X				X					X				X	X	X				
<b>Named individuals (not the target persons)</b>																																			
<b>Areas</b>																			X		X	X		X				X							

\* Supplementary information on the sampling frames can be found in APPENDIX IV (page 37)

## Sampling

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV
<i>What selection method was used to identify a respondent?</i>																	
<b>Kish grid</b>								X		X	X				X		
<b>Birthday method</b>		X	X		X		X							X			X
<b>Quota</b>																	
<b>Other</b>																	
<b>Not applicable</b>	X			X		X			X			X	X			X	
<i>Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of selection process or during fieldwork?</i>																	
<b>Yes</b>									X <sup>DE</sup>					X <sup>IE</sup>			
<b>No</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X

<sup>DE</sup> Before fieldwork started in 2014, 6 municipalities out of the selected 147 did not cooperate and did not deliver information. Thus these sample points had to be replaced by others with the same structural characteristics (same administrative district, same BIK region, and same type of community) prior to the fieldwork. Substitution of any individual case was not allowed during the fieldwork.

<sup>IE</sup> Ireland used the next birthday rule for substitution: initially, the adult (in the household) whose birthday comes first in the year was requested to complete the questionnaire. If that person was not available, or not interested in participating, then the adult in the household with the next birthday was invited to participate.

### Sampling (continued)

	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>What selection method was used to identify a respondent?</i>																
<b>Kish grid</b>		X		X					X		X				X	X
<b>Birthday method</b>	X				X	X	X			X						
<b>Quota</b>																
<b>Other</b>																
<b>Not applicable</b>			X					X				X	X	X		
<i>Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of selection process or during fieldwork?</i>																
<b>Yes</b>																
<b>No</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>ZA</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>ZA</sup> If a selected area was by change a school, hospital or special institution we substituted the area with an area with similar characteristics.

## Data Collection

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE
<i>Data collection methods used (substantive &amp; background)?</i>														
<b>Face-to-face</b>		X	X		X			X			X	X <sup>IS</sup>	X	
<b>Self-Completion (with interviewer involvement)</b>										X				
<b>Self-completion by mail</b>	X						X <sup>FR</sup>							
<b>Mixed mode</b>				X <sup>DK</sup>		X <sup>FI</sup>			X <sup>DE</sup>					X <sup>IE</sup>
<i>Length of fieldwork</i>														
<b>2 weeks or less</b>		X									X			
<b>Over 2 weeks &lt; 1 month</b>								X					X	
<b>1 month &lt; 2 mths</b>														
<b>2 months &lt; 3 mths</b>			X	X	X									
<b>3 mths or more</b>						X	X		X	X		X		X
<i>Year of fieldwork</i>														
<b>2011</b>														
<b>2012</b>														
<b>2013</b>			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X
<b>2014</b>		X	X	X					X		X	X		
<b>2015</b>													X	

<sup>DK</sup> Web based (self-completion). If non-response then telephone interviews were used. For the 18 to 65 years old an introduction letter was posted including a link to a web-survey and a personal code to activate the survey. A self-completion paper-based questionnaire can be sent if requested.

<sup>FI</sup> Returned questionnaires: mail 522, online 721.

<sup>IS</sup> Face-to-face interviews but those who had refused to take part were contacted again and offered the option to answer the questionnaire on the web

<sup>FR</sup> A contact letter presenting the ISSP and indicating the selection method (birthday method) is sent to all households with the questionnaire.

<sup>DE</sup> ISSP substantive questions asked CASI; some ISSP BV are taken from ALLBUS and asked face-to-face, some ISSP BV are part of the ISSP interview.

<sup>IE</sup> In the first mailing, the respondents were given the choice of either filling in the enclosed questionnaire and returning it in the free-post envelope supplied or logging on to a dedicated website wherein they could access an online survey (with a password). The majority (96.5% n=1,173) opted for the mailed response compared to online responses (3.5% n=42).

