Study Descriptions

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

Australia	AUS
Austria	A
Bangladesh	BD
Bulgaria	BG
Canada	CDN
Chile	CL
Czech Republic	CZ
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
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: Religion

Fieldwork dates: June – July, 1999

*Principal
investigators:*   Dr. Franz Höllinger, Prof. Max Haller, Mag. Kathrin Scholz

Sample type: Stratified multi-stage clustered random sampling of Austrian respondents
                  aged 18 years and older

Fieldwork institute: IFES, Wien

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews

Sample size: 1002

Response rates:

1728	A - Total issued (total sample)
77	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1651	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1002	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
652	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
285	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
291	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
76	H - Other non-response

Language: German

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Weighting criteria:
                  Bundesland
                  Size of community
                  Sex
                  Age
                  Employment status / Professional status

Deviations from ISSP- DEGREE: 4 ("abgeschlossene Lehre" – 3 or "berufsbildende
questionnaire: Schule" – 4)
                  WRKGOVT: 1 (government or public owned firm)
                  CLASS: 2 = lower middle class
                  A_PRTY: 3 = FPOE (right-liberal)
                             4 = GRUENE (Green)
                             5 = LIF (liberal)
                  ATTEND: 2 (1 – 3 times per month)

National Population Characteristics: Austria

	Mikrozensus ÖSTAT 1991 (population 20+)	Mikrozensus ÖSTAT 1997 (population 20+)	ISSP 98 – weighted (population 20+)	ISSP 98 – unweighted (population 20+)

SEX

Male	47,2 %		46,1 %	42,3 %
Female	52,8 %		53,9 %	57,7 %

AGE

20 – 29	22,6 %		21,3 %	13,8 %
30 – 39	19,4 %		18,2 %	17,3 %
40 – 49	16,9 %		16,2 %	16,3 %
50 – 59	14,5 %		14,4 %	20,5 %
60 – 69	13,2 %		13,7 %	15,9 %
70 +	13,0 %		13,0 %	14,3 %

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed		55,6 %	50,2 %	46,2 %
Unemployed		3,8 %	2,5 %	2,7 %
Not in labour force		40,6 %	47,3 %	51,1%

MARITAL STATUS

Married	59,5 %		59,4 %	63,4 %
Not married	40,5 %		40,6 %	36,6 %

Study Description: **Australia**

Study title: International Social Science Survey/ Australia (ISSS/ A) 1998

Fieldwork dates:

Principal   Prof. Jonathan Kelley, Dr. Mariah Evans
investigators: International Survey Centre, RSSS, Canberra

Sample type:

Fieldwork institute: International Survey Centre, RSSS

Fieldwork methods:

Sample size: 1310

Response rates:

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

Language: English

Weighted: No

Deviations from ISSP-
questionnaire:

National Population Characteristics: Australia

Census 1991

SEX

Male	49.0 %
Female	51.0 %

AGE GROUPS

18 – 24	15.4 %
25 – 34	22.1 %
35 – 44	20.7 %
45 – 54	14.8 %
55 – 64	11.5 %
65 +	15.5 %

AGE LEFT SCHOOL

(Census figures are for persons aged 15 and over, with those not stated and those still at school omitted from census)

Under 15/ none	18.3 %
15	24.0 %
16	22.0 %
17	18.5 %
18	10.7 %
19 and over	6.6 %

Study Description: **Bulgaria**

Study title: Social survey 1998/1999

Fieldwork dates: July to September 1999

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

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

*Context of ISSP   A1 – A67 = Religion'1998
questionnaire:*   B1 – B53 , C1 – C5 = Social Inequality'1999
                          D1 – D28, T1 –T4 = The ISSP Standard Background Variables

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

Sample size: 1102

Response rates:

1200	A - Total issued (total sample)
29	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1171	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1102	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
69	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
10	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
49	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
10	H - Other non-response (too sick)

Language: Bulgarian

Weighted: No

Deviations from ISSP-   None
questionnaire:

National Population Characteristics: Bulgaria

	Census of population - 1992	Ministry of Labor and Social Policy 1998	Survey data

SEX

	Census of population - 1992	Ministry of Labor and Social Policy 1998	Survey data
Male	48.8%		48.2%
Female	51.4%		51.8%

AGE

	Census of population - 1992	Ministry of Labor and Social Policy 1998	Survey data
18 – 30	22.1%		19.6%
31 – 50	35.9%		34.1%
51 +	42.0%		46.3%

EDUCATION

	Census of population - 1992	Ministry of Labor and Social Policy 1998	Survey data
None + basic + incomplete primary	15.6%		13.6%
Primary complet + incomplete secondary	30.9%		22.3%
Secondary complete + incomplete university	39.4%		44.6%
College/ semi-university	4.2%		5.0%
University complete	9.9%		14.6%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Census of population - 1992	Ministry of Labor and Social Policy 1998	Survey data
Employed		42.4%	40.1%
Unemployed		13.7%	16.4%
Not in labour force		43.9%	43.5%

Study Description: **Canada**

Study title: ISSP Religion

Fieldwork dates: December, 1 1999 – March 1, 2000

*Principal   Carleton University Survey Centre, Ottawa
investigators:*

Sample type: Stratified Random Sample
                          A random sample of 5.000 Canadian residents was purchased from Info
                          Canada, which is based on residential phone listings. The mailout was
                          done in two separate mailings with one reminder notice. The first
                          mailing was sent to a random selection of 2.500 from the provided list
                          and the second of 2.000 was sent out six weeks later. A reminder notice
                          was sent two weeks after the initial mailouts.

Fieldwork method: Self-completion Mail

*Context of ISSP   With the 1999 Social Inequality Survey
questionnaire:*

Sample size: 974

Response rates:

4500	A - Total issued (total sample)
1150	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
3350	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
974	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
2366	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

Language: English and French

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: The weights are based on the joint distribution of sex and province as
                          established in the large sample microdata file that is usually used to
                          represent the Canadian mid-census of 1996.
  1. If a case in the ISSP file was missing one or both of the weighting
     variables, it was given a weight of one rather than excluding it from
     weighted analysis.
  2. Minor proportioning factors were included in the weights to ensure
     that the number of cases in the weighted file is the same as the
     number of cases in the unweighted file.

Generally speaking, the weights should be used in arriving at estimates
for any national analysis.

Deviations from ISSP-   V46 and Variable 'size of community' are missing.
questionnaire:

National Population Characteristics: Canada

Statistics Canada

SEX

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 %

Study Description: **Chile**

Study title: First National Public Opinion Study 1998: Religion

Fieldwork dates: June 8th – 29th, 1998

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

Sample type: Probability three-stage cluster sample of Chilean population 18 years
                        and older. Stratification factor was region.

                        Regional structure of Chilean population:

Region		% Population 15 years+
I.	Tarapacá	2.6 %
II.	Antofagasta	3.0 %
III.	Atacama	1.7 %
IV.	Coquimbo	3.7 %
V.	Valparaíso	10.5 %
VI.	Libertador Bdo. O'Higgins	5.2 %
VII.	Maule	6.1 %
VIII.	Bío Bío	12.7 %
IX.	La Araucanía	5.7 %
X.	Los Lagos	7.0 %
XI.	Aisén	0.6 %
XII.	Magallanes and Antarctic	1.1 %
XIII.	Metropolitan (Santiago)	40.1 %

Source: Population Estimates. June 30th 1995. National Institute of
Statistics.
Note: The population of 15 years+ in 1995 is considered, as this group
will be 18 years+ in 1998.

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 – used in urban areas) or populated entity (entidad – used in
rural areas). 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).

Number of Clusters per Region:

Region		Urban	Rural	Total
I.	Tarapacá	7	1	8
II.	Antofagasta	9	0	9
III.	Atacama	4	1	5
IV.	Coquimbo	8	3	11
V.	Valparaíso	29	3	32
VI.	Libertador Bdo. O'Higgins	11	5	16
VII.	Maule	11	7	18
VIII.	Bío Bío	30	8	38
IX.	La Araucanía	11	6	17
X.	Los Lagos	13	8	21
XI.	Aisén	1	1	2
XII.	Magallanes and Antarctic	3	0	3
XIII.	Metropolitan (Santiago)	117	4	121
TOTAL		252	47	301

Using the most reliable digital information on hand, i.e.1991 pre-census data, a cumulative listing of population by provice (provincia), borough (comuna), district (distrito), zone (zona) and block (manzana) was prepared in the urban case; 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. 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 252 urban blocks and the 49 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 procedure is followed, whereby every n^{th} dwelling is included in the sample until a total of 5 households are identified. (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).

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 house 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 in the following situations:
- Vacant lots that could not be detected prior to sample selection
- Areas which are almost inaccessible
- Entities and/or blocks intended basically for commercial use
- Parks or stadiums
- 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

B. Households

Failed dwellings are accounted for as follows:
by outright refusal to receive the interviewer, even having received the letter from the CEP director.
- by the absence of occupants at a house after three visits on three different days (vacations or other reasons).
- the house is unoccupied.
- access denied (condominiums or buildings with security guards)
- 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:
- when the person selected refuses to answer the questionnaire, even after receiving the letter from the CEP director.
- 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.
- the person offers to respond on a date long after the closing date of the field work.
- individuals with serious physical or psychological handicaps which prevent them from responding (mentally handicapped, deaf and dumb, etc.)
- the individual is physically and psychologically fit, but is ill, in bed and does not want, or is unable to respond to the survey.
- the selected individual is a foreigner with less than 5 years in the country (unable to vote).
- the person starts to answer but he/she does not want to finish the interview.
- 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 1505 (issued sample size).

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview

*Context of ISSP
questionnaire:*

The religion module of the ISSP was carried out in conjunction with 18 questions relating to Chilean political, economic and social attitudes and tendencies, as well as two additional questions on the topic of religion.

The questionnaire was structured as follows: firstly, the 18 questions mentioned above, then the complete ISSP module, followed by the two additional questions on religion and, finally, demographic variables.

Sample size:

The sample size finally achieved was 1,503 interviews.

2 interviews were lost:

- One in the Region III, from the borough of Vallenar: the inhabitants were away in the mountains. The household could not be replaced as there were no dwellings nearby and the field work was close to conclusion (June 27th)

- The other was in Region IX, borough of Temuco: the inhabitants were not at home after 5 visits; the final visit was on June 29th, by which time it was too late to make a replacement.

Response rates:

1505	A - Total issued (total sample)
0	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1505	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1503	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
2	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
0	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
0	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
0	H - Other non-response

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) = 1362
Let B = number of non-original interviews achieved (replaced) = 141
Let C = A+B = number of questionnaires received (total sample) = 1503

$B = D1 + E1 + F1 + D2 + E2 + G + F2 = 141$
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

No-response rate = number of non-original interviews achieved (replaced)/ total number of interviews (replaced + original)
$= B / C = 141 / 1503 = 9.4\%$

Language: Spanish

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 Properties in Sample: The sample design described above has been used in the last 8 surveya 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 questionnaire: The questionnaire was translated as closely as possible from English to Spanish, maintaining the meaning and significance of each sentence and word.

Some general comments:

- The possible answer "Can't choose" was translated into Spanish as "No sabe o No contesta" (Don't know or No reply).
- In questions 24, 25 and 26 two religions were added:
- Code Nº 9:   Mormon
- Code Nº 10:   Jehovah's Witness
- In the same questions as above, those who answered "Protestant" were asked "What specific denomination?" This was asked in a closed way, including nine different Protestant churches plus Code Nº 10: Other.
- In question 27 the following was added as Code Nº 9 : Not married and not living with anyone.
- In question 27, those who answered "Protestant" were asked "What specific denomination?" This was asked in a closed way, including nine different Protestant churches plus Code Nº 10: Other
- In questions 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 Code Nº 99 was added: No reply.
- In questions INCOME and RINCOME, incomes were measured like monthly net-income.

National Population Characteristics: Chile

	National Institute of Statistics: June 1998 Estimated Projections of population 15+	Plannig Ministery: Socio-economic profile survey of population 18+	National Institute of Statistics: Estimations April – June 1998

SEX

Male	48.9 %		
Female	51.1 %		

AGE

15 – 24	23.4 %		
25 – 34	23.1 %		
35 – 54	34.3 %		
55+	19.2 %		

EDUCATION

0 – 3 years		11.3 %	
4 – 8 years		26.1 %	
9 – 12 years		38.8 %	
13+ years		23.8 %	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed			5,338,050
Unemployed			346,340
Total labour force			5,684,930
Not in labour force (of population 14 years+)			4,843,450

Study Description: **Cyprus**

Study title: 1998 Religion

Fieldwork dates:

*Principal
investigators:*   Dr. Bambos Papageorgiou

Sample type: The sampling model used is the random stratified.

