Study Descriptions

To differentiate countries in the cross tabulations 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	CL
Czech Republic	CZ
Finland	SF
France	F
Germany (West)	D-W
Germany (East)	D-E
Great Britain	GB
Hungary	H
Ireland	IRL
Israel (Jews+Arabs)	IL
Italy	I
Japan	J
Latvia	LV
Mexico	MEX
Netherlands	NL
New Zealand	NZ
Northern Ireland	NIRL
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: **Austria**

Study title: Soziale Beziehungen, Umwelt(forschung)
ISSP-Umfrage 2001

Fieldwork dates: September, November 2001

Principal investigators: Dr. Max Haller, Mag. Markus Hadler, Mag. Regina Ressler
Institut fuer Soziologie, Karl-Franzens-Universitaet Graz, Austria

Sample type: Stratified Multistage Clustered Random Sampling

Fieldwork institute: Institute for Empirical Social Research (IFES), Vienna

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews with trained interviewers

Sample size: 1011

Context of ISSP Questionnaire: ISSP 2000 Environment II, additional question on ISSP 2001 Social Networks II

Response rates:

1606	A – Total issued (total sample)
87	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages..)
1519	C – (=A – B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1011	D – Total ISSP questionnaires received
502	E – (= C – D; = F + G + H) Total nonresponse
249	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
253	G – Non-contact (never contacted)
-	H – Other non-response

Language: German

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: A weighting variable was computed, taking into account sex, age group and province of residence.

National Population Characteristics: Austria

	Census 1991	Statistics, Austria June 2000

SEX

	Census 1991	Statistics, Austria June 2000
Male	48,2 %	
Female	51,8 %	

AGE GROUP

	Census 1991	Statistics, Austria June 2000
0- 14	17,4 %	
15-19	6,4 %	
20-24	8,3 %	
25-29	8,9 %	
30-34	8,0 %	
35-39	6,7 %	
40-44	6,7 %	
45-49	6,1 %	
50-54	6,2 %	
55-59	4,8 %	
60-64	5,9 %	
65-69	5,0 %	
70-74	3,6 %	
75-79	3,1 %	
80-84	2,3 %	
85 +	1,3 %	

EDUCATION (15 yrs of schooling +)

	Census 1991	Statistics, Austria June 2000
University compl. (15 yrs of schooling)	5,1 %	
Secondary compl. (12 yrs of schooling)	21,2 %	
Secondary incompl. (11 yrs of schooling)	32,1 %	
Primary compl. (9 yrs of schooling)	41,5 %	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (15-59 yrs)

	Census 1991	Statistics, Austria June 2000
Employed		71,6 %
Unemployed		3,3 % (ILO)
Not in labour force		25,1 %

Study Description: **Bulgaria**

Study title: Social survey

Fieldwork dates: June to August 2000

Principal   Dr. Lilia Dimova, Agency for Social Analyses (ASA)
investigators:

Sample type: Two-stage cluster sample, representative for the whole adult
                            population of Bulgaria over 18 years old.

Context of ISSP   Qs 1 – 58   = BGSS
questionnaire: **E1 – E34   = Environment 2000**
                            D1 – D28, T1 –T4 = The ISSP Standard Background Variables

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview at respondent's home

Sample size: Achieved interviews: 1013

Response rates:

1200	A - Total issued (total sample)
43	B - Ineligible (address empty)
1157	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1013	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
144	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
51	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
64	G - Non-contact (never contacted, away for long)
29	H - Other (too sick)

Language: Bulgarian

Weighted: No

Deviations from ISSP- No
questionnaire:

National Population Characteristics: Bulgaria

	Source 1 Census of population - 1992	**Source 2** Ministry of Labour and Social Policy 1998	**Survey Data**

Gender

Male	48.8%		46.7%
Female	51.4%		53.3%

Age Groups

18 – 30	22.1%		19.2%
31 – 50	35.9%		38.0%
51 +	42.0%		42.3%

Education

None + basic + incomplete primary	15.6%		12.1%
Primary completed + incomplete secondary	30.9%		17.1%
Secondary completed + university incompl.	39.4%		45.6%
College/ semi-university	4.2%		7.7%
University completed	9.9%		17.4%

Employment Status

Employed		42.4%	44.7%
Unemployed		13.7%	16.9%
Not in labour force		43.9%	38.4%

Study Description: **Canada**

Study title: 2000 Environment
                           2001 Social Networks

Fieldwork dates: April 1, 2001 - May 3, 2001

Principal investigator: Carleton University Survey Centre

Sample type: Stratified Random

Fieldwork method: Self-completion Mail

Context of ISSP   Environment with Social Networks
questionnaire:

Sampling Method: A stratified random sample (by province by gender) of 3.000 Canadian
                           residents was purchased from *Cornerstone List Brokerage*, based on
                           residential phone listings. (% of Canadians without phones < 2%)

                           The design consisted of two mailouts and 1 reminder notice.
                           The first mail out of 3.000 packages was mailed on April 1, 2001 and
                           included a questionnaire, explanatory letter printed on the front cover
                           and a postage paid return envelope. On April 9th a reminder postcard was
                           mailed out to the entire sample. On May 2nd a second mail out was sent
                           to the respondents who had not returned their survey or whose first
                           package had not been returned undeliverable along with an additional
                           letter explaining the importance of their participation in the project.

Sample size: Achieved sample: 1115 for environment

Response rates:

3.000	A - Total issued (total sample)
75	B - Ineligible (address icomplete)
2692	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
233	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
7	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
226	G - Non-contact (not picked up)
43%	Response rate

Process

Initial mailout:	April 1st	3000
1st mailout		663 returned
Postcards	April 9	3000
2nd mailout	May 2nd	2029 (300-663-308)
Sample cut-off	May 30th	497
Total		1160
Composition		25 returned refused 12 incomplete 1115 complete

Language: French/English

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Weighted to provincial populations

National Population Characteristics: Canada
Source: Statistics Canada

Gender

Male	49.3 %
Female	50.7 %

Age

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

Total 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: **Chile**

Study title: Second National Public Opinion Study 2000

Fieldwork dates: November 24th to December 13th, 2000

*Principal   Carla Lehmann and Paulina Valenzuela of *Centro de Estudios Públicos*
investigators:*

Sample type: The guiding methodological principle underlying CEP's public opinion
                         surveys is that effective and accurate survey research must be based on a
                         truly representative sample of the universe in question. For CEP's
                         purpose, this universe is made up of Chilean adults 18 years of age and
                         older. Our studies use a probability multistage cluster sample of 1.505
                         individuals.

                         The sample is designed in three stages, such that all adult individuals
                         throughout the country have a calculable probability of being included.
                         The June 2000 Estimated Population Projections is consulted to
                         determine the regional population structure of people 18 years of age
                         and older. This makes it possible firstly to establish regional
                         stratifications and then each region is stratified by rural and urban zone.
                         Table 1 shows the regional structure of the Chilean population.

                         Table I
                         Regional Breakdown of population (%):

Region		Population 18 years of age and older[1]
I	Tarapacá	2.6 %
II	Antofagasta	3.1 %
III	Atacama	1.8 %
IV	Coquimbo	3.7 %
V	Valparaíso	10.5 %
VI	Libertador Bdo. O'Higgins	5.2 %
VII	Maule	6.0 %
VIII	Bío Bío	12.5 %
IX	La Araucanía	5.6 %
X	Los Lagos	6.9 %
XI	Aisén	0.6 %
XII	Magallanes and Antarctic	1.1 %
XIII	Metropolitan (Santiago)	40.5 %

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[1] Source: *Population Estimates. June 30th 2000*, National Institute of Statistics.

Sampling Stages

First stage: The first stage of the sampling process sets the number of completed interviews per cluster at 5; a cluster is defined as a block (manzana) or populated entity (entidad)[1]. The application of 5 interviews per cluster to the total number of interviews targeted in the sample (1.505) yields 301 primary sampling units (PSUs) to be identified in the first stage of sample selection.

The PSUs are proportionally distributed throughout the regions of the country, taking into account the region's contribution to population (both urban and rural), as described in Table II.

Table II

Number of Clusters per Region

Region		Number of Clusters Urban	Rural	Total
I	Tarapacá	7	1	8
II	Antofagasta	9	0	9
III	Atacama	5	1	6
IV	Coquimbo	8	3	11
V	Valparaíso	29	2	31
VI	Libertador Bdo. O'Higgins	11	5	16
VII	Maule	11	7	18
VIII	Bío Bío	30	7	37
IX	La Araucanía	11	6	17
X	Los Lagos	14	7	21
XI	Aisén	1	1	2
XII	Magallanes and Antarctic	3	0	3
XIII	Metropolitan (Santiago)	118	4	122
Total		**257**	**44**	**301**

Using the most reliable digital information on hand, i.e.1991 pre-census data, a cumulative listing of population by province (*provincia*), borough (*comuna*), district (*distrito*), zone (*zona*) and block (*manzana*) was prepared in the urban case; and by province, borough, district, locality (*localidad*) and entity (*entidad*) in the rural case (geographically arranged).

In both, the rural and the urban case, a fixed interval is set for each region by dividing the total population for that region by the number of PSUs assigned to it.

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[1] Blocks (manzanas) are used in urban areas, while in rural areas the census equivalent is the entity (entidad).

Within each region, a purely random selection process is followed, such that each individual (as represented by population statistics) has a calculable probability of being selected as the reference point for a PSU.
This is carried out through a computerised, random, proportionate-to-population process to select blocks in the urban areas and entities in the rural areas. A computer program is developed to select the 257 urban blocks and the 44 rural entities for the sample. All the blocks and entities are identified by number and located on a census map.

Second Stage: The second stage in the sampling process is to select households (dwellings) within PSUs. Selection rules for households within chosen blocks and entities are provided to interviewers, to enable them to select households randomly within each cluster. After taking a census of each selected block and entity, a random walk or systematic sampling[1] procedure is followed, whereby every n^{th} dwelling is included in the sample until a total of 5 households are identified.

Third Stage: The third stage is to select, within each household, a person to be interviewed. Interviewers are instructed to apply a random selection process (random number table) to identify the person to be interviewed.

Other Important Aspects in the CEP Sample Design:

In the second and third stages, the interviewer has to make three attempts on three different days to try to reach the original household or person to be interviewed. In these attempts the interviewer must deliver a letter signed by the CEP director explaining the nature of CEP and the aims of the study.
If the original household or person finally cannot be contacted, they are replaced. The rules for replacement are as follows:

A. Blocks and Entities

The replacement of a block or entity will occur only in the following situations:
1) Vacant lots that could not be detected prior to sample selection
2) Areas which are almost inaccessible
3) Entities and/or blocks intended basically for commercial use
4) Parks or stadiums
5) Areas belonging to the armed forces

Blocks and entities are randomly replaced: the original selection is replaced with the one whose identification number comes immediately before that of the original. If this is not successful, the block/ entity with the identification number immediately following the original selection is taken.

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[1] The total number of numbered dwellings was divided by 5 (the number of interviews per cluster); this gave an interval length, such that if it was 43/5 = 8, starting from the point randomly pre-assigned as the first dwelling, the interviewers went to dwelling N¼ 9, then to N¼ 17, and so on until 5 interviews were completed

B. Households

Failed dwellings are accounted for as follows:

1) by outright refusal to receive the interviewer, even having
     received the letter from the CEP director.
2) by the absence of occupants at a house after three visits on three
     different days (vacations or other reasons).
3) the house is unoccupied.
4) access denied (condominiums or buildings with security guards)
5) other special cases (foreigners with whom it is impossible to
     communicate, etc.)

Each failed dwelling is randomly replaced by another one from the
same block/entity. The replacement interval is defined as (k-1), where
k= the original selection interval. Starting from the last house
originally selected, the interval (k-1) is added to select the first
replacement house, and so on. The fieldwork treatment of
replacement houses as regards the number of repeat visits is the same
as for the original houses.

C. Individuals

Individuals are replaced under the following circumstances:
1) when the person selected refuses to answer the questionnaire,
even   after receiving the letter from the CEP director.
2) when the person selected cannot be located after three attempts on
     three different days, or will be away for a period longer than the
     duration of fieldwork.
3) the person offers to respond on a date long after the closing date
     of the field work.
4) individuals with serious physical or psychological handicaps
     which prevent them from responding (mentally handicapped, deaf
     and dumb, etc.)
5) the individual is physically and psychologically fit, but is ill, in
     bed and does not want, or is unable to respond to the survey.
6) the selected individual is a foreigner with less than 5 years in the
     country (unable to vote).
7) the person starts to answer but he/she does not want to finish the
     interview.
8) other specific cases.