### Data Collection (continued)

	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Data collection methods used (substantive &amp; background)?</i>																			
<b>Face-to-face</b>	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
<b>Self-Completion (with interviewer involvement)</b>		X <sup>JP</sup>																	
<b>Self-completion by mail</b>															X				
<b>Mixed mode</b>						X <sup>NO</sup>													
<i>Length of fieldwork</i>																			
<b>2 weeks or less</b>		X					X							X					
<b>Over 2 weeks &lt; 1 month</b>			X						X										
<b>1 month &lt; 2 mths</b>				X	X					X								X	
<b>2 months &lt; 3 mths</b>											X	X			X		X		
<b>3 mths or more</b>	X					X		X					X			X			X
<i>Year of fieldwork</i>																			
<b>2012</b>									X										
<b>2013</b>		X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X	X		
<b>2014</b>	X					X	X	X		X		X		X				X	X
<b>2015</b>					X			X											

<sup>JP</sup> The data for 2003 was collected by face-to-face interview. However, due to the decline of response rates for face-to-face interviews, the 2013 survey was conducted by self-completion.

<sup>NO</sup> Gross sample of 4000 split in two random groups 1 and 2. Group 1 received letter with URL and pin code to online questionnaire, 3 reminders and paper questionnaire sent with last reminder. Group 2: Paper questionnaire no URL or access to online questionnaire. 3 reminders.

**Data Collection: Face-to-face and self-administered with some interviewer involvement**

	HR	CZ	GE	DE	EE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV
<i>Were postal or telephone components used?</i>												
<b>Yes - postal components:</b>												
- advance letter				X		X <sup>GB</sup>		X <sup>IS</sup>			X	
- reminder & thank you letters						X						
<b>Yes - telephone components</b>								X				
<b>No</b>	X	X	X		X		X		X	X		X
<i>Were incentives offered?</i>												
<b>Yes:</b>												
- to respondent				X		X					X	
- to interviewer			X				X	X			X	
<b>No</b>	X	X			X				X	X		X
<i>Were interviewers paid according to realized cases?</i>												
<b>Yes</b>	X	X	X	X <sup>DE</sup>	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
<b>No</b>									X			

<sup>DE</sup> Interviewers are paid per interview plus travel expenses. The piece price per interview depends on the size of community. For communities of 100.000-499.000 inhabitants the piece price is raised by 15%; for communities of 500.000 inhabitants and above the piece price is raised by 30%.

<sup>GB</sup> Advance contact with household. Reminder letter(s) if self-completion not returned within 2 weeks of CAPI interview.

<sup>IS</sup> Letters were sent to all of the individuals in the sample to introduce the survey. Interviews were booked by telephone with all sample members with a known phone-number.

**Data Collection: Face-to-face and self-administered with some interviewer involvement (continued)**

	LT	MX	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Were postal or telephone components used?</i>														
<b>Yes - postal components:</b>														
- advance letter				X <sup>PT</sup>			X <sup>SI</sup>				X <sup>CH</sup>	X <sup>TW</sup>		X <sup>US</sup>
- reminder & thank you letters											X			
<b>Yes - telephone components</b>			X <sup>PH</sup>	X			X		X <sup>KR</sup>			X		X
No	X	X			X	X		X		X			X	
<i>Were incentives offered?</i>														
<b>Yes:</b>														
- to respondent									X		X	X		X
- to interviewer						X			X					
No	X	X		X	X		X	X		X			X	
<i>Were interviewers paid according to realized cases?</i>														
<b>Yes</b>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
No	X	X												X

<sup>PH</sup> For interview validation. Interviews were either validated in person by the supervisors or back checked through a phone call from the supervisors.

<sup>PT</sup> A contact letter informing about the survey aims, the leading institution and the fieldwork company, as well as a leaflet with more detailed information, including the mode of selection of the respondent was delivered a the first contact with the household. Telephone: interview appointment (only after a personal contact with the household)

<sup>SI</sup> Letters were sent to the respondents to inform on the survey background and relevance. Experience shows that the letter facilitates interviewer contact. Interviewers called some respondents to make the appointments.

<sup>KR</sup> Interviewers often made telephone calls to the respondents to explain why and how they want to conduct the interview as well as to make interview schedules.

