

## Study Descriptions

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

Australia	AUS
Austria	A
Bangladesh	BD
Bulgaria	BG
Canada	CDN
Chile	RCH
Czech Republic	CZ
France	F
Germany (West)	D-W
Germany (East)	D-E
Great Britain	GB
Hungary	H
Ireland	IRL
Israel (Jews)	IL-J
Israel (Arabs)	IL-A
Italy	I
Japan	J
Latvia	LV
Netherlands	NL
New Zealand	NZ
Norway	N
Philippines	RP
Poland	PL
Portugal	P
Russia	RUS
Slovakian Republic	SK
Slovenia	SLO
Spain	E
Sweden	S
Switzerland	CH
USA	USA

**Study Description: Australia***Study title:* International Social Science Survey/ Australia (ISSS/A) 1996*Fieldwork dates:**Principal investigators:* Jonathan Kelley, Mariah Evans*Sample type:**Fieldwork institute:**Fieldwork methods:**Context of ISSP questionnaire:**Sample size:* 2151*Response rates:*

	A - Total issued (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
2151	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

*Language:* English*Weighted:* No*Known systematic properties:**Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:**Publications:*

## National Population Characteristics: Australia

### Gender:

	Census 1991	NSSS 1989-90	ISSS/A 1993	ISSS/A 1993-94	ISSS/A 1995
Male	49.0 %	49.5 %	53.3 %	51.2 %	49.2 %
Female	51.0 %	50.5 %	46.7 %	48.8 %	50.8 %
N=		6037	2197	1775	2256

### Age Groups:

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

	Census 1991	NSSS 1989-90	ISSS/A 1993	ISSS/A 1993-94	ISSS/A 1995
18 - 24 (1995: 20 - 24)	15.4 %	11.7 %	8.6 %	8.5 %	3.9 %
25 - 34	22.1 %	22.3 %	19.0 %	18.8 %	15.3 %
35 - 44	20.7 %	22.8 %	23.5 %	24.3 %	23.3 %
45 - 54	14.8 %	16.3 %	18.2 %	18.8 %	20.7 %
55 - 64	11.5 %	13.3 %	16.2 %	15.5 %	15.1 %
65 +	15.5 %	13.6 %	14.6 %	14.0 %	21.8 %
N=		5971	2153	1746	2237

### 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)

	Census 1991	NSSS 1989-90	ISSS/A 1993	ISSS/A 1993-94	ISSS/A 1995
Under 15/none	18.3 %	18.3 %	17.6 %	16.3 %	14 %
15	24.0 %	23.5 %	22.4 %	22.1 %	20 %
16	22.0 %	23.4 %	23.6 %	23.0 %	24 %
17	18.5 %	21.1 %	21.9 %	23.5 %	25 %
18	10.7 %	10.7 %	11.9 %	12.5 %	14 %
19 and over	6.6 %	3.0 %	2.7 %	2.7 %	
N=		5666	2144	1735	2883

**Study Description: Bulgaria***Study title:* Government, Civil Society, Work*Fieldwork dates:* February to May 1997*Principal investigators:* Dr. Lilia Dimova, Agency for Social Analyses (ASA), Sofia, Bulgaria*Sample type:* Two-stage cluster sample, representative for whole adult population over 18 years; selected by Kish*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interview*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

A 1 - A 18 C = Role of Government III

B 1 - B 34 = Work Orientation

*Sample size:* Achieved Sample - 1012*Response rates:*

1100	A - Total issued (total sample)
38	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1062	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1012	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
50	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
24	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
19	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
7	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Bulgarian*Weighted:* Yes*Weighting procedure:* Weighting variable based on education, age and gender*Deviations from ISSP questions:*

C 1 - C 7 B, D 9 A = questions from the BGSS;

Control Code: B 12 - B 26: 0 = not applicable

B 27 - B 34: 0 = not applicable

Used 1988 ISCO code in D 9 and D 16

**National Population Characteristics: Bulgaria**

Population aged 18 and over (%)

*Source:*Census of  
Population  
4/12/1992Ministry of Labour  
& Social Policy  
31/12/1996

Sample Data

*Gender:*

Male	51.4 %		51.2 %
Female	48.6 %		48.8 %

*Age Groups:*

18 - 30	22.1 %		21.9 %
31 - 50	35.9 %		35.6 %
51 and over	42.0 %		42.5 %

*Education:*

None + elementary	15.6 %		15.1 %
Primary (8 years)	30.9 %		31.1 %
Secondary (12 years)	43.7 %		44.0 %
University (17 years)	9.8 %		9.8 %

*Unemployment rate:*

		11.1 %	12.1 %
--	--	--------	--------

**Study Description: Canada**

*Study title:* 1996 Role of Government

*Fieldwork dates:* November 1, 1996 - December 30, 1996

*Principal investigators:* Carleton University Survey Centre

*Sample type:* Stratified multi-stage Random Sampling

*Fieldwork methods:* Self-completion with drop-off and collection

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*  
Stand alone

*Sampling method:* A stratified multi-stage sampling method was employed using as the primary strata 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.

Eastern Canada - St. Johns, Newfoundland, St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Quebec - Quebec East, Hull/Aylmer, Outremont/Westmount

Ontario - Ottawa East, Toronto Centre, 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 **d** and **b** and contained more than 50 residential units were then 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:* 1182

*Response rates:*

2570	A - Total issued (total sample)
-	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1764	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1182	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
582	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
806	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
-	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
-	H - Other non-response

*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.

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

None

*Publications:* Shades of Green, edited by Alan Frizzell and Jon Pammett, Ottawa, Carleton University Press, 1997.

**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: Cyprus**

*Study title:* ISSP 1996: The Role of Government III

*Fieldwork dates:* November 1 - 30, 1996

*Principal investigators:* Dr B. Papageorgiou

*Sample type:* Random stratified Household survey

*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interview

*Sampling method:* Two-stage cluster sampling  
Step 1: Cyprus was divided into its four districts (Larnaca/Famagusta, Nicosia, Limassol, Paphos); sample size per district proportional to the percentage of the total country population residing in each district.  
Step 2: Each district was divided according to the community type (urban, suburban and rural); sample size per community type proportional to the percentage of the total district population residing in each type.  
 After steps 1 and 2 we had 12 sampling regions (4 districts x 3 community types per district). At this point we performed two-stage cluster sampling in each sampling region as follows:  
Stage 1: Divide each region into N clusters and randomly select n of these clusters.  
Stage 2: In each cluster randomly select a starting point. begin the household selection process at this point, and follow a pre-assigned route selecting between 5 and 7 sampling units (households) in each cluster.

*Sample size:* 1000

*Response rates:*

1355	A - Total issued (total sample)
0	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1355	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1000	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
355	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
160	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
160	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
35	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Greek

*Weighted:* No

*Publications:* Center of Applied Research: Attitudes of Citizens on the Role of Government, Nicosia, 1997

## National Population Characteristics: Cyprus

*Gender:* 1992 Census

Male	49.8 %
Female	50.2 %

*Age Groups:*

0 - 9	16.0 %
10 - 19	16.0 %
20 - 29	13.8 %
30 - 39	15.4 %
40 - 49	13.5 %
50 - 59	10.3 %
60 - 69	7.5 %
70 +	7.6 %

*Education:* 1992 Census refers to all persons 20+ years of age (educational attainment)

Never attended school	5 %
Elementary school	40 %
Secondary technical	38 %
University and College	17 %

*Employment status:* 1996

Employed	46.0 %
Unemployed	1.5 %
Not in labour force	52.2 %

**Study Description: Czech Republic**

*Study title:* Role of Government, ISSP 1996

*Fieldwork dates:* First wave in the last decade of October 1996, second wave in the first half of December 1996

*Principal investigators:* Research team on Social Stratification, Institute of Sociology, Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, Prague

*Sample type:* Three-stage random stratified sample  
First stage: Selection of 100 largest settlements (cities and towns) in the Czech Republic. For every city/town on the list a random sampling of addresses was made to select a number of people corresponding the share of city/town population in the entire population of the Czech Republic.  
Second stage: Random selection of addresses from other settlements up to the total size of the sample.  
Third stage: a) Preparation of the list of all adult members (older than 18) in every contacted household.  
 b) Selection of the respondent using the "first birthday" technique.  
 If the selected person was not present, the interviewer had to make two other attempts to contact. The replacement by the person with the second closest birthday was allowed only in case of long term absence (one month or more) of firstly selected respondent.

*Fieldwork institute:* STEM - Center for Empirical Studies, Prague

*Fieldwork methods:* Standardized face-to-face interviews conducted by trained interviewers of STEM. 425 interviewers were contacted, 307 of them took part in the survey. Before the interviewers visit all respondents (or their households) were notified by a letter asking for cooperation.

