

Study descriptions

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

AUS	-	Australia
D-W	-	West Germany
D-E	-	East Germany
GB	-	Great Britain
USA	-	United States of America
H	-	Hungary
A	-	Austria
I	-	Italy
S	-	Sweden
N	-	Norway
SLO	-	Slovenia
BG	-	Bulgaria
PL	-	Poland
CS	-	Czechoslovakia
RUS	-	Russia
NZ	-	New Zealand
CDN	-	Canada
RP	-	Philippines

Study description:	Australia
Study-Title:	National Social Science Survey (NSSS) 1993
Fieldwork Dates:	March to July 1993
Principal Investigators:	Jonathan Kelley, Clive Bean, Mariah Evans
Sample Type:	Panel of respondents from the earlier NSSS 'Family' and 'Lifestyles' surveys, conducted in late 1989 and early 1990 (from which the socio-demographic background variables for the 1993 data are taken). The sample for these two surveys was a nationwide simple random sample covering the whole of Australia, drawn from the (compulsory) Australian federal electoral rolls by the Australian Electoral Commission. Potential respondents were eligible for inclusion in the sample if they had completed the Family or Lifestyle surveys, had not indicated that they did not wish to participate further and were still contactable at the same address. The simple random sampling method means that standard statistical tests are appropriate (i.e., without the downward adjustment of effective sample size appropriate for the clustered sample designs usual in face-to-face interviews).
Fieldwork Institute:	NSSS, Research School of Social Sciences, Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University, in conjunction with Datacol
Fieldwork Methods:	Self-completion questionnaire mailed out to respondents and returned by reply-paid mail. Potential non-respondents were pursued by up to two follow-up mailings.
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	Part of NSSS 1993
Sample Size:	2203 - ISSP
Response Rates:	<p>5860 A - Total issued - total sample</p> <p>2818 B - Ineligible - out of scope</p> <p>3042 C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)</p> <p>2203 D - Total ISSP questionnaires received</p> <p> E - (= C - D; F + G + H)</p> <p>839 F - Refusals</p>
Language:	English
Weighted:	No

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Australia¹

	Source 1 Census 1991	Source 2 NSSS 1989-90	Source 3 NSSS 1993
Gender			
Male	49.0 %	49.5 %	53.3 %
Female	51.0 %	50.5 %	46.7 %
(N)		(6037)	(2197)
Age Groups			
18 - 24	15.4 %	11.7 %	8.6 %
25 - 34	22.1 %	22.3 %	19.0 %
35 - 44	20.7 %	22.8 %	23.5 %
45 - 54	14.8 %	16.3 %	18.2 %
45 - 64	11.5 %	13.3 %	16.2 %
65+	15.5 %	13.6 %	14.6 %
(N)		(5971)	(2153)
Age Left School			
Under 15/none	18.3 %	18.3 %	17.6 %
15	24.0 %	23.5 %	22.4 %
16	22.0 %	23.4 %	23.6 %
17	18.5 %	21.1 %	21.9 %
18	10.7 %	10.7 %	11.9 %
19 and over	6.6 %	3.0 %	2.7 %
(N)		(5666)	(2144)
Employment Status			
Employed	57.6 %	65.0 %	65.6 %
Unemployed	6.8 %	2.4 %	1.5 %
Not in labour force	35.6 %	32.8 %	32.9 %
(N)		(5099)	(1972)

¹ Census figures are for persons aged 15 and over, with not stated and those still at school omitted from both census and survey figures.

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

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

Occupation of employed persons

Managers and administrators	13.8 %	12.5 %	14.6 %
Professionals	14.3 %	18.4 %	20.7 %
Para-professionals	7.6 %	11.2 %	12.1 %
Tradespersons	14.0 %	12.3 %	11.9 %
Clerks	16.3 %	16.6 %	15.2 %
Sales and personal service	13.2 %	12.2 %	9.8 %
Plant and machine operators	7.9 %	6.9 %	6.2 %
Labourers and related workers	12.8 %	10.0 %	9.6 %
(N)		(3407)	(1229)

Study description:	Austria
Study-Title:	Austrian Social Survey 1993 Survey
Fieldwork Dates:	February to March 1993
Principal Investigators:	Prof. Dr. Max Haller, Dr. Franz Hoellinger
Sample Type:	The ISSP 1991 and ISSP 1992 were fielded together with the Austrian Social Survey 1993. The whole sample is divided into two sub-samples which contain at times the one or other ISSP-questionnaire. The sample is a three stage stratified person random sample. The sample-points are selected according to the criteria of region and size of place. Within the household the interviewer has to select the respondent among the household-members over 16 years of age according to a random method.
Fieldwork Institute:	Institute Fessler & GfK, Vienna
Fieldwork Methods:	Face-to-face interview
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	Part of the 'Austrian Social Survey 1993'
Sample Size:	1027
Response Rates:	Not available; probably similar to previous Austrian ISSP-studies
Language:	German
Weighted:	Yes
Weighting procedure:	Weighting corrects the compound dataset of the 'Austrian Social Survey 1993' to the most recent Austrian Mikrocensus data. The weighted ISSP 1991 dataset gives slightly different marginals from the weighted overall dataset. Due to the fieldwork method (face-to-face interviews in private households) the economically active population is considerably underrepresented in the sample.