Fieldwork institute:

Fieldwork methods: The method employed is household, face to face interview.

Sample size: 1000

Response rates:

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

Language: Greek

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Cyprus

	Census 1992

SEX

Male	49.8 %
Female	50.2 %

AGE

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

EMPLOYMENT

Employed	46.0 %
Unemployed	1.5 %
Not in labour force	52.5 %

EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT (persons
20 +)

Never attended	5.0 %
Elementary school	40.0 %
Secondary and technical	38.0 %
University College	17.0 %

Study Description: **Czech Republic**

Study title: ISSP 1998 Religion II, Czech Republic

Fieldwork dates: 18th June – 27th July 1999

Principal investigators: Research team on social stratification of the Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague

Sample type: Three-stage random strtified sample. Stratification factor was region, the basic sample unit was household.
Stages:
- Random sample of 150 election districts.
- Preparation of the list of all households in each district. Random selection of households in each district.
- Random selection of respondent (Kish grid).

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview

Context of ISSP questionnaire: Stand-alone study. Country specific questions attached to the end of the module.

Sample size: 1223

Response rates:

3120	A - Total issued (total sample)
33	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
3087	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1223	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
1864	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
1674	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
182	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
8	H - Other non-response

Language: Czech

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Total weight is constructed from:
- design weight based on proportion of household sizes, and
- post-stratification weights based on sex (male-female), education (primary-vocational-secondary-university), and distribution of age (18-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60+)

The weights were prepared on the base of Microcensus 1996.
Microcensus surveys are income surveys based on 1-2 % sample of households which 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:

- In selected households the probability of selection of respondent was 1 / number of adult household members. The bias resulting from the sampling design is corrected using the design weight.
- Due to a low response rate respondents with lower education and men are significantly underrepresented. This problem is also corrected by weighting.

Deviations from ISSP-questionnaire

- V68, V69, V72, V79: These optional questions were not included into the Czech questionnaire.
- DEGREE: Category INCOMPLETE SECONDARY EDUCATION includes lower vocational training
- V51, V53, V55, V57, RELIG: Include Czech specific caregories of religious denomination: 61 'Czech Bretheren's Evangelical Church, 63 'Czechoslovak Hussite'
- Country specific variables
- Incomes
- RINCOME: Total average net income of respondent per month is in CZK. It includes incomes from main job or business, incomes from additional gainful activities or property, rents, social incomes as are unemployment benefits, maternal benefits, allowances etc. and it does not include child allowances and state compensatory benefits for children.
- INCOME: Total average net income of household per month is in CZK and includes incomes and rents of all household members and all social benefits, allowances and complementary incomes.

Publications: Not yet.

National Population Characteristics: Czech Republic

	Czech Republic December 1997 – Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 1998	Czech Republic December 1997 – Source: Census 1991	ISSP 1998 weighted by design weight (CZ_WDES)

SEX

Male	47.9 %		40.3 %
Female	52.1 %		59.7 %

AGE

18 – 29	21.3 %		22.6 %
30 – 44	27.4 %		26.3 %
45 – 59	27.4 %		29.4 %
60+	24.0 %		21.6 %

EDUCATION

Primary		24.0 %	13.5 %
Secondary without diploma		36.2 %	37.6 %
Secondary with diploma		29.1 %	38.6 %
Tertiary		10.7 %	10.3 %

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (pop. 20+)

Employed	61.4 %		55.5 %
Unemployed	3.2 %		4.8 %
Not in labour force	35.4 %		39.7 %
Unemployment rate July 1999	8.8 %		--

REGIONS

Prague		12.8 %	10.5 %
Central Bohemia		10.8 %	11.1 %
South Bohemia		6.7 %	7.2 %
West Bohemia		8.3 %	9.9 %
North Bohemia		11.4 %	8.4 %
East Bohemia		11.7 %	10.4 %
South Moravia		19.6 %	23.2 %
North Moravia		18.7 %	19.3 %

Study Description: **Denmark**

Study title: ISSP 1998 Religion

Fieldwork dates:

Principal investigators:	Prof. Jørgen Goul Andersen (Director of the Danish ISSP programme), Prof. Johannes Andersen, Prof. Lars Torpe, Mette Tobiasen (all Ålborg University); Prof. Ole Borre, Prof. Lise Togeby (both University of Århus); Prof. Poul Erik Mouritzen, Ulrik Kjaer (both University of Odense; Prof. Hans Jørgen Nielsen, Prof. Bjarne Hjorth Andersen (both Copenhagen University).
Sample type:	Sampling from a registre of the population is not allowed in Denmark. A description of the sampling procedure is enclosed. The description is the standard enclosure for the face-to-face in-home omnibus on which the data are collected. The universe of the omnibus is prersons 13 + years. For the ISSP survey, persons 13-17 years of age were screened out.
Fieldwork methods:	ACNielsen AIM's sampling frame consists of 1400 districts which together are fully representative of Denmark. For each wave of the face-to-face omnibus 60 districts are drawn which make up a sample representative of the Danish population. The universe of the face-to-face omnibus consists of about 4.5 million individuals aged 13 years and over living in about 2.4 million private households. Stratification by geographical region and urbanisation is employed in the section of districts for any given omnibus wave. More specifically, the districts selected are distributed on six geographical regions and six degrees of urbanisation. Furthermore, types of dwelling and size of towns are also taken into account in the selection of districts from the individual geographical regions. The interviewing districts making up the sampling frame have been selected from statistics comprising the total Danish population aged 13 years and over. For each omnibus wave districts are drawn by (systematic) random sampling from the individual geographical-urbanisational strata .The districts thus selected are the actual interviewing districts. Interviewers are given a list of all addresses in the districts to which they are assigned. In households with three or fewer members we attempt to conduct one interview whereas two interviews are conducted in households with four or more members. The individual(s) selected in any given household is/ are the individual(s) aged 13 years or over at the time of the interview whose birthday(s) is/ are the next to come round.
Sample size:	1114

Response rates: The basic sample is in reality a sample of "front doors" rather than one of persons. Little or nothing is known about the families living behind the front doors where we don't succeed in getting an interview. Response rates therefore can only be estimated. The basis for the estimation is total no. of households contacted: no. of households where an interview is obtained; but this rough estimate is refined through taking into account a number of factors such as the expected distribution of no. of persons in the households that do not give an interview, and a correction factor for addresses that have not been visited the prescribed 3 times before abandoned. The estimated rate of completion is 64 %. On "font door" basis, the non-response is divided 44 %/ 56 % on refusals and not at home.

Language: Danish

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Denmark

	Statistical Yearbook of Denmark

SEX

Male	49.4 %
Female	50.6 %

AGE GROUPS

0 – 17	21.3 %
18 – 24	8.9 %
25 – 59	50.1 %
60 – 66	6.5 %
67 +	13.32 %

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (the numbers refer to how many years the different educations typically last)

Primary School 0-(9)10 years	26.1 %
Gymnasium/ High School (10)11-13 years	5.4 %
Trade business training (10)11 – 13/14 years	23.0 %
Higher education: short 14/15 years	3.7 %
Higher education: medium 15/16 years	5.6 %
Higher education: long 17 + years	3.3 %

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (pop. 20+)

Employed	51.0 %
Unemployed	3.2 %
Not in labour force	45.8 %

Study Description: **France**

Study title: 1998 ISSP Survey on Religion

Fieldwork dates: December 1998

*Principal
investigators:*   Pierre Bréchon, Michel Forsé, Yannick Lemel

Sample type: Random Equal Probability

Fieldwork methods: Mail

Sample size: 11000

Response rates:

11000	A - Total issued (total sample)
43	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
10957	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1133	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
9824	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
9780	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
0	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
44	H - Other non-response

Language: French

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Post-stratification weighting

National Population Characteristics: France

> INSEE 1998
> Labor Force
> Survey
> (Random
> sample of
> population 17+;
> sample size
> 141,369)

SEX

Male	47.9 %
Female	52.1 %

AGE

18 – 29	21.1 %
30 – 39	19.2 %
40 – 49	18.8 %
50 – 59	14.2 %
60 – 69	12.2 %
70+	14.5 %

EDUCATION

Primary	8.1 %
Secondary incomplete	11.3 %
High school complete	13.6 %
University or College	16.9 %

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed	50.1 %
Unemployed	6.8 %
Not in labour force	43.1 %

Study Description: **Germany**

Study title: ISSP 1998 Germany – Religion II, Western and Eastern Germany

Fieldwork dates: July 7th – September 24th, 1998

*Principal
investigators:*   Dr. Janet Harkness, Prof. Dr. Peter Ph. Mohler

Sample type: multi-stage with three stages;
                        ADM (Working Group of German Market Researchers) 'Master Sample'
                        (the so-called 'random route ADM)

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

*Context of ISSP-
questionnaire*   Self-completion questionnaire following on from a five minute face-to-
                        face interview and followed by other questions and the background
                        variables, all paper and pencil, face-to-face. The ISSP was the main
                        topic of a ZUMA SOWI-BUS, as in Religion 1991

Sample size: 2007 (West: 1000; East: 1007)

Response rates:

Total	West	East	
3216	1680	1536	A - Total issued (total sample)
28	17	11	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
3188	1663	1525	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
2007	1000	1007	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
1181	663	518	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
577	303	274	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
581	342	239	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
23	18	5	H - Other non-response

Language: German

Weighted: No

Weighting procedure: Sample for Eastern Germany deliberately over-samples the five new
                        federal states. If analysis is made for all Germany rather than eastern and
                        western, weighting is necessary. Two weights were supplied by the
                        fielding institute for this.

National Population Characteristics: Germany

	Germany West				Germany East			
	ALLBUS 1998*		Mikrozensus 1995*		ALLBUS 1998*		Mikrozensus 1995*	
	Not weighted	Weighted **	Not weighted	Weighted ***	Not weighted	Weighted **	Not weighted	Weighted ***
SEX								
Female	52,5%	50,0%	52,3%	52,0%	56,2%	53,9%	47,2%	47,0%
Male	47,5%	50,0%	47,7%	48,0%	43,8%	46,1%	52,8%	53,0%
AGE								
18 – 29	15,7%	17,2%	19,8%	20,2%	15,1%	14,9%	18,3%	18,6%
30 – 39	20,0%	19,7%	19,4%	19,4%	21,7%	21,4%	19,9%	20,2%
40 – 49	15,9%	17,2%	16,1%	16,1%	20,3%	23,9%	16,3%	16,3%
50 – 59	17,1%	18,4%	17,9%	17,9%	13,8%	14,4%	19,1%	18,9%
60 – 69	17,2%	16,7%	13,4%	13,2%	16,7%	16,1%	14,4%	14,2%
70 and older	14,1%	10,8%	13,3%	13,2%	12,4%	9,4%	12,0%	11,9%
GERMAN CITIZENSHIP								
Yes	93,6%	93,0%	93,2%	91,1%	99,0%	99,1%	99,5%	98,6%
No	6,4%	7,0%	6,8%	8,9%	1,0%	0,1%	0,5%	1,4%
EDUCATION								
Up to Volksschule / Hauptschule completed	52,2%	51,7%	58,9%	59,1%	36,0%	33,5%	38,7%	38,6%
Realschule completed	26,0%	26,3%	21,4%	21,2%	43,8%	45,6%	45,0%	44,8%
Fachhochschule completed	3,3%	3,4%	2,1%	2,1%	2,6%	2,6%	1,3%	1,3%
Abitur completed	6,4%	6,5%	7,3%	7,4%	4,0%	3,6%	4,3%	4,5%
Fachhochschule/ Hochschule completed	12,2%	12,1%	10,3%	10,3%	13,6%	14,8%	10,8%	10,9%
OCCUPATIONAL STATUS								
Self employed	14,7%	15,6%	11,5%	11,4%	11,4%	11,6%	7,4%	7,5%
Civil servant (Beamte)	6,3%	6,5%	8,0%	8,0%	1,1%	1,0%	2,7%	2,8%
White collar (Angestellte)	50,3%	47,6%	46,0%	45,4%	46,9%	46,8%	47,1%	46,9%
Blue Collar (Arbeiter)	26,5%	27,1%	31,4%	32,1%	38,7%	38,7%	39,3%	39,3%
Student/ in school/ in vocational training	2,1%	3,1%	3,1%	3,1%	1,9%	2,0%	3,6%	3,6%
MARITAL STATUS								
Married	59,4%	68,1%	61,6%	61,5%	56,2%	66,7%	62,7%	62,6%
Widowed	13,5%	8,1%	9,7%	9,6%	12,7%	7,9%	9,9%	9,8%
Divorced	6,6%	4,1%	5,0%	5,0%	10,5%	7,7%	7,1%	7,1%
Single, never married	20,5%	19,7%	23,7%	23,9%	20,6%	17,6%	20,3%	20,4%