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

Stand alone

*Sample size:* 1100

*Response rates:*

2309	A - Total issued (total sample)
0	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2309	C (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1100	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
1309	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
113	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
125	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
1071	H - Other non-response

Response rate:  $47.6\% = 2309 \text{ (total eligible)} / 1100 \text{ (total received)} \times 100\%$  Principal cause of the low response rate:

- 1.) In creasing unwillingness of potential respondents to be interviewed about political issues. Two elections held in 1996 - parliamentary elections (May 1996) and elections to the Senate (November 1996) enormously increased the number of surveys on political issues. It resulted in a certain hostility of people against polling agencies and surveys.
- 2.) Due to a number of reported misapplications of various databases of private address by advertisement companies there has been an increase of interview refusals in surveys using a fixed sampling frame.

*Sampling frame:* VAKUS Database which includes every household paying for electricity, gas TV or radio (approx. 5.5 mil of households). The database is structured by regions (see the ISSP variable CZ\_REG).

*Language:* Czech

*Weighted:* No

*Known systematic properties:*

No significant biases were identified in the data.

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

V1 'ZA study number': The number was not known. Coded 98

EDUCYEARS: uncompleted education and other than full time schooling also included.

DEGREE: category INCOMPLETE SECONDARY education includes also lower vocational education (see country specific categorisation in CZDEGREE variable

V66, V67, V68, V69, RINCOME, INCOME: Missing values coded according ISSP routine: 999998 Does not know, 999999 Refused

RINCOME, INCOME: incomes per month

CZ\_ETHN: Variable is not provided

Country specific variables and ISSP background variables not listed in the ISSP96.spc file are attached after ISSP module

*Publications:* Not yet

**National Population Characteristics: Czech Republic***Source:*

Czech Republic Census 1991 (aged 18 +)	Czech Stat. Office Zamestnanost vnárodním hospo- dárství“, 31.12.95	Czech Republic ISSP 1996
--	--	-----------------------------

*Gender:*

Male	48.1 %		49.4 %
Female	51.9 %		50.6 %

*Age Groups:*

18 - 29	22.4 %		14.9 %
30 - 44	29.5 %		25.9 %
45 - 59	24.2 %		29.2 %
60 +	23.9 %		29.4 %

*Education:*

Primary	23.8 %		16.7 %
Secondary without diploma	35.9 %		42.2 %
Secondary with diploma	29.0 %		30.0 %
Tertiary	11.3 %		11.1 %

*Employment Status:*

Employed		65.3 %	
Unemployed		1.9 %	
Not in labour force		32.8 %	

*Regions:*

Prague	11.8 %		11.6 %
Central Bohemia	10.8 %		10.5 %
South Bohemia	6.8 %		8.7 %
West Bohemia	8.3 %		7.1 %
North Bohemia	11.4 %		9.1 %
East Bohemia	12.0 %		13.6 %
South Moravia	19.9 %		20.2 %
North Moravia	19.0 %		19.1 %

**Study Description: France***Study title:* Role of Government III*Fieldwork dates:* October 7, to December 7, 1997*Principal investigator:* Yannick Lemel*Sample type:* Random Equal Probability*Fieldwork methods:* Mail*Sample size:* 1312*Response rates:*

10 000	A - Total issued (total sample)
155	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
9 854	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1 312	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
8 533	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
8 509	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
0	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
24	H - Other non-response

*Language:* French*Weighted:* Yes*Weighting procedure:* Post-stratification weighting

**National Population Characteristics: France**

*Source:* INSEE 1997 Labour force survey

Random sample of the population being more than 17 years old; sample size is 140 994

*Gender:*

Male	47.9 %
Female	52.1 %

*Age Groups:*

18 - 29	21.4 %
30 - 39	19.3 %
40 - 49	19.0 %
50 - 59	13.7 %
60 - 69	12.4 %
70 +	14.2 %

*Education:*

Primary	6.9 %
Secondary incomplete	10.9 %
High school complete	13.1 %
University or College	16.6 %

*Employment status:*

Employed	50.2 %
Unemployed	7.0 %
Not in labour force	42.8 %

**Study Description: Germany (East, West)**

*Study title:* ISSP 1996 Germany, Role of Government III, Western and Eastern Germany

*Fieldwork dates:* February 29th to July 1st, 1996

*Principal investigator:* Janet Harkness, Peter Mohler

*Sample type:* Multi-stage random sample of names and addresses (adults of 18 and older) drawn from municipality residents' registers living in private accommodation.

*Fieldwork methods:* Self-completion after ALLBUS face-to-face. See variable D\_mode96 for those who were interviewed instead of self-completion:

D_mode96	mode of issp 96		
Value label	Value	Frequency	Percent
self completion by respondent	1	2340	67.4
interviewer assisted completion	2	1128	32.5
no answer to mode question	9	2	0.1
	Total	3470	100.0

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The ISSP study followed on from the ALLBUS 1996 study (the biennial German social survey)

*Sample size:* 3470 (West: 2361, East: 1109)

*Response rates:*

Total	West	East	
7185	4939	2246	A - Total issued (total sample)
697	509	188	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
6488	4430	2058	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
3470	2361	1109	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
3018	2069	949	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
2412	1616	796	F - Total Refusals (refusing to take part)
2364	1575	789	Refusals ALLBUS + ISSP
48	41	7	Refusals ISSP alone
277	207	70	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
329	246	83	H - Other non-response

*Language:* German

*Weighted:* No

*Weighting Procedure:* Sample for Eastern Germany deliberately over-samples the five new federal states. If an analyses is made for all of Germany rather than eastern and western separately, weighting is necessary (described in



Wasmer et al. 1996, p. 61f). ISSP 1996 is a person-based sample. Findings in the cumulative ALLBUS Codebook (ALLBUS 1980-96, Codebook ZA-No. 1795) suggest, however, that no weighting for analysis at household level is necessary (pp. 9-12). See 'statistics for weighting' in the National population statistics.

*Known systematic properties:*

None

*Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

None

*Publications:*

Wasmer, M., Koch, A., Harkness, J. & Gabler, S. (1996): Konzeption und Durchfuehrung der 'Allgemeinen Bevoelkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften' (ALLBUS) 1996. ZUMA-Arbeitsbericht 96/08. ZUMA: Mannheim

*Information on the background variables:*

MARITAL: The category 'single, never married' is asked 1996 only as 'single' (German word 'ledig'). The German word means 'unmarried'.

COHAB R: ALLBUS question is actually two questions. One includes partners who do not live with R. The second establishes who does live together with a partner.

EDUCYRS: constructed on bases of recode Education II. Scheme suggested by M: Braun.

WORKST R: ALLBUS formulations are 'full time', 'half time', 'on the side', 'not employed', 'helping family member', followed by those 'not in labour force'. 'On the side' means a little job, not an additional job.

WRKHRS R: not asked

WORKGOVT R: Germany cannot readily distinguish between government and public. ALLBUS asks if respondents work for the government (which in German covers public employment too) and whether they are self-employed. Categories two and three therefore not distinguished.

UNION R: additional questions in ALLBUS: (1) which TU; (2) Party member

INCOME F: Wording is: How high is the monthly net income of your household in toto? By that I mean the sum remaining after taxes and (various) contributions have been deducted.

R INCOME: Wording is: How high is your own monthly net income? By that I mean the sum remaining after taxes and (various) contributions have been deducted. The contributions in German are something which sounds like 'social insurance' (Sozialversicherung). It includes (currently) old age pension contributions, unemployment contributions, a 'solidarity' contribution (for renewal in

eastern Germany). Medical insurance, whether voluntary or compulsory is a separate contribution (lower salaries have compulsory medical insurance).

HHCYCLE: sex, date of birth, marital status for each person in household. In addition ALLBUS asks type of accommodation (rented, owned, etc.)

PARTY\_LR: asked as scale. Also asked 'vote last election', 'Sunday vote', and 'why not vote'.

REGION: BIK type and political district size

D\_ETHN: numerous question on nationality, country of origin, duration of residence in Germany, and information about parents are asked in ALLBUS.

ISCO: asked for those formerly employed as well and for spouse and for father.