In replacing individuals, the dwelling is replaced according to the
rules explained above, and an individual from the new household is
chosen by a random selection process.
It is important to bear in mind that, by using these replacement rules,
the sample size achieved is always very close to 1.505 (issued sample
size).

Fieldwork methods: The surveys are carried out through personal interview.

Context of ISSP   The Environment module of the ISSP was carried out in conjunction
questionnaire: with 20 questions relating to Chilean political, economic and social
                         attitudes and tendencies, as well as one additional question on the topic
                         of environment.
                         The questionnaire was structured as follows: firstly, the 20 questions
                         mentioned above, then the additional question on environment (Q0), the
                         complete ISSP module, and, finally, demographic variables.

Sample size: The sample size finally achieved was 1.503 interviews. Two interviews
                         were lost because they did not want to participate in study.

Response rate: As was explained above in the section "Sample type", the sampling
                         method used by CEP involves the random replacement of those
                         blocks/entities, dwellings or individuals, which for the reasons described
                         above cannot in the end be contacted.

                         Accordingly, keeping this in mind and using the method for counting
                         the response rate established by the ISSP, we have that:

                         A= 1.505= Issue sample
                         B= 0 = Ineligible
                         A- B = 1.505 = C = Total eligible
                         D= 1.503 = Sample achieved
                         E= C – D = 2
                         Response rate = A/D = 1503/1505 = 99.9%
                         Non- response rate = 2/1505= 0.1%

                         However, for the type of sampling used by CEP, these data are not real.
                         CEP uses the following method for calculating the response rate.
                         Let A = number of original interviews achieved (not replaced) = 1.362
                         Let B = number of non-original interviews achieved (replaced) = 141
                         Let C = number of questionnaires received = A+B= total sample = 1.503

                         B = D1 + E1 + F1 + D2 + E2 + G + F2 = 141
                         where:
                         D1= number of interviews replaced due rejection of household = 40
                         E1= number of interviews replaced due to no contact in house (empty
                              house + nobody comes to the door) = 35
                         F1= number of interviews replaced for other household reasons = 1
                         D2= number of interviews replaced due to individual rejection = 32
                         E2= number of interviews replaced due to failure to make contact with
                              selected individual = 28
                         G = number of interviews replaced due to physical or psychological
                              impediment of selected individual = 4

                         F2 = number of interviews replaced for other individual reasons = 1
                         Non-response rate = number of non-original interviews achieved
                         (replaced)/ total number of interviews (replaced + original)
                                        = B / C = 141 / 1.503 = 9.4%

Language: The language used in the interview is Spanish.

Weighting: The data submitted are not weighted.

Weighting procedure: A weighting procedure is applied in order to correct for distortions in the
                            representativeness of the sample as regards three variables of interest:
                            Gender, Age, (grouped in five categories: 18-24 years, 25-34, 35-44, 45-
                            54, 55 or older) and Urbanity (classification of place of residence as urban
                            or rural). This makes it possible to obtain a sample with characteristics
                            similar to those of the population. The weights are constructed by
                            calculating the quotient between the expected distribution and that
                            observed in the cross between Urbanity, Gender and Age. The expected
                            distribution is obtained from population projections provided by the
                            National Institute of Statistics. The result of the weighting slightly
                            corrects for problems of under- and over-representation among certain
                            specific groups of the population.

Known Systematic   The sample design described above has been used in the last 12 surveys
Properties in Sample: and has given good results, so it can be stated that it does not have
                            properties that might be causing some type of bias in the results.

Deviations from ISSP   The questionnaire was translated as closely as possible from English to
questionnaire: Spanish, maintaining the meaning and significance of each sentence and
                            word. Some general comments:
                            - In all questions "Can't choose" was translated into Spanish with two
                              answers: "No sabe" and "No contesta" (Don't know and No answer).
                            - In questions V27 to V32 we modified codes:
                                  1. Definitely true
                                  2. Probably true
                                  3. True
                                  4. Probably not true
                                  5. Definitely not true
                            - In question RELIG we added two codes:
                                  95. Mormon
                                  96. Jehovah's Witness
                            - In question ATTEND we added the code:
                                  7. Refused
                            - In questions INCOME and RINCOME, incomes were measured like
                              monthly net-income. In ISCO88 and SPISCO88 the answer was
                              coded 4 digits when it was possible.

ISSP Characteristics of National Population Form: Chile

Gender

Male	48,8%
Female	51,2%

Age group

18 – 24	16,9%
25 – 34	24,0%
35 – 54	37,9%
55+	21,2%

Years of Schooling - Group

0 – 3 years	10,6%
4 – 8 years	27,7%
9 – 12 years	40,5%
13+ years	21,2%

Employment Status

Employed (5.381.460)	91,7%
Unemployed (489.420)	8,3%
Total labour force (5.870.880)	100,0%
Not in labour force (5.012.227)	46,1%

Sources:
For gender and age group: June 2000 estimated Projections by National Institute of Statistics.
Considers Population 18 years of age or older.
For year of schooling – group: socio-economic profile survey 1998, Planning Ministry.
Considers population 18 years of age or older.
For employment status: Estimated by National Institute of Statistics. Oct.- Dec. 2000.
Percentage 'Not in labour force' is based on population 15 years of age or older.

Study Description: **Czech Republic**

Study title: ISSP 2000 on Environment, Czech Republic

Fieldwork dates: First wave: 1st October – 13th November 2000; 1053 cases
                           Second wave: 21st November – 20th December 2000; 191 cases

*Principal
investigators:*   Klara Plecita-Vlachova; Czech team of the ISSP project at the Institute
                           of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

Sample type: Adults of 18 and older who permanently live in the Czech Republic.
                           Three-stage random stratified sample. Stratification factor were regions,
                           the basic sample unit was household.
                           Stages:
                           1. Stratified probabilistic sampling of 150 election districts.
                           2. Preparation of the list of all households in each district. Random
                              selection of households in each district.
                           3. Sampling of respondent in the household based on Kish grid.

Fieldwork institute: SC&C, Prague

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview

*Context of ISSP
questionnaire:*   Stand-alone study. Country specific questions were attached at the end of
                           the module on Environment. Topics of country specific section: social
                           justice, voting behaviour, political attitudes.

Sample size: 1.244

Response rates: 55.6% = full productive/ (issued-wrong addresses)

2.279	A - total issued (total sample)
42	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2.237	C – (=A – B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1.244	D – Total ISSP questionnaires received
993	E – (=C – D; =F + G + H) Total non-response
546	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
360	G – Non-contact (never contacted)
34	- No contact with sel. Person
242	- No contact at address
84	- Respondent away during survey period
59	H – Other non-response
28	- Sick, incapacitated

Language: Czech

Weighting procedure: Total weight is constructed from:
1. design weights based on proportion of household sizes;
2. post-stratification weights based on regions, sex, education, distribution of age, economical activity, marital status, and size of the community.

Method: ranking based on log linear modelling.
The weights were derived from Microcensus 1996. Microcensus surveys are income surveys of 1-2 % sample of households. They are regularly repeated every 3-5 years since 1958. The Microcensus 1996 was conducted by the Czech Statistical Office on a 1 % random sample of households in March 1997.

Known systematic properties of the Sample: Description of biases or other deviations of the sample.
1. The bias resulting from the sampling design: in selected households the probability of selection of respondent was 1/ number of adult household members.
2. Due to a low response rate the basic socio-demographical characteristics (sex, education, and age) of the sample significantly differ from the population. See tables on the next page.
Both types of differences are corrected using the weight.

Tables: Selected Characteristics of National Population compared to Czech ISSP data (unweighted).

	Czech Republic (Dec. 1999) 18 and older	ISSP 2000	Difference

SEX

	Czech Republic (Dec. 1999) 18 and older	ISSP 2000	Difference
Male	48,0%	40,4%	.-7,6%
Female	52,0%	59,6%	+7,6%

AGE

	Czech Republic (Dec. 1999) 18 and older	ISSP 2000	Difference
18 – 29	24,7%	17,7%	-7,0%
30 – 44	25,7%	28,1%	+2,4%
45 – 59	26,7%	31,6%	+4,9%
60 and over	22,9%	22,7%	-0,2%

Source of data for the Czech Republic: Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 2000, Czech Statistical Office & Scientia, Prague 2000.

	Czech Republic (Dec. 1999) 20 and older	ISSP 2000 20 and older	Difference

REGIONS

	Czech Republic (Dec. 1999) 20 and older	ISSP 2000 20 and older	Difference
Prague	12,1%	9,6%	-2,5%
Central Bohemia	10,9%	13,9%	+3,0%
South Bohemia	6,8%	6,6%	-0,2%
West Bohemia	8,4%	7,9%	-0,5%
North Bohemia	11,4%	12,6%	+1,2%
East Bohemia	11,9%	15,2%	+3,3%
South Moravia	19,8%	17,4%	-2,4%
North Moravia	18,8%	16,9%	-1,9%

Source of data for the Czech Republic: Pohyb obyvatelstva CR, Czech Statistical Office, Prague 2000

	LFS 2000 20 and older	ISSP 2000 20 and older	Difference

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	LFS 2000	ISSP 2000	Difference
Employed	59,2%	55,5%	-3,7%
Unemployed	5,0%	5,5%	0,5%
Out of labour	35,8%	39,0%	3,2%

LFS 2000: Vyberove setreni pracovnich sil (Labour Force Survey) is a regular survey of households organised by the Czech Statistical Office. LFS 2000 was conducted in 4-th quart of 2000 on the 0,6% of households in the Czech Republic. Table includes data for individuals.

	LFS 2000 25 and older	ISSP 2000 25 and older	Microcensus 1996 18 and older	ISSP 2000 18 and older

EDUCATION

	LFS 2000	ISSP 2000	Microcensus 1996	ISSP 2000 18
Primary	20,5%	11,4%	21,5%	12,4%
Secondary without diploma	39,9%	42,6%	39,7%	41,1%
Secondary with diploma	29,0%	35,3%	29,9%	36,7%
Tertiary	10,6%	10,7%	8,9%	9,9%

LFS 2000: Vyberove setreni pracovnich sil (Labour Force Survey) is a regular survey of households organised by the Czech Statistical Office. LFS 2000 was conducted in 4-th quart of 2000 on the 0,6% of households in the Czech Republic. Table includes data for individuals

Source of data for the Czech Republic:

Microcensus 1996: Microcensus is a regular income survey of households organised by the Czech Statistical Office. Microcensus 1996 was conducted in March 1997 on 1% random sample of Czech households. Table includes data for individuals 18 years of age and older (n = 7874696).

Study Description: **Denmark**

Study title: ISSP 2000 Environment

Fieldwork dates: The fieldwork was conducted from 9 February 2001 to ultimo June
                          2001.

Principal   **Aalborg University:**
investigators: Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration.
                          Fibigerstraede 1, 9220 DK-Aalborg Oe:
                          Prof. Jørgen Goul Andersen (Director of the Danish ISSP programme)
                          Associate Prof. Johannes Andersen
                          Associate Prof. Lars Torpe
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Sample type: Sampling-procedure: A representative sample (simple random sample)
                          was drawn from the *Central Population Register* (CPR) by *Statistics
                          Denmark*, from which respondent's name and address were identified.
                          Thus, the sampled unit was 'named individuals'. No stratification,
                          clustering etc. was employed.

Fieldwork methods: The fieldwork method was postal survey (self-completion). Two
                          reminders were send out to respondents who had not returned the
                          questionnaire. After this, respondents were reminded by telephone – in
                          this phase a small percentage (3,6 percent) of respondents were
                          interviewed on the phone by an interviewer.

The questions in the module were asked in the prescribed order.
No substitutions were permitted at any stage of the selection process or during the fieldwork.
The applied data-entry system was scanning. Coding reliability was employed and data were checked to ensure that they fell within permitted ranges. No other reliability checks or verification were employed. Errors were corrected individually.

Fieldwork Institute: Statistics Denmark
Sejroegade 11
2100 Copenhagen Oe
Denmark
Tel: + 45 39 17 39 99
E-mail: dst@dst.dk

Sample size: Issued: 1979
Achieved: 1069

Response rates: The response rate is calculated to 58 percent.
Full productive interviews / (Issued names – (respondents moved, no forwarding address + respondents away during survey period)):
1104/(1979-(53+24)) = percent.