	Germany West				Germany East			
	ALLBUS 1998*		Mikrozensus 1995*		ALLBUS 1998*		Mikrozensus 1995*	
	Not weighted	Weighted **	Not weighted	Weighted ***	Not weighted	Weighted **	Not weighted	Weighted ***

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

1 person	27,8%	14,8%	19,9%	20,1%	28,7%	15,8%	16,6%	16,8%
2 persons	37,6%	39,1%	35,3%	34,8%	37,7%	39,7%	35,3%	35,2%
3 persons	15,1%	19,3%	20,3%	20,3%	17,9%	22,4%	24,0%	24,0%
4 persons	14,1%	18,7%	16,7%	16,8%	13,0%	18,1%	19,2%	19,1%
5 and more persons	5,3%	8,1%	7,8%	8,1%	2,7%	4,0%	4,9%	4,9%

REGION (FEDERAL STATES)

Schleswig-Holstein	4,3%	4,5%	4,3%	4,2%				
Hamburg	3,3%	2,9%	2,6%	2,6%				
Niedersachsen	11,9%	12,6%	11,2%	11,6%				
Bremen	1,0%	0,8%	1,1%	1,1%				
Nordrhein-Westfalen	24,8%	24,1%	26,1%	26,8%				
Hessen	8,0%	7,7%	9,2%	9,1%				
Rheinland-Pfalz	5,5%	5,7%	6,2%	6,0%				
Baden-Württemberg	15,6%	15,6%	15,4%	15,5%				
Bayern	20,1%	20,6%	18,7%	18,1%				
Saarland	1,8%	1,7%	1,7%	1,6%				
Berlin (West)	3,8%	3,8%	3,4%	3,4%				
Berlin (Ost)					9,3%	8,6%	8,4%	8,6%
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern					10,6%	10,4%	11,2%	11,5%
Brandenburg					17,5%	18,3%	16,1%	16,0%
Sachsen-Anhalt					19,3%	19,7%	17,8%	17,9%
Thüringen					15,9%	16,0%	16,5%	16,2%
Sachsen					27,5%	27,0%	29,9%	29,7%

* ZUMA file prepared by Achim Koch, ZUMA (30.06.1999).

** weighted for analysis at level of individual.

*** redressment on basis of population trend data.

Study Description: **Great Britain**

Study title: British Social Attitudes 1998

Fieldwork dates: April to August 1998

Principal   Roger Jowell, Alison Park, Katarina Thomson, Lindsey Jarvis,
investigators: Catherine Bromley, Nina Stratford

Sample type: Stratified random probability. The sample is designed to be
                         representative of adults aged 18 or over living in private accomodation
                         in Great Britain. It was drawn from the postcode address file (PAF)
                         which is a list of addresses compiled by the Post Office. The sample
                         method involved a multi-stage design: first 83 postcode sectors were
                         selected, with probability proportionate to the number of addresses in
                         each sector. Thirty addresses were then selected in each sector by
                         starting 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: Self-completion supplement given to respondents following the face-to-
                         face interview (on which the classification question were asked). The
                         supplement was either collected by the interviewer or posted back to the
                         office.

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

Sample size: 805

Response rates:

2000	A - Total issued (total sample)
221	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1779	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
805	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
748	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
535	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
226	self-completion
94	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
119	H - Other non-response

Language: English

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Data were weighted to take account of the fact that not all units covered
                            in the survey had the same probability of selection. The weighting
                            applied reflected the relative selection probabilities of the individual at
                            the three main stages of selection: address; household; and individual.
                            The average weight supplied was 1.00.

Publications: Jowell, R., Curtice, J., Park, A., & Thomson, K. [Eds] (1999*), British
                            Social Attitudes the 16th Report: Who Shares New Labour Values*,
                            Aldershot: Ashgate.
                            Thomson, K. et al (2000), *British Social Attitudes 1998 Survey:
                            Technical Report*, London: National Centre for Social Research.

National Population Characteristics: Great Britain

	1991 Census	1998 BSA

SEX

	1991 Census	1998 BSA
Male	48.4 %	42.5 %
Female	51.6 %	57.5 %

AGE

	1991 Census	1998 BSA
18 – 24	13.2 %	7.7 %
25 – 34	19.2 %	20.5 %
35 – 44	18.0 %	18.4 %
45 – 54	15.0 %	15.8 %
55 – 64	13.3 %	13.2 %
65+	20.7 %	24.0 %

Study Description: **Hungary**

Study title: ISSP 1998 Religion Module

Fieldwork dates: 11th – 23rd November, 1998

Principal investigators: TARKI RT - Social Research Center (Peter Robert, Senior Researcher)
Prof. Andrew Greeley (NORC, University of Chicago)

Sample type: Three-stage random stratified sample of hungarian population aged 18 or older.
First stage: Selection of 9 regions and selection of settlements within the regions. Localities were chosen by taking into consideration the size of population.
Second stage: Defining the number of households in the settlement based on the size of population. Selection of households within the localities using the method of 'random walk'.
Third stage: Selection of respondent within the household, based on the number of adults and number of adult men, using Leslie Kish - key method.
If the selected respondent was not present, the interviewer had to make two other attempts to contact him/her. In case of failure, household was substituted by taking the next household living in the right neighboring house/apartment. The third stage of the selection was repeated.

Fieldwork methods: Standardized face-to-face interview.

Context of ISSP-questionnaire: The 1998 ISSP Religion module was the only section in the survey. The questionnaire included the ISSP optional questions and the ISSP background variables.

Sample size: 1000

Response rates:

1941	A - Total issued (total sample)
25	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1916	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1000	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
916	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
400	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
-	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
516	H - Other non-response

Language: Hungarian

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: In order to correct the sampling errors we computed a weighting
variable taking into account the type of residence, sex, age and highest
educational level. The weight of each case was computed as
WEIGHT=(F/f)*(n/N), where N=7,904,813 (respondents above the
age of 18 in the 1996 Microcensus data), n=1000, F= frequency of the
population category in the Microcensus the case belongs to, f= the
parallel frequency in the 1998 ISSP Religion module of TARKI.

National Population Characteristics: Hungary

	Microcensus 1996	ISSP Sample

SEX

Male	46.9 %	43.1 %
Female	53.1 %	56.9 %

AGE

18 – 29	23.4 %	13.8 %
30 – 39	16.5 %	13.6 %
40 – 49	19.9 %	17.3 %
50 – 59	15.1 %	18.1 %
60 – 69	13.1 %	17.6 %
70+	12.0 %	19.6 %

EDUCATION

Less than primary	15.2 %	13.6 %
Primary level	30.3 %	25.7 %
Vocational trainig	19.8 %	22.2 %
Secondary level	24.0 %	25.4 %
Low tertiary level	6.2 %	9.0 %
High tertiary level	4.5 %	4.1 %

REGION

Budapest	19.4 %	19.2 %
Other city	43.6 %	47.2 %
Village	37.0 %	33.6 %

Study Description: **Ireland**

Study title: Religion

Fieldwork dates: May to June 1998

Principal investigators: Conor Ward

Sample type: Two-stage Random (Propability) Sample from a frame of the national population over 18 years of age – no upper limit, using the register of Voters.
Stage 1 – 63 areas (District Electoral Divisions),
Stage 2 – 30 Named Individuals in 57 areas, 29 Named Individuals in 6 areas. The sample design is "epsem" i.e. each element (elector) in the population has an equal probability of selection.

Context of ISSP: Dedicated survey

Fieldwork methods: Personal (face to face) interview

Sample size: 1010 completed interviews

Response rates:

1884	A - Total issued (total sample)
209	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1675	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1010	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
665	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
328	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
265	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
72	H - Other non-response

Language: English

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: The weights data provided were derived using standard weighting procedures. Population controls were derived from bi-annual Labour Force Survey and are based on (1) Gender 2 categories (Male and Female) (2) age cohort 10 categories (18-24,25-29,30-34,35-39,40-44,45-49,50-54,55-59,60-64,65+) (3) marital status 4 categories (Single, Married, Separated and Divorced, Widowed)
Note re age: These are the standard categories in the sampling and are not used in coding data)

Literature: Ransam: A Random Sample Design for Ireland, Economic and Social Review, 10, 2 (1979), 169-174.

Study Description: **Israel**

Study title: Religion / Social Inequality

Fieldwork dates:

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

Sample type: Area probability sample

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview

Sample size: 1208 received ISSP questionnaires

Response rates:

	A - Total issued (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1208	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	1057 Jews
	151 Arabs
	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total Response
	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

Language: Hebrew (n=1057) / Arabic for the arab sector (n=151)

Weighted: No

Context of ISSP   Exclusive ISSP questionnaires Religion and Social inequality both
questionnaire: together

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 (unemployed total labour force)	8.6 %

Study Description: **Italy**

Study title: ISSP 1998 Religion Orientations

Fieldwork dates: 21st December 1998 – 15th January 1999

Principal   Gabriele Calvi – Research Director
investigators: Rosanna Savoldelli, Susanna Fiaschi – Research Associate
                       Elena Bernini – Data processing

Sample type: National, representative, per quota sample of italian population aged 18
                       and older.

Fieldwork methods: Personal, structured interviews (by CAPI).
                       Respondents randomly selected by starting points (only as far as
                       sampling points over 10,000 inhabitants were concerned).
                       1 respondent (interview) per each starting point (standard replacement
                       rules).
                       Average assignment per interviewer = 9 interviews.
                       Interviewers = 114
                       Sampling points = 104

Sample size: 1009

Response rates:

1369	A - Total issued (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1009	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
133	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
76	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

Language: Italian

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure:

National Population Characteristics: Italy

	Census 1991

SEX

Male	48.5 %
Female	51.5 %

AGE

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 %
Laborers	19.0 %
Housewife	19.9 %
Students	10.8 %
Retired	14.3 %
Unemployed	6.5 %

REGION

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

STATUS

Low	29.2 %
Average	53.8 %
High	17.0 %

Study Description: **Japan**

Study title: Japanese Conciousness concerning Religion

Fieldwork dates: 12th – 18th November, 1998

Principal
investigators: Onodera, Noriko

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: Self completion (Dropping off and later picking up questionnaires)

Sample size: 1368

Response rates:

1800	A - Total issued (total sample) (= B + C)
114	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1701	C - (= D + E) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1368	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
333	E - (= F + G) Total non-response
149	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
308	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
22	H - Other non-response

Language: Japanese

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Japan

	National Population Census 1995 (total population)	National Population Census 1995 (population 16+)	National Population Census 1990 (population 16+)

SEX

Male	49.0%	48.6%	
Female	51.0%	51.4%	

AGE

0 – 4	4.8%	–	
5 – 14	11.2%	–	
15 – 24	14.7%	–	
16 – 17	–	3.2%	
18 – 24	–	13.0%	
25 – 34	13.5%	16.3%	
35 – 44	13.4%	16.2%	
45 – 54	15.6%	18.8%	
55 – 64	12.3%	14.8%	
65 – 74	8.8%	10.7%	
75 +	5.7%	6.9%	
Not reported	0.1%	–	

EDUCATION (pop. 16+)

No education			0.2%
Compulsory (9 – 11 years) completed			29.3%
High school (12 – 13 years) completed			42.1%
Junior college (14, 15 years) completed			8.6%
University or graduate school (16+ years) completed			11.0%
Student			8.7%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed		61.8%	
Unemployed		2.8%	
Not in labour force		35.0%	
Not reported		0.5%	

Study Description: **Latvia**

Study title: Religion

Fieldwork dates: 17th – 31st August, 1998

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

Sample type: Multi-stage stratified sampling of permanent residents of Latvia aged 18
– 85.

Stage 1: Stratification is performed in accordance with administrative
territorial division of the country and by type of settlement (urban and
rural). The six administrative districts of the capital Riga and the 6
largest cities (Daugavpils, Jelgava, Jûrmala, Liepâja, Rçzekne and
Ventspils) form 12 separate strata. The population residing in the
remaining territory are divided into 52 strata depending from their
place of residence – rural or urban territory and belonging to one of
the 26 districts of Latvia.