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Austria

	Source 1 Austrian Social Survey 93, weighted (based on Microcensus 91)	Source 2 ISSP 92 sample unweighted
Total	N=2011	N=1027
Gender		
Male	47.5 %	42.6 %
Female	52.5 %	57.4 %
Age Groups		
16 - 24	16.0 %	12.7 %
25 - 44	37.3 %	36.2 %
45 - 64	28.7 %	25.9 %
65+	18.0 %	15.3 %
Employment status		
Employed	56.7 %	47.4 %
Unemployed	2.4 %	3.7 %
Student	4.7 %	4.4 %
Housewife	11.4 %	14.5 %
Retired	22.6 %	27.1 %
Others	2.2 %	1.7 %
Education		
Compulsory school	30.6 %	32.6 %
Compulsory school with vocational training	34.5 %	30.7 %
Middle school	14.9 %	16.0 %
Higher education below university	15.1 %	15.2 %
University	4.9 %	4.5 %

Study description:	Bulgaria															
Study-Title:	ISSP Inequality II Bulgarian Survey 1993															
Fieldwork Dates:	March 8, 1993 - March 31, 1993															
Principal Investigators:	Lilia Dimova, Institute for Trade Union and Social Research, Sofia; Co-Investigator: Alexander Stoyanov and Todor Kaloyanov, Center for the Study of Democracy, Sofia															
Sample Type:	<p>The sampling model used is that of a two-stage cluster sample with a preliminary stratification of the clusters by a technical variable: the number of voters in each electoral section (the electoral sections are those of the last parliamentary elections of October, 1991; total number: 12454). The June 1993 Bulgarian sample contains 175 clusters, each with 9 persons which makes a total of 1575 persons. The clusters and the repondents within the clusters are chosen at random. Each of the interviewers was supplied with a list containing the names and the addresses of the respondents to be interviewed.</p> <p>At the field stage no replacements were allowed. The interviewers were instructed to record the necessary information for all inaccessible repondents.</p>															
Fieldwork Methods and Module Context:	<p>The method employed is face-to-face interview. The ISSP questionnaire was organized in 4 sections (A,B,C and D). Sections A and B contain the ISSP Module; section C is supplied by the Bulgarian investigator and accounts for about 30% of the total size of the questionnaire; section D contains all demographic variables. The general impression is that the interview was well accepted, especially by younger repondents. Problems were encountered in the group of older representatives of the Turkish and the Gypsy minorities with a lower educational level.</p>															
Sample Size:	1575															
Response Rates:	<table><tr><td>1575</td><td>A -</td><td>Total issued - total sample</td></tr><tr><td>81</td><td>B -</td><td>Ineligible</td></tr><tr><td>1494</td><td>C -</td><td>Total eligible (in scope sample)</td></tr><tr><td>1198</td><td>D -</td><td>Total ISSP questionnaires received</td></tr><tr><td>296</td><td>E -</td><td>Total non-response</td></tr></table>	1575	A -	Total issued - total sample	81	B -	Ineligible	1494	C -	Total eligible (in scope sample)	1198	D -	Total ISSP questionnaires received	296	E -	Total non-response
1575	A -	Total issued - total sample														
81	B -	Ineligible														
1494	C -	Total eligible (in scope sample)														
1198	D -	Total ISSP questionnaires received														
296	E -	Total non-response														

Missing questionnaires can be grouped according to the various reasons as follows:

81	B	- new and wrong address
32	F	- firm refusal to be interviewed
153	G	- temporary absence (being in hospital, in a business trip etc.)
28	G	- emigration
43	G	- non-contacts
6	H	- military service
34	H	- dead

377 **Total**

The main reasons for refusals were: principal unwillingness to be interviewed, poor health condition, and age.

As a whole the number of inaccessible respondents did not, in our opinion, affect the representativeness of the real sample.

The average number of interviews per interviewer is 15.

Language:

Bulgarian

Weighted:

No

Known systematic
properties of
the sample:

The above sampling model has been employed in many previous surveys and produces good results. There are no reasons to indicating impacts of non stochastic factors that could produce biased results.

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Bulgaria ²**Source 1**
Census of population
1992**Total** 100.00 %**Gender**

Male 49.14 %

Female 50.86 %

Age Groups

18 - 19 3.66 %

20 - 29 16.69 %

30 - 39 17.69 %

40 - 49 18.33 %

50 - 59 16.29 %

60 - 69 15.82 %

70 + 11.50 %

Education

Uncompleted primary 11.50 %

Primary 38.12 %

Secondary 38.35 %

Semi-higher 4.16 %

University 9.72 %

Employment status

employed 41.30 %

unemployed 14.30 %

not in labour
force, NA 44.40 %**Marital status**

Single 18.10 %

Married 67.90 %

Divorced 3.80 %

Widowed 10.20 %

² Source: Demographic characteristics of Bulgaria (Census of Population by 4.12.1992) - Preliminary Data, Sofia 1993.

Regions

Sofia-city	14.20 %
Burgas	9.88 %
Varna	10.59 %
Lovetch	12.33 %
Montana	7.66 %
Plovdiv	14.20 %
Ruse	9.03 %
Sofia	11.58 %
Haskovo	10.54 %

Ethnic origin

Bulgarian	85.80 %
Turkish	9.70 %
Gypsy	3.40 %
Other	1.10 %

Mother language

Bulgarian	86.30 %
Turkish	9.80 %
Gypsy	3.00 %
Other	0.90 %

Study Description:	Canada
Study-Title:	ISSP Inequality Survey 1992
Principal Investigators:	Alan Frizzell, Carleton University, Ottawa
Sample Type:	A stratified multi-stage sampling method was employed using as the primary strata the five main regions; Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Western Canada and British Columbia. Within these regions major sub-areas were randomly selected from Federal Electoral Districts. Within each of these districts two Enumeration Areas were randomly selected. Using Census maps the first two streets that began with the letter G and S and contained more than 50 residential units were then chosen resulting in a total of 64 sampling frames. Interviewers were instructed to divide the number of residences on any given street by the number of sample points required. In-home sampling used the 'first birthday' technique.
Fieldwork Methods:	A total of 1395 questionnaires were distributed. Interviewers were instructed to return the next day to collect the completed questionnaires.
Sample Size:	1004
Response Rates:	1395 A - Total issued - total sample 37 B - Not eligible 1358 C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample) 1004 D - Total ISSP questionnaires received Response rate: 73,9 % 354 E - Non-responses 216 F - Refusals 138 G - Non-contact
Language:	English, French
Weighted:	Yes
Weighting Procedure:	The data are weighted for age, sex and province using the 1991 Statistics Canada census parameters.