Description	(N)
Issued names	1979
Selected respondent moved, no forwarding address	53
Selected respondent away during survey period, death, illness etc.	24
Personal refusal by selected respondent	93
No answer, mail survey	705
Full productive interviews	1104

Language: Danish

Known systematic properties: There is a higher refusal and other non-response rates among the elderly. There is a higher non-response among immigrants due to language problems. Other than that there are no known biases, design effects etc.

General comment on coding

Data is scanned, which means that data was not cleaned in the raw data-set. In dataset delivered to the ISSP database data are coded so that they follow the filters in the survey, regardless of whether a respondent have ignored the filters and answered a question they shouldn't have answered according to the filters. In other words: Only respondents who have answered "positively" on a filter-question are included as relevant in the questions that relate to the filter in question. Example: Only respondents who have answered 1-4 in WRKST are included as relevant in WRHHRS, WRKGOVT etc. Respondents who have answered 5-99 in WRKST are coded as irrelevant in these variables.

EDUCYRS

This variable is derived from two variables. One variable measuring "years in school" and one variable measuring "current status" (still at school, university etc). In those cases where respondents have answered both questions, the latter variable (current status) are in all instances the "strongest" variable.

WRKHRS

This variable is derived from two variables. One variable where respondents have stated number of working variables, and one variable including those who have answered don't know to the question. In those cases where a respondent have answered both variables, the latter variable (don't know) is in all instances the "strongest" variable.

ISCO and SPISCO

The category 110. "armed forces" represents all positions in the armed forces, regardless of rang.

WRKST

The ISSP categories have been derived from a question including more answer categories.
The categories are coded as follows.

1. <u>Employed full time, 57,7%</u>
-   Employee, full time, 30 hours or more per week (52,6 pct)
-   Self-employed (5,1 pct)

2. <u>Employed part time (5,0 pct)</u>
-   Employee, part-time, 10-29 hours per week (5,0 pct)

3. <u>Employed less than part time or temporarily out of work (2,0 pct)</u>
-   Employee, less than 10 hours per week (0,7 pct)
-   Temporarily out of job because of illness or the like (0,5 pct)
-   Temporarily out of job because of leave from job (maternity leave, parental leave, education leave) (0,8 pct)

4. <u>Helping family member (0,8 pct)</u>
-   Assisting spouse (0,8 pct)

5. <u>Unemployed (3,3 pct)</u>
-   Unemployed (including on leave from unemployment) (3,3 pct)

6. <u>Student, in school or vocational training (8,9 pct)</u>
-   Trainee or apprentice (with wage) (1,2 pct)
-   Pupil (without wage) (0,1 pct)
-   Student (without wage) (7,6 pct)

7. <u>Retired (12,7 pct)</u>
-   Job release scheme (pensions benefit payable between early retirement and normal retirement pension, and the like) (5,3 pct)
-   Other retirement (old-age etc) (7,4 pct)

8. <u>Housewife or home duties (0,8 pct)</u>
-   Housewife/home duties (0,8 pct)

9. <u>Permanently disabled (4,9 pct)</u>
-   On disability pension (4,9 pct)

10. <u>Others not in labour force (0,8 pct)</u>
-   Other, outside labour force (0,8 pct)

99. <u>No answer (3,1 pct)</u>

SPWRKST

The ISSP categories have been derived from a question including more answer categories. The categories are coded as follows.

0. INAP (code 2 to 9 in MARTIAL and code 2,9 in COHAB) (28,3 pct)

1. Employed full time (44,3 pct)
- Employee, full time, 30 hours or more per week (40,2 pct)
- Self-employed (4,1 pct)

2. Employed part time (2,2 pct)
- Employee, part-time, 10-29 hours per week (2,2 pct)

1. Employed less than part time or temporarily out of work (2,2 pct)
- Employee, less than 10 hours per week (0,2 pct)
- Temporarily out of job because of illness or the like (0,7 pct)
- Temporarily out of job because of leave from job (maternity leave, parental leave, education leave) (1,3 pct)

2. Helping family member (0,6 pct)
- Assisting spouse (0,6 pct)

3. Unemployed (3,0 pct)
- Unemployed (including on leave from unemployment) (3,0 pct)

4. Student, in school or vocational training (3,6 pct)
- Trainee or apprentice (with wage) (0,7 pct)
- Pupil (without wage) (0,1 pct)
- Student (without wage) (2,8 pct)

5. Retired (9,3 pct)
- Job release scheme (pensions benefit payable between early retirement and normal retirement pension, and the like) (4,6 pct)
- Other retirement (old-age etc) (4,7 pct)

8. Housewife or home duties (0,7 pct)
- Housewife/home duties (0,7 pct)

9. Permanently disabled (3,6 pct)
- On disability pension (3,6 pct)

10. Others not in labour force (0,2 pct)
- Other, outside labour force (0,2 pct)

99. No answer (2,2 pct)

ISSP National Population Characteristics: Denmark 2000

Statistics Denmark, Statistical Ten-year Review 2000

SEX

Male	2.634.222	49,4%
Female	2.695.898	50,6%
Total	5.330.020	100%

AGE (groups)

0 -14	981.148	18,4%
15-19	281.333	5,3%
20-29	723.188	13,6%
30-39	817.444	15,3%
40-49	740.459	13,9%
50-64	996.046	18,7%
65 +	790.402	14,8%

YEARS OF SCHOOLING (age 20-69 years highest completed level of education)

Total 3.485.000

Basic school education and not known	1.284.000	36,8%
General upper secondary ed.	195.000	5,6%
General (vocational orientation) upper secondary	89.000	2,6%
Vocational upper secondary	1.227.000	35,2%
Short-cycle higher education	198.000	5,7%
Medium-cycle higher educ.	309.000	8,9%
Long-cycle higher education	184.000	5,3%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed	2.759.308	51,8%
Unemployed *	117.689	2,2%
Not in labour force	2.453.023	46,0%

* People who was unemployed the last week of november 1999

Study Description: **Finland**

Study title: Finns and Environmental Protection
                          Suomalaiset ja ympäristönsuojelu (in Finnish)
                          Finländarna och miljövärden (in Swedish)

Fieldwork dates: November 01, 2000 – January 26, 2001
                          1st of Nov. 2000   questionnaires mailed
                          6th of Nov. 2000   questionnaires reached the targets
                          10th of Nov. 2000 questionnaires started to return to Statistics
                          19th of Nov. 2000 reminder (card) mailed
                          4th of Dec. 2000   reminder (questionnaire) mailed
                          7th of Dec. 2000   reminder questionnaires reached the targets
                          10th of Dec. 2000 reminder questionnaires started to return to Statistics
                          18th of Dec. 2000 dead line for returning reminder questionnaire
                          8th of Jan. 2001   2nd reminder questionnaire mailed
                          11th of Jan. 2001 2nd reminder questionnaire reached the targets
                          16th of Jan. 2001 2nd reminder questionnaire started to return to
                                               Statistics
                          20th of Jan. 2001 dead line for returning 2nd reminder questionnaire

Principal   Prof. Harri Melin, Department of Sociology and Psychology, University
investigators: of Tampere
                          Prof. Raimo Blom, Department of Sociology and Psychology, University
                          of Tampere
                          Eero Tanskanen, Statistics Finland, Helsinki

Sample type: Target population: household population aged 15 to 74. Sampling
                          design: a systematic random sample of individuals.
                          Sampling frame: population register, sorting order: domicile code and
                          birth date. Stratification: implicit geographic stratification. No clustering.

Fieldwork Institute: Statistics Finland, Helsinki
Fieldwork methods: Postal (both directions), self-completion, paper and pencil

Sample size: Achieved sample: 1528

Response rates:

2500	A - Total issued
9	B - Ineligible (address unknown or living abroad)
2491	C - (= A - B) Total eligible
1528	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
963	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
13	F - Refusals
950	H - Other non-response
61,3%	Final response rate

Language: Questionnaires in Finnish and in Swedish. Information on language from
                          the population register. Finnish (2364; 94,6% of total sample) and
                          Swedish (136; 5,4% of total sample)

Weighted: Weight variables are included in the data set. Data is unweighted.

Weighting procedure: The design of the survey was systematic sampling. In order to improve the efficiency of estimation and to reduce bias due to non-response a calibration method was used for the creation of the weights.
The following marginal distributions of the population were used: 1) gender (male, female), 2) age classes (15-19, 20-24, … ,70-74), 3) municipality (community), 4) type of community (urban – rural). There are two weights available for calculations: 1) a weight that expands the results to the population level (the sum of the weights is the size of the population) and 2) a weight that doesn't have the expansion property (the mean of the weights is 1 and the sum of the weights is the number of accepted responses, i.e. the size of the data). Both of the weights are based on the same calibration process, only the scale differs.

Known systematic properties of the sample: Sampling frame is updated and covers total population. A cross-sectional sample does not contain attrition by definition.
After having used our standard sampling procedures for over 20 years we have not encountered any bias due to using systematic sampling.
Design effect of the sampling procedure <= 1 by definition.

ISSP National Population Characteristics: Finland 2000

	Statistics Finland	Ministry of Labour

SEX (31.12.2000)

Male	2.529.341	
Female	2.651.774	

AGE (groups) (31.12.2000)

-14	936.333	
15-29	965.210	
30-39	725.536	
40-49	781.692	
50-64	995.146	
65 +	777.198	

YEARS OF SCHOOLING (groups) (1998, aged 15-)

1 - 9	1.779.196	
10-12	1.482.838	
13+	946.467	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (31.12.2000, aged 15-74)

Employed	2.335.000	
Unemployed	253.000	320.000
Not in labour force	1.312.000	

Study Description: **Germany**

Study title: ISSP 2000 Germany – Environment II

Fieldwork dates: 18.01.2000 – 31.07.2000

Principal   Dr. Janet Harkness, Prof. Dr. Peter Ph. Mohler
investigators:
Sample type: Names and addresses from respondents' registers kept by municipalities. Adults of 18 and older living in private accommodation.

Fieldwork methods: Self-completion questionnaire distributed by interviewer interviewer in attendance. Background variables were asked face-to-face.

Context of ISSP-   Self-completion questionnaire following on from a 45 minutes face-to-
questionnaire   face interview (ALLBUS). ISSP 2000 fielded in split with ISSP1999.

Sample size: 1.501

Response rates:

Real numbers			
N=3706	W=2533	E=1173	A - Total issued (total sample)
N=525	W=379	E=146	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
N=3181	W=2154	E=1027	C - (= A - B) Total eligible
N=1501	W=974	E=527	D -Total ISSP 2000 interviews received
N=1680	W=1180	E=500	E - (= C - D) Total non-response
N=1247	W=847	E=400	F - Refusals
N=49	W=38	E=11	G - Non-contact (never contacted)**
N=182 N=50	W=126 W=32	E=56 E=18	H - Other reactions: H_1 - interview not carried out correctly H_2 - ill, incapable

Language: German

Weighted: No

Weighting procedure: Sample for eastern Germany deliberately over-samples the five eastern federal states. If all of Germany is taken as the unit of analysis (rather than the eastern and western states) weighting is necessary.

Publications: Achim Koch, Martina Wasmer, Janet Harkness, Evi Scholz (2001): Konzeption und Durchfuehrung der "Allgemeinen Bevoelkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften" (ALLBUS) 2000, ZUMA-Methodenbericht 2001/05 (ALLBUS Methods Report 2001).

** sample unit (person) not contacted

Study Description: **Great Britain**

Study title: British Social Attitudes 2000

Fieldwork dates: June to November 2000

*Principal
investigators:*   Roger Jowell, Alison Park, Katarina Thomson, Lindsey Jarvis, Catherine
                            Bromley, Nina Stratford, all at the National Centre for Social Research.

Sample type: Stratified random probability. The sample is designed to be
                            representative of adults aged 18 or over living in private accomodation in
                            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-one addresses were then selected in each sector by starting at a
                            random point of 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: The ISSP questions were included in a self-completion supplement given
                            to respondents following the face-to-face interview (on which the
                            classification questions were asked). The supplement was normally
                            collected by the interviewer or, where this was not possible, posted back
                            to the office.

*Context of ISSP-
questionnaire*   National Centre for Social Research's (formerly SCPR) *British Social
                            Attitudes* survey – Version C of the self-completion supplement (there
                            were three versions in total.

Sample size: Achieved on ISSP: 972

Response rates:
(Version C)

2067	A - Total issued
226	B – Not Ineligible
1841	C - Total eligible
972	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
869	E - Non-response
552	F - Refusals (main)
161	(self-completion)
59	G - Non-contact
97	H - Other non-response

Language: British 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 by
                         the following formula:

$$Weight = \frac{Number\ of\ Dwelling\ Units \times Number\ of\ adults\ in\ selected\ household}{MOI}$$

                         where MOI = multiple occupancy indicator. (In Scotland, addresses were
                         selected with probability proportionate to the MOI as well as other
                         procedures described above. In England and Wales, the MOI was treated
                         as 1 in the above formula).
                         The average weight supplied was 1.00.