Stage 2: One or more primary sampling units is randomly selected
within each stratum. 82 – 100 sampling points are included into the
sample. 6 districts of Riga and 6 major cities are subdivided in typical
micro-districts (on account of the various types of housing, disposition
from city centre). Streets are selected randomly from the list of streets
in appropriate order. In towns with more than one post office, post
offices are randomly selected out of the list of post offices. The rural
points are randomly selected out of the list of all settlements in the
sampled parishes *(pagasts)*.

Stage 3: A household is selected within the already selected local
points.
- The survey is carried out by random route sample. The route is
  selected randomly from an alphabetical list of all the streets in the
  locality.
- The sample is drawn from the population register. The survey is
  carried out by address sampling

Stage 4: Within a household, the interviewer interviews the
householdmember whose birthday is nearest or selects the person
using the Kish Table (only one method per survey). The interviewer
has to return twice to a household if the potential respondent is absent
during the first visit.

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews.
115 sample points.

*Context of ISSP-
questionnaire:*   Omnibus Survey

Sample size: 1200

Response rates:

2311	A - Total issued (total sample) (= B + C)
793	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1438	C - (= D + E) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1200	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
238	E - (= F + G) Total non-response
203	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
16	H - Other non-response

Language: Latvian, Russian

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Latvia

	Demographic Yearbook of Latvia 1998	Demographic Yearbook of Latvia 1999	Social Report 1999	Statistical Yearbook of Latvia 1999

SEX

Male		46.3 %		
Female		53.7 %		

AGE

Under working age (less than 15)	19.3 %			
Of working age (men 15 – 59; women 15 – 56)	57.9 %			
Over working age	22.8 %			

EDUCATION (pop. 15+)

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

1996			7.2 %	
1997			7.0 %	
1998			9.2 %	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (1998)

Economically active				1.212,500
Employed				1.043.000
Non-working jobseekers				169.500
Registered unemployed				94.400
De-facto unemployed				91.800

Study Description: **Netherlands**

Study title: Cultural Changes in the Netherlands 1998

Fieldwork dates: September, 1 1998 – January, 15 1999

Principal   Social and Cultural Planning Office
investigators:

Sample type: Random

Fieldwork instite:

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interview

Sample size: 2020 received ISSP questionnaires

Response rates:

2103	A - Total issued (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2103	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
2020	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
96 %	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total Response
83	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

Language: Dutch

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Netherlands

Central Bureau of Statistics: Yearbook 2000

SEX 1998

Male	49.0 %
Female	51.0 %

AGE GROUP 1998

0 – 19	24.3 %
20 – 39	31.0 %
40 – 64	31.2 %
65 – 79	10.3 %
80 +	3.1 %

EDUCATION
(Highest level of education) 1998

Basic	13.4 %
Extended – basic	10.3 %
Grammar School	6.8 %
Lower professional training	15.1 %
Middle professional training	32.7 %
Higher professional training	15.0 %
University	6.5 %

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (population 15-64 yrs.)

Employed	62.3 %
Unemployed	3.3 %
Not in labour force	34.4 %

Study Description: **New Zealand**

Study title: Religion: New Zealand

Fieldwork dates: 7th August – 31st October, 1998

Principal investigators: Professor Philip Gendall, Department of Marketing, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Sample type: Systematic random sample from electoral rolls.
The sample was selected from the 1996 New Zealand electoral rolls, which contain the names of all registered voters over the age of 18 years. New Zealand is divided into 65 electorates (60 general electorates and 5 Maori electorates) of approximately equal numerical size. A systematic random sample of approximately 28 names and addresses was selected from each electorate, giving a total sample of 1800 individuals.
The achieved sample is generally representative of the New Zealand population over 18 years of age, but it contains a slightly higher proportion of women than men in the population aged over 18 years. In addition, people under 30 are underrepresented in the sample, while those over 30 are overrepresented. However, these differences are unlikely to have a significant effect on the survey's results.

Fieldwork methods: Mail survey in four waves.
The questionnaire was administered by mail in four waves. The questionnaire together with a covering letter was sent to the 1800 selected participants on 7 August 1998. Three weeks later a reminder letter and another questionnaire were sent to non-respondents. A second reminder and another questionnaire were mailed to remaining non-respondents after a further three weeks, followed by a final reminder letter four weeks later. The survey was closed off on 30 October, 12 weeks after the initial mailing.

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

Sample size: 1800

Response rates:

1800	A - Total issued (total sample) (= B + C)
262	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1538	C - (= D + E) Total eligible (in scope sample)
998	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
529	E - (= F + G) Total non-response
133	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
-	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
398	H - Other non-response

The response rate achieved was 998/(1800-262) = 64,9%.

	Response after first mailing	Response after second mailing	Response after third mailing	Response after fourth mailing	Total
Issued	1800	1021	655	450	1800
Gone-no-address	128	47	29	20	224
Ineligible	13	15	9	1	38
Total eligible	1659	959	617	429	1538

Refusals	52	39	38	4	133
Valid responses	586	256	129	26	998
Total non-response	1021	655	450	398	398

Language: English

Weighted: No

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	372.000

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	36.000
Advanced Vocational Qualification	200.000
Bachelors Degree	150.000
Higher Degree	74.000
Post-School Qualifiaction – 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	138.503
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: The Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey

Fieldwork dates: October 5th 1998 and December 31th 1998

Principal   Paula Devine, Lizanne Dowds - Centre for Social Research, Belfast,
investigators: Northern Ireland

Sample type: Sampling design:
                          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.
                          The first stage in the sampling process was to stratify Northern Ireland
                          into three geographic strata based on an amalgamation of Local
                          Government Districts, namely 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. Within each of the three strata, the sample size
                          was set to reflect the proportion of the adult population resident there
                          as at the 1991 census. Within each stratum addresses were selected on
                          a simple random sample basis. At selected addresses, a KISH grid
                          procedure was utilised to randomly select one individual to be the
                          subject of the survey.
                          Each stratum was over sampled to provide reserve addresses.
                          Interviewers were instructed to make a total of five calls, or 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: Interviewing was carried out by social survey interviewers employed
                          by Research and Evaluation Services (RES). All fieldworkers attended
                          a briefing session conducted jointly by RES' project management
                          team, together with members of the NILT project team.

Fieldwork methods: All interviews were conducted in the respondent's home. Interviewers
                          made up to a maximum of five calls before the person identified in the
                          sample was deemed non-obtainable. The average length of time taken
                          to complete interviews was 40 minutes. 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 letter:
                          Households identified in the sample were sent an advance letter
                          explaining the background to the survey, the method by which an
                          individual respondent would be selected from the household and
                          requesting co-operation with the project. The advance letter also
                          confirmed that a donation of one pound would be made to Action
                          Cancer on behalf of each respondent. A letter from Action Cancer was

also enclosed, confirming the arrangement between them and the research team, and referring to the positive uses to which such valuable donations would be put.

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 1998 module covered ***Religious Observance*** and the 1999 ISSP will cover ***Social Inequality***.

The *Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey* involves 1800 face-to-face interviews with adults aged 18 or over. The main interview is carried out using computer assisted interviewing and the respondent is then asked to complete a self-completion form.

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 1998 survey allowed half the sample to be asked the *Public Understanding of Science* module, while the other half were asked *Rights of the Child* module. For this reason, there are 812 respondents for this ISSP module.

Sample size: 812

Response rates:

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

Language: English

Weighted: 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 prior to 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 household structure recorded by the interviewers. In order to retain the actual number of interviews, the weighted sample was scaled back to the originally achieved sample size.

Distribution of the scaled weight:

Number of adults 18 +	Weight	Number	%	Scaled weight
1	1	592	32.9	0.51
2	2	878	48.8	1.02
3	3	202	11.2	1.53
4	4	90	5.0	2.04
5	5	26	1.4	2.56
6	6	9	0.5	3.07
7	7	1	0.1	3.58
8	8	2	0.1	4.09

National Population Characteristics: Northern Ireland

	NILT 1998 (based on total population ages 16 +)	CHS 1997/98	Northern Ireland Census 1991

SEX

Male	47%	47%	48%
Female	53%	53%	52%

AGE

18 – 24	13%	13%	16%
25 – 34	19%	20%	21%
35 – 44	20%	20%	18%
45 – 54	20%	16%	15%
55 – 59	7%	6%	6%
60 – 64	6%	6%	6%
65 +	15%	18%	18%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Working	51%	53%	49%[*]
Unemployed	5%	5%	9%
Economically inactive	43%	42%	42%
Refused/missing	1%	0%	0%

* Based on total population aged 16 +

Study Description: **Norway**

Study title: Religion, Norway 1998

Fieldwork dates: September - December, 1998

*Principal
investigators:*   Paal Ketil Botvar, Diaconia College Centre, Oslo
                           Paal Repstad, Agder College
                           Dag Stenvoll and Per Selle, Norwegian Centre in Organization and
                           Management
                           Knut Kalgraff Skjåk, Norwegian Social Science Data Services.

                           The survey was funded by the Research Council of Norway.

Fieldwork Institute: Norsk Gallup Institutt 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 field work included
                           one reminder and two follow-ups with questionnaires.

*Context of ISSP-
questionnaire:*   The survey consists of the ISSP Religion II and additional questions
                           about religion, new age, abortion and euthanasia.

Sample size: 1532

Response rates:

2500	A - Total issued (total sample)
14	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2486	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1532	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
954	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
152	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
777	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
25	H - Other non-response

Language: Norwegian

Weighted: No

*Deviations from ISSP-   Special codes and variables in the norwegian dataset, comments in
questionnaire*   SPSS setup:

                           COMMENT N V66   8 'Can t choose' not offered as option
                           COMMENT N MARITAL   1 'Married' .
                                                  6 'Registered partnership between two
                                                  people of same sex'.

COMMENT N COHAB	0 'Married' .
COMMENT N EDUCYRS	Variable asked.
	Years in school after compulsory.
	94= 'Only compulsory'.
COMMENT N WRKST	Full-time: 30 hours a week and more.
	Part-time: 15-29 hours a week.
	Less than part-time: 14 hours a week and less.
COMMENT N SPWRKS	01 Employed, full-time, part-time and less.

Also note that WRKST and SPWRKST describes respondent's subjective main activity. This means that other variables related to work contain more valid cases than WRKST, since other variables also include students, housewives etc. who are employed, but do not consider employment as their main activity.

COMMENT N RINCOME	Norwegian kroner (NOK) x 1 000.
COMMENT N INCOME	Norwegian kroner (NOK) x 1 000.
COMMENT N RELIG	48 'Oth prot communit'.
	49 'Norw State-ch' .
COMMENT N CLASS	3 'Lower middle'.
N_PARTY	1. Red Electoral Alliance (Roed Valgallianse) Marxist-leninist and independent socialists
	2. Labor Party (Det norske Arbeiderparti) Social Democrats
	3. Party of Progress (Fremskrittspartiet) Liberalist party to the right of the Conservative Party
	4. Conservative Party (Hoeyre)
	5. Christian Democratic Party (Kristelig Folkeparti)
	6. Centre Party (Senterpartiet) Formerly the Agrarian Parety
	7. The Socialist Left Party (Sosialistisk Venstreparti)
	8. Liberal Party (Venstre)

LEFT-RIGHT POSITIONS OF PARTIES:

1, 7, 2, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3

National Population Characteristics: Norway

	Statistics Norway: January 1, 1998, Central Register of Persons Population 18 – 79 years,	Statistics Norway: Labour Force Survey 4. Quarter 1998, Population 18 – 74 years	Net Sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1998

SEX

Male	49.8 %		45.9 %
Female	50.2 %		54.1 %

AGE

	Male	Female		Male	Female
18 – 24	6.3 %	6.1 %		6.3 %	7.6 %
25 – 34	10.9 %	10.5 %		9.2 %	12.0 %
35 – 44	10.1 %	9.7 %		9.6 %	12.7 %
45 – 54	9.5 %	9.1 %		8.9 %	9.4 %
55 – 64	5.9 %	6.0 %		5.7 %	5.3 %
65 – 79	7.1 %	8.8 %		6.2 %	7.3 %

EDUCATION

Primary school		19.3 %	14.9 %
Incomplete Secondary		22.9 %	18.2 %
Secondary completed		32.3 %	32.3 %
University complete/incomplete		25.5 %	33.1 %
Missing		0.0 %	1.5 %
N		20.752	1.469

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In labour force		73.3 %	75.8 %
In school (pupil/student)		4.6 %	5.4 %
Retired		8.3 %	8.7 %
Social welfare		7.7 %	5.0 %
Home working		3.2 %	2.7 %
Unemployed		2.3 %	1.1 %
Other		0.6 %	0.9 %
Missing		0.0 %	0.5 %

Note: Percentage differs from ISSP-R: 'Current employment status' since 'In labor force' includes all working 1 hour a week or more, while 'Employed' includes only those who consider work as their main activity.