<sup>CH</sup> POSTAL: All sample units received an advance letter with an information flyer. A second letter was used to announce the eventual refusal conversion or a re-contact by telephone.

TELEPHONE: If no contact could be established after 5 face-to-face contact attempts, all sample units with fixed-line telephone number were contacted by telephone to fix an appointment for the face-to-face interview.

<sup>TW</sup> We sent postal cards to all sampled individuals for advanced contacts. About 30% of all respondents were contacted by phone for clarifying certain items in the questionnaires by research assistants of the project.

<sup>US</sup> All households were sent an initial letter. Some households received interim mailings to explain the survey or make contact. Some households received phone calls to make contact, gain cooperation, schedule an interview, or, in a few cases, conduct an interview.

**Data Collection: Face-to-face and self-administered with some interviewer involvement**

	HR	CZ	GE	DE	EE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Which of these rules governed how an interviewer approached an address or household?</i>																										
<b>Call at different time of day</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Call on different days in week</b>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>None of these</b>									X																	
<i>Were a minimum number of calls required?</i>																										
<b>Yes:</b>																										
<b>Minimum number of required calls</b>	5	4	3	4		6	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	5	3	5	3	5	3	3	
<b>No</b>					X																					X
<i>Were any interviews supervised?</i>																										
<b>Yes:</b>																										
<b>Approximate proportion (%)</b>		10				10			10					25	20	5				10	6.5			1	15	5
<b>No</b>	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X			X	X			

**Data Collection: Face-to-face and self-administered with some interviewer involvement**

	HR	CZ	GE	DE	EE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Were any interviews back-checked?</i>																										
<b>Yes</b>	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Approximate proportion (%)</b>	20		10	100		10	20	5		30	25	10	10	5	20	60	15	10	60	10	100	25	40	30	35	10
<b>No</b>					X				X																	

## Data Collection: Mail

	BE	DK	FI	FR	IE	NO	SE
<i>Were any contacts made by telephone or interviewer?</i>							
<b>Yes:</b>							
- precontacts by telephone				X <sup>FR</sup>			
- reminders by telephone		X <sup>DK</sup>		X			X
- other					X <sup>IE</sup>		
<b>No</b>	X		X			X	
<i>Were incentives offered?</i>							
<b>Yes</b>		X	X <sup>FI</sup>			X	X
<b>No</b>	X			X	X		
<i>What was sent out in the first mailing?</i>							
<b>Questionnaire</b>	X			X <sup>FR_2</sup>	X	X	
<b>Data protection information</b>	X	X		X	X	X	
<b>Explanatory letter</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Incentive</b>							
<b>Other material</b>					X <sup>IE_2</sup>		

<sup>FR</sup> Double telephone campaign (one outreach before sending the questionnaire, and one reminder before the last mailing). Since 2014, we also text respondents whose mobile phone numbers have been collected.

<sup>FR\_2</sup> A contact letter presenting the ISSP and indicating the selection method (birthday method) is sent to all households with the questionnaire.

<sup>DK</sup> After an introduction letter and a reminder letter, the non-responses are contacted by phone with an offer to answer the questionnaire by phone, receive a new link or a paper questionnaire. We use up to 7 attempts of contact by phone.

<sup>FI</sup> Incentive: Apple iPhone5 was raffled among respondents. That was told to all respondents in all advance letters.

<sup>IE</sup> A telephone help line was provided from the date of the first mailing. Several respondents availed of the service seeking clarification of some of the questions contained in the survey. Others used it to log their refusal to participate.