Known systemic   Scotland north of the Great Glen is not covered. Note that the sample is
properties of the   Britain only, i.e. Northern Ireland is not covered.
sample
Publications: Park, A., Curtice, J., Thomson, K., Jarvis, L. and Bromley, C. (eds)
                         (2001 forthcoming*), British Social Attitudes: the 18th Report-Public
                         policy, social ties,* London: Sage.
                         Exley, S. et al (forthcoming), *British Social Attitudes 2000 Survey:*
                         Technical Report, London: National Centre for Social Research.

National Population Characteristics: Great Britain

	Source 1 1991 Census	Source 2 2000 BSA (full sample, after weighting)

Gender:

Male	48.4%	45.1%
Female	51.6%	54.9%

Age Groups:

18 – 24	13.2%	10.7%
25 – 34	19.2%	17.6%
35 – 44	18.0%	21.2%
45 – 54	15.0%	16.2%
55 – 64	13.3%	15.1%
65+	20.7%	19.0%

Because of differences in definitions, it is not possible to provide comparable population figures for years of schooling or employment status.

Study Description: **Ireland**

Study title: Environment II – Ireland

Fieldwork dates: December 12th, 2001 to February 28th , 2002

                                5% of fieldwork completed in December 2001
                                82% of fieldwork completed in January 2002
                                13% of fieldwork completed in February 2002

Principal   Marie Nic Ghiolla Phadraig,
investigators: Conor Ward
                                Social Science Research Centre (SSRC)
                                National University of Ireland
                                Dublin 4
                                Ireland

Sample type: A three-stage clustered sampling approach was used for the sample selection.

                                <u>Stages in sampling procedures and stratification factors</u>

                                At the first stage, a random sample of PSU's was selected.
                                At the second, a random sample of households was selected.
                                At the third, a random person within household was selected.

                                The sampling frame used for this study was the most up-to-date national electoral register. Electors are recorded in the electoral list in so-called Polling Books. For sample selection purposes these Polling Books are reconstituted into areal units known as District Electoral Divisions. There is a total of 3400 District Electoral Divisions (DEDs) in Ireland. These DEDs are the most spatially disaggregated areal units in Ireland for which census data are available and are the standard PSU building block for random sample selection. Once the Electoral Register has been re-structured into the District Electoral Division format a random sample of 220 PSUs was selected.
                                Each PSU was made up of the District Electoral Division or aggregate thereof using a minimum population threshold criteria. These PSUs constituted the first stage of sample selection.
                                Once the PSU was selected, a systematic sample of addresses from within each was identified.
                                When the addresses were identified the interviewer called at each and identified the target respondent using the next birthday rule.

                                The sample is designed to be representative of adults only living in private accommodation with a lower age cut-off of 18 years.

                                <u>Interview procedures:</u>

                                Interviewers were governed by the following rules when approaching an address:

Calls and visits had to be made at different times of day and on different days of week. The minimum number of calls and visits required before the interviewers stopped approaching an address was defined 5.
The interviews were not supervised, but back-checked in an approximate proportion of 10 %.

Fieldwork institute: The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews

Context of ISSP questionnaire: The Environment module was included as part of a larger survey addressing general social and political attitudes in Ireland.
The total completed and usable sample was 2498 questionnaires. Two ISSP modules on the Environment and also the Family and Gender Roles module were included on a split sample basis in this larger survey.
A 50 per cent sample split was adopted for the survey. This meant that the Environment module was administered to exactly one-half of the target sample while the Family and Gender Roles module was administered to the other half.
Response levels were exactly the same for each split half of the sample.

Sample size: Achieved sample: 1232 cases - Environment module

Response rates:

2224	A - Total issued (total sample)
74	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2150	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1232	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
918	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
477	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
54	- No contact at address
346	- Respondent away during survey period
	H - Other non-response
41	- Partial productive interview

Language: English

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: :The weights were constructed using a minimum information loss routine with marginal constraints based on age, gender, principal economic status, region, marital status, level of educational attainment, household size (number of persons aged 18 years and over).
As described in "*Known Systematic Properties in Sample:*", the number of persons aged 18 years or over resident in the household is a critical dimension of the re-weighting scheme as this controls for the design effects resulting from pps for household selection which results from using the Electoral Register as a population frame.

Known Systematic
Properties in Sample:

There are two potential biases inherent in using the Electoral List as a population frame for sample selection.

The first of these is the non-listing of addresses of households in which there is no member listed on the Electoral Register. The ESRI has used the Electoral Register for sampling purposes for almost 30 years and from experience we know that this small element of non-coverage introduces no systematic bias in the effective sample.

The second (and potentially significant) bias is the design effect of the sample associated from use of the Electoral Register. Given the way in which the register is built up, selection probability is directly related to number of adults in the household. The larger the household (i.e. the greater the number of persons registered) the larger is the selection probability. This results in a disproportionately higher percentage of larger households in the effective or completed sample. This is addressed in the re-weighting scheme adopted for ex-post adjustment of the data. An extremely important dimension of this re-weighting procedure is household size – number of adults aged 18 years or over – i.e. the number of persons registered for electoral purposes on the electoral roll. Our experience over 3 decades with this population frame indicates that the re-weighting scheme very adequately addresses this design effect in the effective sample.

Study Description: **Israel**

Study title: Environment 2000

Fieldwork dates: April, 1st - July, 5th 2000

*Principal   Prof. N. Lewin-Epstein, Prof. E. Yaar
investigators:*

Sample type: Area probability sample
                           Sampling procedure: 1. division into strata (based on geographic
                           location, community size and socio-economic characteristics)
                           2. with strata sampling of statistical areas (the smallest ecological unit) 3.
                           sampling of starting point within statistical areas for the interviewing 4.
                           interviewing of specified number persons within statistical unit, based on
                           Kish grid. Sampled unit: address point in the selected area and then
                           procedures for continued movement.

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview

Sample size: 1205 received ISSP questionnaires

Response rates:

3300	A- Total issued (total sample)
148	B - Ineligible (addresses empty, wrong..)
3152	C - (=A-B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1205	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
1947	E - Total non-response
1353	F - Refusals
145	G - Non-contact
160	H - Other non-response
289	Inadequate understanding of the language of the survey

Language: Hebrew

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Israel

	Statistics

SEX

Male	49.0 %
Female	51.0 %

AGE GROUP

0 – 19	3.8 %
20 – 24	8.7 %
25 – 29	7.6 %
30 – 34	6.5 %
35 – 44	12.4 %
45 – 54	10.6 %
55 – 64	6.6 %
65 – 74	5.7 %
75 +	3.9 %

YEARS OF SCHOOLING

0	3.3 %
1 – 8	13.1 %
9 – 12	47.7 %
13 – 15	20.4 %
16 +	15.4 %

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed	49.0 %
Unemployed	4.5 %
Not in labour force	46.5 %
Unemployment rate (unempl. total labour force)	8.6 %

Study Description: **Japan**

Study title: Environment

Fieldwork dates: 16th – 22th November, 2000

Principal   ONODERA, Noriko, ARAMAKI Hiroshi, KOHASHI Kazuaki
investigators:

Sample type: We used a two-stage stratified random sample of Japanese 16 or 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. From among such 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: Face to Face

Sample size: Issued 1.800, achieved 1.180

Response rates:

1.800	A - Total issued (total sample) (= B + C)
131	B - Ineligible 16 respondents were not found 110 respondents moved somewhere else 5 respondents died
1.669	C - (= A-B) Total eligible
1.180	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
489	E - (=C-D; = F + G+H) Total non-response
175	F - Refusals
287	G - Non-contact 22 respondents had not lived at home for one year or more 49 respondents had not lived at home for 10-364 days 48 respondents had not lived at home for 9 days or less 59 respondents came home at midnight 109 respondents were not at home temporarily 19 respondents were ill in bed at home
8	H - Other

Language: Japanese

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Japan

Gender

Source: the latest National Population Census conducted in 1995

Total population			16 years old and more		
Total	125.570.246	100.0%	Total	103.956.211	100.0%
Female	63.995.848	51.0%	Female	53.449.489	51.4%
Male	61.574.398	49.0%	Male	50.506.722	48.6%

Age Groups

Source: the latest National Population Census conducted in 1995

Total population			16 years old and more		
Total	125.570.246	100.0%	Total	103.956.211	100.0%
0 - 4	5.995.254	4.8%	16 - 17	3.350.719	3.2%
5 - 14	14.018.476	11.2%	18 - 24	13.501.935	13.0%
15 - 24	18.452.959	14.7%	25 - 34	16.914.596	16.3%
25 - 34	16.914.596	13.5%	35 - 44	16.828.293	16.2%
35 - 44	16,828,293	13.4%	45 - 54	19.540.284	18.8%
45 - 54	19.540.284	15.6%	55 - 64	15.428.598	14.8%
55 - 64	15.428.589	12.3%	65 - 74	11.091.245	10.7%
65 - 74	11.091.577	8.8%	75 +	7.169.577	6.9%
75 +	7.169.577	5.7%			
Not reported	130.973	0.1%			

Schooling Group (16 years old and more)

Source: the National Population Census conducted in 1990

Total	97.449.259	100.0%
Compulsory completed (9 - 11 years)	28.579.807	29.3%
High school completed (12 - 13 years)	41.049.851	42.1%
Junior college completed (14, 15 years)	8.420.155	8.6%
University or graduate school completed (16 years and more)	10.752.120	11.0%
Student	8.430.213	8.7%
None	217.113	0.2%

Employment Status (16 age and more)

Source: the National Population Census conducted in 1995

Total	103.825.238	100.0%
Employed	64.121.284	61.8%
-Mostly worked	53.751.174	(51.8)%
-Worked besides doing housework	8.790.424	(8.5)%
-Worked besides attending school	934.130	(0.9)%
-Absent from work	645.556	(0.6)%
Unemployed	2.871.148	2.8%
Not in labour force	36.308.827	35.0%
-Did housework	18.130.802	(17.5)%
-Attending school	7.330.417	(7.1)%
Others	10.847.608	(10.4)%
Not reported	523.979	0.5%

Marital Status (16 age and more)

Source: the National Population Census conducted in 1995

Total	103.825.238	100.0 %
Male	50.418.216	48.6%
-Never married	15.616.878	15.0%
-Married	32.050.542	30.9%
-Widowed	1.286.116	1.2%
-Divorced	1.127.937	1.1%
-Not reported	336.743	0.3%
Female	53.407.022	51.4%
-Never married	12.252.226	11.8%
-Married	32.038.739	30.9%
-Widowed	6.900.955	6.6%
-Divorced	1.987.487	1.9%
-Not reported	227.615	0.2%

Study Description: **Latvia**

Study title: Environment

Fieldwork dates: 05.12.2000 – 22.12.2000

*Principal
investigators:*   Aivars Tabuns, University of Latvia; Ilze Koroleva, Institute of
                        Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia

Sample type: Multistage stratified random sample

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews.

*Context of ISSP-
questionnaire:*   ISSP module was fielded as an individual survey

Sample size: N = 1000

Response rates:

Real numbers	
1716	A - Total issued (total sample)
69	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1647	C –(A - B) Total eligible
1000	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
647	E - (=C – D; = F + G) Total non-response
230	F – Refusals
406	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
11	H - Other non-response

Language: Latvian, Russian

Weighted: No

Deviations from ISSP Yes. Final Draft version of the questionnaire was used for translation.
Questionnaire: Several questions (variables – v42, v43, v49) were asked in different
                        way, several questions were skipped – (variables – v17, v26, v31, v39,
                        v44, v45, v46, v47)

Study Description: **Mexico**

Study title: Environment (ISSP 2000 Module)

Fieldwork dates: February - October, 2001

Principal
investigators: Federico Curiel, Carlos Jimenez and Jorge Godinez, Centro de Estudios
    de Opinion, Universidad de Guadalajara.