	Statistics Norway: January 1, 1998, Central Register of Persons Population 18 – 79 years,	Statistics Norway: Labor Force Survey 4. Quarter 1998, Population 18 – 74 years	Net Sample Norwegian Survey, ISSP 1998

REGION

Central and east counties 2 & 3	22.2 %		21.9 %
East counties 1, 4 – 8	27.9 %		29.0 %
South counties 9 – 10	5.6 %		5.5 %
West counties 11 – 15	25.2 %		25.5 %
Middle counties 16 & 17	8.7 %		8.6 %
North counties 18 – 20	10.5 %		9.5 %
N	3,201,650		1,532

Study Description: **Philippines**

Study title: Religion

Fieldwork dates: October 28 – November 14, 1998

Principal
investigators: Social Weather Stations

Sample type: Multi-stage probability sampling.

The entire Philippines is divided into four major study areas: National Capital Region (NCR which is totally urban), and the urban and rural areas of Luzon (outside of NCR), Visayas and Mindanao. The target sample size for each of the four major areas is 300 households (150 urban and 150 rural households).

Multi-stage probability sampling is used in selecting the respondents: For NCR, three stages and for the rest of the country, 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 within each municipality with probability proportional to population size.

For the second stage, in each sample precinct map, 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 is sampled. In each sample household, the household head was asked questions which pertain to the entire household. If during the interview of the sample adult the household head was not available, questions for the household head were left blank, but the socio-demographic profile of the household is still obtained. However, it was required that there should be at least 3 households per precinct where the household head and the sample adult belong to the same household. So callbacks, if needed, were made to meet this requirement.

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 common first stage unit. Using updated provincial population figures, 10 provinces in Balance Luzon, and 5 each in Visayas and Mindanao are chosen

without replacement and with probability proportional to sizes.
The municipalities of the sample provinces serve as the second stage
units. Within each study area, fifteen (15) municipalities are selected
from 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.
The third stage involves getting sample spots from urban and rural
areas. 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 probability proportional to population size without
replacement.
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. public market
   4. public building like school, hospital, health center or library

If the barangay has at least two of the 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.
The household head in these sample households is asked questions
pertaining to the entire household. If during the interview of the
sample adult, the household head is not available, after a number of
valid callbacks, questions for the household head were left blank.

However, it was required that there should be at least 3 households per sample spot where the sample household head and the sample adult belong to the same household. So callbacks, if needed, were made to meet that requirement.

For the fifth and final stage, a respondent is randomly chosen among the voting-age household members in each selected household using a probability respondent selection table. Given these proportions, the sampling breakdown is summarized as follows:

Urban

	Provinces	Cities/Mun	Precincts	Households	Adult Rs
NCR	-	17	60	300	300
Bal. Luz	10	15	30	150	150
Visayas	5	15	30	150	150
Mindanao	5	15	30	150	150
	20	64	150	750	750

Rural

	Barangays	Households	Adult Rs
NCR	-	-	-
Bal. Luz	30	150	150
Visayas	30	150	150
Mindanao	30	150	150
	90	450	450

The proportion of male and female respondents is controlled to obtain an equal distribution of such respondents reflecting the population ratio. For odd-numbered questionnaires, males are interviewed. For even-numbered questionnaires, females are interviewed.

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews

Pre-testing the questionnaire. SWS pre-tests a questionnaire on some 5-10 adults for the following reasons:

- determine the time length of interview
- improve the wording of questions
- eliminate unnecessary questions and add items, as the case may be
- test question sequence and identify biases
- correct and improve translation
- change open-ended questions into multiple choice questions
- find out which items are conceptually vague
- determine whether the focus of the question is clear
- identify interviewer's recording difficulties

The survey questionnaire within which the ISSP module would be implemented was pre-tested from October 17-19, 1998.

Field quality controls. SWS puts much effort in seeing to it that quality data are gathered. Field quality control activities were undertaken. One, at least 10% of the total output of each field interviewer was

directly observed. A 'Supervision Report Form' documented this type of field observation. The field interviewer being observed was evaluated immediately after the conduct of the interview. A field supervisor did not allow the interviewer to do interviews alone until the latter was observed to have strictly followed the rules and techniques taught during the training.

Second, aside from field supervisors, there were field coordinators in the survey area who immediately edited the filled up questionnaires of the interviewers. This way, re-interviews, should there be a need, could be conducted while still in the field.

And third, spot-checking was undertaken at various stages of field work. The first one took place after about 30% of interviews were completed. The second spot-checking was conducted after 60% cornpletion and the last one, immediately after 90% completion of interviewing.

During spot-checking, at least 20% of the unsupervised interviews were re-interviewed/back-checked. If serious errors persisted after 20% spot-checking, the original interviews were invalidated and respondents re-interviewed. An error was considered serious if dishonesty in recording was apparent or if there was a serious misinterpretation of the study such that it resulted in the wrong information.

If some questionnaires were found incomplete or had inconsistent answers, the interviewer was asked to go back to the respondent, so that the questionnaire could be completed and correctcd.

Number of Calls. A respondent not interviewed on 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.

Sample size: 1200

Response rates:

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

Language: Tagalog

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights are applied to the subsamples in various area domains. The weight projection is computed by dividing the population count 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:

- National Capital Region   = 20.9666220000
- Luzon   = 58.2718833333
- Visayas   = 27.9290453333
- Mindanao   = 31.2848600000

Remarks: <u>Coverage.</u> The survey for the fourth quarter of 1998 covered the Philippines and the sample spots are found in the following cities/ municipalities of the National Capital Region (NCR) and provinces of Luzon outside of NCR (Balance Luzon), Visayas and Mindanao:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>PROVINCES</u>	<u>CITIES</u>	<u>MUNICIPALITIES</u>
National Capital Region (NCR)	not applicable	Kabokan Makati Mandaluyong Manila Marikina Pasay Pasig Quezon City Valenzuela	Las Piñas Malabon Muntinlupa Navotas Parañaque Pateros San Juan Taguig
Luzon	Batangas Cagayan Camarines Sur Cavite Isabela Laguna La Union Pampanga Quezon Rizal		
Visayas	Bohol Cebu Guimaras Negros Oriental Southern Leyte		
Mindanao	Agusan Del Sur Bukidnon Davao Oriental South Cotabato Sulu		

Sample sizes and error margins. The indicator of data quality used is the standard error of estimates. The statistics which the survey obtained are mostly proportions, and the formula for the standard error of a proportion is:

$$\frac{p(1-p)}{n}$$

where p is the population probability and *n* is the sample size. The survey has a sample size of 1,200 male and female voting-age adults. lt gives a maximum error margin of +/– 3% at 95% confidence level (assuming a simple sampling design), tolerable both for qualitative and quantitative variables.

For estimates of proportions, the sample breakdown implies that the following approximate allowances for sampling error, at the 95% confidence level, should be made:

Location	Error Margin
Philippines	+/– 3%
National Capital Region (NCR)	+/– 6%
Luzon	+/– 6%
Visayas	+/– 6%
Mindanao	+/– 6%

However, slightly higher error margins are expected in multi-stage cluster sampling, considering the complexity of estimating the exact sampling errors.

Study Description: **Poland**

Study title: Polish General Social Survey 1998/99 (PGSS)

Fieldwork dates: November to December, 1999

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

Sample type: Self-administered supplement completed after the main PGSS
                          questionnaire.

Fieldwork institute: Public Opinion Research Center

Fieldwork methods: National Multi-stage Random Sample
                          In the first stage the area of Poland was divided into 48 primary
                          sampling units (strata). They consisted of 12 regions and 4 size classes:
                          cities having more than 100 thousands inhabitants, cities between 20
                          and 100 thousands inhabitants, cities less than 20 thousand inhabitants,
                          and villages. Statistical regions were drawn with probabilities
                          proportional to number of households in each strata. Second stage
                          households were drawn from statistical regions. Coming to every
                          household an interviewer gathered information about month and year of
                          birth of all persons living in the household and then selected respondent
                          from all persons 18 or more years old, using Kish grid (unique for every
                          household) selected the respondent.

*Context of ISSP
questionnaire:*   The ISSP data are part of the PGSS

Sample size: 1708

Response rates:

1708	A - Total issued (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1147	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1147	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
561	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
411	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
139	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
11	H - Other non-response

Language: Polish

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: The weighting factor used consists of two elements. First each case was weighted by the number of persons 18 or more years old, living in a household. Then, post-stratification weighting was applied. Using official data about gender, age (three categories) and type of place of living (seven categories of size for the cities and eight regions for rural areas), a 90-cell table was created. For every cell a sampling rate was estimated. Post-stratification weighting was based on those coefficients. Finally, the weighting factor was normalized to the number of interviews completed.

Deviations from ISSP-
questionnaire:

National Population Characteristics: Poland

GENDER*:*

National Demographic Yearbook, Warsaw 1999

Male	47.7 %
Female	52.3 %

AGE GROUPS*:*

National Demographic Yearbook, Warsaw 1999

18 – 29	24.1 %
30 - 39	19.4 %
40 – 49	21.7 %
50 – 59	12.8 %
60 – 69	12.1 %
70 – 79	7.2 %
80 +	2.7 %
N (18 + yrs)	28,352,899

EDUCATION (Population 18+ years)*:*

The 1999 Polish General Social Survey

Elementary incomplete	4.1 %
Elementary complete	22.5 %
Vocational school	26.6 %
Secondary incomplete	4.2 %
Secondary complete	24.7 %
Post secondary	2.8 %
Incomplete higher	6.0 %
Higher completed	9.2 %

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (18 + yrs)*:*

The 1999 Polish General Social Survey

Employed	47.3 %
Unemployed	10.9 %
Not in labour force	41.8 %

Study Description: **Portugal**

Study title: *Inquérito Permanente às Atitudes Sociais dos Portugueses*
                         Portuguese Social Attitudes: annual survey

Fieldwork dates: April 1999

Principal   Manuel Villaverde Cabral; Jorge Vala
investigators: Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa

Sample type: The universe of the survey is the Portuguese adult (18+) population
                         resident in the Continent (excluding the Islands of the Autonomous
                         Regions of Azores and Madeira). The sample (1200 individuals plus
                         720) is a probabilistic sample and was extracted according to the
                         following steps:
                         1) Construction of Master Sample. Master Sample is a probabilistic
                            sample based in the 91 Census, stratified by region (five regions in
                            the mainland, Azores and Madeira). It has 1143 Census Blocks (1
                            Census Block has about 300 households).
                         2) Stratification of the 1143 Census Blocks of the master sample by
                            urban/rural
                         3) Selection of 120 Census Blocks from the master sample (excluding
                            Azores and Madeira)
                         4) Selection of 10 households plus 6 in each Census Block
                         5) Random selection of an adult in each household

Fieldwork institute: *Instituto Nacional de Estatística*

Fieldwork methods: The method employed was face-to-face computer assisted
                         interviewing. The field work began in April and was completed within
                         4 weeks.
                         All the interviewers were supervised and around 20% of the sections
                         were 'back-checked'.

Sample size: 1201
                         The final achieved sample size was 1201, that makes a response rate
                         of 80% (1201/1507) (sampling error ± 2.8%, α=.05).

Response rates:

1507	A - Total issued (total sample)
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1201	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
	H - Other non-response

Language: Portuguese

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Data were weighted according to age groups and educational level.