<sup>IE\_2</sup> Other material included a freepost return envelope

### Data Collection: Mail

	BE	DK	FI	FR	IE	NO	SE
<i>What was sent out in the second mailing?</i>							
<b>Thank you and reminder combined</b>	X				X	X	
<b>Reminder sent only to non-respondents</b>		X	X	X <sup>FR</sup>	X		
<b>Questionnaire</b>			X	X			X
<b>Data protection information</b>		X		X	X		X
<b>Explanatory letter</b>		X	X	X	X		
<b>Incentive</b>							X
<b>No second mailing</b>							
<i>What was sent out in the third mailing?</i>							
<b>Questionnaire</b>	X		X	X	X	X	X
<b>Data protection information</b>	X			X	X	X	X
<b>Explanatory letter</b>	X		X	X	X	X	
<b>Reminder only to non-respondents</b>				X			
<b>Incentive</b>							
<b>Other material</b>					X <sup>IE</sup>		
<b>No third mailing</b>		X					
<i>What was sent out in the fourth (or last) mailing?</i>							
<b>Questionnaire</b>			X	X		X	X
<b>Data protection information</b>				X		X	X
<b>Explanatory letter</b>			X	X		X	
<b>Reminder only to non-respondents</b>				X			
<b>Incentive</b>							
<b>Other material</b>	X <sup>BE</sup>						
<b>No fourth mailing</b>		X			X		

<sup>BE</sup> A 2<sup>nd</sup> thank you/reminder card

<sup>FR</sup> A reminder letter (with the questionnaire) is sent to all households which have not returned the questionnaire (up to 3 reminders).

<sup>IE</sup> Other material included a freepost return envelope

### Information on Response and Outcome Figures <sup>+</sup>

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB <sup>GB</sup>	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL <sup>IL</sup>	JP	LV	LT
<i>Response figures based on reported figures</i>																		
<b>Issued sample (n)</b>	7500	2828	2763	2499	4384	2500	6000	1700	5267	2262	2543	2109	7254	5000	1494	1800	1951	4114
<b>Ineligible</b>	79	124	91	6		9	440	16	298	227	354	25	305	156	27	30	188	180
<b>Eligible</b>	7421	2704	2672	2493	4384	2491	5560	1684	4969	2035	2189	2084	6949	4844	1467	1770	1763	3934
<b>– refusal (n)</b>	59	1544	586	374	882	7	163	105	2475	927	752	496	1175	63	219	218	304	692
<b>– non contact</b>	5006	139	108	509	2457	1240	3201	48	365	94	239	213	3772	3488	203	124	444	70
<b>– other unproductive</b>	134	21	69	220	36	1	179	33	396	109	191	178	411	45	13	194	15	1978
<b>– completed cases (n)</b>	2202	1000	1909	1325	1009	1243	2017	1498	1717	904	1007	1151	1530	1215	1029	1234	1000	1194
<b>– partially completed (n)</b>	20			65	4				16	1		46	61	33	3			
<b>Response Rate (%)</b>	29.9	37.0	71.4	53.1	23.0	49.9	36.3	89.0	34.6	52.2	46.0	55.2	22.9	25.1	70.1	69.7	56.7	30.4

<sup>+</sup> for calculation of response figures, see appendix, p.39.

<sup>IL</sup> These figures pertain to interviews in Jewish and Mixed (Jewish-Arab) communities. In addition, 175 interviews were conducted in small Arab communities for which we had not sampling lists and the interviewer used random walk procedures. For these cases we could not verify information on response rates.

### Information on Response and Outcome Figures <sup>+</sup>

	MX	NO	PH	PT <sup>PT</sup>	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Response figures based on reported figures</i>															
<b>Issued sample (n)</b>	1479	4000	3423	2694	3111	1800	1800	3500	2500	3567	2000	2406	4082	3580	5148
<b>Ineligible</b>		131		263	139	62	37	49			26	37	182	317	815
<b>Eligible</b>	1479	3869	3423	2431	2972	1738	1763	3451	2500	3567	1974	2369	3900	3263	4333
– refusal (n)	108	63	319	343	1053	468	457	45	428	1141	12	706	893	1233	768
– non contact	265	2125	543	765	283	91	143	541	400	1111	865	171	714	282	883
– other unproductive		16	1349	322	109	23	153	126	378	66	7	255	341	82	144
– completed cases (n)	1062	1585	1200	1001	1516	1156	1010	2695	1294	1225	1090	1237	1952	1666	2538
– partially completed (n)	44	80	12		11			44		24					
<b>Response Rate (%)</b>	71.8	41.0	35.1	41.2	51.0	66.5	57.3	79.4	51.8	35.0	55.2	52.2	50.1	51.1	58.6

<sup>+</sup> for calculation of response figures, see appendix, p.39.