Sample type: For the realization of the survey a design of multistage stratified random
    sample was applied with two partitions of the universe of national
    population aged 18 and over and four selection stages for the urban cases
    and three for the rural cases.
    First partition: The universe was divided in 8 strata of states.
    Second partition: Inside each stratum the universe was divided by the
    size of the cities, according to population size: Metropolis, more than
    500.000; big city, from 100.000 to 500.000; middle city, from 50.000 to
    100.000; and small city, less than 50.000, for the rural case, are the towns
    with less than 2.500 inhabitants.
    First selection stage: Assigned the cases for stratum Ageb's was selected
    for the urban cases and towns for the rural ones. They were applied a
    total of 20 interviews on the average by Ageb and 10 cases for town.
    The Ageb means Basic Geo-statistic Area, they are perfectly defined
    geographical units and with inhabitants group with known demographic
    and economic variables, its delimitation is smaller to the municipality
    and it facilitates studies for clusters.
    Second selection stage: Inside each selected Ageb two blocks were
    chosen for the urban case, for the rural case the housings were chosen.
    Third selection stage: For the urban case they were selected 10 housings
    on the average by block, in the rural towns it was selected the responsive
    individual by Kish rule.
    Fourth stage: It only applies for the urban cases and refers to the
    selection of the responsive individuals by Kish rule.

Fieldwork institute: Centro de Estudios de Opinion of Universidad de Guadalajara

Fieldwork methods: Face to face interviews

Sample size: 1262

A - Total contacted (total sample)	1800
B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)	51
C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)	1749
D - Total ISSP questionnaires received	1262
E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response	487
F - Refusals (refusing to take part)	220
G - Non-contact (never contacted)	229
H - Other non-response (incomplete questionnaires)	38

Language: Spanish

Weighted: No

Publications: International Survey of Environment: Case Mexico (Compact Disk),
                     Centro de Estudios de Opinion, Mexico, 2001.

National Population Characteristics: Mexico

	Census 2000 INEGI	National Survey of Employment 2000 INEGI

SEX

Male	48.7%	48.6%
Female	51.3%	51.4%
N	97.014.867	97.378.680

AGE (groups)

0 – 14	34.2%	33.7%
15 – 24	19.9%	19.6%
25 – 34	16.0%	15.2%
35 – 44	12.1%	12.5%
45 – 54	7.8%	8.3%
55 – 64	5.0%	5.4%
65 +	5.0%	5.3%
N	97.014.867	97.378.680

YEARS OF SCHOOLING (population 15+)

None	8.6%	
1 – 6	37.1%	
7 – 9	24.0%	
10 – 12	16.7%	
13 +	11.0%	
Not specified	2.6%	
Total population 15 +	63.672.367	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (population 12+)

Economically active population	50.5%	55.7%
Employed (EAP)	98.7%	98.4%
Unemployed (EAP)	1.3%	1.6%
Not in labour force	49.5%	44.3%
Total population 12 +	70.138.596	71.191.339

Study Description: **Netherlands**

Study title: Cultural Changes in the Netherlands 2000

Fieldwork dates: September, 25 2000 – December, 10 2000

Principal investigators: Social and Cultural Planning Office, Ne J.W.Becker, F.D.E. Niggebrugge.

Sample type: Sample of addresses (postal codes), respondent selection in households.

Fieldwork institute: NIPO, Amsterdam

Fieldwork methods: Self completion, written drop-off

Sample size: 1609

Response rates:

9445	Total issued addresses
5470	A - Total contacted (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages, ...)
5470	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1472	D-Total addresses with one or two interviews = 1609 valid interviews
3998	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
2493	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
1505	G - Non-contact (never contacted)

Please note that the sample 2000 is a based on clusters of addresses. At one address of one cluster one person or two persons can be interviewed. If an interviewer has success in a cluster, he moves on to another one. It may be possible that he realised an interview at his first attempt. In that case he doesn't use the cluster any more and the remaining addresses are in fact superfluous. This means that far less addresses are contacted than issued. NIPO issued 9445 addresses and contacted 5470. At 2493 of the addresses the interview was refused. At 1505 addresses nobody answered the door, even after the obligatory third visit. At 1472 addresses one or two interviews were realised, resulting in 1650 interviews. These people also got the drop-off interview. They were offered an incentive - voucher for books, presents or flowers - and the interviewer collected the interview in person, 41 persons didn't complete the ISSP-list, which leaves us with 1609 completed interviews.

If we exclude the 1505 addresses were absolutely no contact was established from our calculations, the response is 37% at the level of addresses (1472 on 3965 contacts). On the level of clusters the response was much higher, 79%. Of course this improvement is due to the fact that at least one interview per cluster is regarded as response. We think therefore the lower percentage to be more realistic.

Language: Dutch

Weighting: No weighting

Weighting: No weighting

National Population Characteristics: Netherlands

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

SEX 1998

	abs.	%
Male	7.846,3	49,5
Female	8.017,6	50,5
Total	15.864,0	

AGE (groups) 2000

0 – 19	3.873,0	24,4
20 – 39	4.761,5	30,0
40 – 64	5.077,0	32,0
65 – 79	1.652,1	10,4
80 +	500,3	3,2

*YEARS OF SCHOOLING (groups) = highest level attained, 15-64 years, 1999

Basic	1.425	13,4
Extended lower	1.104	10,4
Secondary	683	6,4
Lower professional	1.578	14,8
Middle professional	3.487	32,7
Higher professional	1.645	15,4
University	723	6,8
Total (included 'unknown')	10.663	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (population 15-64 years), 1999

Employed	7.097	65,6
Unemployed **	292	2,7
Not in labour force	3.423	30,7

*   only available in levels, not in years.
** more than one definition is current in the Netherlands better figures perhaps on photocopy.

Study Description: **New Zealand**

Study title: The Environment: New Zealand

Fieldwork dates: 30 August 2000 to 31 November 2000

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

Sample type: Random sample from electoral rolls

Sampling procedure: The sample was randomly selected from the 1999 New Zealand
                         electoral roll, which contains the names of all registered voters over the
                         age of 18 years. The achieved sample is generally representative of the
                         New Zealand population over 18 years of age, but people under 30 are
                         underrepresented in the sample, while those over 30 are
                         overrepresented. However, this difference is unlikely to have a
                         significant effect on the survey's results.

Fieldwork methods: Mail survey in three waves, plus prenotification

*Survey administration   A prenotification letter was sent to the 2000 selected participants on 30
procedure:*   August 2000. The questionnaire together with a covering letter was sent
                         to all participants whose questionnaires had not been returned
                         undelivered, on 6 September.
                         Two weeks later a reminder postcard was sent to non-respondents. A
                         second reminder and another questionnaire were mailed to remaining
                         non-respondents after a further two weeks.
                         The survey was closed off on 31 November, 12 weeks after the initial
                         mailing.

*Context of ISSP-   Dedicated survey, with ISSP questions preceding non-ISSP questions
questionnaire:*   and demographics

Sample size: 2000

Response rates:

2000	A - Total issued (total sample)
206	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages, …)
1794	C - (= A-B) Total eligible (in-scope sample)
1112	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
682	E - (= C-D; F+G+H) Total non-response
54	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
-	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
628	H - Other non-response
62,0 %	Response rate (1112/(2000-206))

	Response after first mailing*	**Response after second mailing**	**Response after third mailing**	**Total**
Issued	2.000	1.249	936	2.000
Gone-no-address	103	27	35	165
Ineligible	16	14	11	41
Total ineligible	1.881	1.208	890	1.794
Refusals	23	11	20	54
Valid responses	609	261	242	1.112
Other non-response	1.249	936	628	628

* Note: Includes 57 questionnaires returned "Gone-no-address" and 2 respondents deemed "ineligible" in response to prenotification letter

Language: English

Weighted: No

Weighting procedure: None

National Population Characteristics: New Zealand

NZ Department of Statistics, 1996 Census, National Summary

SEX

Male	1.777.464
Female	1.840.839

AGE

0 – 4	279.603
5 – 9	288.291
10 – 14	264.186
15 – 19	262.977
20 – 24	271.761
25 – 29	273.303
30 – 34	293.484
35 – 39	285.213
40 – 44	255.036
45 – 49	241.188
50 – 54	186.717
55 – 59	158.607
60 – 64	135.267
65 – 69	132.972
70 – 74	113.661
75 – 79	82.290
80 – 84	55.281
85 – 89	27.030
90 – 94	9.225
95 and over	2.208

EDUCATION I (Highest School Qualification of population 15+, rounded to 1000)

No Secondary School	1.027.000
NZ School Certificate in one or more subjects	458.000
Sixth Form Qualification	451.000
Higher School Qualification	331.000
Overseas School Qualification	147.000
Not specified	373.000

EDUCATION II (Highest Post-school Qualification of population 15+, rounded to 1000)

No Post-School	1.745.000
Basic Vocational Qualification	87.000
Skilled Vocational Qualification	170.000
Intermediate Vocational Qualification	37.000
Advanced Vocational Qualification	200.000
Bachelors Degree	150.000
Higher Degree	74.000
Post-School Qualification – not specified	178.000
Not specified	145.000

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (population 15+)

Employed	1.630.812
Full-time	1.252.779
Part-time	378.030
Unemployed	136.503
Not in labour force	934.044
Not available	84.861

Labour force participation rate	63.43 %
Unemployment rate	7.72 %

Study Description: **Northern Ireland**

Study title: Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey (NILT), 2000

Fieldwork dates: October 20, 2000 - December 31, 2000

Principal investigators: Paula Devine and Lizanne Dowds
Centre for Social Research, Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland

Sample type: The survey was designed to yield a representative sample of men and women aged 18 and over living in Northern Ireland. The Postal Address File (PAF) was used as the sampling frame for the survey and a simple random sample of addresses was obtained after stratification into three geographic regions (Belfast, East of the Bann and West of the Bann). This was done to ensure the adequate representation of areas of lower population density and is standard practice in Northern Ireland social surveys. At selected addresses, a Kish grid procedure was utilised to randomly select one individual to be the subject of the survey.
The sample selected was slightly larger than necessary in order to provide reserve addresses. Interviewers were instructed to make a total of five calls, or to have received a refusal or other information confirming that an interview would not be obtained, before being issued with reserve addresses. This was to ensure optimal response from the main sample.

Fieldwork institute: All interviews were conducted during the period October to December 2000. Interviewing was carried out by social survey interviewers employed by Research and Evaluation Services (RES). All fieldworkers attended one of four briefing sessions conducted jointly by RES and members of the NILT project team.

Fieldwork methods: All interviews were conducted in the respondents' homes. Interviewers made up to a maximum of five calls before the person identified in the sample was deemed to be 'non-obtainable'.
The main face-to-face interview was carried out using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and the respondent was then asked to complete a self-completion form. The self-completion form was either completed and handed back to the interviewer at the time of the main interview, or the interviewer called back at a later stage to collect it.

Advance mailshot
Households identified in the sample were sent an advance letter which explained the background to the survey, outlined the method by which an individual respondent would be selected from the household, and requested co-operation with the project.

The letter provided households with contact details for the project team and RES, and also confirmed that a donation of one pound would be made to Action Cancer on behalf of each respondent.

Context of ISSP questionnaire: The Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey is a direct descendent of the Northern Ireland Social Attitudes Survey (NISA) which ran from 1989 to 1996. NISA was a sister survey to the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA), and, by running the same modules as BSA, it provided a time-series of social attitudes allowing comparisons with Britain. Against the background of the new political arrangements in Northern Ireland it was agreed that the new Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey would be better served by cutting its links with its British counterpart. NILT now carries on the tradition of a time-series of attitudes but has shifted the focus away from comparisons with Britain. It is largely Northern Ireland focused; it is social policy focused; and it is designed to be used by the wider public in Northern Ireland. Nonetheless, every year includes a substantial component which either continues an old NISA time-series, or replicates a BSA module.

Each year over 30 countries participate in the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) in which the same module of questions is asked cross-nationally. Northern Ireland has also taken part in this exercise (via NISA) since 1989. The 2000 module covered ***Environment.***
Not all modules are asked of the full 1800 adult sample. Where a smaller sample size is sufficient for a module, the sample is 'split', such that half the respondents are asked those questions. For example, the structure of the 2000 survey allowed half the sample to be asked the *Environment* module, while the other half were asked the *Work Orientations* module. For this reason, there are 745 respondents for this ISSP module.

Sample size: Achieved ISSP interviews: 745 (Version A: Environment)

Response rates:

2850	A - Total addresses issued (total sample)
2808	B - Total in scope
1800	C - Achieved main stage interviews
1471	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received Version A: 745 83% Version B: 726 80%
1548	E - Total non-response
428	F - Refused
554	G - Non-contact
26	H - Other

Language: English

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: It is not possible, using the Postcode Address File, to select addresses with probability proportionate to the size of the household. To compensate for this potential source of bias, the data should be weighted before analysis. The weighting adjusts for the fact that individuals living in larger households had a lower chance of being included in the sample than individuals living in smaller households. The data are weighted in relation to the number of eligible adults at that address, derived from the details of the household structure recorded by the interviewers. In order to retain the actual number of interviews, the weighted sample was scaled back to the originally obtained sample size.