Study description:	Czechoslovakia
Study-Title:	ISSP Inequality II Czechoslovak Survey 1992
Fieldwork Dates:	October 16, 1992 - November 6, 1992
Principal Investigators:	Petr Mateju, Blanka Rehakova, Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Research Team on Social Stratification, Prague
Sample Type:	The sampling model used is that of a two-stage random sample: stage one: localities (fixed sample) stage two: random sample of individuals in localities from the Central Register of Population (Czechoslovakia).
Fieldwork Institute:	STEM (Center for empirical studies)
Fieldwork Methods and Module Context:	The ISSP module Inequality was implemented as a first of the questionnaire prepared by the Institute of Sociology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Data were collected both in Czech Republic and Slovak Republic. Proportion of cases in the file corresponds to the proportion of populations of Czech and Slovak Republics.
Sample Size:	1101
Response Rates:	1447 A - Total issued - total sample 42 B - Ineligible 1405 C - (=A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample) 304 D - Non-responses 1101 E - Total ISSP questionnaires received
Language:	Czech, Slovak versions of the questionnaire
Weighted:	No

Study description:	Germany																					
Study-Title:	ALLBUS 1992																					
Fieldwork Dates:	May, 1992 to June, 1992																					
Principal Investigators:	ZUMA - ZA																					
Sample Type:	Address Random with a multi-stage design of German adults aged 18 years and older in private households. In Germany (West) a modified ADM design was used whereas in Germany (East) the Infratest Mastersample East with a following random route was applied.																					
Fieldwork Institute:	Infratest, Munich and Infratest Burke, Berlin																					
Fieldwork Methods:	Self-completion questionnaire as 'drop off'																					
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	ALLBUS 1992																					
Sample Size:	3391 - ISSP																					
Response Rates:	<table><tr><td>6750</td><td>A -</td><td>Total issued - total sample</td></tr><tr><td>25</td><td>B -</td><td>Ineligible</td></tr><tr><td>6725</td><td>C -</td><td>(= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample) main survey (ALLBUS 1992)</td></tr><tr><td>3174</td><td>D -</td><td>Non-responses</td></tr><tr><td>3548</td><td>E -</td><td>Valid responses (interviews)</td></tr><tr><td>3391</td><td>-</td><td>Total ISSP questionnaires received</td></tr><tr><td>157</td><td>F -</td><td>Refusals</td></tr></table>	6750	A -	Total issued - total sample	25	B -	Ineligible	6725	C -	(= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample) main survey (ALLBUS 1992)	3174	D -	Non-responses	3548	E -	Valid responses (interviews)	3391	-	Total ISSP questionnaires received	157	F -	Refusals
6750	A -	Total issued - total sample																				
25	B -	Ineligible																				
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3174	D -	Non-responses																				
3548	E -	Valid responses (interviews)																				
3391	-	Total ISSP questionnaires received																				
157	F -	Refusals																				
Language:	German																					
Weighted:	No																					
Publication:	Braun, Michael, Eilinghoff, Carmen, Gabler, Siegfried, Wiedenbeck, Michael: Methodenbericht zur 'Allgemeinen Bevoelkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften' (ALLBUS) 1992.																					

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Germany (West)³

	Source 1 Microcensus 89	Source 2 ALLBUS 1992
Gender		
Male	47.1 %	47.2 %
Female	52.9 %	52.8 %
Age Groups		
18 - 19	3.2 %	1.7 %
20 - 24	10.3 %	7.2 %
25 - 29	10.4 %	11.1 %
30 - 34	8.8 %	12.1 %
35 - 39	8.0 %	10.0 %
40 - 44	6.9 %	9.0 %
45 - 49	8.9 %	6.7 %
50 - 54	9.2 %	8.7 %
55 - 59	7.2 %	7.2 %
60 - 64	7.3 %	7.1 %
65 - 69	6.9 %	6.8 %
70 +	12.9 %	12.2 %
Professional status		
Self-employed	5.8 %	4.8 %
Civil servants	4.8 %	5.2 %
Employees	23.0 %	25.0 %
Labourers	18.3 %	14.9 %
Not in labour force, NA	48.1 %	50.2 %
Education		
Lower secondary qualification without vocational training	26.1 %	13.6 %
Lower secondary qualification with vocational training	37.4 %	40.1 %
Middle school qualification	20.4 %	23.3 %
Abitur	8.4 %	10.8 %
University degree	7.6 %	12.1 %

³ Source: Mikrozensus 1989: Sonderauswertung durch das Statistische Bundesamt, Wiesbaden und ZUMA, Mannheim.

Characteristics of National Population Statistics: Germany (East)⁴**Source 1****Gender**

Male	47.8 %
Female	52.2 %

Age structure

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

Employed in:

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

⁴ Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch der DDR, 1988 und 1990 und andere Daten der Staatlichen Zentralverwaltung fuer Statistik. 1991.