<sup>PT</sup> Due to fieldwork quality problems detected during supervision, several interviews were invalidated, leading to a total of 898 interviews. In order to achieve the minimum required of 1000 interviews a new company carried out 103 interviews. These 103 interviews were collected in the original localities where interviews were eliminated. A quota sampling procedure was exceptionally used, considering Age (18-34; 35-54; 55 and +) and Sex and the selection of respondents was made in order to correct the systematic known deviations of the sample. Only residents were considered eligible. The 103 cases have been added in the response figure.

### Data

	BE	HR	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US
<i>Were any measures of coding reliability employed?</i>																																
<b>Yes</b>		X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>No</b>	X		X							X	X										X											
<i>Was the keying of the data verified?</i>																																
<b>Yes:</b>																																
<b>Approximate proportion (%)</b>	50	30			1		10		100			10		100	100		10	100	10	100				100	100	100		10		2	20	
<b>No</b>			X	X		X		X		X	X					X					X	X	X				X		X			X
<i>Were any reliability checks made on derived variables?</i>																																
<b>Yes</b>	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>No</b>				X												X								X								
<b>No derived variables</b>							X							X									X									

**Data**

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	
<i>Data checks/edits on:</i>																																		
<b>- filters</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>- logic or consistency</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>- ranges</b>	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>None</b>																																		
<i>Were data errors corrected?</i>																																		
<b>Yes:</b>																																		
- individually	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
- automatically			X		X					X	X				X					X			X	X	X	X				X		X		
<b>No</b>																																		
<i>Were the data weighted or post-stratified?</i>																																		
<b>Yes</b>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X		X		X			X		X	
<b>No</b>			X						X						X	X			X	X					X		X		X	X			X	

## Documentation

	BE	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GB	HU	IS	IN	IE	IL	JP	LV	LT	MX	NO	PH	PT	RU	SK	SI	ZA	KR	ES	SE	CH	TW	TR	US	
<i>Is a national methods report available for your study?</i>																																		
<b>Yes</b>	X			X					X		X		X					X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>No</b>		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X <sup>15</sup>		X	X	X	X		X	X		X				X								

<sup>15</sup> A national report will be written later this year. We combined the modules of 2012 and 2013 in one survey.

## Appendix I

<b>Information about the other study(ies) the ISSP was fielded with (e.g., topic, survey name):</b>		
1	Belgium	Together with the ISSP module 2012 on Family and Changing Gender Roles. The first part of the questionnaire (A1-A10) contained a first part of the background variables, followed by the ISSP modules Family and Changing Gender Roles and National Identity. The last part of the questionnaire (D1 – D22) contained the other background variables.
2	Czech Republic	Several Czech specific questions relevant to the national identity topic were attached at the end of the module.
3	Denmark	24 extra items were attached to the ISSP module. The topic of the items was globalization and migration.
4	Estonia	Survey name: Nationality, tolerance, and equal treatment in Estonia 2013
5	Germany	ALLBUS 2014 (Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften); main topic: leisure time activities, social inequality, health.
6	Great Britain	British Social Attitudes 2013.
7	Hungary	TARKI Omnibus 2013/11.
8	Ireland	This module was fielded simultaneously with the ISSP Family and Changing Gender Roles IV (2012) module. The research team added a further seven questions: two regarding health; three on bilingualism and two on political attitudes and beliefs.
9	Israel	The ISSP modules of 2012 and 2013 were combined in one survey.
10	Latvia	ISSP 2012 Family, work & gender roles IV.
11	Lithuania	Monitoring of Social Problems (with special emphasis on social policy, virtual workplaces, medicalization and Social networks).
12	Philippines	The ISSP 2013 was fielded along with ISSP 2014 as well as with some questions on economic trend indicators, right to information, climate change, on women, lesbians, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT), Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome O HIV/AIDS, effectiveness of condom in preventing HIV/AIDS, corporal punishment, Filipino traditional games, observance of holy week, and identification of heroes.
13	Portuguese	Two ISSP modules were fielded: Family and Gender Roles and National Identity. Extra questions (ticks) directly related with these modules were also collected (31 About Family and Gender Roles and 29 about National Identity). 48 other final questions (ticks) on family habits and consuming behavior were also fielded after the ISSP modules.
14	Russia	Module 2013 “National Identity III” has been added to the regular omnibus “Vestnik”.
15	Slovakia	The ISSP modules 2013 and 2014 were fielded together. The modules appeared in the questionnaire in the following order: ISSP 2014 and ISSP 2013 questions. Some country specific questions were added.
16	Slovenia	The ISSP 2013 module was fielded together with: - General national social survey (life satisfaction, trust, social and political orientations, perception of crisis, etc.) - Another ISSP module (2014, Citizenship)
17	South Africa	Survey was fielded as part of the South African Social Attitude Survey (SASAS) which consisted of three questionnaires. The ISSP module was fielded in Questionnaire 2. Other topics in the questionnaire were: Democracy and Governance; Corruption; Energy; Nuclear Energy/Technology; Public Understanding of Science; Astronomy; Environment; Foreign Policy Attitudes; Citizen Engagement; Voting.
18	South Korea	Four topical modules: the 2013 ISSP ‘National Identity III’ and the 2013 Special Topical module ‘Social Risks in Korea’ and the 2013 Special Topical module ‘Internet Usages in Korea’ and the 2013 Special Topical module ‘Job Attainment in Korea’ were fielded as part of the 2013 KGSS (Korean General Social Survey).
19	Spain	Public Opinion in Spain