Known systematic
properties of the
sample:

Analysis of the 1800 respondents to the 2000 Life and Times Survey shows that the percentage of respondents who are Catholic is approximately 32%. This is smaller than for previous years, but looking at trends since 1989, this is within the bounds that can be expected.

National Population Characteristics: Northern Ireland

Comparison of individual characteristics

		NILT 1999	CHS 1999/00	Northern Ireland Census 1991
Sex	Male	45%	47%	48%
	Female	55%	53%	52%
Age	18 – 24	13%	12%	16%
	25 – 34	17%	18%	21%
	35 – 44	19%	20%	18%
	45 – 54	18%	17%	15%
	55 – 59	9%	7%	6%
	60 – 64	7%	7%	6%
	65 +	17%	18%	18%
Marital Status	Single	26%	27%	28%
	Married/cohabiting	57%	58%	59%
	Widowed	8%	8%	9%
	Divorced/separated	9%	7%	6%
Base=100%	N	1.800	5.766	1.117.221
Economic activity	Working	47%	51%	49%[*]
	Unemployed	5%	4%	9%
	Economically inactive	49%	41%	42%
	Refused/missing	0	4%	0
Base=100%		1.800	5.766	1.167.938

*   Based on total population aged 16 +
** Includes schemes and employment training etc.

Individual characteristics – NILT 2000

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+	All
Single	87%	37%	10%	11%	14%	26%
Married/ cohabiting	11%	55%	73%	72%	50%	57%
Divorced/ separated/ widowed	2%	8%	17%	17%	36%	17%
Base=100%	183	322	343	545	398	1.800

Individual characteristics – CHS 1999/00

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 +	All
Single	96%	41%	16%	9%	11%	27%
Married/ cohabiting	4%	52%	73%	76%	53%	58%
Divorced/ separated/ widowed	1%	7%	12%	15%	37%	15%
Base=100%	703	1.039	1.146	1.792	1.086	5.766

Stated religious denomination

	NILT 1999	CHS 1999/00	Northern Ireland Census 1991
Protestant	57%	46%	50%
Catholic	32%	31%	38%
Other religion	<1%	<1%	-
No religion	11%	3%	4%
Unwilling to say/don't know	1%	20%	7%
Base=100%	1.800	5.766	1.577.836

Study Description: **Norway**

Study title: Survey on Values, Natures and the Environment, Norway 2000

Fieldwork dates: September - November, 2000

Principal investigators: Paal Ketil Botvar, Centre for Church Research, Oslo
Gunnar Grendstad, Department of Comparative Politics, University of Bergen
Knut Kalgraff Skjåk, Norwegian Social Science Data Services.
The survey was funded by the Research Council of Norway.

Fieldwork Institute: Norwegian Gallup Institute AS

Sample type: The sample was a simple random sample from the Central Register of Persons, aged 18-79 years.

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

Context of ISSP-questionnaire: The survey consists of the ISSP 2000 Module on Environment, additional modules and demographics.

Sample size: 1452

Response rates:

2500	A - Total issued (total sample)
1452	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
1548	E - Total non-response
1505	G - Non-contact
43	H - Other

Language: Norwegian

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Norway

Sex and age, %:

	Population 18-79 years January 1, 2000 Central Register of Persons[1]	Net Sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 2000
Male	49.9	51.7
18 – 24	6.1	5.1
25 – 34	10.8	10.3
35 – 44	10.2	10.8
45 – 54	9.6	9.3
55 – 64	6.4	8.7
65 – 79	6.8	7.5
Female	50.1	48.3
18 – 24	5.9	5.7
25 – 34	10.4	9.5
35 – 44	9.8	10.1
45 – 54	9.2	9.1
55 – 64	6.4	6.7
65 – 79	8.4	7.2

Region, %:

	Population 18 – 79 years January 1, 2000 Central Register of Persons	Net Sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 2000
Central east counties 2 & 3	22.3	24.4
East counties 1, 4 – 8	27.9	26.4
South counties 9 – 10	5.6	4.9
West counties 11 – 15	25.2	25.9
Middle counties 16 & 17	8.6	8.7
North counties 18 – 20	10.3	9.8
N	3.235.631	1.452

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[1] Source: Statistics Norway

Labour force status,%(*):

	Labour Force Surveys 3.quarter 2000 18-74 years[2]	Net sample Norwegian Survey ISSP 2000, 18-74 years
Employed	73.3	78.5
In school (pupil/student)	4.5	3.9
Retired	9.2	9.7
Social welfare	6.9	4.8
Home working	2.8	2.0
Unemployed	1.2	0.7
Other	1.0	0.4
Missing	0.0	0.1

Education, %:

	Labour Force Surveys 3.quarter 2000 18-74 years	Net sample Norwegian Survey ISSP 2000, 18-74 years
Primary school	17.9	16.2
Secondary	54.3	48.3
University/college, >1 yr	28.8	34.6
Missing	0.1	0.9
N	20.729	1.385

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[2] Source: Statistics Norway

Study Description: **Philippines**

Study title: ISSP 2000 Environment II.

Fieldwork dates: September 23 – October 6, 2000

Principal investigators: Social Weather Stations

Sample type: The survey has a sample size of 1.200 respondents drawn from the adult (18 years old and above) population for an error margin of +/- 3% at a 95% confidence level.

The entire Philippines is divided into 4 major study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon (areas outside of NCR but within Luzon), Visayas and Mindanao. The sample size in each of the 4 major areas is 300 respondents (+/- 6% error margin in each major area).

Multi-stage probability sampling is used in selecting the adult respondents: For NCR, three stages and for the rest of the major areas, 5 stages.

For NCR's first stage, 60 precincts are distributed among the 17 NCR cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality is assigned a number of precincts that is roughly proportional to its population size. An additional provision is that each municipality must receive at least one precinct. Precincts are then selected at random from within each municipality with probability proportional to population size.

At the second stage, interval sampling is used to draw 5 sample households. A starting street corner is drawn at random. The first sample household is randomly selected from the households nearest to the starting street corner. Subsequent sample households were chosen using a fixed interval of 6 households in between the sampled ones; i.e. every 7th household was sampled.

For the third stage, in each selected household, a respondent is randomly chosen among the household members who are 18 years of age and older, using a probability selection table. In selecting the probability respondent of a household, only male family members were pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires; only female family members were pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. In cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

For the rest of the country, the provinces serve as the first stage unit. The following number of provinces from each study area is selected without replacement and with probability proportional to population size:

Balance Luzon :   10 Provinces

Visayas	:	5 Provinces
Mindanao	:	5 Provinces

Within each study area, 15 municipalities were distributed among the sample provinces in such a way that each province is assigned a number of municipalities roughly proportional to its population size. However, each sample province must receive at least one municipality. Sample municipalities are then selected from within each sample province with probability proportional to population size, without replacement.

Once the sample municipalities have been selected, 60 spots are distributed among the sample municipalities in such a way that each municipality is assigned a number of spots roughly proportional to its population. However, each sample municipality must receive at least one spot.

If based on the National Statistics Office categorization, the chosen sample municipality/city is 100% urban in 1990 (latest), then sample precincts are systematically drawn from this municipality/city. Otherwise, sample barangays within each sample municipality are selected with equal probabilities.

In the effort to update the urban-rural classification of barangays, the survey adopted a classification scheme slightly different from the official NSO definition. The interviewers were instructed to ascertain whether the barangay has the following:

A) Street patterns, i.e. network of streets in either parallel or right angle orientation
B) At least 6 establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal services)
C) Any of the following:
   1a. Town/barangay hall
   1b. Church/chapel
   2a. Public plaza/park
   2b. Cemetery
   3. Market place
   4. Public building like school, hospital, health centre or library

If the barangay has all categories listed as A, B or C, then the barangay is classified as urban. Otherwise, the barangay is categorized as rural.

For the fourth stage, within each sample spot, 5 households were established by systematic sampling. In sample (urban) precincts, a random corner was identified; a random start generated; and the interval was seven. In ascertained urban barangays (with no precinct maps), the designated starting point was the same as in rural barangays - it was a school, the barangay captain's house, a church/chapel or a barangay/municipal hall. The sampling interval for urban barangays was seven, while for rural barangays it was two.

For the fifth and final stage, as discussed earlier, a respondent is randomly chosen among the voting-age adults in each selected

household using a probability respondent selection table.
Given these proportions, the sampling can be summarized as follows:

	Prov.	Sample Mun.	Sample Spot	Probability Respondents	Household Heads
National Capital Region	-	17	60	300	300
Balance Luzon	10	15	60	300	300
Visayas	5	15	60	300	300
Mindanao	5	15	60	300	300
	20	62	240	1200	1200

In this scheme, there is a total sample of 1200 household heads and 1200 adults.

Substitution: A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, a substitute who possessed the same qualities (in terms of gender, age bracket, and socio-economic class) as the original respondent was interviewed. The substitute respondent was taken from another household beyond the covered intervals in the sample precinct.

Fieldwork methods: The SWS survey of voting-age adults for the third quarter of 2000 covers the entire Philippines and has four major study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon (areas outside of NCR but within Luzon), Visayas and Mindanao. The survey focuses on voting-age adults (18 years old and above) and gathers data through face-to-face interviews. It also obtains from the household heads some information about each family member and household characteristics.

Sample size: 1200

Field Quality Controls: SWS puts much effort in seeing to it that quality data are gathered. Aside from pretests, field quality control activities are undertaken.
First, at least 10% of the total output of each field interview are directly observed. A 'Supervision Report Form' documents this type of field observation. The field interviewer being observed is evaluated immediately after the conduct of the interview. A field supervisor does not allow the interviewer to do interviews alone until the latter is observed to have strictly followed the rules and techniques taught during the training.

Second, aside from field supervisors, there are field coordinators in the survey area who immediately edit accomplished questionnaires of the interviewers. This way reinterviews, should there be a need, can be conducted while still in the field.
And third, 20% of the total unobserved interviews of each interviewer are spotchecked or backchecked. This activity is documented in a 'Spotchecking/Backchecking Report Form'.

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights are applied to the various area domains. The weight projection is computed by dividing the population in the area by the sample size of the same area. Appropriate projection factors were applied so that original population proportions are reflected in the data tables using this formula:

$$\text{Projection factors (Weights)} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{No. of Interviews}}$$

For questions answered by the sample voting-age adult, the following projection factors were used:

	2000 NSO Projected population Aged 18 and above	Total Sample Size	Projection factor For 1 Probability Respondent
NCR	6,607,997	300	22.0266554089
Balance Luzon	18,468,342	300	61.5611394197
Visayas	8,785,926	300	29.2864207379
Mindanao	9,965,661	300	33.2188713044
Total	43,827,926	1200	

Characteristics of the National Population: Gender and Age

	Population	Percent
Gender* (Base: Total household population)	68,431,213	100.00%
Male	34,462,837	50.36%
Female	33,968,376	49.64%
Age Group* (Base: Total household population)	68,431,213	100.00%
Under 1	1,877,628	2.74%
1 – 4	7,481,871	10.93%
5 – 9	8,890,185	12.99%
10 – 14	8,029,194	11.73%
15 – 19	7,424,225	10.85%
20 – 24	6,231,151	9.11%
25 – 29	5,724,022	8.36%
30 – 34	4,841,978	7.08%
35 – 39	4,304,685	6.29%
40 – 44	3,393,902	4.96%
45 – 49	2,728,751	3.99%
50 – 54	2,059,820	3.01%
55 – 59	1,712,497	2.50%
60 – 64	1,320,309	1.93%
65 – 69	954,557	1.39%
70 – 74	653,550	0.96%
75 – 79	409,383	0.60%
80 – 84	251,540	0.37%
85 and over	141,965	0,21%

Source:
* National Statistics Office 1995 Census of Population, Report No.2, Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics.