Study Description:	Great Britain
Study-Title:	British Social Attitudes 1991/ ISSP 1992
Fieldwork Dates:	June 1992 to September 1992
Principal Investigators:	Roger Jowell and Lindsay Brook
Sample Type:	Stratified random probability. In 1991 there was a split-sample experiment with half the sample taken from the Electoral Registers and half taken from the Postcode Address File. The sample is designed to be representative of adults aged 18 or over living in private accommodation in Great Britain.
Fieldwork Methods:	Postal self-completion questionnaire sent to the respondents of the 1991 survey who had agreed to be re-contacted and who had not been selected for the environment module pilot in April 1992.
Sample Size:	Achieved ISSP sample was 1066.
Response Rates:	<p>2067 A - Total issued - total sample</p> <p>147 B - Not eligible</p> <p>1920 C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)</p> <p>1066 D - Total ISSP questionnaires received</p> <p>867 E - Non-responses</p> <p>72 F - Refusals</p> <p>661 G - Non-contact</p> <p>121 - Other</p> <p>The 'other' category consists of cases where the wrong person filled in the questionnaire. These respondents were re-contacts of people who had been interviewed in 1991, and if the age and gender of the 1992 questionnaire was different from the 1991 questionnaire the 1992 case was rejected on the grounds that it appeared to have been completed by a different family member.</p>
Language:	English
Weighted:	Yes
Weighting Procedure:	See: Lindsay Brook, Gillian Prior, Bridget Taylor: British Social Attitudes 1991 Survey; Technical Report; Social and Community Planning Research, London 1992

Comparison with National Population Statistics: Great Britain

	Source 1⁵ GHS	Source 2 BSA 1992
Gender		
Male	48.0 %	47.0 %
Female	52.0 %	53.0 %
Age Groups		
Male		
25 - 34	12.0 %	10.0 %
35 - 44	10.0 %	11.0 %
45 - 59	12.0 %	14.0 %
60 - 64	4.0 %	4.0 %
65 +	10.0 %	8.0 %
Female		
25 - 34	12.0 %	12.0 %
35 - 44	10.0 %	12.0 %
45 - 59	12.0 %	14.0 %
60 - 64	4.0 %	4.0 %
65 +	14.0 %	11.0 %
Years of full-time⁶ education		
under 10	17.0 %	
11	27.0 %	
12	27.0 %	
13	8.0 %	
14	6.0 %	
15 or more	16.0 %	
Unemployment rate⁷		
May 1991	7.7 %	

⁵ Source: GHS - 1989 General Household Survey, HMSO, London 1991.

⁶ Adults aged 16-69 not still in full-time education.

⁷ Source: Employment Department, Employment Gazette, HMSO, London (monthly) for August 1990 and August 1991. Unemployment rate is seasonally adjusted.
BSA: Registered unemployed, as percentage of economically active.

Study description:	Hungary
Study-Title:	ISSP 1992: Inequality II module - The Hungarian Survey
Fieldwork Dates:	October 1992
Principal Investigator:	Tamas Kolosi, TARKI, Budapest
Sample Type:	Originally 1500 questionnaires were planned to be fielded. The sample was a subsample of the 3000 persons interviewed in Spring 1992 with the TARKI-Mobility questionnaire. In addition to the Inequality module, the questionnaire included a section on the perception elite and some questions on political preferences. We included some items for the NSSS, Australian National University, too. All these questions were placed after the Inequality module. The original sample of 3000 was staged proportional random sample. The first stage of sampling was constituted by the selection of communities, the second stage was the selection of individuals. The sample consisted of 2x1500 respondents and both of these subsamples were expected to be representative regarding the sex, age and regional distribution of Hungarian population. Because the sample of the Inequality Module was a subsample of the Mobility survey, we were not able to use supplementary addresses so the planned sample was reduced to N=1250.
Fieldwork Institute:	TARKI, Budapest
Fieldwork Methods:	Personal interviews
Sample Size:	1250
Response Rates:	Most frequent causes of unsuccessful attempts to conduct the interviews (N=250):

In proportion of all failed interviews

R was unable to answer (e.g. ill, drunken)	10.5 %
Refusal	42.7 %
Temporarily far from home	14.1 %
Address has changed	4.8 %
Address was wrong	0.8 %
R died since Sprint of 1992 cannot be found at home by three times a visit	18.2 %
Other reasons	6.9 %
Total	100.0 %

The proportion of dropouts was 16.6 % of the original sample of 1500 resulting a final N=1250. The most frequented reasons of unsuccessful attempts to re-interview was the refusing of interview. This failure was more typical in Budapest, in the case of men, for middle-aged (30-39) and very old (70-X) respondents. Therefore these socio-demographic categories are underrepresented in our sample compared with the sample of 2 % of Census of 1990, (the most recent one for the Hungarian population).

Language: Hungarian

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: In order to correct the sampling error we computed a weighting variable taking into account the type of residence, sex, age and highest educational level. The weight of each cases was computed as $WEIGHT = (n/n') * (N'/N)$, where $N=153553$ (respondent above the age of 18 in the 2 % sample of the 1990 census), $N'=1250$, n =frequency of the population category in the census subsample the case belongs to, n' =the parallel frequency in the Inequality Module of TARKI.