## National Population Characteristics: Germany

*Source:* 1995 Mikrozensus. Provided by Bernhard Schimpl-Neimanns, ZUMA. For private households all nationalities

<i>Gender:</i>	WEST	EAST
Male	48.0 %	47.2 %
Female	52.0 %	52.8 %

### *Age Groups:*

18 - 19	2.5 %	2.7 %
20 - 24	7.6 %	7.1 %
25 - 29	10.1 %	8.7 %
30 - 34	10.3 %	10.5 %
35 - 39	9.1 %	9.6 %
40 - 44	8.5 %	9.5 %
45 - 49	7.6 %	6.8 %
50 - 54	8.5 %	8.9 %
55 - 59	9.3 %	9.9 %
60 - 64	6.7 %	7.7 %
65 - 69	6.4 %	6.5 %
70 - 74	5.5 %	5.1 %
75 +	7.6 %	6.8 %

### *Employment status:*

Employed	51.8 %	54.3 %
Employed less than 15 hours	2.7 %	0.7 %
Not employed	45.5 %	45.1 %

### *Professional status:*

	WEST		EAST	
	Employed	Employed less 15 hrs	Employed	Employed less 15 hrs
Self-employed no employees	4.4 %	7.6 %	3.0 %	8.6 %
Self-employed with employees	5.7 %	1.7 %	4.1 %	2.0 %
Helping family member	1.3 %	6.5 %	0.3 %	2.6 %
Civil servant (Beamten status)	8.0 %	2.1 %	2.8 %	0.6 %
White collar (office)	45.4 %	42.9 %	46.9 %	45.5 %
Worker, cottage industry	43.1 %	39.2 %	39.3 %	40.8 %
Technical white collar, sales white collar	1.7 %		1.5 %	
Apprentice (trades)	1.5 %		2.0 %	

*Education:*

## WEST

## EAST

No general education	2.6 %	0.7 %
Primary + lowest secondary type	52.9 %	36.3 %
Secondary middle type	19.4 %	8.5 %
Polytechnical (East German type)	0.5 %	34.5 %
Technical school diploma	2.0 %	1.2 %
University qualification - most advanced general secondary school qualification	6.9 %	4.3 %
technical and engineering secondary school diploma	9.7 %	10.4 %
no information	6.1 %	4.0 %

*Marital status:*

not married	23.9 %	20.4 %
married	61.5 %	62.6 %
widowed	9.6 %	9.8 %
divorced	5.0 %	7.1 %

*Nationality:*

German	91.1 %	98.6 %
French	0.1 %	0.0 %
Greek	0.6 %	0.0 %
GB	0.2 %	0.1 %
Italian	0.8 %	0.0 %
Yugoslavian	1.5 %	0.0 %
Dutch	0.2 %	0.0 %
Austrian	0.3 %	0.0 %
Polish	0.2 %	0.0 %
Portuguese	0.1 %	0.0 %
Spanish	0.2 %	0.0 %
Turkish	2.9 %	0.0 %
CIS	0.2 %	0.0 %
Moroccan	0.1 %	0.0 %
Other African countries	0.1 %	0.0 %
USA	0.1 %	0.0 %
Iranian	0.1 %	0.0 %
Near East (other)	0.1 %	0.0 %
Vietnamese	0.1 %	0.0 %
South Asian (other)	0.1 %	0.0 %
EU (other)	0.1 %	0.0 %
Europe outside EU	0.1 %	0.0 %
Czech Republic, Slovakian	0.1 %	0.1 %

Albanian, Bulgarian	0.1 %	0.1 %
Algeria, Tunisia	0.1 %	0.0 %
American Continent (non US)	0.1 %	0.0 %
Indian, Pakistani	0.1 %	0.0 %
Japanese, Korean, Filipino	0.1 %	0.0 %
Other and no citizenship	0.1 %	0.0 %

### Statistics for Weighting for West/East

*Number of private households with 1+  
person of 18+ years of age:*

	WEST			EAST		
German	27,695,900	91.9 %	80.5%	6,693,700	98.5 %	19.5 %
Foreigners	2,427,500	8.1 %	96.1%	98,500	1.5 %	3.9 %

*Number of private households with 1+  
German person of 18+ years of age:*

Total	28,016,000		80.7%	6,720,000		19.3 %
-------	------------	--	-------	-----------	--	--------

*Number of people in private  
households:*

German	48,996,300	91.1 %	80.2%	12,099,800	98.6 %	19.8 %
Foreigners	4,790,100	8.9 %	96.5%	171,200	1.4 %	3.5 %

**Study Description: Great Britain**

*Study title:* British Social Attitudes 1996

*Fieldwork dates:* May to July 1996

*Principal investigators:* Roger Jowell, Lindsay Brook, Alison Park, Katarina Thomson, Caroline Bryson.

*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 sample method involved a multi-stage design: first 200 postcode sectors were selected, with probability proportionate to the number of addresses in each sector. Thirty 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* survey - Version A of the self-completion questionnaire (there were three different versions in total).

*Sample size:* Achieved on ISSP: 989

*Response rates:*

2000	A - Total issued (total sample)
270	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1768	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1002	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
766	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
646	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	459 - main
	193 - self-completion
54	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
60	H - Other non-response

*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 1.3.

*Publications:* Jowell, R., Curtice, J., Park, A., Brook, L., Thomson, K. and Bryson, C. (eds.) (1997), *British Social Attitudes: the 14<sup>th</sup> Report*, Aldershot: Dartmouth.

## National Population Characteristics: Great Britain

### *Gender:*

	Source 1 1991 Census	Source 2 1996 BSA
Male	48.4 %	45.7 %
Female	51.6 %	54.3 %

### *Age Groups:*

	Source 1 1991 Census	Source 2 1995 BSA
18 - 24	13.2 %	10.9 %
25 - 34	19.2 %	20.2 %
35 - 44	18.0 %	18.2 %
45 - 54	15.0 %	18.9 %
55 - 64	13.3 %	12.5 %
65 +	20.7 %	18.8 %

### *Years of FT Education:*

	Source 1 1991 Census	Source 2 BSA 1994 ISSP
Under 10	17 %	-
11	27 %	38 %
12	27 %	26 %
13	8 %	10 %
14	6 %	9 %
15 or more	16 %	16 %

### *Employment:*

	Source 1 Labour Force Survey 1995	Source 2 1996 BSA
Employed	57 %	
Unemployed	5 %	
Not in labour force	38 %	



**Study Description: Hungary***Study title:* Role of Government*Fieldwork dates:* October 1996*Principal investigators:* TÁRKI, Budapest

*Sample type:* A three-stage proportional random sample was applied. The first stage of sampling was constituted by the selection of settlements, weighted by population size, taking four types of residence (Budapest, county seat, town, village) into consideration.

The second stage was the random selection of households based on the 1990 registration of Central Statistical Office.

For the third stage, interviewers selected the member of household to be a respondent using Kish-key. Only persons over 18 were selected, and the sample was expected to be representative for Hungarian adult population regarding sex, age and regional distribution.

*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interviews*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The ISSP Role of Government module was the second of three sections in the TÁRKI - OMNIBUSZ '96 questionnaire. The first one (questions 1-42) covered attitudes toward old age pension. The third section was about attitudes toward politics, and voting behaviour of respondent.

*Sample size:* 1500*Response rates:*

	A - Total issued (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1500	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Hungarian*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* In 1996 Hungarian Statistical Office fielded a new microcensus (2 % of Hungarian population). Since demographic characteristics of Hungary have been changed since the last Census (which was the base of sampling procedure) data show some sampling bias: middle-aged population is overrepresented in sample compared to the 1996 microcensus.

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  $WEIGHT = (F/f) * (n/N)$ , where  $N=7904813$  (respondent above the age of 18 in the weighted 1996 microcensus data),  $n=1500$ ,  $F$ = frequency of the population category in the census subsample the case belongs to,  $f$ = the parallel frequency in the 1996 Role of Government ISSP module of TÁRKI.