Information about the other study(ies) the ISSP was fielded with (e.g., topic, survey name):		
20	Switzerland	The ISSP 2012 was part of MOSAiCH 2013, which included both ISSP 2012 (Family and Gender Roles IV) and 2013 (National Identity III) and a national module on political attitudes towards Switzerland and its institutions.
21	Taiwan	Taiwan Social Change Survey: 2013, Questionnaire II National Identity.
22	Turkey	We had a number of additional questions at the beginning and at the end of the ISSP module
23	United States	General Social Survey 2014

## Appendix II

Description of the stratification variables used:		
1	Croatia	Stratified random multi-staged sample: level of settlements, level of household, level of individual. Two-way stratification: by 6 regions (defined as the traditional groups of counties) and 4 settlement sizes (defined by the number of residents). The size of each stratum is based on the proportion of the number of 18+ residents within the stratum in the total 18+ population.
2	Czech Republic	57 non-overlapping strata according to region and within a region according to size of settlement
3	Finland	Implicit geographic stratification (systematic random sampling) variables: residence code, gender, 10 year age groups.
4	Georgia	Type of settlement - urban and rural areas according to their size (small, medium and large).
5	Germany	Microstratification of municipalities; stratified according to federal states (Bundesländer) and smaller regional administrative districts (Regierungsbezirke); communities according to BIK regions and municipalities.
6	Iceland	Outside of the capita area we used stratification around certain small towns in the rural area.
7	India	Multiple levels of stratification used starting with Parliamentary Area> Assembly Segment>Polling Booth>Respondent. The final respondent selected randomly from the ECI rolls as explained in our detailed methodology note submitted to ISSP technical committee.
8	Israel	Socioeconomic characteristics of statistical area, geographic region of statistical area.
9	Japan	Region, size of community, and ratio of employed population in tertiary industry.
10	Latvia	Riga and nine other major cities formed separate strata. The rest of the country was stratified by region (five regions) and three ranks of development for urban and rural areas within each region (for methodology of the development index see the State Regional Development Agency). A total of 39 strata were formed.
11	Lithuania	Settlement size.
12	Mexico	The survey was based upon a multi stage stratified random sample through one partition of the universe of the national population aged 18 years and over, and three selection stages for the urban and the rural cases. The partition within each stratum the universe was divided by urban (more than 2,500 inhabitants) and rural zones (less than 2,500 inhabitants).
13	Philippines	The Philippines was divided into four study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The sample size for each of the four study areas was 300 voting-age adults, with 150 males and 150 females.
14	Portugal	<i>NUTS II</i> : North, Center, Lisbon, Alentejo, Algarve. <i>Number of inhabitants</i> : less than 2.000, 2.000-9.999, 10.000-19.999, 20.000-99.999, more than 100000.
15	Russia	1. types of settlements 2. urban/rural 3. number of residents.