National Population Characteristics: Portugal

Instituto Nacional de Estatística, *Censos 1991*

SEX

Male	4,754,626	48.2%
Female	5,107,898	51.8%

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

AGE

< 18 years	2,484,818	25.2%
18 – 29 years	1,823,226	18.5%
30 – 39 years	1,355,078	13.7%
40 – 49 years	1,203,455	12.2%
50 – 59 years	1,120,738	11.4%
60 +	1,875,209	19.1%

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

EDUCATION (total population)

None	1,736745	17,61
Basic Primary complete (4 years)	2,655,325	26,92%
Basic Primary incomplete	1,666,279	16,90%
Basic Preparatory (6 years)	1,251,658	12,69%
Basic Secondary (9 years)	1,073,287	10,88%
Secondary incomplete	495,100	5,02%
Secondary complete (10 – 12 years)	499,834	5,07%
University incomplete	200,434	2,03%
University complete	283,862	2,88%

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

EDUCATION (population < 18 years)

None	713,009	28,69%
Basic Primary complete (4 years)	57,898	2,33%
Basic Primary incomplete	666,776	26,83%
Basic Preparatory (6 years)	481,903	19,39%
Basic Secondary (9 years)	422,956	17,02%
Secondary incomplete	139,880	5,63%
Secondary complete (10 – 12 years)	1,666	0,07%
University incomplete	730	0,03%
University complete	0	0,00%

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

EDUCATION (population > 18 years)

None	1,023,736	13,88%
Basic Primary complete (4 years)	2,597,427	35,21%
Basic Primary incomplete	999,503	13,55%
Basic Preparatory (6 years)	769,755	10,43%
Basic Secondary (9 years)	650,331	8,81%
Secondary incomplete	355,220	4,81%
Secondary complete (10 – 12 years)	498,168	6,75%
University incomplete	199,704	2,71%
University complete	283,862	3,85%

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

Study Description: **Russia**

Study title: Religion – 1998 (Russia)

Fieldwork dates: September 5 – 26, 1998

Principal   Dr. L. Khakhulina
investigators:

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

                           Sampling:

                           At the first stage, the territory of Russia is divided into 10 zones:
                           North+North-West, Central Non-Black Earth, Central Black Earth,
                           North Caucasus, Volgo-Viatka, Volga, Urals, West Siberia, East Siberia
                           and Far East. They are designed by official statistics according to the
                           ethnic, economic, demographic, geographic characteristics, agriculture,
                           level of infrastructure, and standard of living. All eleven zones will be
                           included in the sample.
                           The total sample size is distributed over the 11 zones proportionate to
                           the population size in it.
                           The nine strata of settlements are created considering the following
                           characteristics of places of settlement: population size, administrative
                           status, autonomy/non-autonomy, urban/rural settlements:

                           1.   Metropolitan Moscow and St. Petersburg areas (as the self-
                                representative statistical units)
                           2.   The oblast center cities of one million or more
                           3.   Oblast capitals of less than one million residents.
                           4.   Small towns and rural settlements of city type
                           5.   Rural settlements/villages
                           6.   Autonomous republic capitals of 300.000 residents or more.
                           7.   Autonomous republican capitals of less than 300.000 residents.
                           8.   Small towns and rural settlements of city type in autonomous
                                republics.
                           9.   Rural settlements/villages in autonomous republics.

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

to be included in the sample. If the number of questionnaires for a stratum is lower than the minimum limit, the stratum is united with a larger one ("of a higher level"). The number of the questionnaire of the new created stratum is equal to the sum ot the two primary ones. We define the number of the sampling points for each existing stratum of a region ('existing' means that the number of the questionnaires for the stratum is not equal 0). The total number of questionnaire for a stratum is divided into the previously defined maximum number of the questionnaires for sampling points. If the result has a fraction, we approximate it to the higher limit. The number of questionnaires for a stratum is equally distributed over all the stratum's sampling point.

We randomly choose the oblast, krais, and autonomous capital cities sampling points from the list of all the PSU in it with the probability proportionate to the population size.

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

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

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

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

Third stage. Selection of the households within a sampling point. The routine of the route method is as follows:

The territory of the city is divided into 2-3 areas (if the city's population is 500.000 and over - into 5-6 or more areas). Usually they are: the down town, industrial and living areas. The questionnaires which are to be completed in the city are distributed over the areas proportionally to the population size in them. (If the sample size is small, the questionnaires are distributed among 2-3 randomly chosen areas). We chose one district in an area.

The households within a district are chosen using the route method. (the same method is used for the rural settlements.) It is as follows: The sample step (r) is calculated as r=S:n , S - number of households in the district, n - the number ot questionnaires to be administrated in it. The route begins from a household N=r/2 and then goes on with the step (r). The possible deviation is +l/ –l a household.

Fourth stage. Selection of the respondent within a household
An interviewer has a task which includes: the discretion of the route, the number of questionnaire to be completed, and sex-by-age and educational quota card. Only one respondent is interviewed within a household.
The fieldwork supervisors control the sample using the sex-by-age and educational quotas. (We have to use the quotas as lot of people with secondary education refuse to answer the questionnaire more often, and it increases the number of people with higher education in the sample). The sampling is done with the help of the data of Goskomstat, 1997.

Fieldwork methods: drop-off, face-to-face interview.

In the fieldwork, employees and part-time interviewers of 19 VCIOM regional offices were engaged. The completions are done by respondents at their home in the presence of the interviewer who was to prevent an influence of other household members on answers of the respondent. If a respondent was absent at the moment of an interviewer's call, callbacks to this address were envisaged, not exceeding three in number.
The work of every interviewer was controlled by telephone or a callback in the proportion of 1 per 10 interviews.

Context of ISSP
questionnaire   The questionnaire of the study included 119 questions (including the socio-demograhic bloc).
ISSP-modul, consisting of 38 questions plus 23 special demographic questions were located in separate booklet which were completed after main booklet (block questions concerning of economical and political situation of the country; the level of ordinary life's problems; trust in political leaders, parties and social institutions; voting intentions; attention to some foreign-policy problems - totally 53 questions and main socio-demographic questions).

Sample size: 1703

Response rates:

3963	A - Total issued (total sample) (= B + C)
744	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
3219	C - (= D + E) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1703	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
1516	E - (= F + G) Total non-response
954	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
457	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
105	H - Other non-response

Language: Russian

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Reference on the distribution of respondents' totality and corrected sampling by controlled social groups

The principles of posterior sample's correction:

The correction is realized separately for every generalized region (oblast')
The total expected number N of respondents for a certain region equals

$$N = N0 * P,$$

where N0 denotes the size of whole sample, P stands for share of the region in the entier population.
There are population groups involved in correction process:

Gender groups
1.   Male;
2.   Female.

Age groups
3.   16 - 24 years;
4.   25 - 39 years;
5.   40 - 54 years;
6.   55 and over years.

Education groups
7.   High school or incomplete one;
8.   Common school (9-l0 classes) or special engeneerings;
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 $0 < W[k] < \sim 10$, so that the following conditions were valid:

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

$$Q[i] = sum (W[k] \mid x[k].belong\ to.G[i]) / N,$$

were closed to a share P[i] of group G[i] in region's population.
The value of J being equal to

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

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

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In massif	4497	5502	1785	3024	2337	2854	1914	5026	3059
Weighted (p)	4566	5433	1596	3125	2356	2921	1438	4704	3857
Statistic	4567	5432	1595	3130	2353	2921	1433	4713	3852

The deviation in structure of controlled social groups makes on the average less than 0.05 %

Weight coefficients of respondents are distributed as follows:

Value	Quantity
0.000 - 0.100	0
0.101 - 0.200	0
0.201 - 0.500	249
0.501 - 1.000	771
1.001 - 2.000	592
2.001 - 5.000	85
5.001 - 10.000	6
10.001 >	0

Sum of weight coefficients is 1703. All the cofficients are recorded in "weight" field.

Deviations from ISSP questionnaire:

Question "EARNINGS" is coded in roubles

Question "FAMILY INCOME" is coded in roubles

In question "PARTY AFFILIATION II" the parties were coded as follows:

1 'Agrarian Party'
2 'National-Patriotic Union'
3 'Yabloko'
4 'Women of Russia'
5 'Our Home is Russia (NDR)'
6 'Democratic Choice of Russia (DVR)'
7 'KPRF'
8 'LDPR'
9 'Peoples Republican Party'

The scale of question "REGION"

1 'North'
2 'North-West'
3 'Central'
4 'Volga-Vyatka'
5 'Black Earth'
6 'Volga'
7 'North Caucasus
8 'Urals
9 'West Siberia'
10 'East Siberia'
11 'Far East'

The scale of question "SIZE OF COMMUNITY"
1   More than 1 million
2   500.001 – 1.000.000
3   250.001 – 500.000
4   100.001 – 250.000
5   50.001 –100.000
6   20.001 – 50.000
7   up to 20 000 urban
8   Rural

National Population Characteristics: Russia

Data of 1997, Goskomstat of Russia

The entire population of Russia of 16 years and older – 114.500.000 people, incl.:

SEX

Male	45.7%
Female	54.3%

AGE

16 - 24 years	16.0%
25 - 39 years	31.3%
40 - 54 years	23.5%
55 years and older	29.1%

EDUCATION

Higher and non-complete higher	14.3%
Secondary and secondary specialized	47.1%
Under secondary	38.5%

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

Central cities	35.7%
Medium cities and towns	38.2%
Rural districts	26.1%

Study Description: **Slovenia**

Study title: Slovenian Public Opinion 1998/1 - Inequality and Religion (ISSP, 1998-1999)

Fieldwork dates: October 1998

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

Sample type: Systematic multistage sample with random start of adults aged 19 years or older living at noninstitutional address in Slovenia, based on Central Register of Population. 140 PSU and 420 SSU are formed, with names and addresses of persons in final clusters. A replacement procedure is used for non-responses, with substitute units reselected by the same probability mechanism as basic sample units. Half of the sample with every second person selected were used for SJM98/l (ISSP) and SJM98/2 (non-ISSP) Survey respectively. See: Marjan Blejec: Nacrti in analiza vzorcev za ankete "Slovensko javflo mnenje" SJM68 SJM69 in SJM7O, VSSPN, Ljubljana 1970

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

Fieldwork methods: Personal interviews with trained interviewers

Sample size: 1006

Response rates:

3118	A - Total issued (total sample)
268	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2850	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
2024	D - Total SJM97_2+3 questionnaires received
1018	- SJM98_1 without ISSP
1006	- SJM98_2 with ISSP modules
826	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
443	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
197	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
186	H - Other non-response

Language: Slovenian

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Slovenia

	Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Bulletin Ljubljana 1993)	Census 1991, population 15+ years (Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia 1995)	Labor Force Survey, 1997

SEX

Male	47.7%		
Female	52.3%		

AGE

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

EDUCATION

0 – 7 years of elementary school		17.3%	
Elementary school		30.3%	
Completed vocational school		19.7%	
Completed middle school		23.7%	
University degree		9.0%	

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Labour force			966.000
Persons in employment			898.000
Unemployed persons			69.000
Inactive persons			669.000

Study Description: **Slovakian Republic**

Study title: Religion

Fieldwork dates:

Principal   M Piscova, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava
investigators:

Sample type: In the "Religion" survey, sampling was done by the random selection procedure we use to call random walk technique. It is the set of rules that is applied in gradual choice of (a) a house (block of flats) doorway; (b) an apartment and (c) a person (a household member). The term walk is used because the sampling procedure is done by walking across the itinerary determined by the departure point and movement rules. Instructions for random walk were as follows:

A. Itinerary of random walk

Any public institution that is a closest one to the place of the interviewer's residence may serve as the departure point - a shop, post office, an office, health care service, etc.. The interviewer has to turn his back to the institution building door and then go in the right direction along the street. He goes on the right side of the street and has to count out houses of block of flats doors (if a building has several doors) on this side of the street. Houses are counted out till the first crossing. On the crossing, an interviewer has to turn left and go in the left direction along the left side of street. He or she continues counting out houses or doors.
On the next crossing he or she turns right and counts out the doors on the right side of a street in compliance with the given rules. During the next route he always continues according the rule of changing the right-left direction on every crossing point - if he or she turns left, he goes on the left side of the street and on the next crossing he turns in the right direction and walks on the right side of street.
On the random walk route, an interviewer has to select always every fifth house (block of flats door), in which an appropriate respondent is looked for in conformity with the next instructions.
If there are no houses on the street side of your walk, an interviewer walks to the next crossing and he again changes direction there.

Comments:
In the random walk procedure, we treat as the crossing every place where it is possible to turn to the adjacent street in the determined direction of walk. The crossing is also the place where your way crosses a pedestrian or footpath that is surrounded by residential buildings. As a crossing we do not consider any level crossing or highway leave or an access to a building.
If the crossing has a T-form and the street vertical to the direction of your route leads to the direction that is opposite to the direction set by the random walk rules (for instance, if you are expected to turn left on the next crossing and the crossing has a T-form and leads only to the

right direction), the interviewer continues in his initial direction to the next crossing where it is possible to turn in the determined way. The interviewer will proceed similarly in the case, if the street you should turn to according the rule is a blind alley or it leads to an uninhabited area (for instance, out of the town or to an industrial area), he continues his way to the next crossing and will change direction only there.