## National Population Characteristics: Hungary

### Gender:

	Microcensus 1996	Sample 1996
Male	46.8 %	46.7 %
Female	53.2 %	53.3 %

### Age Groups:

	Microcensus 1996	Sample 1996
18 - 29	23.4 %	21.1 %
30 - 39	16.5 %	18.5 %
40 - 49	19.9 %	23.1 %
50 - 59	15.1 %	13.7 %
60 - 69	13.1 %	13.3 %
70 +	12.0 %	10.7 %

### Type of residence:

		Male		Female	
		Microcensus 1996	Sample 1996	Microcensus 1996	Sample 1996
Budapest	18 - 29	2.2 %	1.9 %	2.3 %	1.7 %
	30 - 39	1.3 %	1.2 %	1.5 %	1.3 %
	40 - 49	1.8 %	2.4 %	2.1 %	2.0 %
	50 - 59	1.4 %	1.5 %	1.7 %	1.1 %
	60 - 69	1.0 %	1.1 %	1.5 %	1.7 %
	70 +	0.9 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	1.7 %
Other city	18 - 29	5.4 %	4.2 %	5.2 %	5.7 %
	30 - 39	3.7 %	4.1 %	3.8 %	3.7 %
	40 - 49	4.4 %	4.4 %	4.7 %	5.7 %
	50 - 59	3.1 %	2.3 %	3.6 %	3.3 %
	60 - 69	2.3 %	2.5 %	3.0 %	2.7 %
	70 +	1.7 %	1.7 %	3.0 %	2.9 %
Villages	18 - 29	4.4 %	4.1 %	4.0 %	3.5 %
	30 - 39	3.3 %	3.9 %	3.0 %	4.3 %
	40 - 49	3.6 %	4.9 %	3.3 %	3.7 %
	50 - 59	2.6 %	2.7 %	2.9 %	2.7 %
	60 - 69	2.2 %	1.8 %	3.0 %	3.2 %
	70 +	1.7 %	1.2 %	2.9 %	2.5 %

*Years of schooling:*

	2 % of Census 1990	
No education	1.1 %	
Primary	54.2 %	
Vocational	14.6 %	
Secondary	21.4 %	
College	4.7 %	
University	4.0 %	

**Study Description: Ireland**

*Study title:* National Identity and the Role of Government

*Fieldwork dates:* May - June 1996

*Principal investigators:* Social Science Research Centre, National University of Ireland, Dublin

*Sample type:* Sample design was based on a two-stage clustered approach using the national Electoral Register as a population frame. The first stage of clustering involves selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) based on the District Electoral Division. Each PSU is selected with probability proportional to size (number of electors). At the second stage of sampling, we carry out the selection of electors (respondents) using systematic selection procedures. Sample design is such that the final sample of respondents is self-weighting – epsem in person. The actual sample used in the International Social Survey was selected as 63 clusters each containing a target number of 30 respondents.

*Fieldwork methods:* Personal ("face to face") interview

*Sample size:* 994

*Response rates:*

1869	A - Total issued (total sample)
169	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1700	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
994	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
702	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
219	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
388	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
98	H - Other non-response

*Language:* English

*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* The weights data provided were derived using standard ratio weighting procedures. Population controls were derived from the 1995 Labour Force Survey and are based on (i) sex (two categories) by (ii) age cohort (eleven categories) by (iii) marital status (four categories). Some of these cells were collapsed in the re-weighting procedure to take account of the relatively small number of respondents in the effective sample in the cells in question.

## National Population Characteristics: Ireland

### *Gender:*

Census 1991

Male	49.1 %
Female	50.9 %

### *Age Groups:*

Census 1991

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

### *Years of Schooling:*

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

Less than 10	28.6 %
10 - 11	31.5 %
12 - 14	31.3 %
15 +	8.7 %

### *Employment Status:*

Labour Force Survey 1990 (Population aged 15 years +)

Employed	44.2 %
Unemployed	7.0 %
Not in labour force	48.8 %

**Study Description: Israel***Study title:* Role of Government*Fieldwork dates:* November 1996*Principal investigators:* Prof. N. Lewin-Epstein and Prof. E. Yaar*Sample type:* Area probability sample*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interview*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*  
Exclusive ISSP questionnaire*Sample size:* (1043) Jews; (500) Arabs*Response rates:*

	A - Total issued (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Hebrew / Arabic*Weighted:* Yes*Known systematic properties:*  
Jewish and Arab population surveyed.

## National Population Characteristics: Israel

### *Gender:*

	Arabs	Jews only
Male	58.2 %	46.4 %
Female	42.0 %	53.6 %

### *Age Groups:*

	Arabs	Jews only
0 - 19	10.8 %	3.8 %
20 - 24	21.6 %	17.3 %
25 - 29	15.4 %	13.0 %
30 - 34	13.2 %	9.9 %
35 - 44	18.2 %	19.7 %
45 - 54	11.2 %	15.1 %
55 - 64	4.4 %	9.3 %
65 - 74	3.8 %	8.5 %
74 +	1.2 %	3.5 %

### *Years of Schooling:*

	Arabs only	Jews only
0	2.7 %	0.9 %
1 - 8	18.6 %	9.4 %
9 - 12	61.2 %	55.0 %
13 - 15	13.7 %	17.3 %
16 +	3.9 %	17.4 %

### *Employment Status:*

	Arabs only	Jews only
Employed	51.6 %	63.8 %
Unemployed	4.0 %	3.6 %
Not in labour force	44.3 %	32.6 %

### *Unemployment Rate:* (total labour force)

	Arabs only	Jews only
Unemployed	7.18 %	5.3 %



**Study Description: Italy***Study title:* Role of Government III*Fieldwork dates:* October 17 to 29, 1996*Principal investigator:* Prof. Gabriele Calvi*Fieldwork institute:* EURISKO*Sample type:* Probability with quotas*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interviews*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*  
Italian Social Survey 1996*Sample size:* 1104*Response rates:*

1100	assigned
2279	contacts
1179	ineligible, of which:
305	absents
410	refusals
441	not valid recruiting conditions
10	questionnaire interruptions
13	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 degree	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:* Role of Government

*Fieldwork dates:* July 5 to 8, 1996

*Principal investigators:* Onodera, Noriko

*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 Registers 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:* issued: 1800 achieved: 1249

*Response rates:*

1800	A - Total issued
108	B - Ineligible
21	respondents were not found
85	respondents moved somewhere else
2	respondents died
1692	C (= A - B) - Total eligible
1249	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
443	E (= C - D; = F + G + H) - Total non-response
136	F - Refusals
299	G - Non-contact
26	R had not lived at home for one year or more
58	R had not lived at home for 10-364 days
50	R had not lived at home for 9 days or less
49	R came home at midnight
105	R were not at home temporarily
11	R were ill in bed at home
8	H - Other

*Language:* Japanese

*Weighted:* No

## National Population Characteristics: Japan

Source 1: National Population Census October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1990

*Gender:*

	total population	16 years and older
Male	49.1 %	48.5 %
Female	50.9 %	51.5 %

*Age Groups:*

	total population	16 years and older
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:*

	total population	16 years and older
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:*

	total population	16 years and older
Employed		62.6 %
Unemployed		1.9 %
Not in labour force		35.5 %

**Study Description: Latvia***Study title:* Role of Government*Fieldwork dates:* September 12 - 16, 1996*Principal investigators:* Aivars Tabuns, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Riga  
Brigita Zepa, Baltic Data House, Riga*Fieldwork institute:* Latvia Social research Centre, OMNIBUS SURVEY Project manager:  
Gundars Soprans.

*Sample type:* Multi-stage stratified sampling of permanent residents of Latvia aged 15 - 74; nationally representative.

First stage: selection of survey points by probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling from the complete list of populated points and using the number of residents as a size measure. 10 interviews planned for each sample point.

Second stage: selection of households by random route method. Each 4<sup>th</sup> apartment in areas of multi-stage buildings and odd/even sizes of streets in areas of family houses. Randomly selected starting addresses and rotation of sequence (ascending/descending count of apartment numbers).

Third stage: selection of respondents by the "nearest birthday rule". In case of absence or no-home at least two call-backs.

Sample points: 152.

Controlling: 10 %.

*Fieldwork methods:* Personal (face-to-face) interviews*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*  
Baltic Data House Monthly Omnibus Survey*Sample size:* 1505*Response rates:*

2908	A - Total issued (total sample)
1024	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1884	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1505	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
379	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
353	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
-	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
26	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Latvian, Russian*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* Data have been weighted by multistage weighting procedure to reach the sample proportions according to the official statistics by gender, age, nationality and urban level. In each step data are weighted by one of the named variables which has the largest difference from statistic data. Steps are repeated while differences between the weighted sample and statistics on the named parameters do not exceed 0.1 %.

## National Population Characteristics: Latvia

### *Gender:*

Demographic Yearbook of Latvia 1997 (1.1.1997)

Male	1,148,193	46.3 %
Female	1,331,677	53.7 %
N	2,479,870	100.0 %

### *Age Groups:*

Demographic Yearbook of Latvia 1997 (1.1.1997)

0 - 14	492,397	19.9 %
15 - 24	331,484	13.5 %
25 - 34	355,476	14.3 %
35 - 49	519,242	20.9 %
50 - 64	435,017	17.5 %
65 +	346,254	14.0 %
N	2,478,870	100.0 %

### *Education (population aged 15 +):*

(November 1997)

No education		0.6 %
Uncompleted elementary school		8.7 %
Elementary school		21.2 %
Trade school		3.1 %
Secondary or special secondary		54.0 %
Higher		12.4 %

### *Employment Status (population aged 15- 69):*

Social Processes in Latvia. Analytic Review. R., 1998 (1995)

Economically active population	1,200,000	
Employed	973,000	
Unemployed (jobseekers)	227,000	
Not in labour force	575,500	
N	1,775,500	

**Study Description: New Zealand**

*Study title:* Role of Government and Work Orientation: New Zealand

*Fieldwork dates:* 24 April 1997 to 5 August 1997

*Principal investigator:* Prof. Philip Gendall, Department of Marketing, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

*Sample type:* The sample was selected from the 1996 New Zealand electoral rolls which contain the names of all registered voters over the age of 18 years. New Zealand is divided into 65 electorates (60 general electorates and 5 Maori electorates) of approximately equal numerical size. A systematic random sample of approximately 30 names and addresses was selected from each electorate, giving a total sample of 1890 individuals. The achieved sample is generally representative of the New Zealand population over 18 years of age, but it contains a slightly higher proportion of women than men in the population aged over 18. In addition, people under 30 are underrepresented in the sample, while those over 30 are overrepresented. However, these differences are unlikely to have a significant effect on the survey's results.