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Hungary ⁸

	Source 1 Census of Population 1990	Source 2 Hungarian Survey 1992
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Gender		
Male	46.8 %	46.2 %
Female	53.2 %	53.8 %
Age Groups		
18 - 29	19.8 %	20.0 %
30 - 39	20.8 %	18.9 %
40 - 49	18.2 %	18.2 %
50 - 59	15.4 %	17.3 %
60 - 69	14.6 %	15.4 %
70 - X	11.1 %	10.2 %
Type of residence		
Budapest	20.1 %	18.1 %
Other city	41.4 %	43.8 %
Village	38.5 %	38.1 %

⁸ Crosstabulation of years of birth, type of residence and sex in the sample of 1250 in compare with the sample of 2% of Population census Data in Hungary of 1990

Study Description:	Italy
Study-Title:	Indagne Sociale Internationale (ISI) 1992
Fieldwork Institute:	EURISCO
Principal Investigators:	Gabriele Calvi
Sample Type:	The sample criteria adopted was a random route one. The survey is fully representative of the Italian population aged between 14 and 74.
Fieldwork Methods:	Personal interviews.
Sample Size:	996
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	Indagne Sociale Internationale 1992
Language:	Italian
Weighted:	Yes

National Population Characteristics: Italy**Source 1**
Census 1991**Gender**

Male	48.5 %
Female	51.5 %

Age Groups

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

Education

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

Occupation

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

Geographic areas

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

Status

Low	29.2 %
Average	53.8 %
High	17.0 %

Study description:	New Zealand
Study-Title:	ISSP 1992 Survey: New Zealanders' Attitudes to Social Inequality
Fieldwork Dates:	August to September 1992
Principal Investigators:	P. Gendall, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Sample Type:	The sample was selected using the 1990 New Zealand electoral rolls which contain the names of all registered voters over the age of 18 years. New Zealand is divided into 97 electorates of approximately equal size. A systematic random sample was taken from each electorate. There were no age or sex quotas and, because the electoral rolls were used, the sample reflects the distribution of the population over 20 years of age (the electoral roll was two years old in 1992).
Fieldwork Institute:	Department of Marketing, Massey University
Fieldwork Methods:	Mail survey: The questionnaire was administered in three waves. An initial questionnaire was sent to the 2152 selected participants along with a covering letter explaining the study. Twenty-one days later a reminder package was sent to non-respondents. A second reminder was posted to remaining non-respondents after a further 13 days.
Sample Size:	1239
Response Rates:	2152 A - Total issued - total sample 328 B - Ineligible 1824 C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample) D - Non-responses 1239 E - Total ISSP questionnaires received 118 F - Refusals
Language:	English
Weighted:	No

National Population Characteristics: New Zealand

	Source 1⁹ Key Statistics 31 Dec 91	Source 2 June 92 (estimated)
Gender		
Male	1.699.500	1.686.200
Female	1.750.200	1.728.200

Age Groups	31 March 91	31 March 92
under 5	278.750	286.330
5 - 9	253.110	255.760
10 - 14	256.820	254.800
15 - 19	287.730	280.390
20 - 24	276.920	284.320
25 - 29	278.770	271.350
30 - 34	277.290	287.370
35 - 39	249.510	253.090
40 - 44	239.470	236.590
45 - 49	189.250	192.900
50 - 54	161.760	171.650
55 - 59	139.800	140.010
60 - 64	142.910	142.220
65 - 69	129.040	131.220
70 - 74	101.240	105.080
75 - 79	77.250	79.310
80 +	78.660	82.550

Education

	Source 3¹⁰ 1991 Census
School certificate in 1 or more subjects	535.023
6th Form certificate or University entrance in 1 or more subjects	410.568
Higher School or Higher Leaving Certificate	150.048
University Bursary or Scholarship	140.214
Overseas Qualification	101.430
Other	113.973
No school qualification	1.054.107
Not specified	84.921

⁹ Source: Key Statistics, December 1992, Department of Statistics

¹⁰ Source: 1991 NZ Census of Population and Dwellings, Department of Statistics

Employment Status**Source 4¹¹**

NZ Labour Force 92

Employed

Fulltime 1.141.200

Parttime 317.400

Unemployed

Fulltime 128.200

Parttime 33.400

Unemployment Rate

Fulltime 10.1 %

Parttime 9.5 %

¹¹ Source: NZ Labour Force - June 1992 Quarter, Department of Statistics

Study description:	Norway
Study-Title:	Social Inequality, Norway 1992
Context:	<p>The survey contains the ISSP Social Inequality module and questions about social inequality and relationships between leaders and employees asked by: Natalie Rogoff Ramsøy, Oddbjørn Knutsen, Ulf Torgersen, Institute of Applied Social Research (Social Inequality).</p> <p>Fredrik Engelstad, Institute for Social Research, Oslo (Social Inequality).</p> <p>Torodd Strand, department of Administration and Organization Theory, University of Bergen (Leaders and Employees).</p>
Fieldwork Dates:	February 12 to June 15, 1992
Principal Investigator:	NSD, Bergen
Sample Type:	The sample was a simple random sample from the Central Register of Persons, aged 16-79 years.
Response Rates:	<p>2500 A - Total issued - total sample</p> <p>48 B1 - Ineligible (emigrated, in hospital, dead)</p> <p>32 B2 - Unknown or out of date addresses</p> <p>2420 C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)</p> <p>882 D - Non-responses and Refusals</p> <p>1538 E - Total ISSP questionnaires received</p>
Fieldwork Institute:	Norwegian Social Science Data Services
Fieldwork Methods:	Data were collected by postal self-completion questionnaire with one reminder sent out February 19 and two follow-ups with questionnaires sent out March 4 and March 18.
Sample Size:	<p>Issued: 2 500 100.0 %</p> <p>Achieved: 1 538 61.5 %</p>
Language:	Norwegian
Weighted:	Weighting variable based on gender and age groups