In the case that in spite of these measures your random walk will take you to uninhabited space or outside town or village, you will turn back and continue your counting out the houses (or block of flats doors) on the opposite side of street till you will not return back to the point (crossing) you originally turned in that "unproductive" direction. On this crossing, you choose the opposite direction to that "unproductive" one and thcn continue your walk according the given rules.

In the case that during his random walk the interviewer finds himself on the housing estate where the streets and crossing are difficult to differentiate, he will regard the blocks of flats as streets and move between them in similar way: on the end of the block he will turn in the determined direction and count out the doors of the next block of flats in his walk direction.

If all blocks of flats are built in one direction, the interviewer has to walk between them alternately in left and right direction and to count out the doors on that side of the block where the main door entrances are situated.

B. The selection of an apartment in the block of flats

On his random walk route, the interviewer has always to enter every fifth house (or door). If there is only one flat in a house, he selects it automatically.

If there are two, three or four flats in a house, he will always select the second in the order. He has to start to count out on the left side of the door, or on the left side of the stairs (if the flats are only on the floor). If there are five and more flats in a house, the interviewer will select every fifth in the order. He again counts out the flats on the left side (of the entrance or stairs). If for instance, there are always two flats on the same floor (and there are no flats on the ground fioor), the fifth flat is situated on the third floor and it is the one that is on the left from the stairs.

C. The selection of respondent in a household

In the randomly chosen flat/household, the interviewer will address any of its inhabitants and establish the names of all household members more than 18 years old. He will put the names in the table on the second page of the questionnaire and he will select the one according the questionnaire instruction (the one whose birthday date is the closest to the term of the interviewer's visit - either it proceeds or follows it).

If the selected respondent is not in the household in the moment of interviewer's visit, the interviewer will ask when he or she would be accessible in home and the interviewer will visit the household again. If selected respondent will be not at home also in the time of the

second visit, the interviewer will make the third trial to meet him. If the third trial will be not successful too, the interviewer will choose a next household on his random walk route.

In the case nobody was at home in the selected flat, or the interviewer was strictly refused, he will go to the next (that is, sixth in the order) flat and he will make the selection there.

If the interviewer will not find any person in the selected house that would meet the selection requirements, he will continue on his random walk route to the next fifth house and he will repeat selection of flat and person there.

D. The end of random walk

Random walk finishes in the moment where the interviewer succeeds to obtain five completed interviewees. Certainly, random walk needs not to be done in one day, it can be done by parts. However, the interviewer has always to continue his walk on the same place he ended his walk last time.

Fieldwork institute:

Fieldwork methods: Face-to-face interviews

Sample size:

Response rates:

	A - Total issued (total sample)	
	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)	
	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)	
1284	D - Total questionnaires received	
	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response	
	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)	
	G - Non-contact (never contacted)	
	H - Other non-response	

Language: Slovakian

Weighted:

National Population Characteristics: Slovakian Republic

> Characteristics
> of the Slovak
> population for
> the year 1998

SEX

Male	48.8%
Female	51.2%

AGE

18 – 24	14.6%
25 – 34	21.9%
35 – 44	21.4%
45 – 54	14.3%
55 – 59	6.6%
60 +	21.2%

EDUCATION

Primary	35.3%
Apprentice, lower secondary	30.3%
Secondary completed	26.4%
University	8.3%

SIZE OF COMMUNITY

< 2.000	30.7%
2.000 – 4.900	13.2%
5.000 – 19.900	15.3%
20.000 – 49.900	15.5%
50.000 – 99.900	12.1%
> 100.000	12.9%

REGION

Bratislava	11.5%
Trnava	10.3%
Trnecin	11.4%
Nitra	13.6%
Zilina	12.7%
Banska Bystrica	12.4%
Presov	14.0%
Kosice	14.1%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Economically active persons	56.6%
Male	65.8%
Female	48.1%
Unemployment rate	12.5%

Study Description: **Spain**

Study title: Religion

Fieldwork dates: 17th – 22nd September, 1998

Principal   CIS
investigators:

Sample type: Multistage stratified random sample

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

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

Sample size: 2600

Response rates:

2600	A - Total issued (total sample)
7	B - Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
2593	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
2488	D - Total ISSP questionnaires received
105	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
58	F - Refusals (refusing to take part)
38	G - Non-contact (never contacted)
9	H - Other non-response

Language: Spanish

Weighted: Yes

Weighting procedure: Optional: sex-age structure

National Population Characteristics: Spain

	Census 1991 I.N.E.

SEX

Male	19,055,844
Female	19,843,917

AGE

less than 5	2,065,002
5 - 9	2,450,996
10 - 14	3,124,932
15 - 24	6,549,835
25 - 34	5,947,059
35 - 44	4,904,188
45 - 54	4,171,746
55 - 64	4,340,795
65 +	5,345,208
N	38,899,761

EDUCATION (population 10 years and older)

No studies	2,656,903
Incomplete studies	5,166,006
4 - 10 years	12,249,030
11 - 14 years	6,029,079
15 - 18 years	5,667,110
19 - 21 years	1,139,157
22 +	1,254,017
N	34,161,300

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (population 16 years and older)

Active population	15,272,988
Employed	12,390,200
Unemployed	2,882,788
Not in labour force	14,939,066
N	30,212,054

Study Description: **Sweden**

Study title: Religion II

Fieldwork dates: February 1998 – May 1998

Principal   Dr. Stefan Svallfors, Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Umeå,
investigators: Sweden

Sample type: A representative sample of the Swedish population 18 – 77 years

Fieldwork institute: Statistics Sweden

Fieldwork methods: Separate postal survey with two reminders by post to all non-
                            respondents and a telephone interview follow-up on a sub-sample of
                            remaining non-respondents

Context of ISSP   Separate survey
questionnaire
Sample size: 1189

Response rates:

2000	A – Total issued (total sample)
7	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1993	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1189	D – Total questionnaires received
1128	- by mail
61	- by telephone
804	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
178	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
21	G – Non-contact (never contacted)
605	H – Other non-response

Response rates in different groups
Sex

Men	56.1%
Women	63.3%

Age

18 – 25	58.1%
26 – 45	59.1%
46 – 64	61.2%
65 – 77	59.5%

Respondents income 1995 before deductions in SEK

No income	45.8%
1000 – 50000	58.8%
51000 – 100000	52.2%
101000 – 150000	61.7%
151000 – 200000	61.6%
201000 – 250000	60.6%
251000 – 300000	71.6%
301000 – 350000	74.5%
351000 –	58.7%

Urban – rural

Stockholm	55.2%
Urban 1	61.6%
Urban 2	61.1%
Rural 1	50.5%
Rural 2	64.8%
Göteborg region	57.3%
Malmö etc. region	59.8%

Language: Swedish

Weighted: No

National Population Characteristics: Sweden

	Register for the total population (1998) age 18 – 77	ISSP Sample (1998) age 18 – 77	Education register (1998) and labor force surveys (1997) age 16 – 64

SEX

Male	50%	47%	
Female	50%	53%	

AGE

18 – 25	16%	15%	
26 – 45	39%	38%	
46 – 64	31%	32%	
65 – 77	15%	15%	

EDUCATION

Primary school			29%
Secondary school			46%
University			25%

URBAN – RURAL

Stockholm	22%	20%	
Urban 1	36%	37%	
Urban 2	17%	17%	
Rural 1	6%	5%	
Rural 2	5%	6%	
Göteborg region	9%	9%	
Malmö etc. region	6%	6%	

RESPONDENTS INCOME 1995 BEFORE DEDUCTIONS IN SEK

No income	5%	4%	
1000 – 50000	14%	14%	
51000 – 100000	13%	11%	
101000 – 150000	22%	23%	
151000 – 200000	21%	22%	
201000 – 250000	14%	14%	
251000 – 300000	4%	5%	
301000 – 350000	3%	3%	
351000 –	4%	4%	

Register for the total population (1998) age 18 – 77	ISSP Sample (1998) age 18 – 77	Education register (1998) and labor force surveys (1997) age 16 – 64

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed			71%
Unemployed			6%
Not in labour force			23%

Study Description: **Switzerland**

Study title: Religion

Fieldwork dates: January – March 1999

Principal   Research team from the Institut d'éthique sociale de la Fédération des
investigators: Eglises protestantes de la Suisse ("IES de la FEPS") in Lausanne.

Sample type: The population surveyed consisted wholly of German, French or
                        Italian speakers aged between 16 and 75, who were living in
                        Switzerland during 1998/9. The ISSP survey questions were asked via
                        a written questionnaire sent by post to the homes of those people who
                        had already taken part in the research "Religion and the social bond"
                        by means of a telephone interview. The sample was made up of people
                        who had been reached by telephone and who were available. The 5%
                        of the population that does not have a private telephone link were
                        therefore excluded. Both the households and their representatives were
                        selected by means of the random-random method, in accordance with
                        a random system. This procedure was chosen in order to avoid several
                        people within one household being questioned.

Fieldwork institute: Research institute Link in Lucerne and Lausanne

Fieldwork methods: The survey consisted of a CATI with an average duration of 40
                        minutes and a standardized written follow-up questionnaire. The
                        telephone interviews began on January 1999. After the interview, the
                        participants received the written ISSP questionnaire and a small gift (a
                        telephone card) by post. If the questionnaire was not returned within
                        three or four weeks, a reminder and another questionnaire were sent.
                        To verify the authenticity of the written questionnaires and to gather
                        together replies from telephone and written interviews, each telephone
                        conversation was given the same identification number as each page
                        of the corresponding written questionnaire. The written questionnaires
                        were collected until end of March 1999.

Context of ISSP   The present Swiss set of data on values is part of an extensive survey
questionnaire   carried out within the joint project "Religion and the social bond"
                        from the "Institut d'éthique sociale de la Fédération des Eglises
                        Protestantes" ("IES de la FEPS"). The joint project consists of two
                        survey sequences and is financed by the Swiss National Science
                        Foundation. The standard ISSP background variables were collected
                        partly through the CATI (repeating the 1988 module "Croire en
                        Suisse(s)") and partly through the written questionnaire. The person in
                        charge of this project is Roland J. Campiche.
                        From the three optional questions, numbers one and three were asked.
                        They were placed in their original order. Six other questions were also
                        added to the ISSP questionnaire. These will be used in the framework
                        of the research "Religion and the social bond" (if needed we can send
                        the original written version of the CATI).

Sample size: 1283

Response rates: Firstly, **a random sample of 4800 households was taken from the official Swiss telephone directory**. There was no response from 148 telephone calls, 507 numbers were wrong or were not private numbers. 160 numbers had to be abandoned on account of language problems. In 27 cases the people contacted were about to leave for a prolonged stay abroad, in 2 cases the person was dead, in 84 the person contacted had physical and/or psychological problems and in 361 cases their age was outside the defined limits of the field.
In the end, **the scaled down sample was made up of 3509 households**. 1062 of these declined to indicate the structure of the household, 248 by a simple refusal, 89 stating lack of time, 264 saying they were against surveys as a matter of principle, 159 were against telephone surveys, 39 for family reasons, 45 stating that religion was a private matter, 79 for other reasons and 138 by not giving any reason. **It was possible to take a census of the structure of 2447 households**. In each of these households, one person whose age was within the defined limits of the field was chosen at random. At the time of the initial interview, if the person targeted was at home, an appointment for a telephone interview was arranged with them. Their address was recorded so that survey documents (lists) could be sent, together with a covering letter. If the person targeted was not there, it was arranged to call them back. Of the 2447 people targeted, 14 could not be reached even after several telephone calls (up to 50) or who otherwise did not keep the appointment. In 25 cases the telephone number was not correct or caused a problem. 183 of the people targeted refused to take part in an interview, 59 saying they were not interested, 19 that they did not have the time, 35 that they were against surveys as a matter of principle, 19 that they were against telephone surveys, 6 refused for family reasons, 5 because they considered religion to be a private matter, 9 for other reasons. 312 of the people targeted refused to take part in an interview without giving any reason. 102 did not take part for other unforeseen reasons (39 on account of language problems, 29 on account of a prolonged stay abroad, 30 on account of health problems and 4 on account of age-related problems). In the end, **appointments were made with 2123 people**. Telephone interviews had to take place at the earliest one week after the initial contact, given that the lists had been sent out. The respondents could decide on the date and time of the interview within the working hours of the survey institute (Monday to Friday from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. and Saturday from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.). On request, the person targeted could be reached either at their place of work or somewhere else. Of these 2123 people, 187 could not be reached, in spite of several telephone calls or else did not keep the interview time. 11 telephone numbers had to be abandoned because of problems with the number. 179 people refused to take part: 49 saying that they were not interested, 24 because they did not have the time, 23 because they were against surveys as a matter of principle, 13 because they were

against telephone interviews, 5 for family reasons, 25 because they considered religion to be a private matter, 31 for other reasons and 9 people who refused without giving a precise reason. 82 contacts were abandoned for other reasons: 36 on account of language problems, 23 on account of a prolonged stay abroad and 23 on account of health problems.