*Fieldwork methods:* Mail survey: The questionnaire was administered in three waves. The questionnaire together with a covering letter was sent to the 1890 selected participants on 24 April 1997. Three weeks later a reminder letter and another questionnaire were sent to non-respondents. A second reminder and another questionnaire were mailed to remaining non-respondents after further four weeks. The survey was closed off on 5 August, 14 weeks after the initial mailing.

*Sample size:* 1198

*Response rates I:*

1890	A - Total issued (total sample)
200	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1690	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1198	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
399	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
93	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
152	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
48	H - Other non-response



*Response rates II:* The response rate achieved was  $1206/(1890-200) = 71.4 \%$

	Response after first mailing	Response after second mailing	Response after third mailing	Total
Issued	1890	967	570	1890
Gone-no-address	86	38	28	152
Ineligible	26	16	6	48
Total eligible	1778	913	536	1690
Refusals	51	31	11	93
Valid responses	760	312	126	1198
Total non- response	967	570	399	399

*Language:* English

*Weighted:* No

## National Population Characteristics: New Zealand

### Gender:

	Key Statistics, March 1994	Key Statistics March 1995	1996 Census National Summary
Male	1,746,900	1,769,600	1,777,464
Female	1,794,700	1,822,800	1,840,839
Total	3,541,600	3,592,400	3,618,300

### Age Groups:

	Key Statistics, December 1994	Key Statistics March 1995	1996 Census National Summary
under 5	293,370	293,980	279,603
5 - 9	270,320	279,150	288,291
10 - 14	256,020	257,230	264,186
15 - 19	266,200	267,670	262,977
20 - 24	289,040	290,290	271,761
25 - 29	262,190	273,980	273,303
30 - 34	295,010	291,660	293,484
35 - 39	273,220	281,710	285,213
40 - 44	235,740	241,460	255,036
45 - 49	217,490	228,390	241,188
50 - 54	180,170	181,640	186,717
55 - 59	146,720	149,530	158,607
60 - 64	140,560	136,460	135,267
65 - 69	136,850	135,450	132,972
70 - 74	110,670	114,500	113,661
75 - 79	78,590	76,460	82,290
80 +	89,470	92,870	93,744
Total	3,541,600	3,592,400	3,618,300

*Education:*

	1991 Census	1996 Census
No Secondary School Qualification	1,054,107	1,026,864
School Certificate in 1 or more subjects	535,023	458,229
6th Form Certificate or University Entrance in 1 or more subjects	410,571	450,759
Higher School Certificate or Higher Leaving Certificate	150,048	330,954
University Bursary or Scholarship	140,214	146,853
Overseas Qualification	101,433	146,835
Other School Qualification	113,970	-
Not Specified	84,921	372,558
Total	2,590,287	2,786,220

*Employment Status:*

	Key Statistics, December 1994	1996 Census
Employed	1,560,200	1,630,812
Unemployed	127,300	136,503
Total	1,687,600	1,767,315
Not in Labour Force	962,400	934,044
Not available	-	84,861
Working age Population	2,649,900	2,786,220
Labour Force Participation Rate	63.7 %	63.4 %
Unemployment Rate	7.5 %	7.7 %

**Study Description: Norway**

*Study title:* Role of Government III, Norway 1996

*Fieldwork dates:* February - May, 1996.

*Principal investigators:* Per Legreid, Department of Administration and Organization Theory,  
University of Bergen  
Per Arnt Pettersen, Department of Sociology and Political Science,  
Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim  
Knut Kalgraff Skjåk, Norwegian Social Science Data Services  
The survey was funded by the Research Council of Norway

*Fieldwork methods:* The survey was conducted as a mail survey. The field work included one reminder and two follow-ups with questionnaires.

*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 consists of the ISSP Role of Government III and additional questions about similar topics.

*Sample size:* 1344

*Response rates:*

2299	A - Total issued (total sample)
45	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2254	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1344	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
910	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Norwegian

*Weighted:* No

## National Population Characteristics: Norway

### *Sex and age:*

	Population 16-79 years January 1, 1996 Central Register of Persons	Net sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1996
Male	49.8 %	52.0 %
16 - 19	3.3 %	3.1 %
20 - 29	10.2 %	10.6 %
30 - 39	10.1 %	10.7 %
40 - 49	9.7 %	10.0 %
50 - 59	6.9 %	7.6 %
60 - 69	5.2 %	6.3 %
70 - 79	4.4 %	3.6 %
Female	50.2 %	48.0 %
16 - 19	3.2 %	3.6 %
20 - 29	9.9 %	9.5 %
30 - 39	9.6 %	8.4 %
40 - 49	9.2 %	9.0 %
50 - 59	6.8 %	7.9 %
60 - 69	5.7 %	5.3 %
70 - 79	5.8 %	4.3 %
N	100.0 %	100.0 %

### *Region:*

	Population 16-79 years January 1, 1994 Central Register of Persons
Central east counties 2 & 3	21.4 %
East counties 1, 4 - 8	28.1 %
South counties 9 - 10	5.6 %
West counties 11 - 15	25.2 %
Middle counties 16 & 17	8.8 %
North counties 18 - 20	10.8 %
N	3.266.549

*Labour force status (\*):*

	Labour Force Surveys 4. quarter 1995 16-74 years	Net sample Norwegian Survey ISSP 1996 16-74 years
In labour force	67.3 %	69.9 %
In school (pupil/student)	8.1 %	7.6 %
Retired	8.6 %	12.9 %
Social welfare/ disabled	7.3 %	4.6 %
Home working	4.2 %	2.3 %
Unemployed	4.0 %	2.2 %
Other	0.5 %	0.2 %
Missing	0.0 %	0.2 %

\* Percentage differs from WRKST 'R: Current employment status' since 'In labour force' includes all working for pay 1 hour a week or more, while 'Employed' in WRKST includes only those who consider work as their main activity.

*Education:*

	Labour Force Surveys 4. quarter 1995 16-74 years	Net sample Norwegian Survey ISSP 1996 16-74 years
Primary School	22.0	16.7
Incomplete Secondary	22.6	25.9
Secondary completed	29.4	27.5
University complete/incomplete	24.5	28.7
Missing	1.5	1.2

**Study Description: Philippines**

*Study title:* Role of Government in the Philippines

*Fieldwork dates:* September 5 - October 5, 1996

*Principal investigators:* Mahar Mangahas, Linda Luz Guerrero

*Fieldwork institute:* Social Weather Station

*Sample type:* Multi-stage probability sampling is used in selecting the adult respondents: for NCR (Manila region), three stages; for the rest of the major areas 5 stages.

For NCR's first stage, using the latest list of electoral precincts are allocated to 17 component cities/ municipalities in proportion to their population size. The precincts are selected randomly within each city/ municipality

At the second stage, 5 households are chosen from each sample precinct by an interval sampling method that is based on a precinct map and guided by a right-coverage rule - streets, pathways, households, etc. on the right take precedence. (The head of the selected household constitutes a sample unit of the population of household heads while all household members constitute the sample units of the general population.)

At the third stage, an adult (male interviewers are undertaken for odd-numbered questionnaires; female for even-numbered questionnaires) is taken in each household using separate random selection tables. (Substitution is discussed in the next subsection.)

For the rest of the country, the provinces serve as the common first stage unit. Using updated population figures, 10 provinces in Balance Luzon and 5 each in Visayas and Mindanao are chosen with probability proportional to population size.

For the urban areas within each selected province, for the second stage, three cities/ municipalities are drawn within probability proportional to urban population size. For the third stage, 1 (for Balance Luzon to 2 (each for Visayas and Mindanao) precincts are selected with equal probabilities in each city/ municipality. For the fourth stage, in each precinct, the NCR interval sampling method is used to select 5 households. Finally for the fifth stage, as in NCR, an adult is chosen within each household using separate random selection tables.