Characteristics of the National Population: Education and Employment Status

Educational Attainment* (Base: Household population 5 years old +)	59,071,714	100.00 %
No grade completed	4,394,719	7.44 %
Pre-school	1,931,882	3.27 %
Elementary	25,620,407	43.37 %
1st – 4th grade	12,641,243	21.40 %
5th – 7th grade	12,979,164	21.97 %
High school	16,448,857	27.85 %
Undergraduate	8,409,260	14.24 %
Graduate	8,039,597	13.61 %
Post-secondary	1,340,813	2.27 %
Undergraduate	263,303	0.45 %
Graduate	1,077,510	1.82 %
College undergraduate	4,071,236	6.89 %
Academic degree holder	4,380,472	7.42 %
Post-Baccalaureate	114,839	0.19 %
Not stated	768,489	1.30 %
Employment Status** (Persons 15 years old and over)	48,637,000	100.00 %
Labour force participation	32,000,000	65.79 %
Employed among LF	29,003,000	90.63 %
Unemployed among LF	2,997,000	9.37 %
Not in labour force	16,637,000	34.21 %

Sources:
* National Statistics Office 1995 Census of Population, Report No.2, Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics.
** National Statistics Office Labour Force Survey, October 1999.

Study Description: **Portugal**

Study title: Portuguese Social Attitudes 2000
                           (Atitudes Sociais dos Portugueses)

Fieldwork dates: October to December 2000

Principal   Manuel Villaverde Cabral, Jorge Vala, Alice Ramos, all at Instituto de
investigators: Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa

Sample type: Stratified random probability. The sample is designed to be
                           representative of adults aged 18 or over living in private
                           accommodation in Portugal. The sample method involved a multistage
                           design: stratification by region and habitat; Selection of sampling
                           units (100); selection of streets: selection of addresses by random root;
                           selection of individuals by the last birthday method.

                           Stratification factors used:
                           -   NUTES (North, Centre, Lisbon and Tagus Valley, Alentejo and
                               Algarve)
                           -   HABITAT (less than 2.000 hab.; 2 – 10 thousand hab.; 10 – 30
                               thousand hab.; 30 – 100 thousand hab.; more than 100 thousand
                               hab.)
                           In order to get a representative sample, near 50% of the interviews
                           were made in habitats with less than 2000 hab. Some problems came
                           up, such as, a level of non-responses and refusals higher than
                           expected.

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview with visuals

Sample size: Achieved on ISSP: 1000

Response rates:

1917	A - Total issued
47	B – Not Ineligible
1870	C - Total eligible
1000	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	E - non-responses
564	F - Refusals
306	G - Non-contact

Language: Portuguese

Weighted: Yes
Weighting procedure: A cross-table of the following variables was made
                           Age groups
                           Sex
                           Education degree
                           Region x habitat

National Population Characteristics: Portugal

Sex and age

Note: The data concerns only the population resident in the mainland (excluding Azores and Madeira)

	Total		M	F
	n	%	n	n
< 18 years	2.484.818	25,2	1.268.498	1.216.320
18 – 29 years	1.823.226	18,5	913.679	909.547
30 – 39 years	1.355.078	13,7	662.501	692.577
40 – 49 years	1.203.455	12,2	579.003	624.452
50 – 59 years	1.120.738	11,4	528.577	592.161
60 +	1.875.209	19,1	802.368	1.072.841

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, *Censos 1991*

Education

Note: The data concerns all the population (including Azores and Madeira)

	Total	%	<18 years	%	>18 years	%
None	1.736.745	17,61	713.009	28,69	1.023.736	13,88
Basic Primary complete (4 years)	2.655.325	26,92	57.898	2,33	2.597.427	35,21
Basic Primary incomplete	1.666.279	16,90	666.776	26,83	999.503	13,55
Basic Preparatory (6 years)	1.251.658	12,69	481.903	19,39	769.755	10,43
Basic Secondary (9 years)	1.073.287	10,88	422.956	17,02	650.331	8,81
Secondary incomplete	495.100	5,02	139.880	5,63	355.220	4,81
Secondary complete (10 – 12 years)	499.834	5,07	1.666	0,07	498.168	6,75
University incomplete	200.434	2,03	730	0,03	199.704	2,71
University complete	283.862	2,88	0	0,00	283.862	3,85

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, *Censos 1991*

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Inter-Censos Estimates 1998

Note: The data concerns only the population resident in the Mainland (excluding Azores and Madeira)

Sex and age

Age	Male	M %	Female	F %	M&F	M&F %
18-24	549.900	15,7	539.594	13,8	1.089.494	14,7
25-29	368.910	10,5	364.600	9,4	733.510	9,9
30-34	342.000	9,8	350.400	9,0	692.400	9,4
35-39	325.000	9,3	339.350	8,7	664.350	9,0
40-44	305.290	8,7	324.480	8,3	629.770	8,5
45-49	294.710	8,4	314.370	8,1	609.080	8,2
50-54	258.330	7,4	286.390	7,3	544.720	7,4
55-59	242.960	6,9	273.420	7,0	516.380	7,0
60-64	235.930	6,7	277.290	7,1	513.220	6,9
65+	580.900	16,6	827.780	21,2	1.408.680	19,0
Total	3.503.930	100	3.897.674	100	7.401.604	100

Study Description: **Russia**

Study title: Environment - 2000

Fieldwork dates: February 20-23, 2000

Principal investigator: Dr. L. Khakhulina

Fieldwork Institute: VCIOM

Sample type: Universe - the population of the Russian Federation age 18 and over.
                          Sampling based on a multi-stage stratification scheme.

                          First stage
                          We used all the urban settlements and rural districts as primary sampling
                          units (PSU) at the first stage.
                          We used the following stratification of all primary sampling units in the
                          sample design:
                          -    First, on 10 large economy-geographical regions (North+ North-
                               West, Central, Central-Tchernozemie, North Caucasus, Volgo-
                               Viatka, Volga, Urals, West Siberia, East Siberia und Far East),
                          -    and inside each region – by strata, taking into consideration:
                          -    administrative status
                          -    quantity of the population
                          -    relation to autonomous republics inside Russian Federation.
                          Moscow and St.Petersburg were selected as the independent strata.
                          The total sample will be distributed between the strata proportionally to
                          the local adult population. PSU were randomly selected in each stratum
                          with the probability proportional to the size.

                          Second stage
                          In each selected PSU one or more SSUs (polling-districts in urban
                          settlements, villages in rural districts) were randomly selected from the
                          list of all SSUs.

                          Third stage
                          Selection of households in the territory of sampling points was done by
                          random route method.

                          Fourth stage
                          Only one respondent was selected within a household with control by
                          the sex-by-age and educational quotas.

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview.
Sample size: 1.705

Response rates:

3985	A - Total issued
736	B - Ineligible
3249	C - Total eligible
1705	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
1544	E - (= F + G) Total non-response

913	F – Refusals
521	G - Non-contact
110	H - Other non-response

Language: Russian

Weighted: Yes (variable "weight")

Weighting procedure: The correction is realized separately for every sampling stratum.
The total expected number N of respondents for a certain stratum equals
N = N0 * P,
where N0 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. 18 - 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-l0 classes) or special engineerings;
9. Incomplete common school.

Weight coefficients are defined as extreme ones for the sum of squares of deviations of weighted estimates from corresponding precise values of proportions of the following social groups within the surveyed population.
As a result of correction every respondent X[k] becomes supplied with definite weight W[k], being within the limits 0 < W[k] < ~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].belong to.G[i]) / N,

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

i.e. Q[i] ~ P[i], i=1,2,...., 16. The value of J being equal to
J = sum ((Q[i] – P[i])**2) + (sum(W[k])/N – 1)**2

National Population Characteristics: Russia
(Source: the data of the Government Committee of Statistics of Russia, 1999)

SEX

Male	45.6%
Female	54.4%

AGE

18 - 24 years	13.3%
25 - 39 years	30.7%
40 - 54 years	24.7%
55 years and older	31.4%

EDUCATION

Higher and incomplete higher (13+ years of schooling)	14.8%
Secondary or secondary graduated (10-13 years of schooling)	47.8%
Incomplete secondary or less (up to 10 years of schooling)	37.3%

Study Description: **Slovenia**

Study title: Slovene Public Opinion Survey 2000/2: ISSP 2000 Environment II and ISSP 2001 Social Networks II

Fieldwork dates: November 2000 – December 2000

Principal investigator: Niko Toš, Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre (CJMMK), Ljubljana.

Sample type: Universe: The adult residents of SR Slovenia, older than 18 years, living on permanent address. Excluded: Institutionalised people. Central Register of Population (a list of names and addresses constantly updated by public administration) is employed as a sampling frame. Sampling procedure: The sample is two-stage stratified random sample from Central Register of Population, where every population unit has equal probability of selection. First stage PSU selection is made by probability proportional to size of CEA (Clusters of Enumeration Areas). CEA are stratified according to 12 regions*6type of settlement. At second stage systematic random selection inside CEA brings fixed numbers of persons with name and address. Split-halves samples were used for parallel SJM surveys.

Fieldwork methods: Personal interviews with trained interviewers

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

Context of ISSP-questionnaire: ISSP 2000 questionnaire lie at the beginning of the SJM 2000/2 questionnaire. Then the ISSP 2001 follows.

Sample size: 1077

Response rates:

3389	A - Total issued
319	B - Not eligible
3070	C - Total eligible
2174	D - Total SJM00 questionnaires received
1097	- SJM00_1 without ISSP
1077	- SJM00_2 with ISSP modules
896	E - Non-response
471	F - Refusals
187	G - Noncontact
238	H - Other non-response

Language: Slovenian

Weighted: Yes. Weighting corrects small discrepancies of sample on population criterion stratification variables: region*type of settlement.

ISSP Characteristics of National Population: Slovenia

	Source no. 1 Census 1991, popul. 15+ years, (Statistical Yearbook, Ljubljana, 2001)	**Source no. 2** Central Population Register, 31.12. 2000	**Source no. 3** Labour Force Survey, 2000

Sex

Male	47,7%	48,9%	
Female	52,3%	51,1%	

Age (groups)

0 – 14	20,6%		
15 – 29	22,5%		
30 – 44	23,5%		
45 – 64	22,5%		
65+	10,9%		

YEARS OF SCHOOLING (groups)

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 (in 1000 of persons)

Employed			894
Unemployed			69
Not in labour force			709

Study Description: **Spain**

Study title: Environment

Fieldwork dates: 1– 15 June, 2000

Principal investigator: CIS

Sample type: Multistage stratified random sample

Fieldwork methods: Individuals selected following random tables (Kish grid) previous
                          selection of households by random routes. Face-to-face interviews

Context of ISSP-   'Ad-hoc' Survey
questionnaire:

Sample size: 958

Response rates:
(real numbers)

1500	A - Total issued (total sample)
105	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1395	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
958	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
437	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
32	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
113	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
292	H - Other non-response

Language: Spanish

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Household size as part of the sample design
                          Also possible: Post-stratification by age and gender
                              See attached sheet for weighting coefficients

Spanish Population Structure (2000)

According to the 1995 Population Register plus the projections of the Spanish National Statistic Institute for the year 2000

Ages	Men	Women	Total	% Men	% Women	Total
18 - 24	2.145.799	2.056.985	4.202.784	66,9350016	64,164581	131,099583
25 - 34	3.309.988	3.283.166	6.593.154	103,250142	102,41347	205,663612
35 - 44	2.929.278	2.920.936	5.850.214	91,3744612	91,114245	182,488706
45 - 54	2.388.820	2.435.765	4.824.585	74,5156794	75,980059	150,495738
55 - 64	1.904.709	2.054.524	3.959.233	59,4145583	64,087814	123,502372
>65	2.763.486	3.864.495	6.627.981	86,2028269	120,54716	206,749988
Total	15.442.080	16.615.871	32.057.951	481,69267	518,30733	1000

Weighting Coefficient

Ages	Men	Women
18 - 24	1,52516182	0,87722149
25 - 34	1,39169558	0,88297019
35 - 44	1,78459917	1,00225669
45 - 54	1,32058343	0,59600751
55 - 64	1,32231936	0,6456004
>65	0,9482311	0,91558439

Study Description: **Sweden**

Study title: Environment II

Fieldwork dates: January 2001 to March 2001

Principal investigators: Prof. Stefan Svallfors and Dr. Jonas Edlund, Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

Sample type: A representative sample of the Swedish population 18 – 79 years
Fieldwork institute: SIFO
Fieldwork methods: Separate postal survey with four reminders. The first two by mail, the third by telephone, and the fourth by mail.
Context of ISSP questionnaire   Separate survey
Sample size: 1067

Response rates:

2000	A – Total issued (total sample)
136	B – Ineligible
1864	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1067	D – Total ISSP questionnaires received
797	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
248	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
436	G – Non-contact (never contacted)
113	H – Other non-response

Response rates in different groups:

Sex	
Men	56%
Women	59%
Age	
18 - 25	48%
26 - 45	52%
46 - 64	61%
65-77	70%
Urban-rural	
Stockholm	53%
Urban 1	61%
Urban 2	59%
Rural 1	60%
Rural 2	59%
Göteborg region	48%
Malmö etc. region	55%

Language: Swedish
Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Sweden

	Register for the total population (2001) age 18 – 79	ISSP Sample (2001) age 18 – 79	Education register age 16-74 and labour force surveys (1997) age 16 – 64

SEX

	Register for the total population	ISSP Sample	Education register
Men	49%	48%	
Women	51%	52%	

AGE

18 – 25	13%	11%	
26 – 45	38%	34%	
46 – 64	34%	36%	
65 – 77	16%	19%	

URBAN – RURAL

Stockholm	19%	18%	
Urban 1	34%	37%	
Urban 2	20%	21%	
Rural 1	5%	5%	
Rural 2	5%	5%	
Göteborg region	10%	8%	
Malmö etc. region	7%	6%	

EDUCATION

No info available			2%
Primary school			30%
Secondary school 2 yrs			28%
Secondary school 3 yrs			16%
University			24%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed			74%
Unemployed			4%
Not in labour force			22%

Urban-rural description

Stockholm
(including the suburb municipalities)
Urban 1
(municipalities (MC) with more than 90.000 inhabitants within an area of 30 kilometres radius from the MC centre)
Urban 2
(MC's with more than 27.000 inhabitants and less than 90.000 inhabitants within an area of 30 kilometres radius of the MC centre and in the same time with more than 300.000 inhabitants within 100 kilometres radius of the MC centre)
Rural 1
(MC's with more than 27.000 inhabitants and less than 90.000 inhabitants within an area of 30 kilometres radius of the MC centre and in the same time with less than 300.000 inhabitants within 100 kilometres radius of the MC centre)
Rural 2
(MC's with less than 27.000 inhabitants within an area of 30 kilometres radius of the centre)
Göteborg region
(Göteborg including the suburb municipalities)
Malmö etc. region
(Malmö, Lund, Trelleborg including the suburb municipalities)

Study Description: **Switzerland**

Study title: ISSP 2000 Environment

Fieldwork dates: Field period 1: 22 August 2000 – 31 March 2001
                          Field period 2: 31 January 2002 – 12 April 2002

Principal investigator: SIDOS, Neuchâtel

Sample type: The ISSP 2000 survey in Switzerland must be divided in three parts.

First part: Field period 1, EBCH and ISSP (→ 640 ISSP)
The ISSP survey was combined with the "Eurobarometer in Switzerland" (EBCH) survey. At the end of the EBCH-interview (CAPI), the respondents were asked if they would fill the self completion ISSP questionnaire. The sampling procedure was the following:
- Definition of the number of respondents per commune with the "Berner Stichprobenverfahren"
- Random selection of households from the phone register
- Sending of an information letter
- First contact per phone from the interviewer to fix a date for the interview
- Random selection of one person in each household with the "birthday method"
- EBCH Interview (CAPI)
- The interviewer drops the ISSP self-completion questionnaire at the end of the interview
- The respondent sends the ISSP questionnaire back per mail

Second part: Field period 1, only ISSP (→ 188 ISSP)
As not all the respondents that answered to the EBCH did send the ISSP questionnaire back, supplementary households and persons were selected randomly. The sampling procedure was the following:
- Definition of the number of respondents per commune with the "Berner Stichprobenverfahren"
- Random selection of households from the phone register
- Sending of an information letter
- First contact per phone
- Random selection of one person in each household with the "birthday method"
- Short telephone interview (short EBCH with the background variables of the ISSP)
- The interviewer sends the ISSP self-completion questionnaire to the respondents
- The respondent sends the ISSP questionnaire back per mail

Third part: Field period 2, only ISSP (→ 178 ISSP)
The institute that conducted the survey only delivered 828 ISSP questionnaires instead of 1000 as contracted. They therefore conducted a supplementary survey, unfortunately only one year later. The sampling procedure was exactly the same as the second part:
- Definition of the number of respondents per commune with the

"Berner Stichprobenverfahren"
- Random selection of households from the phone register
- Sending of an information letter
- First contact per phone
- Random selection of one person in each household with the "birthday method"
- Short telephone interview (short EBCH with the background variables of the ISSP)
- The interviewer sends the ISSP self-completion questionnaire to the respondents
- The respondent sends the ISSP questionnaire back per mail

The variable "befr_typ" allows identifying the procedure used for each case.

Fieldwork institute: IHA-GfK, Institut fuer Marktanalysen AG, CH 6052 Hergiswil

Fieldwork methods: Self-completion

Sample size: 1006

Response rates:

First part: Field period 1, EBCH and ISSP	
6875	Total issued for EBCH
2973	Ineligible
3902	Total eligible
1004	Total EBCH Interviews
2898	Total non-response
364	Not returned ISSP questionnaires
640	Total ISSP questionnaires received

Response rates:

Second part: Field period 1, only ISSP	
1205	Total issued
392	Ineligible
813	Total eligible
250	Total CATI
563	Total non-response
62	Not returned ISSP questionnaires
188	Total ISSP questionnaires received

Response rates:

Third part: Field period 2, only ISSP	
2052	Total issued
905	Ineligible
1147	Total eligible
274	Total CATI
873	Total non-response
96	Not returned ISSP questionnaires
178	Total ISSP questionnaires received

Language: German, French and Italian

Weighting procedure: The weights were defined according to the following criteria:

-   Age x sex
-   Sex x employment status
-   Size of the household

The age was recoded into the following five categories:
1) 15 – 24 years
2) 25 – 34 years
3) 35 – 44 years
4) 45 – 54 years
5) 55 – 64 years
6) 65 and older

The employment status of the respondent was recoded in two categories:
1) Employed
2) Not employed

The size of the household was recoded into the following four categories:
1) Household with 1 person
2) Household with 2 persons
3) Household with 3 persons
4) Household with 4 persons and more

For each criterion the weights were defined as the division of the expected value through the observed value. This process was repeated 3 times. Because the distribution of the sex, size of household, marital status and language did still deviate from the official statistics, the data was once more weighted with respect to these criteria. Finally, as the distribution of the sex was still not optimal, the data was weighted according to that criterion.

The definition of the weights is based on the following official statistics[1]:
-   The distribution of the age crossed with the sex, of the sex, the marital status and the language is based on the Swiss federal census 1990.
-   The distribution of the sex crossed with the employment status is based on the SAKE[2] survey 1995.
-   The distribution of the size of the household is based on data from1997, based on the Swiss federal census 1990 and its evolution.

The so defined weights have values between 0.12 and 7.46.

Known systematic properties of the sample:

Examination of non-weighted data shows overrepresentation of Swiss, married and aged people.

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:

The questions 2a and 2b (Postmaterialism) were asked in the 'Eurobarometer in Switzerland' survey, that means not between the questions 1b and 3a of the ISSP 2000 questionnaire.

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[1] They were also checked with the first results od the Census 2000 and appear to be appropriate.
[2] SAKE: Active population survey

Comparison of the effect of the weights defined for the dataset ISSP 2000 in Switzerland

	Not weighted	Weighted with W123a	Weighted with W123b	Weighted with W123c	Weighted with W123d	Weighted with W1e	Weighted with W2f	Federal Census 2000[1]	Federal Census 1990
Sex:									
Men	44,1	53,9	43,9	53,6	48,9	48,9	49,1	48,9	48,9
Women	55,9	46,1	56,1	46,4	51,1	51,1	50,9	51,1	51,1
Age:									
15-24 years	5,0	14,6	15,5	16,4	13,2	13,2	16,8	14,0	16,8
25-34 years	13,8	22,2	20,4	21,1	21,7	21,7	20,5	18,1	20,5
35-44 years	22,2	18,1	17,6	18,2	18,1	18,1	18,1	19,6	18,1
45-54 years	20,3	15,7	15,0	15,4	15,2	15,2	15,2	16,7	15,2
55-64 years	15,7	12,5	12,9	12,2	13,2	13,2	12,1	13,1	12,1
65 years +	23,0	16,9	18,6	16,8	18,6	18,6	17,3	18,5	17,3
Marital status[2]									
Not married	18,7	32,9	32,3	34,8	31,3	31,3	33,6		30,4
Married	61,2	49,5	48,6	47,4	53,0	53,0	51,6		57,1
Divorced	9,1	8,5	9,2	8,9	6,1	6,1	5,9		5,2
Widowed	10,9	9,1	9,9	8,9	9,5	9,5	8,9		7,3
Language:									
German	58,3	58,6	57,6	58,3	66,1	66,1	65,9	63,9	63,7
French	29,4	28,8	29,9	29,2	21,0	21,0	21,0	19,5	19,2
Italian	9,2	9,1	8,9	9,0	9,2	9,2	9,2	6,6	7,6
Rheto-roman	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,6
Other language	2,9	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,5	3,6	9,5	8,9
Religion:									
Catholic	43,0	42,2	42,5	42,0	41,5	41,5	41,6	44,1	46,3
Protestant	39,7	39,0	38,5	38,7	39,8	39,8	39,6	36,6	40,0
Other religion	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,2	7,6	4,8
No religion	12,6	14,0	14,1	14,4	13,8	13,8	13,9	11,7	7,4
NA	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,7		0,7	0,7		1,5

									Data from 1997[3]
Size of the household[4]									
1 person	23,9	30,8	32,6		34,4	34,4	34,4	32,5	32,5
2 persons	34,1	29,5	31,7		34,3	34,3	33,9		32,1
3 persons	14,8	16,1	15,2		16,0	16,0	16,5		15,1
4 persons +	27,2	23,6	20,4		15,2	15,2	16,2		14,2

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[1] Except age which is based on ESPOP: "Statistique de I'Etat annuel de la population", Actualités OFS, février 2002.

[2] We suppose that the respondents younger than 15 years are not married.

[3] This data is based on the Swiss federal census of 1990 and its evolution.

[4] The values indicate the number of households (and not the number of persons in the households)

								SAKE 2000	SAKE 1995
Employment status									
Employed	58,5	65,8	66,4		64,8	64,8	64,9	65,6	64,6
Not employed	41,5	34,2	33,6		35,2	35,2	35,1		35,4

Study Description: **USA**

Study title: 2000 General Social Survey

Fieldwork dates: February – June 2000

Principal investigators: James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, Peter V. Marsden

Sample type: Multi-stage area probability sample

Fieldwork institute: National Opinion Research Center (NORC)

Fieldwork methods: In-person with self-administered questionnaire

Context of ISSP questionnaire: Self-administered questionnaire at end of in-person interview

Sample size: 1276

Response rates:

4883	A - Total issued
951	B - Ineligible
3932	C - (= A - B) Total eligible
1276	D - Total received[1]
2760	E - Total non-response (= C - D; = F + G + H)
2589	F - Refusals[2]
97	G - Non-contact
78	H - Other non-response

Language: English

Weighted: No

Known systematic properties: Undersamples men

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[1] Half of the GSS sample (n=1419) was given the Environment module. Of these, we received 1276.

[2] This number reflects outright refusals, refusals to do the Environmet module, and those who were not given the Environment module.

National Population Characteristics: USA

	Current Population Survey (CPS) April 2000	General Social Survey (GSS) 2000 (unweighted)	General Social Survey (GSS) 2000 (weighted by number of eligible respondents (i.e. 18+) in the household)

SEX

Male	48.75%	43.6%	45.2%
Female	51.25%	56.4%	54.8%
n		2817	2817

AGE GROUPS

18 – 24	13.12%	9.5%	11.9%
25 – 29	8.98%	9.2%	9.0%
30 – 34	9.65%	10.7%	10.6%
35 – 39	10.98%	11.0%	10.8%
40 – 44	11.17%	12.3%	12.5%
45 – 49	9.79%	10.3%	10.7%
50 – 54	8.36%	8.8%	9.2%
55 – 59	6.49%	5.7%	5.6%
60 – 64	5.20%	5.3%	5.2%
65 +	16.25%	17.2%	14.5%
n		2809	2810

EDUCATION – YEARS OF SCHOOLING – 25 YEARS AND OLDER

0 – 8	6.96%	6.2%	6.0%
9 – 11	9.08%	10.4%	10.0%
12	33.18%	29.2%	28.9%
13 – 15	25.10%	27.0%	28.0%
16 +	25.66%	26.8%	26.6%
n		2542	2476

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed	65.86%	67.1%	68.5%
Unemployed	2.29%	2.1%	2.1%
Not in labour force	31.8%	30.8%	29.4%
n		2817	2817