<b>Description of the stratification variables used:</b>		
16	Slovakia	Stratification criteria included the county structure of Slovakia (8 counties = NUTS III) and size of community (up to 1 thousand, 1-2 thousands, 2-5 thousands, 5-20 thousands, 20-50 thousands, 50-100 thousands, over 100 thousands). Creating together 56 strata. Out of those 150 primary sampling units were chosen with a probability matching the parameters of the population (inhabitants of Slovakia over 18 years of age).
17	Slovenia	CEA (Cluster Enumeration Areas) as PSU on the first stage of sampling are stratified according to 12 statistical regions * 6 types of settlement.
18	South Africa	Province, Race, Gender and Geotype.
19	Spain	Sample was proportionally distributed by region (17 Autonomous communities) according to their population. Within each region proportionally distributed according to population in municipalities' size categories. Municipalities were selected randomly. Within each municipality census section were randomly selected. Within each census section, random route was used.
20	Switzerland	The gross sample has been retrieved by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO), using a random procedure inside each of the 7 regions of Switzerland (NUTS 2). The regional stratification is proportional.
21	Taiwan	The following variables are used to stratify the population frame into six levels of regions: population density, educational level, the proportion of population over age of 65, the proportion of population between age 15 and 64, the proportion of industrial employment as the total employment, the proportion of service sector employment as the total employment.
22	Turkey	Urban rural divide is used.
23	United States	Stratification is used in two ways. First, the sample frame is stratified by region, rural/urban, and certain demographics. This assures the representativeness of the sample points. Second, the weight includes a post-stratification component that adjusts for geography.

## Appendix III

Description of the sampling frame (e.g., population register, electoral roll, telephone directory and its coverage and updating).		
1	Belgium	The Research Centre of the Flemish Government and the Walloon Institute of assessment, forecasting and statistic are authorized to use the National Register. The register contains information about gender, age, nationality, name, address of target person, name of partner and household composition.
2	Croatia	List of settlements derived from Census 2011. Stratified random multi-staged sample: level of settlements, level of households, level of individual.
3	Czech Republic	Register of census districts and houses of the Czech Statistical Office.
4	Denmark	Population register.
5	Estonia	Population register (it is not compulsory to register one's residence).
6	Finland	Population register variables.
7	France	Mailing list provided by a private operator (this list is regularly updated and it has a wider coverage than the national census, which we are not allowed to use).
8	Georgia	The frame of areas - electoral units – from 2010 Self-Governance Elections by National Department for Statistics (GeoStat).
9	Germany	Local population registers of inhabitants of communities. Updated continuously.
10	Great Britain	Postcode Address File (PAF).
11	Hungary	We use random walking. The underlying idea of this method is that fieldworkers do not receive names and addresses, but a starting point and a route in all sample localities and a standardised procedure to select the individuals to be asked in the selected household.
12	Iceland	Population register (Registers Iceland).
13	India	Electoral roll of Election Commission of India. Geographic Coverage is 100%. Demographic coverage is 100%. Updated every year by ECI.
14	Ireland	The Ireland team used a sampling frame based on an address-only product offering known as GeoDirectory®. This is a quasi-governmental collaboration between the national postal service (An Post) and Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi), the experts in Irish postal and geographic addresses. The "An Post" delivery staff work to maintain the address database by ensuring that the content reflects the situation on the ground (e.g. occupancy). The OSi contribute by continuously adding new buildings according to their map revision cycles. Both information sources feed into a central database which GeoDirectory maintains and releases quarterly. The data used in the current module was from November, 2012.
15	Israel	Population Registry mapped on to statistical areas.
16	Japan	Sampling frame: Basic Resident Register. Coverage: Residents of Japan. Updating: Once a month - once a year (varies depending on cities/wards/towns/villages).
17	Latvia	Sampling frame was based on the Register of Addresses (Households) obtained from the State Land Services. The Register includes all units of housing irrespective of their status but only those classified as households were included in the sampling frame.
18	Lithuania	Address register.
19	Mexico	The survey was based upon a multi stage stratified random sample through one partition of the universe of the national population aged 18 years and over, and three selection stages for the urban and the rural cases. The partition within each stratum the universe was divided by urban (more than 2,500 inhabitants) and rural zones (less than 2,500 inhabitants).
20	Norway	The Central Register of Persons.