For the rural areas within each selected province, the second stage takes the same municipality of the urban sample if it is not entirely urban. Otherwise, another municipality with rural barangays (or barrios) is drawn with probability proportional to rural population size. For the third stage, 1 to 2 barangays/ barrios are selected in each sample municipality by simple random sampling. At the fourth stage, a modified interval sampling scheme is used to select 5 households considering their relatively sparse distribution in a barangay: the random

start (between 1 to 5) is from fixed reference point (either a barangay hall, public school, church or barangay captain's house). Finally, as with the urban sample, an adult is chosen within each household (5<sup>th</sup> stage) using separate random selection tables.

*Sample size:* 1200

*Response rates:*

	A - Total issued (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1200	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Tagalog, English

*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* The national estimates are obtained by applying area weights which reflect the official population projections of the National Statistics Office (NSO) for April of 1995. As the official NSO projections do not have any urban-rural breakdown, SWS maintained the urban-rural levels reported in NSO's 1990 Census of Population and Housing. It should be noted that the 1995 projection figures for households are derived by SWS by dividing the NSO 1995 (household) population projections by the average household size in 1990.



### National Population Characteristics: Philippines

Profile of the Philippine Population. Official 1995 Projections from National Statistics Office. Urban-Rural Breakdown at 1990 Levels. The allocation of sample units in each stage is as follows:

	For questions regarding Household Members	For questions regarding Household Heads	For questions answered by one adult prob resp		
	Population (in 1.000)	Population (in 1.000)	Population (in 1.000)	Total Sample Size	Weights
Manila Region	9.178	1.655	5.726	300	19.086703
Balance Luzon	29.430	5.408	16.540	300	
Urban	13.237	2.424	7.736	150	51.572940
Rural	16.193	2.984	8.804	150	58.695547
Visayas	14.960	2.761	8.259	300	
Urban	5.434	975	3.163	150	21.088073
Rural	9.526	1.786	5.096	150	33.975640
Mindanao	16.760	2.960	8.939	300	
Urban	6.337	1.113	3.537	150	23.579500
Rural	10.423	1.847	5.402	150	36.013467
Total Philippines	70.328	12.784	39.460	1.200	

**Study Description: Poland**

*Study title:* ISSP 96: Role of Government

*Fieldwork dates:* October 1997 - December 1997

*Principal investigators:* Dr Bogdan Cichomski, Institute for Social Studies, Warsaw University

*Fieldwork methods:* Self-completion supplement given to respondents following the PGSS 1997 face-to-face interview.

*Sample type:* National multi-stage random sample.

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

Fifth edition of Polish General Social Survey (PGSS 1997).

*Sample size:* 1183

*Response rates:*

1601	A - Total issued (total sample)
59	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1542	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1183	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
359	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
187	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
172	G + H - Non-contact (never contacted) or other

*Language:* Polish

*Weight:* Available

*Weighting procedure:* Number of adults in a household, gender, age and place of living as weight factors.

*Deviation from ISSP questions:*

None

## National Population Characteristics: Poland

### *Gender:*

National Demographic Yearbook, Warsaw 1994

Male	47.7 %
Female	52.3 %

### *Age Groups:*

National Demographic Yearbook, Warsaw 1994

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 (18+ yrs)	27,472,600

### *Education (Population 18+ years):*

The 1995 Polish General Social Survey

Elementary incomplete	5.8 %
Elementary complete	27.5 %
Vocational school	25.1 %
Secondary incomplete	2.6 %
Secondary complete	25.8 %
Post secondary	3.9 %
Incomplete higher	2.5 %
Higher completed	6.8 %

### *Employment Status (Population 18+ yrs):*

The 1995 Polish General Social Survey

Employed	49.5 %
Unemployed	9.2 %
Not in labour force	41.3 %

**Study Description: Russia**

*Study title:* Role of Government - 1996 (Russia)

*Fieldwork dates:* April 8 - 30, 1997

*Principal investigators:* Dr. Ludmilla Khakhulina

*Fieldwork institute:* VCIOM, Moscow

*Sample type:* Universe - the population of the Russian Federation aged 16 and over. The persons interviewed - residents of Russia, from the number of the available constantly residing population, i.e, the sample does not include people temporarily present in a given location (on business trip, leave, medical treatment; Soviet Army soldiers; convicts in prisons, penitentiary colonies) as well as those who have no a definite residence. A multi-stage, stratified sample of interviewing locations was employed in the study.

*Sampling:* At the first stage, the territory of Russia is divided into 10 zones: North+North-West, Central Non-Black Earth, Central Black Earth, North Caucasus, Volgo-Viatka, Volga, Urals, West Siberia, East Siberia and Far East. They are designed by official statistics according to the ethnic, economic, demographic, geographic characteristics, agriculture, level of infrastructure, and standard of living. All eleven zones will be included in the sample.

The total sample size is distributed over the 11 zones proportionate to the population size in it.

The nine strata of settlements are created considering the following characteristics of places of settlement: population size, administrative status, autonomy/non-autonomy; urban/rural settlements:

1. Metropolitan Moscow and St. Petersburg areas (as the self-representative statistical units).
2. The oblast center cities of one million residents or more
3. Oblast capitals of less than one million residents.
4. Small towns and rural settlements of city type
5. Rural settlements/villages.
6. Autonomous republic capitals of 300 000 residents or more.
7. Autonomous republican capitals of less than 300 000 residents.
8. Small towns and rural settlements of city type in autonomous republics.
9. Rural settlements/villages in autonomous republics.

The total number of questionnaires for a region is distributed over the strata proportionate to the population size of the stratum in the region's population. For each stratum we define the maximum and minimum limits in the number of respondents for a sampling point of each type. According to the limits, we define the number of settlements of each type which is to be included in the sample. If the number of

questionnaires for a stratum is lower than the minimum limit, the stratum is united with a larger one ("of a higher level"). The number of the questionnaire of the new created stratum is equal to the sum of the two primary ones.

We define the number of the sampling points for each existing stratum of a region ("existing" means that the number of the questionnaires for the stratum is not equal 0). The total number of questionnaire for a stratum is divided into the previously defined maximum number of the questionnaires for a sampling point. If the result has a fraction, we approximate it to the higher limit. The number of questionnaires for a stratum is equally distributed over all the stratum's sampling points. We randomly choose the oblast, krajs, and autonomous capital cities sampling points from the list of all the PSU in it with the probability proportionate to the population size.

At the second stage, within the chosen oblast's, krai's, and autonomous capital cities' areas, we randomly choose the other urban settlements with the probability proportionate to the population size.

In urban sampling points were randomly selected 2 or 3 electoral districts (no more than 10 interviews in each district) and the number of interviews relating to a city was equally divided between the electoral districts.

The field offices' supervisors choose rural places of settlement in the selected at the first stage oblasts, krajs, and republics according to the following rules:

1. The number of sampling points is equally distributed over the chosen oblasts.
2. If there is more than one chosen rural settlement in the region, the number of the questionnaires is equally distributed over the rural settlements - the central estate of a farm and others rural settlements.
3. All the rural settlements are situated 50 and over km away from the chosen regional center city.

Third stage. Selection of the households within a sampling point.

The routine of the route method is as follows:

The territory of the city is divided into 2-3 areas (if the city's population is 500 000 and over - into 5-6 or more areas). Usually they are: the downtown, industrial and living areas. The questionnaires which are to be completed in the city are distributed over the areas proportionally to the population size in them. (If the sample size is small, the questionnaires are distributed among 2-3 randomly chosen areas). We chose one district in an area.

The households within a district are chosen using the route method. (The same method is used for the rural settlements.) It is as follows:

The sample step ( $r$ ) is calculated as  $r = S : n$ ;  $S$  - number of households in the district,  $n$  - the number of questionnaires to be administrated in it. The route begins from a household  $N = r / 2$  and then goes on with the

step (r). The possible deviation is  $\pm 1$  a household.

Fourth stage. Selection of the respondent within a household.

An interviewer has a task which includes: the discretion of the route, the number of questionnaires to be completed, and sex-by-age and educational quota card. Only one respondent is interviewed within a household.

The fieldwork supervisors control the sample using the sex-by-age and educational quotas. (We have to use the quotas as lot of people with secondary education refuse to answer the questionnaire more often, and it increases the number of people with higher education in the sample).

The sampling is done with the help of the data of Goskomstat, 1997.

*Fieldwork method:*

drop-off, face-to-face interview

In the fieldwork, employees and part-time interviewers of 19 VCIOM regional offices were engaged. The completions are done by respondents at their 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, call backs to this address were envisaged, not exceeding three in number.