In the end, **1664 telephone interviews were carried out**: 1027 in German, 417 in French and 220 in Italian. 1054 interviews were carried out in the German-speaking region, 330 of these in the canton of Zurich (further sampling on request), 409 in the French-speaking region and 201 in the canton of Tessin. There was the possibility of changing the language used in conversation to that of the person being questioned (German, French or Italian). At the end of the standardized computer aided telephone interview (CATI), the questioner indicated that a personalized questionnaire would be sent by post a few days later.

1664 ISSP questionnaires were sent by post to those people who had taken part in the CATI. The survey institute sent out written reminders to all those who had not returned the questionnaire within three or four weeks.

Of the 1664 people who received the questionnaire by post after the CATI interview, 381 did not return it in spite of written reminders or were unusable. 1283 ISSP surveys were carried out.

Language:	The ISSP questionnaires have been translated into the three national languages: German, French and Italian by the team of the "IES de la FEPS" and then compared to translations from the three countries of Germany, France and Italy. Adaptations were made with regard to the use of certain local expressions in these three languages. Most of our changes made with regard to translations within the same languages by these other countries were justified by a concern to remain true to the original English version. Great importance was given in translation to the harmonization of terms within the three languages with a view to a joint use of responses. The translation also took into account the principle of equality between the use of feminine and masculine, the accessibility and simplicity of language and the clarity of terms and conditions.
Weighted:	Yes
Weighting procedure:	The selection of households and respondents by the random-random method necessitates weighting of data in accordance with the known socio-demographic structure in Switzerland. Thus the weighting (variable name 'WEIGHT) was carried out by means of a factor combining the three following variables: sex, age and linguistic region for the Swiss sampling (n=1204) based on an assessment of the socio-demographic evolution of the Swiss population since the federal census of 1990 (ESPOP 1998). The difference between the number of responses (1283) and the number of cases (1204) is due to the fact that

in the total sampling, inhabitants from Zurich are overrepresented (n=79).

Known systematic properties: Some ISSP variables have been coded differently by the research team from the "IES de la FEPS" because they should not have more than 8 characters. We proceeded to delete the ninth character of the ISSP variables CLERGVOTE, GODMEANNG and EGOMEANNG.
As far as the variables MARELKID, PARELKID and RELIGSP are concerned, there are very few persons having specified their "other" religious preference. This is not the case for the responses given to the CATI questions about religious preferences. We proceeded to re-group the heading "can't say / can't remember" of the variables ATTENDMA, ATTENDPA and ATTEND12 under the heading "missing".
The standard ISSP background variables form part of the telephone survey and have been coded differently by the research team from the "IES de la FEPS". Twelve observations are vital:

1. The variable MARITAL (marital status of the respondent) and COHAB (steady life-partner): Our list of replies to this question was different. In our questionnaire we proceeded to code it in the following way:
  - unmarried
  - living together (unmarried, widowed, divorced)
  - married
  - widowed and remarried
  - divorced and remarried
  - widowed
  - separated
  - divorced
  - no response

As a result, our first and second headings were first reduced to one ISSP heading (unmarried) and then separated into two ISSP headings (COHAB) and our three headings for married people were reduced to one ISSP heading (married).

2. The variables EDUCYRS (educational years in school): In order to express the data within ISSP terms, we have combined two of the variables:
CATI question 26, the number of years in training and
CATI question 27 showing those currently in training (95.00): we cannot separate "still at school" from "still at College/University".

3. For the variable DEGREE (highest education level) we used CATI question 25, at what stage did they finish school. In this way we created the DEGREE variable which applies to the Swiss situation (DEGREECH, country specific). It should be considered with care.

4. The variable WRKST (current employment status): The heading «employed less than part time/temporarily out of work» consists of those people who replied «in temporary professional employment» and «housewife (or house husband) not in paid professional employment». The heading «Helping family member» is not on our list (neither in the

list of the variable SPWRKST).

5. Occupations were registered with help of a database containing over 13000 occupational labels (supplied by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office) that could be accessed online during the CATI. We formulated the question in the following way: "Which profession do you practice currently or which is the last profession you practiced?". The variable ISCO88 was generated automatically, since the database also contained information on the assignment of each occupation label to the ISCO88 scheme. The headings "Refused", "Don't know, inadequately described" and "INAP (never had a job)" were not in our list. We proceeded to group the headings "No answer" and "missing" of our list under the heading "No answer".

6. The variable WRKSUP: The headings "Refused", "Don't know" and "INAP" were not in our list.

7. The variable WRKGOVT: The heading "Works for publicly owned firm" was not in our list.

8. The variable NEMPLOY: Our heading ".OO" means "self employed without any employees" and our heading "88888.00" corresponds to the ISSP heading "00000. INAP".

9. The variable SPISCO88: In our list the headings "Refused", "Don't know" and "No answer" are re-grouped under the heading "No answer".

10. The variable CH_PRTY (party affiliation, Switzerland): The variable CH_PRTY was part of the telephone interview. In the following table you can find the French, Italian, German and English names of the Swiss parties.

*	French	Italian	German	English	ISSP
01	Parti démocrate chrétien (PDC)	Partito popolare democratico (PPD)	Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei (CVP)	Christian Democratic Party	3 Center / liberal
02	Parti évangélique suisse (PEV)	Partito evangelico svizzero (PEV)	Evangelische Volkspartei der Schweiz	Evangelical People's Party	3 Center / liberal
03	Parti radical démocratique (PRD)	Partito liberale radicale (PLR)	Freisinigdemokratische Partei (FDP)	Radical Party	4 Right / conservative
04	Parti Socialiste (PS)	Partito socialista (PS)	Sozialdemokratische Partei (SP)	Social Democratic Party	2 Left / center left
05	Union démocratique du Centre (UDC)	Unione democratica di Centro (UDC)	Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP)	Swiss People's Party	4 Right/ conservative
06	Alliance des Indépendants (ADI)	Anello degli Indipendenti (ADL)	Landesring der Unabhängigen	Independent Party	3 Center / liberal
07	Parti libéral	Partito liberale	Liberale Partei der Schweiz	Liberal Party	4 Right / conservative
08	Parti Suisse du Travail	Partito svizzero del lavoro	Partei der Arbeit der Schweiz	Labor Party	1 Far left, etc.
09	Démocrates suisses (Action nationale, Républicains)	Democratici svizzeri (azione Nazionale, Repubblicani, Lega Ticinese)	Schweizer Demokraten (Nationale Aktion / Republikaner)	Swiss Democrats	5 Far right, etc.

10	Les verts (p. écologiste suisse)	Partito ecologista svizzero (PES)	Die Grünen (Grüne Partei Schweiz)	Green Party	1 Far left, etc.
11	Parti suisse de la liberté	Partito svizzero della libertà (degli automobilisti)	Freiheitspartei (Autopartei)	Freedom Party	5 Far right, etc.
12	Autre	Altro	andere	other	6 Other
13	Je m'intéresse à la politique mais je n'ai pas de préférence pour un des partis	Mi interesso di politica ma non ho nessuna preferenza per uno di questi partiti	Ich interessiere mich für Politik aber ich habe zu keiner dieser Parteien besondere Sympathien	I am interested in politics but I do not prefer either of these parties	7 No party
97	Je ne m'intéresse pas tellement à la politique	Non mi interessa molto la politica	Ich interessiere mich nicht so sehr für Politik	I am not interested so much in politics	8 Don't know
99	Pas de réponse	NR	k. A.	no answer	9 No answer
* Numbers in the list of the CATI					

PARTY_LR is a recoding of variable CH_PRTY. It has bee taken from to the classification used by the team of the University of Berne working on the Swiss 1997 ISSP Module on "Work Orientations".

11. The variable ATTEND (attendance of religious services): We thought it necessary to maintain the distinction between a particular frequency: «only at religious festivals (e.g. Christmas, Easter)» and «only on family occasions such as baptisms, weddings and funerals». These two have been re-grouped under the ISSP heading «less frequently».

12. The variable CLASS: The two separate headings of our list for "upper working class" and "lower middle class" are grouped under the ISSP heading "upper working class / lower middle class. Our heading "can't choose" is under the ISSP heading "Don't know" while our "no class" is under the ISSP heading "None of these."

Study Description: **USA**

Study title: 1998 General Social Survey

Fieldwork dates: February – May 1998

*Principal
investigators:*   James A. Davis, Tom Smith

Sample type: Multi-stage area probability sample

Fieldwork institute:

Fieldwork methods: In-person with self-administered questionnaire

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

Sample size: 1284

Response rates:

2311	A – Total issued (total sample)
439	B – Ineligible (address vacant, wrong ages,...)
1872	C - (= A - B) Total eligible (in scope sample)
1284	D – Total questionnaires received
	E - (= C - D; = F + G + H) Total non-response
509	F – Refusals (refusing to take part)
33	G – Non-contact (never contacted)
46	H – Other non-response

Language: English

Weighted: No

*Known systematic
properties:*   Undersamples men

National Population Characteristics: USA

	Current Population Survey (CPS) 1998	General Social Survey (GSS) 1998 (unweighted)	General Social Survey (GSS) 1998 (weighted by number of eligible respondents (i.e. 18+) in the household)

SEX

Male	48.9%	43.4%	44.9%
Female	51.1%	56.6%	55.1%
n		2832	2832

AGE GROUPS

18 – 24	12.8%	8.6%	10.5%
25 – 29	9.6%	10.4%	10.6%
30 – 34	10.3%	11.7%	11.7%
35 – 39	11.5%	12.6%	12.0%
40 – 44	11.0%	11.5%	11.7%
45 – 49	9.4%	9.1%	9.5%
50 – 54	7.8%	8.0%	8.4%
55 – 59	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%
60 – 64	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%
65 +	16.3%	16.9%	14.4%
n		2832	2832

EDUCATION – YEARS OF SCHOOLING – 25 YEARS AND OLDER

0 – 8	7.4%	6.1%	6.0%
9 – 11	9.7%	10.8%	10.4%
12	33.8%	30.1%	30.9%
13 – 15	24.6%	26.2%	25.8%
16 +	24.4%	26.7%	26.9%
n		2575	2521

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed	64.1%	67.7%	69.1%
Unemployed	3.0%	2.0%	2.3%
Not in labour force	32.9%	30.2%	28.7%
n		2831	2831

A Comparison of the 1998 Current Population Survey to the 1998 General Social Survey
Tom W. Smith, Clifford Young, and Jennifer Berktold – April, 1998.
In accordance with the documentation standards of the International Social Survey Program
(ISSP), we compare in Table 1 the distributions for age, gender, years of schooling, and labor
force participation from the 1998 General Social Survey (GSS) with the *latest* available
Census estimates from the 1998 Current Population Survey (CPS). (The 1998 GSS fielded the
work orientation II and religion II modules).
First, the weighted and unweighted GSS distributions match the CPS figures about equally
well overall (Table 2). The weighted figures are better on gender and among the young, while
the unweighted figures are closer on some age and labor force categories.
Second, the GSS-CPS matches are generally good. Age distributions correspond closely
across most age groups, but the GSS did underrepresent those under 25. This is primarily due
to the high number of people in the non-household population for this age group. Women are
overrepresented on the GSS. This is common to virtually all full probability, random
respondent surveys. (The CPS uses household informants rather than random respondents.)
Third, the GSS overrepresents the college educated and underrepresents the less educated. It
appears that much of this difference results from variations between the CPS and the GSS in
how the item on education is asked and coded rather than because of sampling representation.
Finally, the GSS underrepresents those not currently employed. At least some of this
difference comes from the 16 and 17 year olds included in the CPS figures. Very few are
currently employed and their inclusion lowers the total percent employed and increases.