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Norway¹²

	Source 1 Population 16-79 years January 1, 1992	Source 2 Net sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1992
Sex and age % of total		
Male	49.8 %	50.7 %
16 - 24	9.2 %	10.3 %
25 - 39	10.3 %	10.2 %
35 - 44	9.8 %	9.9 %
45 - 54	7.6 %	7.5 %
55 - 64	5.6 %	5.9 %
65 - 79	7.2 %	7.0 %
Female	50.2 %	49.3 %
16 - 24	8.8 %	10.3 %
25 - 39	9.7 %	10.3 %
35 - 44	9.3 %	10.2 %
45 - 54	7.4 %	8.3 %
55 - 64	5.9 %	4.8 %
65 - 79	9.2 %	5.3 %
Region		
Central east counties 2 & 3	21.3 %	19.7 %
East counties 1, 4-7	24.5 %	23.5 %
South counties 8-10	9.4 %	9.4 %
West counties 11-15	25.0 %	26.3 %
Middle counties 16 & 17	8.9 %	9.5 %
North counties 18-20	10.8 %	11.6 %
N	3.242.093	1538

¹² Source: The Central Register of Persons, Central Bureau of Statistics

Source 3¹³

Labour force
survey
N=21900

Labour force status

In labour force	63.5 %
In school (pupil/student)	9.8 %
Retired, social welfare	15.1 %
Home working	5.1 %
Unemployed	5.7 %
Other	0.7 %
Missing	0.0 %

Education

University (all levels)	20.1 %
High school (all levels)	52.1 %
Primary & Secondary school	25.0 %
Missing	2.8 %

Comments on labour force status and education

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

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

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

The construction of comparable education variables is more uncertain, and the data should be interpreted with great care. Only the number of people with education at university level is comparable.

¹³ Source: Labour Force Survey, January-March 1992. Central Bureau of Statistics. Sample: Probability sample 16-74 years.

Study description:	Philippines
Study-Title:	Social Inequality in the Philippines: the 1992 ISSP Survey
Fieldwork Dates:	November 15 to December 15, 1992
Principal Investigator:	Social Weather Stations, Inc. (SWS)
Sample Type:	Multi-stage probability sample. The survey had 1200 adult respondents (18 years and above or the voting population), with sampling quotas of 300 for each of the four major areas: Metro Manila, Balance Luzon (areas within Luzon but outside Metro Manila), Visayas and Mindanao. Respondents of the latter three major areas were further subdivided into 150 urban and 150 rural respondents. The number of respondents is always realized. The survey has two types of respondents: the household head, who answered all questions pertaining to the household, and the adult respondent, not necessarily the household head, who answered the rest of the questions. The ISSP questions were answered by the adult respondent.
Fieldwork Institute:	Social Weather Stations, Inc. (SWS)
Fieldwork Methods:	Face-to-face interview.
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	Part of a national study
Sample Size:	1200
Weighted:	Yes
Weighting Procedure:	To come up with total Philippine figures, appropriate weights, based on the National Statistics Office's (NSO) 1980 projections for the year 1985, were applied. The use of these weights made the ISSP Social Inequality module results comparable with regular SWS surveys. The obtained weights are given below.

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

U R B A N

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

R U R A L

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

Weight = population / sample size

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

Study Description:	Poland
Study-Title:	PGSS 1992: Social Inequality II (Poglady Polakow 1992)
Principal Investigators:	Bogdan Czichomski, University of Warszawa
Sample Type:	<p>The sample used in the PGSS-92 study was a multilevel random area sample selected from the sampling frame of the Central Statistical Office. Households were selected for the sample using the procedure described below. Among the residents of each of the households the interviewer selected one person as the respondent. The procedure for selecting households had several stages. In the first phase the territory of the country was divided into strata. Each city with a population over 100 thous. residents constituted a stratum (a total of 43 cities), and for the five largest cities their districts were strata. For the other cities strata were formed by grouping cities according to a number of inhabitants. For rural areas 8 regions were distinguished based on the division of the Central Statistical Office. In sum the territory of Poland was divided in an exclusive and exhaustive way into 77 strata. These strata were then divided into three groups: metropolitan, urban and rural. Simple random sampling without replacement was used for metropolitan strata. For urban strata a two stage selection scheme was used. The sampling for rural strata was conducted in three stages. In the third phase a number of households was randomly selected so that the number of households drawn in the stratum would be proportional to the size of the stratum. The result of the above described procedure for selection of households was a collection of 2000 addresses of households. Among the residents of each of the households the interviewer selected one person aged 18 years and more using random numbers.</p>
Fieldwork Methods:	<p>The background data were collected through personal interviewing, the ISSP Module was conducted as a self-administered separate questionnaire, filled in by respondent him/herself after completing the interview and then returned to the interviewer.</p>
Sample Size:	1636
Response Rates:	<p>2000 A - Total issued - total sample 53 B - Not eligible 1947 C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample) 1647 D - Total ISSP questionnaires received Response rate: 84,6 % 300 E - Non-responses</p>

Substantial reasons for Non-responses

- 76 Unavailability of the occupants
- 68 Refusals to admit interviewer
- 56 Temporarily unavailability of the respondent
- 22 Permanent indisposition of the respondent
- 55 Refusal to participate in the study
- 12 Error of the interview in selection of the respondent
- 11 Other reasons

Language: Polish

Weighted: Yes

Weighting Procedure: The probabilities of selection are inverely proportional to the number of adults in individual household. This bias may be partially corrected by weighting the results by the number of adults in individual households. This is standard procedure in studies using area sampling method. In addition, in the PGSS study post-stratification weighting is used. This method serves to adapt the structure of the sample completed to the structure of the population in respect to basic social and demographic characteristics. The following social and demographic characteristics were considered: sex, age (divided into three categories: 18-19 years old, 30-49 and over 50) and the division of the place of residence into urban and rural.