The work of every interviewer was controlled by telephone or a call back in the proportion of 1 per 10 interviews. 10 interviews have been excluded from the data massif as a result of the control, and the total number of interviews has been shortened from 1,701 down to 1,691.

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The questionnaire of the study included 112 questions (including the socio-demographic bloc).

ISSP-module, consisting of 21 questions, were located between block of social-politics monitoring questions (estimate of economical and political situation of the country; the level of ordinary life's problems; trust in political leaders, parties and social institutions; voting intentions; attention to some foreign-policy problems - totally 50 questions) and socio-demographic questions.

*Sample size:*

1691

*Response rates:*

3197	A - Total issued (total sample)
609	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2606	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1701	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
905	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
781	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
106	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
-	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Russian

*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* Reference on the distribution of respondents' totality and corrected sampling by controlled social groups  
The correction is realized separately for every generalized region (oblast').  
The total expected number  $N$  of respondents for a certain region equals

$$N = N_0 * P,$$

where  $N_0$  denotes the size of whole sample,  $P$  stands for share of the region in the entire population.

There are population groups involved in correction process:

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Gender groups:    | 1. Male;   |
|                   | 2. Female.   |
| Age groups:       | 3. 16 - 24 years;                                      |
|                   | 4. 25 - 39 years;                                      |
|                   | 5. 40 - 54 years;                                      |
|                   | 6. 55 and over years.                                  |
| Education groups: | 7. High school or incomplete one;                      |
|                   | 8. Common school (9-10 classes) or special engineering |
|                   | 9. Incomplete common school.                           |

Weight coefficients are defined as extreme ones for the sum of squares of deviations of weighed estimates from corresponding precise values of proportions of the following social groups within the surveyed population

As a result of correction every respondent  $X[k]$  becomes supplied with definite weight  $W[k]$ , being within the limits  $0 < W[k] < \sim 10$ , so that the following conditions were valid:

- 1) the value of  $\sum(W[k])$  for region concerned were equal to  $N$  and
- 2) for every controlled group  $G[i]$  the value  $Q[i]$  being equal to

$$Q[i] = \sum( W[k] | X[k].\text{belong to } G[i] ) / N,$$

were closed to a share  $P[i]$  of group  $G[i]$  in region's population

$$\text{i.e. } Q[i] \sim P[i], i=1,2,\dots,16.$$

The value of  $J$  being equal to

$$J = \sum( (Q[i]-P[i])**2 ) + (\sum(W[k])/N - 1)**2 ,$$

serves the criterion for minimisation on the weights' sets variety.

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In massif	4471	5529	1833	3140	2253	2774	1679	4897	3424
Weighed (p)	4570	5430	1595	3127	2355	2924	1365	4604	4031
Statistic	4567	5432	1595	3130	2353	2921	1433	4714	3853

The deviation in structure of controlled social groups makes on the average less than 0.09 %.

Weight coefficients of respondents are distributed as follows:

Value	Quantity
0.000 - 0.100	0
0.101 - 0.200	0
0.201 - 0.500	237
0.501 - 1.000	746
1.001 - 2.000	639
2.001 - 5.000	65
5.001 -10.000	4
10.001 >	-

Sum of weight coefficients is 1691. All the coefficients are recorded in "weight" field.

Sum of weight coefficients makes 1691.0



**National Population Characteristics: Russia**

Source: 1995 Goskomstat of Russia. The entire population of Russia of 18+ years

*Gender:*

Male	45.5 %
Female	54.5 %

*Age Groups:*

18 - 24	12.7 %
25 - 39	32.5 %
40 - 54	24.5 %
55 +	30.4 %

*Education:*

Higher and incomplete higher	14.5 %
Secondary and secondary specialized	47.7 %
Below secondary	37.7 %

*Employment Status:*

Employed	62.0 %
Non-employed	38.0 %
N	108.835.000

**Study Description: Slovenia**

- Study title:* Slovenian Public Opinion 1995/4 -  
1996 ISSP Module on Role of Government III
- Fieldwork dates:* November, December 1995
- Principal investigator:* Prof. Dr. Niko Toš (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 non-institutional 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. Halves of sample with every second person selected were used for SJM95/3 (non ISSP) and SJM95/4 (ISSP) Survey. See: Marjan Blejec: Nacrti in analiza vzorcev za ankete "Slovensko javno mnenje" SJM68, SJM69 in SJM70, VŠSPN, Ljubljana 1970
- Fieldwork methods* Personal interviews with trained interviewers
- Fieldwork institute* Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre, Ljubljana
- Context of ISSP questionnaire:*  
ISSP 1996 - ROG III module forms the introductory part of Slovenian Public Opinion Survey 1995/4.
- Sample size:* 1.004
- Response rates:*
- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 2.991 | A - Total issued (total sample)                 |
| 317   | B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...) |
| 2.674 | C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)  |
| 2.004 | D - Total SJM95 questionnaires received         |
| 1.000 | - SJM95/3 without ISSP                          |
| 1.004 | - SJM95/4 with ISSP modules                     |
| 670   | E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response   |
| 369   | F - Refusals (refusing to take part)            |
| 200   | G - Non-contact (never contacted)               |
| 101   | H - Other non-response                          |
- Language:* Slovenian
- Weighted:* No

## National Population Characteristics: Slovenia

### *Gender:*

Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia 1995)

Male	47.7 %
Female	52.3 %

### *Age Groups:*

Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia 1995)

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

### *Education:*

Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia 1995)

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 %

### *Employment Status:*

Labour Force Survey, 1995

Persons in employment	882,000
Unemployed persons	70,000
Non-active population	669,000

**Study Description: Spain***Study title:* Role of Government III*Fieldwork dates:* 27 to 31 January 1996*Principal investigators:* C.I.S. (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas)

*Sample type:* Representative sample of adults aged 18 years and over living in private households in Spain.  
 Field: The Canary and Balearic Islands are included; Ceuta and Melilla are excluded.  
 Affixation: Proportional.  
 Sampling geographical points: 162 municipalities and 47 provinces  
 Source: 1991 Census, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (I.N.E.)  
 Sampling Procedure: "Polietápico", stratified by clusters; primary sampling units (municipalities) and secondary sampling units (electoral sections) selected in a simple random manner; and ultimate units (individuals) selected according to random routes, and quota by sex and age.  
 The strata have been made by crossing the 17 Autonomies with the size of habitat, divided into 7 categories: less than 2,000 inhabitants; between 2,001 and 10,000; between 10,001 and 50,000; between 50,001 and 100,000; between 100,001 and 400,000; between 400,001 and 1,000,000; more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.  
 Sampling error: For a confidence level of 95.5 % (2 sigmas) and  $P=Q$ , the error margin is  $\pm 2$  for the overall sample.

*Fieldwork methods:* Face-to-face interviews at R's home*Sample size:* 2.494*Response rates:*

2.500	A - Total issued (total sample)
0	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2.500	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
2.494	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
6	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
0	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
0	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
6	H - Other non-response

*Language:* Spanish*Weighted:* No*Publications:* Datos de Opinión C.I.S., No 4 (April 1996)

## National Population Characteristics: Spain

Source: Census 1991 I.N.E.

### *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
N	30,212,054

**Study Description: Sweden***Study title:* Role of Government III*Fieldwork dates:* February 1996 to May 1996*Principal investigators:* Dr. Stefan Svallfors, Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden*Sample type:* A representative sample of the Swedish population 18-76 years.*Fieldwork institute:* Statistics Sweden*Fieldwork methods:* Separate postal survey with two reminders by post to all non-respondents and a telephone interview follow-up on a sub-sample of remaining non-respondents.*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*  
Separate survey*Sample size:* 1238

<i>Response rates:</i>	2000		A - Total issued (total sample)
	8		B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
	1992		C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
	weighted	unweighted	
	1360	1238	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	1121	1121	by mail
	239	117	by telephone
	754		E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
	137		F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	617		G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	-		H - Other non-response

As shown in the following table, responses do not seem to be substantially biased.

*Weighted Response rates in different groups:*

Sex:

Men	68.9 %
Women	67.5 %

## Age:

18 - 25	70.8 %
26 - 45	65.8 %
46 - 64	70.1 %
65 - 76	69.0 %

## Respondents income 1993 before deductions in SEK:

No income	56.2 %
1000 - 50000	74.2 %
51000 - 100000	59.4 %
101000 - 150000	66.1 %
151000 - 200000	69.4 %
201000 - 250000	74.8 %
251000 - 300000	76.5 %
301000 - 350000	82.0 %
351000 -	78.6 %

## Urban-Rural:

Stockholm	61.3 %
Urban1	72.3 %
Urban2	69.1 %
Rural1	58.7 %
Rural2	64.3 %
Göteborg region	66.1 %
Malmö etc. region	77.9 %

*Language:* Swedish

*Weighted:* Yes

*Weighting procedure:* A subsample was drawn among those who had still not responded after two subsequent reminders. About 50 % of them were selected for telephone interviewing, following the normal practices of Statistics Sweden. All respondents in the subsample has accordingly been given the weight 2.04. Please note that all frequencies given in this codebook are calculated from UNWEIGHTED data. However, in order to keep the representativeness of the sample, all calculations should be made using the weight (the name of the weight variable is weight).