Please describe your sampling frame (e.g., population register, electoral roll, telephone directory and its coverage and updating).		
21	Philippines	The census 2010 data on household population (with updated geopolitical groupings) served as the sampling frame. These consist of household population on the various geopolitical groupings in the Philippines: regions, provinces, cities/municipalities and barangays.
22	Portugal	The frame covers municipalities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. Lisboa is one municipality) in all regions of the mainland of Portugal, except municipalities with less than 10 dwellings.
23	Russia	Electoral districts.
24	Slovakia	Random route procedure was used. Every interviewer was assigned with a randomly selected starting point in each PSU (a street number - indicated on a map). Where a map was unavailable (e.g. small settlements) a distinct building (such as a Church, Railway station, ...) was chosen as the starting point.
25	Slovenia	Central Register of Population (a list of names and addresses being constantly updated by public administration) is used as a sampling frame.
26	South Africa	Census Enumerator Areas Framework
27	South Korea	Residential Household Registers created by our Center's own group of independent samplers
28	Spain	Population register (annual update at municipality)
29	Sweden	National population register
30	Switzerland	Individual based register sample of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO), containing all residents of Switzerland. This complete population register is updated every three months.
31	Taiwan	Population register.
32	Turkey	Population register of household addresses obtained from the Statistical Institute of Turkey (SIT).
33	United States	The GSS is an area, probability sample that selects PSUs which are metro areas or non-metro counties, segments within those PSUs, households/addresses within those segments, and a randomly selected adults within the households. The areas (PSUs and segments) are selected based on US Census figures. The addresses are selected from a national list of residential addresses from the post office augmented by our own listings in mostly rural areas.

### Calculation of Response Figures Based on Reported Figures

Report Category	Face-to-Face Questionnaire Category	Mail Questionnaire Category
Issued sample (n)	Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size)	Total number of starting or issued names/addresses (gross sample size)
Ineligible (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Addresses which could not be traced at all/ selected respondents who could not be traced</li> <li>- Addresses established as empty, demolished or containing no private dwellings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Addresses which could not be traced</li> <li>- Addresses established as empty, demolished or containing no private dwellings</li> <li>- Details of address wrong (street numbers, post codes, etc.)</li> <li>- Addresses with no letter boxes</li> <li>- Selected respondent unknown at address</li> <li>- Selected respondent moved, no forwarding address</li> <li>- Selected respondent deceased</li> </ul>
Eligible (n)	Issued sample minus Ineligible	Issued sample minus Ineligible
Refusal (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Personal refusal at selected address</li> <li>- Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected respondent)</li> <li>- Other refusal at selected address</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Refusal by selected respondent</li> <li>- Refusal by another person</li> <li>- Implicit refusals (empty envelopes, empty questionnaires returned)</li> </ul>
Non-contact (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No contact at selected address</li> <li>- No contact with selected person</li> </ul>	No contact
Other unproductive (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selected respondent too sick / incapacitated to participate</li> <li>- Selected respondent had inadequate understanding of language of survey</li> <li>- Selected respondent away during survey period</li> <li>- Other type of unproductive reaction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selected respondent too sick / incapacitated to participate</li> <li>- Selected respondent had inadequate understanding of language of survey</li> <li>- Selected respondent away during survey period</li> <li>- Other type of unproductive reaction</li> </ul>
Completed cases (n)	Full productive interview	Completed returned questionnaires (net sample size)
Partially completed (n)	Partial productive interview	Partially completed returned questionnaires