National Population Characteristics: Poland**Source 1¹⁴**

1991

Gender

Male	49.57 %
Female	50.43 %

Age Groups

15 - 19	11.70 %
20 - 29	20.60 %
30 - 39	26.20 %
40 - 49	18.34 %
50 - 59	15.72 %
60 - 64	7.44 %

Education**Population 15 years and over**

Less than elementary	6.11 %
Elementary	38.92 %
Basic vocational	23.66 %
High school	24.78 %
University	6.53 %

Employment Status: Statistical Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 12, Central Statistical Office

Employed	44.26 %
Unemployed	9.00 %
Not in labour force	not available
Not in labour force or private agriculture	46.74 %

¹⁴ Source: National Demographic Yearbook 1991, population: 15 - 64 years

Study description: Russia

Study-Title: ISSP 1992: Inequality II module

Fieldwork Dates: February 26 to March 19, 1992

Principal Investigator: Dr. Ludmilla Khakhulina

Sample Type: The sample was made on the following basis: At the first stage the regional departments were selected. On the second stage the settlements were selected in the territorial areas of these departments. On the third stage the respondents living in these settlements were selected. At the first and second stages procedures of controlled random drawing were used: on the first stage this was a random sample drawing, and on the second with probability proportional to the size of settlements. On the third stage the procedure of controlled random selection was used from the address bureaus, lists of electorate and lists of inhabitants in rural settlements. At the first two stages the sample was drawn on the basis of data on the size of the population and structure of settlements in the territorial zones of the regional departments, at the third, on the basis of data of the structure of the population by sex and age. The number of interviews to be conducted was divided between regions proportional to the share of inhabitants in these regions to the total population of the chosen regions. The number of respondents in each regional department was divided between urban and rural settlements in proportion to their share in the region. At the next step the number of target persons for the urban population in the region was divided between the regional centres, towns at the periphery and Moscow. After this the controlled variables of the structure of population by sex and age were defined, and then the controlled systemic random sample was drawn on the last stage of the sample. In the regional departments the banks of potential respondents were chosen using the procedure of preliminary systemic selection of respondents on the basis of lists of address bureaus, lists of the electorate, lists of workers at collective farms and sovkholes. After the addresses had been selected and the controlled quotas checked, they were given to interviewers for them to interview the potential respondents at their places of residence. Interviews were attempted with persons 16+ years of age. The planned urban respondents were 1477, rural 527. The interviews were conducted in 42 settlements: 12 rural settlements, 13 cities at the periphery, 17 central cities (centres of oblast, autonomies), Moscow and Sanct-Petersburg.

Fieldwork Institute: VCIOM, Moscow

Fieldwork Methods:	1775 questionnaires (89,5 %) were filled by respondents themselves, 208 (10,5 %) were filled by the interviewers.
Sample Size:	1983
Response Rates:	2187 A - Total issued - total sample 32 B - Not eligible 2155 C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample) 1983 D - Total ISSP questionnaires received 172 E - Non-responses 77 F - Refusals 75 G - Non-contact 20 H - Other non-response
Language:	Russian
Weighted:	Yes
Weighting procedure:	Besides the criteria of sex and age, some other socio-demographic characteristics of the sample, first of all the distribution of respondents by education, differentiated substantially in several regions. That is why the main aim of weighting was to correct the data in respect of education, while preserving very good distribution by sex and age and distribution by types of settlements. Using official statistical data about gender, age, type of settlement, education, we estimated a sampling rate for each region, and than conducted post-stratification weighting basing on these coefficients.

National Population Characteristics: Russia

Source 1
All-Union Census
1989

Gender

Male	45.42 %
Female	54.58 %

Age Groups

16 - 19	7.17 %
20 - 24	8.79 %
25 - 34	22.91 %
35 - 49	24.61 %
50 - 64	23.75 %
65 +	12.76 %

Education

Higher (completed and uncompleted)	14 %
Secondary (completed and uncompleted)	38 %

Study Description:	Slovenia
Study-Title:	Slovensko Javno Mnenje (SJM - Slovenian Public Opinion)
Fieldwork Dates:	February 1992
Principal Investigator:	Niko Tos, Janez Stebe; Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre, University of Ljubljana
Sample Type:	The survey is a representative probability survey of the residential population conducted regularly from 1968. As a sampling method it is used a systematic multi-stage sampling of adults aged 18 to 70 years. It is an EPSEM sample of persons. Based on a central register of citizens at first stage equally distant points (persons) are selected. At second stage two more points were drawn by steps to the left and to the right from the first point. Finally clusters of five persons are formed around points on register from the previous stage.
Fieldwork Institute:	Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre, University of Ljubljana
Fieldwork Methods:	Personal Interviews
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	The ISSP questionnaire on Social Inequality was part of the SJM.
Sample Size:	1049
Response Rates:	1327 A - Total issued - total sample 128 B - Not eligible 1199 C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample) 1049 D - Total ISSP questionnaires received 150 E - Non-responses 49 F - Refusals 35 G - Non-contact 66 H - Other non-response
Language:	Slovenian
Weighted:	No
Publication:	Blejec, Marjan: Nacrti in analiza vzorcev za ankete "Slovensko javno mnenje", SJM68, SJM69 in SJM70, VSSPN, 1970, Ljubljana.