**National Population Characteristics: Sweden***Gender:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1996 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labour Force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
Male	50.1 %	50.6 %	49.2 %	49.2 %
Female	49.9 %	49.4 %	50.8 %	50.8 %

*Age Groups:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1995 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labour force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
18 - 25	10.5 %	10.9 %		
26 - 45	39.6 %	38.2 %		
46 - 64	33.0 %	33.9 %		
65 - 74	16.9 %	17.0 %		

*Education:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1995 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labour force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
Primary School			38.6 %	
Secondary 2, 3 years			38.6 %	
University			19.7 %	

Remaining 3 %: no answer

*Respondents Income:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1995 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labour force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
No income	5.3 %	4.4 %		
1000 - 50000	10.7 %	11.6 %		
51000 - 100000	15.6 %	13.5 %		
101000 - 150000	24.8 %	24.1 %		
151000 - 200000	23.5 %	23.9 %		
201000 - 250000	10.7 %	11.7 %		
251000 - 300000	4.1 %	4.6 %		
301000 - 350000	2.5 %	3.0 %		
351000 -	2.8 %	3.2 %		



*Urban-Rural (H-Region):*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1995 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labour force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
Stockholm	18.4 %	16.5 %		
Urban1	35.9 %	38.0 %		
Urban2	19.7 %	19.9 %		
Rural1	5.2 %	4.5 %		
Rural2	5.8 %	5.5 %		
Göteborg region	9.3 %	9.1 %		
Malmö etc. region	5.7 %	6.5 %		

*Employment Status:*

	Register for the Total Population Years 18 - 76	Weighted ISSP- Sample 1994 Years 18 - 76	1990 Census Years 16 - 64	Labour force Statistics 1994 Years 16 - 64
Employed				72 %
Unemployed				6 %
Not in labour force				22 %

**Study Description: Switzerland**

*Study title:* Role of Government (partial replication)

*Fieldwork dates:* Mai 12<sup>th</sup> – November 9<sup>th</sup> 1998

*Principal investigators:* Prof. Dr. Klaus Armingeon, Simon Geissbuehler, Institute of Political Science, University of Berne;  
Prof. Dr. Andreas Diekmann, Dr. Henriette Engelhardt, Ben Jann, Department of Sociology, University of Berne

*Sample type:* Random sample of all German, French or Italian speaking people aged between 18 and 70 who are permanently living in Switzerland in the year 1998. The final sample was determined by a two-stage selection process. First, a random sample of 6700 households was drawn from the official telephone register. Second, the household structure was examined via telephone for each selected household, and one member drawn at random by computer.

*Fieldwork institute:* LINK Institute, Luzern

*Fieldwork methods:* Standardised computer aided telephone interview (CATI) and standardised postal self-completion follow-up questionnaire (reply paid, gift included: telephone card worth CHF 10,-). Reminding letter including another questionnaire after two weeks.

*Context of ISSP questionnaire:*

The present dataset on "Role of Government" is part of an extensive survey that was carried out within the joint project "Future of Working Life" of the Department of Sociology and the Institute of Political Science of the University of Berne. The joint project is financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation. It is part of the Swiss Priority Programme (SPP) "Switzerland: Towards the Future".

The ISSP questions on "Role of Government" were part of the written questionnaire (except variables V33 to V35, which were part of the preceding telephone interview). They were placed in their original order before a number of questions on other subjects.

The ISSP standard background variables were mainly part of the telephone interview.

The dataset is not a full replication of the 1996 ISSP module. The variables V4 to V15, V60 to V62, V65 to V69, and NOTVOTE have been excluded from the survey.

*Sample size:* 2518

*Response rates:*

6700	A - Total issued (total sample)
1895	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
4805	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
2518	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
2287	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
1780	F - Refusals (refusing to take part) 1270 - main 510 - self-completion
204	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
303	H - Other non-response

*Language:* German, French, Italian

*Weighted:* Yes/ No

*Weighting procedure:* Due to the two-stage selection process the probability of selection depends on the size of the household (number of members aged between 18 and 70). To take into account the relative selection probabilities, weighting can be applied (variable WEIGHT).

*Known systematic properties:*

- People living in a household without phone or only with a cellular phone are not covered by the sample.
- Relative selection probabilities due to household size (see above).

*Known deviations from ISSP questionnaire:*

The term "government" has been translated into "Staat" most of the times (exception: V47 and V51). This seems to be more appropriate for the Swiss situation than the term "Regierung", which was used a number of times in the ZUMA-translation for Germany.

The terms "business" in V21 and "business and industry" in V34 have been translated into "Wirtschaft" and "Schweizer Wirtschaft" respectively, and not – as in the ZUMA-translation for Germany – into "Handel und Industrie".

Due to a mistake, the text in brackets in question V56 ("We mean all taxes ...") has not been printed in the questionnaire.

## National Population Characteristics: Switzerland

*Total Population in 1998:* 7.1 million

Statistical Yearbook 1999 (Dec. 31<sup>st</sup>, 1997)

### *Gender:*

Male	48.8 %
Female	51.2 %

### *Age Groups:*

0 - 9	11.8 %
10-19	11.5 %
20-29	13.1 %
30-39	16.8 %
40-49	14.4 %
50-59	12.4 %
60-69	9.1 %
70-79	6.8 %
80+	4.0 %

Swiss Labour Force Survey (SAKE) 2. quarter 1998  
(sample size: 16200) aged 18 to 70 only

### *Educational degree:*

None, compulsory	18.1 %
Secondary	61.9 %
Tertiary	19.9 %

### *Years of schooling:*

None, still at school, compulsory completed	18.1 %
9.75 years	1.8 %
10	2.4 %
10.5	42.0 %
11.5	0.9 %
12	13.0 %
12.5	9.7 %
15	3.7 %
17.5	8.4 %

### *Employment status:*

Employed	75.3 %
Unemployed	2.8 %
Not in labour force	21.9 %

**Study Description: USA**

*Study title:* General Social Survey 1996 (GSS), ISSP 1995 + ISSP 1996

*Fieldwork dates:* February 1 to May 25, 1996

*Principal investigators:* James A. Davis, Tom W. 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:* 1367 achieved National Identity, 1332 Role of Government III

*Response rates:*

4559	Original sample
1	Out of sample
158	Not at dwelling unit
493	Vacant
136	Language problems
43	New dwelling unit
3814	Net sample
2904	Completed cases
757	Refusals, break offs
60	No one home, unavailable
93	Other
205	Did no ISSP

*Language:* American English

*Weighted:* Yes

*Publications:* General Social Survey, 1972-1996;  
Cumulative Codebook, November 1996, 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 1996 GSS 1996 GSS 1996  
 Unweighted Weighted (by number of eligible  
 respondents (i.e. 18+) in the household)

*Gender:*

Male	48.0 %	44.2 %	46.2 %
Female	52.0 %	55.8 %	53.8 %
N		2904	2904

*Age Groups:*

18 - 24	12.4 %	9.9 %	12.5 %
25 - 29	9.8 %	10.5 %	10.5 %
30 - 34	11.5 %	11.9 %	11.3 %
35 - 39	11.5 %	12.1 %	11.5 %
40 - 44	10.4 %	11.2 %	11.2 %
45 - 49	9.2 %	10.3 %	11.1 %
50 - 54	7.3 %	8.2 %	8.4 %
55 - 59	5.8 %	5.4 %	5.5 %
60 - 64	5.3 %	5.2% %	5.3 %
65 +	16.9 %	15.3 %	12.8 %
N		2898	2900

*Years of Schooling (25 years or older):*

0 - 8	8.1 %	5.5 %	4.9 %
9 - 12	10.2 %	9.6 %	9.4 %
12	33.6 %	30.6 %	31.1 %
13 - 15	24.6 %	28.4 %	28.5 %
16 +	23.6 %	25.9 %	26.1 %
N		2604	2532

*Labour Force Participation (16 years or older\*):*

Employed	66.8 %	69.0 %	70.6 %
Unemployed	5.4 %	2.6 %	2.7 %
Not in labour force	27.8 %	28.4 %	26.7 %
N		2904	2904

\*The GSS figures are based on 18+