National Population Characteristics: Slovenia

Source 1¹⁵
Census 1981

Gender

Male	47.64 %
Female	52.35 %

Age Groups

0 - 14	22.97 %
15 - 19	7.60 %
20 - 24	7.92 %
25 - 29	8.66 %
30 - 34	7.87 %
35 - 39	6.28 %
40 - 44	6.47 %
45 - 49	6.49 %
50 - 54	6.22 %
55 - 59	5.14 %
60 - 64	3.00 %
65 - 69	3.71 %
70 - 74	3.35 %
75 +	3.98 %
unknown	0.28 %

Education (completed school grades)

Population 15 years and over

None or still at school	1.42 %
1-3 years of elementary school	2.14 %
4-7 years of elementary school	22.37 %
Elementary school completed	32.52 %
Completed vocational school	22.01 %
Completed middle-school	12.52 %
Higher degree	2.79 %
University degree	3.13 %
NA	1.06 %

¹⁵ Source: Rezultati raziskovanj No. 282. No. 346; Ljubljana 1982, 1984

Economic activity

Active persons (labour force)	49.64 %
Persons with their own funds	13.95 %
Dependent persons	36.39 %

Employed persons in companies and other organizations (except private) in 1990 (Statistical Yearbook RS 1991)

Employed	94.86 %
Unemployed	5.13 %

Study Description:	Sweden
Study-Title:	Attitudes to Inequality - a Swedish Survey 1991
Fieldwork Dates:	February to April 1991
Fieldwork Institute:	Statistics, Sweden
Principal Investigators:	Stefan Svallfors, University of Umea
Sample Type:	A representative sample of Swedish population 18-74 years.
Fieldwork Methods:	Separate postal survey with two reminders by post to all non-respondents and a telephone interview follow-up on a sub-sample of remaining non-respondents
Sample Size:	749
Response Rates:	1498 A - Total issued - total sample 45 B - Emigrated, living in institutions, unknown address 1453 C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample) 915 D - Total ISSP questionnaires received (weighted) 701 by mail 214 by telephone 538 E - Non-responses 215 F - Refusals 323 G - Non-contact
Language	Swedish
Weighted	Yes
Weighting Procedure:	A subsample was drawn among those who had still not responded after two subsequent reminders. 50% of them were selected for telephone interviewing, following the normal practices of Statistics Sweden. All respondents in the subsample has accordingly been given the weight 2 in the systemfile. However, in order to keep the representativeness of the sample, all calculations should be made using the weight.

Study Description:	USA
Study-Title:	General Social Survey 1992 (GSS)
Fieldwork Dates:	February to April, 1992
Principal Investigators:	James A. Davis, Tom Smith, NORC
Sample Type:	Three-stage NORC Master Sampling: Full Probability Sample
Fieldwork Institute:	National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, NORC
Fieldwork Methods:	In 1992 NORC attempted to locate and reinterview all 1517 respondents to the 1991 GSS. 1041 were reinterviewed by mail and 232 by telephone.
Context of ISSP questionnaire:	The ISSP data are part of the GSS
Sample Size:	1273 achieved
Response Rates:	In 1992 NORC attempted to locate and reinterview all 1517 respondents to the 1991 GSS. Interviews were completed with 84 % or 1273 of the 1991 GSS respondents. Of the 244 nonrespondents 115 could not be located, 100 refused, 20 were unable to respond for other reasons (e.g. physically or mentally incapable of answering questions), 8 were deceased, and 1 was unavailable.
Language:	American English
Weighted:	Yes
Weighting procedure:	To adjust for the differential response a weighting variable was created based on education and family income. This weight compensates for the underrepresentation of the less educated and lower income respondents in the 1992 reinterview. While this weight does not seem to change results very much, researchers should consider using it to help make the 1992 reinterview a representative sample of the US adult population.
Publication:	General Social Survey, 1972-1992: Cumulative Codebook, 1992, Conducted for the National Data Program for the Social Sciences at the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago; Data distributed by the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut; NORC Edition

National Population Characteristics: USA

	Source 1 CPS 1988	Source 2 GSS 1990 unweight.	Source 3 GSS 1990 weighted
Gender			
Male	47.8 %	44.0 %	45.2 %
Female	52.2 %	56.0 %	54.8 %
(N)		(1372)	(1372)
Age Groups			
18 - 24	14.7 %	10.3 %	12.8 %
25 - 29	12.0 %	9.8 %	10.0 %
30 - 34	12.0 %	12.7 %	12.4 %
35 - 39	10.5 %	12.0 %	11.1 %
40 - 44	8.9 %	10.9 %	11.1 %
45 - 49	7.2 %	7.7 %	8.5 %
50 - 54	6.1 %	5.2 %	6.1 %
55 - 59	6.0 %	5.0 %	5.2 %
60 - 64	6.0 %	6.1 %	6.2 %
65 +	16.7 %	20.3 %	16.6 %
(N)		(1372)	(1372)
Years of Schooling			
0 - 8	12.1 %	9.3 %	9.1 %
9 - 12	11.7 %	12.7 %	13.1 %
12	38.9 %	31.3 %	31.5 %
13 - 15	17.0 %	23.5 %	23.3 %
16 +	20.3 %	23.3 %	21.4 %
(N)		(1228)	(1194)
Labor force participation, 16 years or older			
Employed	62.3 %	63.9 %	66.1 %
Unemployed	3.6 %	2.4 %	2.7 %
Not in labour	34.1 %	33.6 %	31.1 %
(N)		(1372)	(1372)